Edition Printed Last Week & &

0000000000000000000000000000

This is Number 324. Fifty Cents a Year.

Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., February 15, 1902.

Published Every Saturday

For Public Ownership of MONOPOLIES

Single Subscription, one year - 50 cents. Clubs of Five, one year - 25 cents. No subscriptions received-for less than one year. Entered at Girard, Kas., P. O. as second-class matter.

The Appeal is NEVER sent on credit; if you receive it, it is paid for. Nobody owes a cent on subscription. _

I note from the news dispatches that a member of the firm of Morgan & Co., bankers and steel makers, has been elected president of the Allis-Chalmers Machine Works at Chicago-the largest concern of the kind in the United States-if not in the world, This means that the manufacturers of steel and iron -known as the steel trust-have completed their industrial ramifications until now they cominate every avenue of industry through which the products of iron must pass before reaching the consumer. They own the mines, the furnaces, the rolling mills, the blast furnaces, the lines of land and water transportation, and finally the shops where the finished product is turned over to the public ready for use. At every turn of the wheel these iron harons levy a tribute, compared to which their prototype of mediaeval times collected but a pittance, and which today is limited only by the ability of the people to pay. It's a great game- this same of industrial politics which Mr. Morgan has been playing so successfully. Gradually, like Napoleon, Mr. Mor-

gan and his lieutenants have been strengthen-

ing their position in the industrial realm, not

only in the United States, but in every country

in the world, until they now dominate the

commercial activity of the leading nations more completely than ever Napoleon the states of Europe. The industrial Austerlitz has been fourlit, quietly, and with no sounding of drums nor flaring of trumpets. The shrewd men of business have silently but irresistibly closed in on the camp of the great common people until now they are hedged about on every side. But there is a streak of light on the horizon, which grows brighter with the dawn of each day. It's the herald of the Cooperative Commonwealth, and it will have the same significance to Morgan that the cloud of dust kicked up by the allied armies of Europe did to Napoleon on the morning of Waterloo-his end as dictator. The work he has accomplished will not have been in vain, and

Here is where the Socialist comes into the play. He alone has given the next phase of industrial activity sufficient study to outline the future. He well knows that when the Morgans have completed their conquest of the industries of the world, that there is nothing left but for the people to take these things and run them in their interest. As a Socialist, you realize then, the importance of imparting to your neighbor the knowledge which ou possess. Without a well educated and intelligent nation, the victory of the people would prove disastrous. For the welfare of the future, the work of education must be extended until it covers the land as the waters the

the people will take up the reins where he will

TO INAUGURATE SOCIALISM.

"What mehod do you propose as the best to "pose the Socialism? In other words, sup-"pose the Socialists to be in the majority, how "could the transition from the present regime "to one of absolutely equal rights best be effect-"ed? Would not the adoption of the single "tax law bring about a condition of equal op-"portunity for all? And would not a condition of equal opportunities for all, be better than "that which Socialism offers, viz., From every "man according to his ability to every man "according to his needs?" Socialism, as I un-"derstand it, is an ideal condition of not only qual opportunity, but of enforced equal "ment of opportunity. To advance under So-"cialism, the individual must not only ad-"vance himself, but lift the race as high as "he soes. Under the present regard, "dividual, to rise, must needs trample down "his fellows—and the more trampling the "higher he rises. Under single tax, which constraints to use the re-Under the present regime, the in-"sources of nature, every man must stand "upon the ground, and is prohibited from "trampling upon his brother, but is not compelled to help uplift any but the incapacitated "infortunates. Please give me some more "light on the question."—K. C. Oldat.

I am not setting up some specific hobby as the only method of transition from the competitive to the co-operative system. There are many roads that will arrive at the desired result. The majority, when they shall be convinced that the change will be good, will find methods to make that change as they have others in the past. It would be abourd to assume that a majority could not arrive at some means that a majority could not arrive at some means of carrying out their aspirations. I would prefer the single tax to the present condition, but it does not fill my ideal of what the world abould be. I have carefully studied every work written by Henry George and have the greatest admiration for his mind; some of his works large read studiously sty times. I am not I have read studiously six times. I am not quarreling with those who believe the single tax will bring the millenium. I only wish that every citizen would study him. But my study of Socialism has given birth to ideals

higher than the single tax can produce. Socialism is not "From every man accord-Socialism is not "From every man according to his ability, to every man according to his need." That is simple communism, the which I do not favor. Socialism is "To every man according to his DEEDS"—a very different theory if you will analyze it. Socialism does not ENFORCE an equal sharing of beuefits. A man would not be compelled to take what he did not desire. It would prevent one from taking more than his share from the common product. But if he had not helped produce he would get nothing. To advance from taking more than the had not helped common product. But if he had not helped produce he would get nothing. To advance under Socialism would not compel one to lift the race, except as his actions or ideals would lift the race, except as his actions or ideals would lift the race. A Shakespeare, a Milton, a Henry George, an Emerson—they have lifted the race. Such minds would lift the race under Socialism as they do now—but their reward would be greater. How many people appreciated George during his life? Comparatively few. Why? Because the political and religious projudice was used against him, and his theory would prevent many influential factions.

no private interests could be financially wived by biding the truth, and as all the people who had any mind would have the opportunity and the environment to de-velop that mind, millions would be attracted to such great minds. When there would be no incentive of private green to serve as the ladder to get the approbation of men, because all men would have their economic wants supplied easily, the only ladder that could reach the people would be one of good service to the public—and approbation is the great incentive to GOOD action. The richest man in the world would rather be president of the United States than have all his wealth. Under Socialism men will be honored as men have never been-for the masses will be uplifted, and their approval mean something-merit. Today we have greatest rascal honored because the citito distinguish between cupning and merit. They throw up their caps as the prince passes by, swarming out of vile holes called homes, when the prince (royalty or money) is the very fac-tor that makes them live like rats instead I might give reasons why I prefer im to single tax, but it would take more space than this paper has at its disposal, and few would read it. It has been presented in better form than I can give it by Bellamy and would like all men to read them.

"The following from the Journal and Mesenger receives our unqualified endors 'One of the chief dangers to the United "States at the present time is power of the senate. An olicarchy is the orst form of government, since it is diffi-'cult to place the responsibility on any indisition of an oligarchy. Great financial inter ests center here. It is true that many mem-bers of the schate are poor men, but, nev-Certheless there are few great financial inter-lests which cannot, when they desire, control the senate. Some senators are little more 'than attorneys for one or more companies 'or for associated lines of business. The only remedy is the election of senators by the -a reform to which the nation can afford bend its energies for the next few years."

Religious Telescope. that gets the people closer to the throne of power is better, but the election of the sena-tors by the people direct is not a remedy for the evils complained of. We find the same corruption in the house that is found in the senate; we find the rich, the bankers, the railroad atterneys, the lawyers, the capitalists the politicians, there. They look after their interests, naturally. The remedy lies not in changing the men in control and leaving a few to control, but in taking the power out of the hands of a few and putting it in the hands of all the citizens; and then this, is only a means to an end; the end is in educating the citizenship to understand what is good and evil, what is right and wrong, so that when they have the power they will know what to do for the public (themselves). If they had the intelligence regarding government that should be in the possession of every child after leaving school, the people could and would have a far different state of public and indus-trial affairs than exists at this moment in this nation. Without this knowledge, no form of government, whether republic, oligarchy beaurocracy, menarchy or Socialwill give the people what they should have It is because of my belief in this essen tial of educating the people into the princi-ples of human associations that the Appeal is printed. The world has always had a few souls who saw and taught the truth, but the cunruled the masses who have been kept in ig norance and prejudice that they might be ruled. The people have never, until the last fifty years, given any ear to the teachings of those who saw in the associations the real cause of all human misery and ignorance. All cause of all human misery and ignorance. over the world today there is an awakening of the dulled comprehension of the people; a mental atmosphere of the world; the observer notes the premonition of the times. There will be many calling lo! here and lo! there; but the great thought of human brotherhood is the still, small voice that will yet control the nations, and destroy the mammon worshippers who have been holding the reins of power for thousands of years. Your part of the work of regeneration is to get your neighbor to read some work of political economy.

A QUESTION OF SAVING.

You often meet those who say the workers waste their substance as a cause of their poverty. Some people actually believe this. I did once myself. Now let us analyze this. If I work and get money and spend that money, do I not spend it for what other workers have I work and get money and spend that money, do I not spend it for what other workers have produced? If the other workers got all I paid would they not get rich? Or if I got their products for what they received for producing would I not be as rich in wealth by possessing what they made as in what I myself got in money? To put it in snother form: If I get a pair of shoes for \$2 that the workers got \$2 for making, am I not just as rich after I spend my money as before? I possess \$2 in I spend my money as before? I possess \$2 in wealth. But if I got shoes that cost only \$1 wealth. But if I got shoes that cost only and pay \$2, I have only \$1 in wealth. And that is just the trouble. When the workers spend their money they do NOT get an equivalent. their money they do NOT get an equivalent. They become comparatively poorer while the profit takers become comparatively richer: Whiskey costs less than eight cents a gallon to produce. How could men drink up their wages if it cost only eight cents a gallon to wages it it cost only couldn't do it. But when they pay \$10 a gallon by the drink for ten cents' worth of products—why, it is easy they pay \$10 a gallon by the drink for ten cents' worth of products—why, it is easy enough to see how they can drink up their earnings. I do not think people should drink strong drinks, but that does not excuse those who create a beaurocacy that makes them pay \$10 for ten cents' worth of spirits. Or twenty cents for two cents' worth of oil. It is because men do NOT exchange equivalents that the many remain poor while the few dealing in exchange absorb the bulk of labor's products. If every man got the equivalent of what he produces, and was productively employed, he would receive more than \$3,000 a year in wealth, and not about \$400 as he does now.

the Master Plumbers' Association \$1,400 for violating the anti-trust law. Must be some mistake—it is ruleable in this country to fine only the workers, not the masters. What is the matter with Tours, anyhou?

2 ? ?

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31 - The president has issued the following executive

All officers and employes of the United States of every description, serving in or under any of the executive departments, and whether so serving in or of Washington, are hereby forbid forbidden. either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence or attempt legislation whatever, either before congress or its committees, or in any way save through the hearts of the departments in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the government

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT. "White House, Jan. 31, 1962."

MAKE 'EM ALL PAY.

I am sorry to note that you have apparently come out victorious in the battle you have had with a representative of the United States pos tal department. The department is eminently right in its efforts to cut out from the mails such papers as yours and make the postal sys-tem a paying one. All paper bound books, monthly periodicals and weekly papers should be made to pay rates of postage sufficient to cover the cost to the government and a profit bestles.—John S. McQuirt.

What the gentleman says is "good" business, no doubt. There are many other functions of the government, which like the post office, should be put on a naving basis. instance, take the bureau of statistics, which at a cost of millions of dollars annually, collects and places at the disposal of any who may ask for them, statistics of matters in which a majority of the people are interested. This department pays no revenue into the pub-lic treasury, but could easily be made so by charging a nominal fee for all information

The weather bureau, which furnishes in formation free alike to the rich and the poor, is a losing investment, from the standpoint of the financier. The income from it is nil, while the expense runs into the millions. The cendepartment is spending millions of dollars. with no return in money for the labor thus paid for. The life-saving service, too, should fall-under the han of the financier on the same ground, that it does not "pay." The p schools cost the people several handred The public lions, while the revenue is nothing. The publie highways cost a mint of nothing directly to the public treasury. These things are all wrong, according to our shrewd financier, if his argument is carried logically to its end. He would establish toll gates and charge every passenger and traveler; he would make parents pay directly so much per head for their children who attended the public schools; he would collect a fee from the ship-wrecked mariner before lending him assistance; he would charge the humble citizen for the use of the weather service; he would make the sending out of statistics relative to the industries and population of the country, a finannavy a profitable enterprise by issuing letters of piracy to the one and a license to rob to the other, on the promise of a division of the spoils. And gad, what a lot of extra offices there would be as toll collectors an' sich, if we were to place all of these public functions on a paying basis! Yes, by all means, lef the work of reform go on, until the brand of the dollar is apparent on everything.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT.

The St. Louis Herald and Presbyter, writing

on Socialism, 52ys:
"The centralization of power in the hands"
of the government would be a calamity."

If power B not to be centralized in govern-ment, then it must be centralized some where else, and that must be in individuals. Is it better for the power to be in individuals than the whole people? Is an emperor better than a republic? When the government is the whole

"Some would not give according to their "ability, and some would take more than their proportion."

That is just the condition today. Some all that the others create, and give nothing in return. Under Socialism what each could get would be in proportion to the time they had would be in proportion to the time they had put in useful effort. They could get nothing beyond this. And because such would be the conditions, those who now profit off their fellows oppose such a just program.
"Moreover, the monopoly of industry means "the control of labor. The control of railroads "means the control of railroad men."

"means the control of railroad men."

Well, don't the men who control the railroads now control labor? Is it better for the railroad men to be controlled by a few than to be controlled by themselves as part owners in a public railroad system? By what logic comes it that it is dangerous to have railroads controlled by the public and not dangerous to have them controlled by a few millionaires? Are the millionaires safer to trust than the whole people? If so, then why not permit the few rich to run the government without any farce of voting?

"With every department of labor controlled."

"With every department of labor controlled

"by the government, the party in power would "by the government, the party in power would "be stronger than any monarchy."

There could be no parties, as we have them today. There would be no gain by politicians. Every citizen would be entitled to employment at the same pay, and no place being better than another, no one being in need of asking at the same pay, and no place being botter than another, no one being in need of asking any person for employment, what would parties be organized for? Teday there are many poor places, some good places, and a few places of pewer and great profit. Parties are organized to get these best places. But for that, party organization would not exist. The government would be stronger under Socialism than any monarchy, for every monarchy has people who hate the tyranny, while in an INDUSTRIAL REPUBLIC every man would have no interest aside from his government and would support his government with all his power, because it would be HIS government as much as any other person's. The government would not give one citizen great wealth and power and method not give one citizen great wealth

subjection. For if one has power, logic is certain that somewhere there is the opposite of

Under Socialism there would be no control of public affairs aside from the will of the majority. No person occupying a place would have any power to enforce his will, his will be in accord with the majority pressed on that particular point. THERE WOULD BE NO POLITICAL GOVERNMENT UNDER SOCIALISM. Industrial government would succeed it. The critics of Socialism, when they are honest, mix up Socialism with political government, and therefore find a thousand objections to what they conceive Socialism to be, when if they looked solely from the industrial standpoint they would their objections are not against Socialism, but against the effects of political government which exists today. Every objection to Socialism is an objection to evils that are inherent POLITICAL government. Industrial government by the workers, for the would be an entirely different structure from what they object to. It is for this reason that the Socialist smiles at such objections as the above quoted ones. Such statements never influence a Socialist, for he sees that the objector either does not see Socialism or else is not bonest in his criticism. The writer on the Presbyter and Herald has no right com-prehension of the Socialism we advocate, I think he is honest.

BUT ONE WAY.

The Union Pacific has declared war on the labor unions. Not openly, in the fair field of combat, but secretly, denyingly, under cover of other pretexts for discharge. The Appeal has so often reiterated the only position of labor unions that can be successful, that it is hardly worth repeating. My first attention to strikes was one of sympathy in the great "Q" system. I then saw that the strike of all the employes on any railroad or great industry would be futile. The places of all the men on any system could be placed from the field of unemployed. But that to enforce the demands of labor, without violence, would reovire the men on every railroad to go out That would make every railroad compete with each other for the non-union men, and they could not get enough to operate the roads But I would not approve of that method today. It would cause much suffering and misery that had better be avoided. If the rallroad men in this nation would unite at the ballot box they could elect men who would take the railroads out of the hands of the corporations and place them in the public ownership and control, and then they could control the manage-ment by their votes. That would cost no strikes, no suffering, no doubt as to results. A majority of the people of this country public ownership of the railroads, and it only needs some great initial force like the labor unions to bring the matter before the people for agitation.

Census Bulletin No. 130 has just been recrived by the Appeal. It relates to the man-ufacturers of North Carolina, giving comparative statistics of 1900 and 1890. The teresting to the economic student. little value to the average republican cam-paign orator. For fear these latter gentlemen and their co-partners, the republican news-papers, will fail to give you the results of the findings of the census department, the Appeal will herewith give you some of the facts, which you may verify by sending to the census department and asking for bulletin No. 130. For instance, the wages of employes for 1890 in North Carolina averaged \$198.50-ten years later, during the most prosperous period in the history of the United States, the average wage had de reased to \$197.50-not much of a decrease, to be sure, but a little further along. the fact is brought out that each lapover in 1900 gave 12% more in the net product of his bands than ae did ten years previous. The other hand, increased from \$490 in 1890 to \$811 in 1900. You will readily understand, then, why these gentlemen tell you of the wonderful prosperity the country is enjoying. This is the way it stands: A decrease in wages of nearly 1%, an increase in the laborer's product of 12%, while the officers get an increase in salaries of nearly 100%. Do you wonder that these smooth gentlemen are satisfied? Again, the whole people? Is an emperor better than a republic? When the government is the whole people, power centralized would be in the whole people—otherwise, power is in a few of the 000, while in 1900, 1,469 workingmen only got \$446,000 in wages, while the total product of the less number of working men, receiving less wages, increased from \$1,900,000 to \$2,246,-000. And they tell us that the working man is getting the best end of the deal!

> "Will the salary of the president be reduced "under Socialism, and how much? Will So"cialists interfere with our exports and im"ports? If not, why not? Will senators re"ceive the same pay as common laborers?"—
> Farnum, Idaho, Reader.
> Under Socialism the president would have all

the salary he could make USE of-would want any more? Senators will become a body of statisticians who will gather the data and disseminate it where it can be used in the production and distribution of wealth. They will get all the pay they can make USE of. So will the laborers have all they can make USE of. The exports and imports would greatly increase under Socialism, because the people having the means, would use many times as much as they now use. Congress would make the exchanges of our surplus for the surplus of other nations. We would trade wheat for sugar and coffee just the same.

"When Socialism shall have been inaugur "ated, if I understand it correctly, men will "need no insurance for the protection of their "loved ones. What will become of the old "line and fraternal insurance companies of to-"day? What will the people get for their ac-"cumulated premiums?"—A. N. E., Lexington,

What became of the old stage coach and freight caravans when the railroad made its appearance? What became of all the capital and accumulations invested in them? The people will simply not need insurance and will not care anything about it. What will become of the accumulations today when one lets his policy lapse? By answering these questions, you have answered your own.

The man who is afraid to trust his government with operating the railroads, express, agraphs and steamships, should join the archists as being afraid of government the men he votes for.

A MORAL HE MISSED.







anything, the capitalists are scared. When they beg-like a subject before his king, they are treated as they de-serve—kicked out. And yet, the working slaves are fifty to one of the capitalists, just as they What's that! A dim-? Take nobility of any realm. And when they are knocked down and left in their pain, they are only the laughing stock of the other slaves, who

The annexed pictures

and comments are from

the funny column of the

daily press. The artist missed the moral of the

thought. It is very sug-gestive. When the la-

boring people demand

rather submit to de-grading conditions that demand their rights. Working people will never get anything. never deserve a until they DEMAND it.

Slaves beg and petition. MEN do not. Slaves are cringing—MEN are not. And yet with the daily press making such pictures, making fun of the hungry man, they are too stupid or too cowardly to even vote for their own freedom. And this in America!

Los Angeles, Cal., has started co-operation on the Rochdale system. The great success of of its co-operative laundry has set people thinking. The wholesalers are opposed to the people helping themselves, and the cooperators will also feel the opposition of the retailers, who as a rule, feel they have a di-vine right to profit off the people. In this connection, those who are interested in this subject should read Lloyd's great work, "Labor Co-Parinership." It is a startling revelation to those who have paid no attention to the development of this subject in England. One co-operative association there has 1,800,000 members, and does a greater business than other industrial firm or corporation on h. Its members, laboring men, have in many instances more cash capital than they can use, while living much better than the average well paid American mechanic. The price of the book (cloth) is \$1. "As a man reads, so is he."

"A friend of mine said the other day 'Social-"ism has been preached in Chleago for years, "yet there are only a few Socialists. Why don't "it grow?" "—Robert McDonough.
Socialism has grown in Chleago. It may not

be expressed in the votes, but it is there in sentiment, which has expressed itself in various ways. Sentiment in favor of an must first be created. Then out of this Sentiment in favor of anything ment appears the open expression and finally the consummation. I should think that So-cialist sentiment has increased a hundred fold in Chicago in the last year. A few years ago there was no talk about Socialism any where. Today it is the most discussed subject. shows the growth, but the voting period has not arrived yet, but is arriving all the time.

I know from personal letters receiv editorial writers on many metropolitan papers that there are many Socialists employed on the great dallies. Once in a while they can get their views before the readers of these papers. When you note an article in which Socialism or its principles is given a fair show, you should not fall to write the editor of the paper in question and commend the article. In this that his readers are familiar with the subject and desire more light along that line. This gives the Socialist editorial writer a better standing with his chief, and makes it easier for him to get his copy accepted and printed.

wife of the aged New York senator, has written for the newspapers some advice to American After announcing that she has just brought over twelve trunks full of brand new Paris made gowns, she tells American women that they, too, should patronize the dress-makers of Paris. And now all you common clodhoppers who work on Mr. Depew's rail-roads and furnish him with the money to bu; Parisian gowns, go and do likewise. You wives would be pleased to wear 'em, I fee.

All of South Russia is in the grip of the po-All of South Russia is in the grip of the po-lice, says a dispatch from St. Petersburg. Thiz extraordinary condition of that otherwise peaceful and happy country is due to the per-nicious activity of agitators and revolutionists who have some low gotten the idea that gov ernments should be established and conduct ed in the interests of the people, in place of the man who through the accident of birth, as sumes the function of ruler and owner of the territory designed by the Creator for the peo-ple. The leaven of liberty is at work, and the only way to keep it from running over is to give the people what they want. Otherwise, they will rightfully take it.

The grand jury has uncarthed a \$140,000 case of bribery in connection with a street railway franchise in St. Louis. Yet with the daily press teeming with such items day by day, with the finger of reason pointing to the cause being the private ownership of public func-tions, the people seem too dull and stupid to take their business into their own hands and operate it for themselves. If the city of St. operate it for themselves. If the city of St. Louis owned and operated its own street cars for the public good, who do you think would pay bribes to the city councilmen for selling out? Who would be benefited? Private capital corrupts public service, and eventually will distroy every vestige of liberty here, as it has in the other nations and other ages.

Ninety-nine per cent of the people in this country favor the Boers in their struggle for liberty. Isn't it strange, then, that every act of our government has been in the interest of England? How comes it that government so misrepresents public sentiment? Because there is no machinery provided by which the people can express their desires on any subject. Representative government is a failure. Direct government by the people voting on the subject would remedy this control by minority of the majority

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE CAPITALIST POSITION.



tion of the forces of production and manufacture is the promioperation. To according whether results, whether to conquer neighboring nations or to build pyramids, or to proluce great quantities of iron and steel or oil, to build railroads or dig ennals, it is necessary to organize humanity by the DIRECT or IN-DIRECT application of FORCE.

of organization was by the application of e to the bodies of men. The MODERN INGENIOUS method involves force applied to their MINDS. Under the rulers of Egypt and Assyria hordes of men were driven to work with sullen and unwilling minds. Nevertheless, the necessity of sat-isfying the mind while securing the service of the body was early recognized, and mo-tives of CASTE and RELIGION, and so-called LOYALTY, helped to instill SATISFACTION with a man's lot in life, however hard and

chains of outward force and the more subtle influences which restrained and deadened their thoughts and feelings. Slavery, the admitted right of some men to dominate and control others, has been discredited and discarded by civilized nations. The equality of men in certain and radical rights is genertheir uses the resources of the planet they dwell on grows stronger as the centuries pass. One achievement invites to greater and eral tendencies to disintegration.

NSOLIDATIO. and concentra- more ambitious efforts. The necessity of united effort grows more and more pressing. Modern times, therefore, but lead the race nent feature of modern business in their efforts to secure their following by To accomplish great methods entirely different from those of the past. Patriotism in the old sense, loyalty to leaders because of supposed divine rights, have been so much weakened that they cannot be invoked to produce great results

"The welfare of the individual is the keynote of modern organization, whether for government or for business. In the United States the idea that the individual has the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is perhaps more fully ac-ceded to in constitutions, laws and customs than among other nations. Nevertheless, in no country are men more fully organized and CONTROLLED for conducting industrial undertakings than in the United States. This result has been accomplished by IN-FLUENCES which CONTROL the MINDS of men, and in consequence their BODIES. The chief of these is the desire for property.

with a man's lot in life, however hard and subservient it might be.

"For centuries the mass of humanity has Jufferson dominated and flourished. Indistruggled to free itself from the visible vidual effort accomplished much, because there was room enough to give each individ-ual a wide orbit; but the results of these ideas in business were not very conspicuous. The country grew because the immigration and the natural increase of population, but government was weak, business was men in certain and radical rights is gener-ally admitted. Nevertheless, the natural in-stinct of the race to conquer and bend to did what was GOOD in his OWN eyes; it was did what was GOOD in his OWN eyes; it was combination and consolidations, until the a formative period, chaotic, abounding in command of property and money, and business explosions, crises, panies, and genthrough these of willing labor is practically

"The Civil War was the epoch opened the eyes of men to the possibilities of organization by means of capital. Never before had the possible resources of the country been realized even by the most advanced miads. The POWER of money was, by the great expenditures of the government, shown to MASSES of citizens. The construction of railroads necessary to overcome the expanse of territory gave a further impulse to the science of organizing human effort. Other enterprises requiring great organizing of men have followed. en, however, has been to effect this organization to secure the co-operation of the necessary human force without coming in conflict with the freedom of the individual as enunciated in the constitution.

"The MODERN leaders of men CAN NOT ENSLAVE THE MASSES by DIRECT FORCE as the Pharenhs did. They cannot enslave them by false ideas of LOYALTY, of HE' GION, of CASTE, or of NATIONAL GIORY, as was done in later centuries. willing co-operation had to be secured, and this was done by what political economists characterized as CAPITAL. What capital consists of, it is not very easy to de-It includes money and all kinds of resources that can be directly turned into money, and many that cannot. Generally it is a power that enables SOME men to secure willing co-operation of OTHER men

"As the ideas of industrial development have expanded, the necessity of larger capital Q seen, and it has been secured by o

HOW THE PEOPLE WERE HARNESSED.



give you a little clearer light on the subject. You remember that Mr. Bellamy's hero goes to sleep in the 19th century and awakens

in the 21st. He undertakes to tell his new found friend, who are living under the Co-operative Commonwealth, how he and his compatriots fleeced the common people. Here is the story in the worse of the young man himself. Compare this bit of fiction with the truthful statement of the bankers of today:

"Opening the inner door of the safe, I took out several drawers full of securities of all sorts, and emptied them on the table in the

"Are these stuffy-looking papers what you used to call wealth?" said Edith, with evident disappointment.

"Not the papers in themselves," I said, "but what they represented. "And what was that?" she asked.

"The ownership of land, houses, mills, ships, railroads, and all manner of other things." I replied, and vent on as best I could to explain to her mother and herself about rents, profits, interest, dividends, etc. But it was evident, from the blank evpression of their countenances, that I was not making

"I am afraid, Julian, you are on the wrong tack. You see economic science in your day was a science of things; in our day it is a science of human beings. We have nothing at all answering to your rent, interest, profits, or other financial devices, and the terms expressing them have no meaning now except to students. If you wish Edith and her mother to understand you, you must translate these money terms into terms of men and women and children, and the plain facts of their relations as affected by your existent. Shall you consider it investigations. system. Shall you consider it impertinent if I try to make the matter a little clearer to

"I shall be much obliged to you," I said; "and perhaps you will at the same time make it clearer to me."
"I think," said the doctor, "that we shall

Ž all all understand the nature and value of these documents much better if, instead of speaking of them as titles of ownership in farms, factories, mines, ratiroads, etc., we state plainly that they were evidences that their possessors were the masters of various groups of men, women and children in different parts of the country. Of course, as Julian says, the documents nominally state his title to things only, and say nothing about who went with the lands, the machines and various other things, and were bound to them by their bodily necessities, which wave not the value to the possession of the

"But for the implication that there were ome who, because they must have the use of the land, would submit to labor for the owner of it in return for permission to oc-

Capital vs. Labor.

that the interest of capital and labor are one; that there should be no conflict between them. No greater error could be entertained.

Capital and labor, or capitalist and laborers are playing the greatest game ever played in this world.

The capitalist plays for money, the toiler plays for bread. The capitalist always wins because he holds the winning card. The win-

ing card is per cent.
This per cent card is the tap-root evil of our

world. It knocks labor out on every battle-field of life. It has won from labor untold millions of dollars. Every debt ever made was made for per cent. It is the robber by pre-eminence over all other forms of robbery.

The debts on our comparatively new country are estimated at thirty or thirty-five thousand millions of dollars. The per cent or interest on this vast sum at 6% amounts to not this less than two thousand millions. This is not terest?

cupy it, these deeds and mortgages would factories paying properties. The popula-have been of no value. So of these factory tion of New England was largely broken in Appeal, under the heading of have been of no value. So of these factory tion "A Plain Statement of the Cap-shares. They speak only of water power at a stalist's Position," from a sound- and looms, but they would be valueless but for harmheaded banker how the people the thousands of human worners bound to
are harnessed to do the will of the machines by bodily necessities as fixedly
the capitalist. The following as if they were chained there. So of these
chapter from "Equality," writcoal-mine shares. But for the multitude of which not only a particular class of workers the capitalist. The following as if they were the capitalist. The following as if they were the coal-mine shares. But for the multitude of the chapter from "Equality," writched beings condemned by want to labor the vou a little clearer light on in living graves, of what value would have the vous significant. been these shares which yet make no mention of them? And see again how significant is the fact that it was deemed needless to make mention of and to commerate by name States government. By it seventy million make mention of and to commerate by name mine! Under systems of chattel slavery, such as had formerly prevailed, it was necessary to name and identify each chattel, that he might be recovered in case of escape, and an account made of the loss in case of death. But there was no danger of loss by the cape or the death of the serfs transferred by these documents. They would not run away, for there was nothing better to run to or any escape from the world-wide economic system which enthralled them; and if they died, that involved no loss to their owners, there were always plenty more to take their places. Decidedly, it would have been a waste of paper to enumerate them.

"Just now at the breakfast table," continued the doctor, "I was explaining the modern view of the economic system of private cap-italism as one based on the compulsory servitude of the masses to the capitalists, a servitude which the latter enforced by monopolizing the bulk of the world's resources of their countenances, that I was not making and machinery, leaving the pressure of want nuch headway.

Presently the doctor looked up from the papers which he was devouring with the zeal of an antiquarian, and chuckled:

"I am afrait, Julian, vou are on the wrong turn up in a timely way to libustrate the ingenious and effectual methods by which different sorts of workers were organized for the service of the capitalists. To use a plain illustration, these various sorts of socalled securities may be described many kinds of human harness by which the masses, broken and damed by the pressure of want, were yoked and strapped to the chariots of the capitalists.

who he was nor he who they were yet they were as securely and certainly his thrails as if he had stood over them with a whip instead of sitting in his parlor at Boston, New York, or London. This mortgage harness was generally used to hitch in the agricultural class of the population. Most of the farmers of the west were pulling in it toward the end of the instruction. toward the end of the nineteenth century—.
Was it not so, Julian? Correct me if 1 am

"You are stating the facts very accu-itely," I answered. "I am beginning to understand more clearly the nature of my

"Now let us see what this bundle is." pursued the doctor. "Ah! yes; these are shares in New England cotton factories. This sort of harness was chiefly used for women and

less than \$24 a head for every man, woman and child in the republic. Labor has this to pay every year. This is the winning card.

naibly large that it attencts but little

It is raid by the toilers each year, and much of it oftener. It requires all the surplus product by labor about twice over to pay it. Don't life.

you see the game is all on the side of the

hundred million was in silver dollars, laid in a straight line, twelve dollars to each foot, it would reach more than twice around

pay every year. This is the winning card This per cent or interest sum is so incompre

at a very tender age to work in this style of

which not only a particular class of workers but whole communities were hitched in and made to work for the owners of the security.

people—the whole nation, in fact—were har-nessed to the coach of the owner of this bond; and, what was more, the driver in this case was the government itself, against which the team would find it hard to kick. There was a greatdeal of kicking and balking in the other sort of harness, and the capitalists were often incoavenienced and temporaists were often incoavenienced and temporarily deprived of the labor of the men they
had bought and paid for with good money.
Naturally, therefore, the government bond
was greatly prized by them as an investment.
They used every possible effort to induce the
various governments to put more and
more of this sort of harness on the
people and the governments being
carried on by the agents of the capitalists, of course kept on doing so, up to
the very eve of the great revolution, which
was to turn the bonds and all the other har. was to turn the bords and all the other har-nesses into waste paper."

"As a representative of the nineteenth cen-ury." I said, "I can not deny the substantial correctness of your rather startling way of describing our system of investments. Still, you will admit that, bad as the system investments. was and bitter as was the condition of the masses under it, the function performed by the capitalists in organizing and directing to the such industry as we had was a service to the

"Certainly, certainly," replied the doctor. The same plea might be urged, and has been, in defense of every system by which men have ever made other men their serv of want, were yoked and strapped to the chariots of the capitalists.

'For instance, here is a bundle of farm mortgages on Kansas farms. Very good; by virtue of the operation of this security certain Kansas farmers worked for the owner of it, and though they might never know who he was nor he who they were yet they conserved that they were paying a ruin ous prices for the service thus rendered. so at first they said to the king: To be sure, you help defend the state from foreigners and hang thieves, but it is too much to ask us to be your serfs in exchange; we can do better.' And so they established republics. So also, presently, the people said to the priests: 'You have done something for us, but you have charged too much for your services in asking us to submit our minds to you; we can do better.' And so they established religious liberty.

"And likewise, in this last matter we are speaking of, the people finally said to the capitalists: Yes, you have organized our in-dustry, but at the price of enslaving us. We can do better. And substituting national We can do better. And substituting national co-operation for capitalism, they established the industrial republic based on economic democracy. If it were true, Julian, that any consideration of services rendered to others. of harness was chiefly used for women and children, the sizes ranging away down so as to fit girls and boys of eleven and twelve. It however valuable, could excuse the benefactured to be said that it was only the margin tors for making bondmen of the benefactured to be said that it was only the margin tors for making bondmen of the benefactured to be said that it was only the margin tors for making bondmen of the benefactured to be said that it was only the margin tors for making bondmen of the benefactured to be said that it was only the margin tors for making bondmen of the benefactured to be said that it was only the margin tors for making bondmen of the benefactured to be said that it was only the margin tors for making bondmen of the benefactured to be said that it was only the margin tors for making bondmen of the benefactured to be said that it was only the margin tors for making bondmen of the benefactured to be said that it was only the margin tors for making bondmen of the benefactured to be said that it was only the margin tors for making bondmen of the benefactured to be said that it was only the margin tors for making bondmen of the benefactured to be said that it was only the margin tors for making bondmen of the benefactured to be said that it was only the margin tors for making bondmen of the benefactured to be said that it was only the margin tors for making bondmen of the benefactured to be said that it was only the margin tors for making bondmen of the benefactured to be said that it was only the margin tors for making bondmen of the benefactured to be said that it was only the margin tors for making bondmen of the benefactured to be said that it was only the margin tors for making bondmen of the benefactured to be said that it was only the margin tors for making bondmen of the benefactured to be said that it was only the margin tors for making bondmen of the benefactured to be said that it was only the margin tors for making bondmen of the benefactured to be said that it was only the margin

The remedy is to do away with money. Make an industrial system in which money

produced as much as a hill of beans in his

A man working for \$100 a day, 300 days each year, would have to work over \$,000 years to get \$100,000,000. Somebody was robbed by somebody, and this useless aprig of the aris-

is not needed and don't or won't exist.

VERSUS CO-OPERATION. By Robert Blatchford.

COMPETITION

A comparison of competition with co-opera tion is a comparison of non-Socialism with So

For the principle of non-Socialism is com petition, and the principle of Socialism is co operation.

Non-Socialists tell us that competition is to the general advantage, because it lowers prices favor of the consumer. But competition in trade only seems desira

ble when we contrast it with private monopoly.

When we compare the effects of trade competition with the effects of state or municipal co operation, we find that competition is badly

The claim for the superior cheapness of com

petition rests on the theory that where two sell ers compete against each other for trade each tries to undersell the other. This sounds plausible, but, like many other

plausible things, it is untrue. It is a theory but the theory is incomplete. If business men were fools the theory would work with mathematical precision, to the great

joy and profit of the consumer; but business men are not built on those lines.

The seller of any article does not trade for rading's sake; he trades for profit.

It is a mistake to suppose that under-cutting each other's prices is the only method of competing between rival firms in trade. There are A trader, in order to defeat a rival may:

(1) Give better quality at the same price which is equal to giving more for the

money, and is therefore a form of underselling, or

(2) He may give the same quantity and quality at a lower price; or (3) He may balance the lowering of his price

by resorting to adulteration, or the use of inferior workmanship or material; or (4) He may try to overreach his rival by ploying more travelers, or by advertising

more extensively.
to underselling. This is not carried on to such extremes as the theorists would have

The object of a trader is to make money. He only desires increased trade if it brings more

Brown and Jones make soap for sale. Each desires to get as much of the trade as he can consistently with profits.

It will pay Brown better to sell 1,000 boxes of

soap at a profit of a sixpence on each box than to sell 2.000 boxes at a profit of twopence a box. and it will pay him better to sell 4,000 boxes at a profit of twopence each than it will to sell

1,000 boxes at a profit of sixpence each.

Now, suppose there is a demand for 20,000 boxes of soap in a week. If Brown and Jones are content to divide the trade, each may sell 10,000 boxes at a profit of a sixpence, and so may clear a total profit of £250.

If, by repeated undercutting, the profit falls

to a penny a box, Brown and Jones will have very little more than £80 to divide between them. And it is clear that it will pay them better to divide the trade, for it would pay either of them better to take half the trade at even threepenny profit than to secure it all at a profit of one penny.

Well, Brown and Jones have the full use of their faculties, and are well aware of the num-

ber of beans that make five.

Therefore they wis not compete beyond the point at which competition will increase their

gross profits. so we shall find in most businesses, from great railways down to tooth brushes, that the difference in prices, quality being equal, is not

very great amongst native traders, and that a margin of profit is always left. At the same time, so far as competition does

lower prices, without lowering quality, the ben-efit is to the consumer, and that much is to be put to the credit of competition.

But even there, on its strongest line, compe

cition is beaten by state or municipal co-oper-Because, assuming that the state or munici-

pality can prode any article as cheaply as a private firm, the state or the municipality can always beat the private trader in price to the extent of the trader's profit. For no trader will continue to trade unless he

nakes some profit, whereas the state or muniipality wants no profit, but works for use or Therefore, if a private trader sells soap at a

profit of one farthing a box, the state or muni-cipality can sell soap one farthing a box

Can he produce more cheaply? No. The on us a new expression of rengion, equation state or municipality can always produce more and politics, and a new social and industrial cheaply than the private trader, under equal conditions: Why? For the same reason that a large firm can beat a small one, or a trust can beat a number of large firms.

The new term, etched in philosophical language, is Altruism; scientifically, it is called the private of large and these social and industrial and politics, and a new social and industrial always produce the private firms.

save a great deal of expense; for one large fac-

Thus the state or municipality scores over the private firm, and co-operation scores over a law of nature than is hate. competition in two ways: First, it cuts off the profit; and second, it reduces the cost of ality and called it the devil. production. S

But that does not exhaust the advantages of

co-operation over competition. There are two other ferms of competition still to examine: These are adulteration and advertisement.

We all know the meaning of the phrase "cheap and nasty." We can get planos, bicycles, houses, boots, tea, and many other things at various prices, and we find that many of Socialism will do this. Let every laborer re-ceive a time check for his labor, and use it in exchange for anything be chooses to buy. Every man's wealth would be measured by at various prices, and we find that many of the cheap pianos will not keep in tune, that the blcycles are always out of repair, that the houses fall down, the boots let in water, and the tea tastes like what it is—a mixture of the labor he performed. Where would our millionaires be then? Every great fortine is won by the per cent card. Astor's boy, a weakly stripling inherits \$100,000,000. He never

the tea tastes like what it is—a mixture of dried tea leaves and rubbish.

Adulteration, as John Bright frankly declared, is a form of competition. It is also a form of rascality and fraud. It is a device for retaining profits for the seller, but it is seriously to the disadvantage of the consumer.

This form of competition, then, has to be put to the debit of competition.

And the absence of this form of competition has to be put to the credit of the state or the municipal supply. For since the state of municipality has no competitor to displace it never descends to the baseness of adulteration.

The London county council would not build jury houses for the citizens, nor supply them

you see the game is all on the side of the winning card—per cent?

What about the principal—\$35,000,000,000; can it ever be paid? No, the capitalist don't want it paid. He wants his per cent without proceeding further on this line.

We nak the most important question that can pertoin to the welfare and happiness of society 2! over the world. That question is this: What is the remedy for per ceat, or interest?

A man working for \$100 h day, 500 days each year, would have to work over 3,000 years to get \$100,000,000. Somebody was robbed by somebody, and this useless aprig of the aristocracy got the swag.

"Fumanity" is the title of a new magazine issued by Nathan Cole at Hoboken, N. J. It is a clever little publication and contains much interesting matter. Subscription price, \$1 per terest?

********** with tea leaves for tea, nor log wood and water

The sale of wooden nutmeg is a species of enterprise confined exclusively trader. It is a form of com

of commercial co-operation non-Socialism. Socialists v

We come now to the thir vate trader in competition. commercial travelers and advertisement.

Of two firms selling similar goods of equal quality, at equal prices, that firm will do the larger trade which keeps the greater number of commercial travelers and spends the greater sum upon advertisement.

But travelers cost money and costs money. And so we find that travelers and advertisements add to the cost of distribution.

Therefore, competition, although by underbidding it has a limited tendency to lower the prices of goods, has also a tendency to increase the price in another way.

If Brown lowers the price of his soap, the user of soap is the gainer. But if Brown increases the cost of his advertisements and his staff of travelers, the user is the loser, because the extra cost has to be paid for in the price of soap.

Now if the London county council made soan for all London, there would be:

1. A saving in cost of rent, plant and management.

 A saving of profitsbyselling at cost price.
 A saving of the whole cost of advertising. 4. A saving of the wages of the commercial

travelers. Under a system of trade competition all these four items (plus the effects of adulteration) have to be paid for by the consumer, by

And what is true of soap is true of most other things. That is why co-operation for use beats com-

petition for sale and profit. That is why the municipal, gas, water and tram services are better and cheaper than the same services under the management of

private companies. That is one reason why Socialism is better

than non-Socialism. The waste incidental to private traders' competition is enormous. Take the item of advertisement alone. There are draughtsmen, paper makers, printers, bill posters, painters, carpenters, gilders, mechanics, and a perfect army of other people all employed in making advertisement bills, pictures, hoardings, and other abominations—for what? Not to benefit the consumer; but to enable one private dealer

to sell more of his wares than another. All this expense would be saved by state or municipal production for use. The New York milk trust, I understand, on its formation dis-pensed with the services of 15,000 men.

You may ask what is to become of these men, and of the immense numbers of other men, now uselessly employed, who would not be needed inder Socialism. Well! What are these men now doing? Are

they adding to the wealth of the nation? No. Are they not doing work that is unnecessary to the nation? Yes. Are they not now being paid wages? Yes. paid wages? Then, since their work is useless, and since they are now being paid, is it not evident that

under Socialism we could actually pay them their full wages for doing nothing, and still be as well off as we are now? But I think under Socialism we could, and

should, find a very great many of them con-gental and useful work. But under the trusts they will he shows out of work, and it will be nobody'.

to see that they do not starve.
Yes, Socialism will displace labor not non-Socialism displace labor.

Why was the linotype machir Because it was a saving of cost. \footnote{\text{of}} the compositors? They were thrown out of ork. Did anybody help them? Well, Socialism would save cost. If it dis-

places labor, as the machine does, should that prevent us from adopting Socialism? Socialism would organize labor, and leave

But will the trusts do that? No: trusts are coming. The trusts which will swal-low up the small firms and destroy competition. The trusts which will use their monopolies not to lower prices, but to make profits.

You will have your choice tuen, between the grasping and grinding trust and the benefi-cent municipality.

Can any reasonable, practical, hard-headed man hestute for one moment over his choice?

The Dawn of Liberty.

The new time has come like a thief in the night, or better, like the dawning of the day. With little heralding of trumpets, without observation by many of the mighty and wise and cheaper, other things being equal.

Other things being equal! It is evident, then that the trader must be beaten unless he can produce more cheaply than the state or municipality.

Can he produce more cheaply? No. The control of the produce more cheaply than the state or municipality.

Suppose there are three separate firms mak- Uniformity of Law; in social expression, it suppose there are three separate firms making soap. Each firm must have its separate is Brotherhood; in politics, Democracy; in industry and commerce, Co-operation; in education, Progress; and in religion, Love.—Rev. But if one firm made all the soap, it would appear of the separate of the soap of the separate of the soap of the soap of the soap of the separate of the soap of

A Philistine's View.

one manager costs less than three.

If the London County Council made all the soap for London, it could make soap more cheaply than any one of the dozen private the source of the dozen private firms. Because it would save so largely in rent, plant and management.

Thus the state or municipality force countil so the state or municipality force continues the state of ns the state or municipality scores over it is only an incident. Competition is no more a law of nature than is hate. Hate was once so thoroughly believed in that we gave it person-

The trusts are getting things ready for So-

Humanity is growing in intellect, in patience, in kindness—in love. And when the time is ripe the people will step in and take peaceful possession of their own.—The Philippin.

You Should Read The Ideal Republic,

By A. M. DEWEY,

Special Agent U. S. Labor Department,
It casers many questions which the Socialist is asked
very day. It will help you in your work and is a spicedid book to give its very reliable.

ok to give to your neighbor. Order 12 Copies at \$1.00. Appeal to Reason.

Girard, Kansas

THE OLD MAN-WHAT TO DO WITH HIM. &

just at the time when he should be prime. Men today are compelled to the race, hyes are wrecked and health d. Shrewd manufacturers, who count but dollars, see in the young man, with blood, vigorous vitality and quick ore dividends at the end of the yearthe old man must make way for the son. Amalgamated men are becoming less and less neces- Labor in the great game of production—except

alists will provide for the old men:

they years of age, the preponderance of evififty years of age, the preponterance of the free fifty years of age, the preponterance of the fifty years of age, the fifty years of age, the preponterance of the fifty years of age, the fift is new employment, his age is oftentimes a serious bar.

Regarding employment age limits an official Ten Years of the illinois Central said: "We do not employ inexperienced men who are over thirty." To Work. Railroads Draho Lines. good reasons for not doing so. It is not fair to us nor to our men to em-

those who have passed forty-five and entitle them to a pension after naving been in the service of the company ten years. The man who has reached the age of forty-five is too old to learn railroading, and if he is in the business when he reaches that age he should have become a fixture with some road, if his services are of any value."

General Manager Delano of the Chlcago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad said: "If a corporation employing a large number of men retained all its old employes and hired new ones who were over forty-five years old, the would soon be so high as to injure icy of the entire service. While we we should look for young ones.

The Mussel Slough Story. Some stories never grow old. This is one of

Mussel Slough is located in Tulare county,

In 1856 the Southern Pacific railroad com-

menced the contruction of a feeder through this section. The land at that period was absolutely valueless. Even as late as 1866, competent judges valued the land at not over \$1 per acre. It was owned by the Southern Pacific by virtue of a land grant that has clearly been as the base been

"The company invites settlers to go upon their land before patents are issued or t' oad completed, and intends in all cases to to

them in preference to any other applican and at a price based upon the value of the and without improvements put upon them by the settlers. If the settler desires to buy, the com-

settlers. If the settler desires to buy, the company gives them the first privilege of purchase at a fixed price which in every case shall only be the value of the land without regard to improvements. Settlers are thus assured, in addition to being accorded the first privilege of purchase, that they will also be protected in their improvements."

Men came and took up the land. Improvements were made. Irrigation displays a property of the land.

ments were made. Irrigation ditches were constructed at great labor and expense. The land was valueless without irrigation. In course of time these settlers, by improvements, converted the tract into valuable farms.

Pay day came. This grasping monopoly in stead of exempting the improvements charged

the railroad company keep its contracts. The answer to their domands was writs of ejectment, issued by an United States judge and served by a United States marshal. Pive settlers were murdered while defending their homes—the product of their arm labor.

homes—the product of their own labor. Five

after petition was filed for their release. It was one case where it was no disgrace to go

And thus the merry play goes on under the

Carnegie on War.

to investigate this case.

1880, the president of the United States

restigate this case. These men are still a for an answer to that petition.

The settlers justly demanded that

out their terms, although petition

and was humbly petitioned

There may be some who have never

ey are discussing the out- that age, when he has them thoroughly masthe men who have spent tered he has become too old to be useful."

fact many men who shave shape of pensions, constantly so as to look if the United State Leaders is specialized fields where the rapid au
Leaders constantly so as to look
the machines are made which do the work
Views. Young eliough to be able to
held their positions. Othheld figures of a New York Almanae) would
pay a pension of \$500 a year to every 100 to put
he looks at them proudly. Their faces are
plump and pink. From his mill at that hour
and prominent trades unlonists on the who feels seeined into one systhere reading the adair mixed with dust and link.
HIS youngest children are put in be looks at them proudly. Their faces are
plump and pink. From his mill at that hour
as the sheld into one systhere issues a string of children with faces
as they sheld in the mill at work,
the annual net caralings of 4.0 million dollars
the figures of a New York Almanae) would
be figures of a New

your neighbor. If, together, the problem Business Agent Arthur E. Ireland of the to unravel, let the Appeal tell you how the Chicago district of the International Associa-

Cheago for a skilled man over forty years old to obtain new employment.

Though officials of big manufacturing corporations and companies denied that they discharge or retire a man because he is forty or get a position as a clerk."

President W. O. Rich of the Retail Clerks' Union No. 195, said: "The age limit is being enforced in commercial pursuits as well as mechange or retire a man because he is forty or get a position as a clerk."

District Council said: "It is a self-evident fact in the almshouse helplessly looking for death's injustice and the organized industrial systems that men in their prime are being displaced relief, left it in the enjoyment of a competence of the time. It is a protest that has its basis in every walk of life by younger blood. Con-tractors in the building line as a rule pick out the young men if they are at all qualified. In our trade a man has little chance at fifty, but I hold that if he is a good mechanic he is a

Secretary Nicholas Darragh of the Bridge

District Council said: "If we lived 120 years we would still have to work as long as we drew breath because the wages are so low that we are unable to save any money to keep us in ould soon be so high as to injure icy of the entire service. While we employes as a ruleas long as they can rk, it is but natural that in employing rk, it is but natural that in employing the results look for young ones."

Donnerberger, president of the rk board, said: "There is a good Allis-Chalmers Company, said: "We have men ruth nowadays in the idea that men working for us over seventy years old that we over forty-five are becoming more nearly useless in the out. Some of our best workmen are between industrial world. As business has become more intricate large employers reason that if they begin to teach a man his duties at ment with us if he has the qualifications."

We have made little progress in the path of genuine civilization as long as we car better substitute for the settling of interna-tional disputes than the brutal murder of one another. As a general proposition it may be stated that the nation which refuses peaceful arbitration is responsible for the war which ensues. Britain, having done this in its dispute with the Transvaal republic, is responsible for the extermination of praye and become

war as well as the one in South Africa as murwar as well as the one in South Africa as mur-derous. The generous millionaire should not forget that much of his wealth has been created by supplying material for warfare; also that when he ordered his faithful workmen at Homestead shot down like jack-rabbits simply for asking for living wages he was not far re-moved from the horrors of war.

Socialist Party News.

Porto Rico has applied for territorial Michigan will hold state convention at Flint

on February 28.
Connecticut has fourteen branches and 304 members. Expect to start a propaganda wagon

Indiana has twenty-one locals in seventee counties, with total membership of 521.
Trade unions are being formed among farm laborers, one organization having 300 members.
Strickland was sent on a three-months tour in the northern and central portions of the state.

lowa has seventeen locals, and is about to lowa has seventeen locals, and is about to send out out a salaried organizer.

Maine has seven locals, also seventeen m bers at large representing fourteen towns in

FARIAN ESSAYS—decas Princes Remays by Berns Fa-mons Writers. A saw edition of an explica now ready. No page. Next cover. No per copy

Which Would be the Better? Speaking of the old age pensions, the Kan-sas City Star says:

Already several governments, notably New Zealand, have provided old any pensions. In New Zealand, where more than one progressive innovation has been witnessed within the where THEIR children are being slowly workship in the mill where THEIR children are being slowly workship in the mill where THEIR children are being slowly workship in the mill where THEIR children are being slowly workship in the mill where THEIR children are being slowly workship in the mill where THEIR children are being slowly workship in the mill where the children are being slowly workship in the mill where the children are being slowly workship in the mill where the children are being slowly workship in the mill where the children are being slowly workship in the mill where the children are being slowly workship in the mill where the children are being slowly workship in the mill where the children are being slowly workship in the mill where the children are being slowly workship in the mill where the children are being slowly workship in the mill where the children are being slowly workship in the mill where the children are being slowly workship in the mill where the children are being slowly workship in the mill where the children are being slowly workship in the children are being slowly wo tiag a trade and making
conserves proficient in their particular duthat a man over thirty-five years cannot get
You will note from the interviews public blow by the Chicago Record-Herald that a man over thirty-five years cannot get
a position where his mascles are needed as
well as his brains, and if a corporation disthe delay of railroads and manufacturers is

Last six years, every person who arrives at the age of sixty-five is entitled to draw a penthe age of sixty-fi by the Chicago Recorded and manufacturers is acter and has not more than \$2,760 worth of property or an income of more than \$2,760 worth of property or an inco insurance companies. There are almost no taxes in New Zealand. The reason the pension is not larger is that the New Zealanders have it is not larger is that the New Zealanders have reduced railroad fares from three cents a mile to one cent, saving the money to the people in this way instead of distributing it in the fact many men who shave shape of pensions.

Insurance companies. There are almost no taxes in New Zealand. The reason the pension is not larger is that the New Zealanders have goes home early BECAUSE HE LIKES TO HAVE AN HOUR WITH HIS CHILDREN BELOUIS, everybody was asking after the sain and all were enthusiastic in its praiser than the close of the address of t insurance companies. There are almost no for a long time, taxes in New Zealand. The reason the pension The man who

If the United States owned its railroads alone are a mechanic—what is to become of the workmen will have to kill themselves. It ings, according to the opinions of J. Hill and other magnates, would be immensely ings, according to the opinions of J. Hill and other magnates, would be immensely ings, according to the opinions of J. Hill and other magnates, would be immensely ings, according to the opinions of J. Hill and other magnates, would be immensely inguity and other magnates, would be in a disposition to hire only men between twentytwo and thirty-live years. If a man has gray
that in the Chicago Federation of I abor Suntage in the Chicago Federation of I abor Suntage afternoon, proved yesterday that, it is
the coming more difficult every day in and about
Chicago for a skilled man over forty years old railroad earnings alone to every fiftieth person and woo in the land, and certainly the superannuated money.

Which would be better—that one million aged persons be provided for or that a few Goulds and Vanderbilts should pocket the 400 millions, as now? We retire army officers half pay; why not do as much for those who have fought our industrial battles for us? Is

ownent, his age is oftentimes a only wages to a workman till he reaches the age of thirty years and then retire him at entral said: "We do not employee where to the power of peace and contentment soothing its de- in reason, in justice and in tact. clining years.

> The Legalized Blacklist. The Ohio supreme court has sustained the

blacklist. Several years ago a Huron county man se employer has the right to discharge whose-ever engages in a strike affecting his IN-TERESTS.

The anti-blacklist law is, therefore, wiped off

the statute books.

Good! The sooner all these humbug labor laws are smashed the better. They are merely enacted for electioneering purposes and always contain enough flaws to

make them inoperative or unconstitutional.

When workingmen elect their own classconscious people to legislative, judicial and administrative positions the miscrable farce will
cease. Not before.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

By Lawrence Gronland; 304 pages.

No better exposition of Socialism has ever been written. Gronland's argoments are all sound and are accepted as conclusive by Socialisms of all countries. He employs strong language, but at he same time is easily their stood. Thousands of socialists wore their conversion to this old. There are few Socialist writers of edge that do no substantiate their positions by questing from Gronland. A new edition of Society of this book has just been printed. The regular price is soc per copy but until this edition is achieved all orders will be filled at the following special prices:

Single copies 35c; 10 copies \$3.

Hurting His Business, Too.

Rev. Albert Bruchtaus of New York, in a re-cent sermon, charges the trust with decreasing marriages. He says: "The trouble is that the ble for the extermination of brave and heroic cent sermon, charges the trust with decreasing been combined under a few large companies, the farmer can socialish been combined under a few large companies, the farmer can socialish been combined under a few large companies, the farmer can socialish been combined under a few large companies, the farmer can socialish been combined under a few large companies, the farmer can socialish been combined under a few large companies, the farmer can socialish been combined under a few large companies, the farmer can socialish been combined under a few large companies, the farmer can socialish been combined under a few large companies, the farmer can socialish been combined under a few large companies, the farmer can socialish been combined under a few large companies, the farmer can socialish been combined under a few large companies, the farmer can socialish been combined under a few large companies, the farmer can socialish been combined under a few large companies, the farmer can socialish been combined under a few large companies, the farmer can socialish been combined under a few large companies, the farmer can socialish been combined under a few large companies, the farmer can socialish been combined under a few large companies, the farmer can standard of living the pass should not in turn been combined under a few large companies, the farmer can standard of living the pass should not in turn been combined under a few large companies to be no good reason why these there seems to be no good reason why these the total truth been combined under a few large combined under a few large combined and the Social the social the social five expense of the America have been there seems to be no good reason why these the reason of the care the both from the farmer can standard of living gether under a single combination, truth been combined under on should be a gigantic corporation, but it is by no means impossible. It is by no means impossible for large and turn been combined unde

Capitalists and Laborers.

ists own tools they do not own.

Laborers produce wealth they do not own;
capitalists own wealth they have not pro-

duced.

Laborers toll and make capitalists rich; cap italists remain idle and keep laborers poor.

Labor is exploited; capitalists are exploiters

Laborers form a political party for which capitalists will not vote; capital forms a po-litical party for which laborers always vote.

Laborers are those who earn an honest liv-ing by the use of either mind or muscie; cap-italists are idlers who prey upon those who toil by collecting rents, interest and profits.

The Last Circle Will be Socialism.

perfectly natural one. It may have its result-ant evils—nay, it does have—but it is acting on legitimate lines of self-defense and self-ad-

His Children and Their Children.

In many mills of the south, in many mills of the north, tens of thousands of ch work away their lives for a pittance which is

station THEIR children, the children of poorer men and women, are still in the mill at work,

and wool and rags and children are turned into Only public opinion can discourage this bru-

tality. For that reason yellow or not, it is necessary occasionally to remind the world that these things exist. The cannibal chief who would take another man's child and feed it to his own would at least kill the other man's child quickly.

Waking Up. Rochester, N. Y., Post-Express.

"The protest may be stated as the great and growing masses of the world against economic of the time. It is a protest that has its basis

"The cause is found in the great industrial revolution that has come about in Europe and this country, which, while it has intensified of conditions and the way to industrial it. them to see that there is a remedy. It is a feat of the imagination to understand the changes that have taken place in the last hun-Secretary Nicholas Darragh of the Bridge
An official of another road said: "We do
not refuse to hire men who have reached the lots of first-class men working at our trade
age of thirty-five, but we simply say to such over fifty years old, and they are as good as
that they cannot take advantage of our penthey were twenty years ago. In fact, they are
more to be relied on than younger men."

Several years ago a Huron county man sechanges that have taken place in the last hundred years in economic industry, but, as a redamages against the Nickie Plate railroad for
blacklisting him. The case was carried up and
last week the supreme court decided that an
amount take advantage of our penthey were twenty years ago. In fact, they are
more to be relied on than younger men."

Several years ago a Huron county man sechanges that have taken place in the last hundred years in economic industry, but, as a redamages against the Nickie Plate railroad for
blacklisting him. The case was carried up and
last week the supreme court decided that an
employer has the right to discharge whosoages—the mill hand. He stands among us
employer has the right to discharge whosohelpless and doomed to helplessness so long helpless and doomed to helplessness so long as the present system of centralization of caphal holds and continues to increase. The industrial revolution through which the has passed, while it has increased the ability of great powers to gather wealth, has decreased the extent to which it is equitably distributed. While a few are in the enjoyment of vast wealth, the many are laboring for a mere ex-

istence.
"In fifty years a man may now amass a fortune that is far greater than that of any of the robber fortunes of old. At a state of affairs that permits of such a possibility, Socialism points its finger and ceclares it iniquitous. The possibility of such things, the Socialism should be prevented." cialist says should be prevented."

Between Caesar and Jesus,

By George D. Herron. Cloth bound. 278 pages. 75cts. a copy. "There are times;" says Herron." when to do the absolutely right thing, as we call it, would be the greatest wrong a man could do." Every courseds needs a copy of this book to loan their friends who are still lingering in the mog of inherited beliefs.

***************** Combining All the Railroads.

Since so many of the great railroads have been combined under a few large companies.

will some day be reached, and there is no ques-tion that the transportation interests of the country would be well served in that way.

It is not a much more difficult undertaking than the management of the postoffice. The collection, transportation and distribution of the mails is as big an industrial undertaking as any other known to this country and it is man-aged successfully. It requires the employment of a vast army of clerks and other employes. but the whole force works in harmony. What is done with letters and papers and the large amount of merchandise transported through the postoffice could be done with the freight business of the railroads.

The Attorney General and the Tramp. Tramp .-- I 'want to know who is to be de

my suit, for damages, to compensate me for what I have lost. Attorney-General.-What have you lost?

Tramp.—I have lost my employer, sir. My employer is a very important man to me now since the times have changed so, as I cannot employ myself. Who is the defendant? -Gen.-What happened to your em-

Tramp.—He was gobbled up by a trust, sir, and I want to know what the government is going to do about us industrial paupers whose employers are subbled to. employers are gobbled up. Who is the de

Atty-Gen.—Look here, young man. The government itself is the honorable organization of all the gentlemen gobblers you complain of. And what are you going to do about

Tramp.—Oh. well, if that's it, I'll "do" So ialism. Come along, 1904!—The Comrade.

"The Ideal Republic."

If you want to get in on the first edition of had better hurry. The advance orders already in will require over half of the first edition of 10,000 copies. This book is going to be one 2.00 of the standards for propagands work. Start 5.00 a dozen going the rounds in your town, and here. The start first propagands work.

Solar Plexus No. 2.

20 Cartners and Comments, Warren....

\$1.00 Takes the Bunch.

St. Louis, which was given between 10:3 2 o'clock at night, he was greeted with

as white as the sheet on his child's beu.

To mention such things as this is "yellow said when it was over that no better m journalism." The description, besides being yellow, is true. You may see HiS children by the timportant work could be undertaken the important work could be undertaken the top other. Correspondence and Training School we

Nearly twelve hundred names are on Correspondence School lists Mr. and Mills are on the road together and the will go on without a break. Address lesse General Delivery, San Francisco, They w forwared to them from that point.

The San Francisco Training School will with a large class. Eight states will be a sented. The first class will meet on Mc There are now forty-three students pl

for the next term in Girard. The O have secured eleven of these students. Sedalia comes the word that if the O'Har samples of our work the Training School right. The O'Hares say that the Tr. School did it.

Education the Hope of the Union. From the Miners' Magazine.

The hope of the future is in education. must come from the unions. Every t should be a training school, where wage ers can learn lessons in political econom: political action as citizens. A union that to become an educational center, teaching fundamental ideas of industrial liberty, i performing its high duty. Along this line encouraging reports from unions all ove west. Libraries are being secured, de held on current topics with general dis

Emperor William thinks it is patriotism is furnishing him all the naval recrui wants, but the fact that 60,000 men in 1 are out of work may have something i with it.—Chicago Daily News.

Clubing Rates.

"Wishire's Magazize" and the Appeal.
"The International Review" and the Appeal.
"The Comrade" and the Appeal.
"The Comrade" and the Appeal.
ADVERTISEMENTS are accepted under this head at line, each insertion not cash with order. Ten words make No discount for time or space. Only one column will be a Hyparotism.—A neat bookiet, tells how to become a by sont for 4c in stamps.—J. T. Alexander, Albasy, Ore. 21.

Looking Backwards.

Tais great book costs 56 cents in the U.S. A. You ca elivered to your address by seading to Harr B. Ashpi undas St., London, Ont., Casada. Single copp. 15c; two cr: dozen, 21.3% 50 ceptes; 83. P. O. orier or U.S., stami

The Socialist Party. The Socialist Party.

Agitation plants the seed of Socialism, education cultiver owth and organization gathers the harvest. The harve has arrived, Now is the hour to organize the Socialist and institute a government of the workers, by the worke for the workers. For information upon how to organize transh of the Socialist Party address Leon Greenbaum, Neclears, Room 45 Femille Bulliding, Rt. Louis, Mo.

We do not pretend to offer you all of the good things of lam, but we do offer you the beat fruits of cooperation huying or building of a home. We will they you a homewith the spoc cash in any locality you want; give you ranty deed for the same, and permit you to pay for feat of \$1.75 per month on \$1.00 value, without interest, in death, will debts canceled, if you will only co-operate with Lawiit new you to ineventure to.

THE AMERICAN FARMER by A. M. Stutone, Is the THE AMERICAN FARMER by A. M. Stutone, Is the THE AMERICAN FARMER by A. M. Stutone, Is the THE AMERICAN FARMER BY CRAIMING

Inc. As Chiuda [Annill that will bring the claimed states to Seclalism. Its 28 pages are cranformation and argument that will convince they part of the country is examined in turn as trathems discussed in the light of its history and 10. Then the whole, question of the relation of 7 armer to the trusts, railroads, elevators and industry and the relation of Socialism to the farmer in theorem, and it is shown that only through Socialism can helped and only through the farmer can Socialism can helped and only through the farmer can Socialism.

of Examiners -George B. Merron, Charles H. Vall, A.M.; J. A. Wayland, Jomes B. Smilley, Peter Sissanna. The first term of the Training School clesed at Girard December Sist. No school was ever indertaken which a mas the expectations of its friends. A large number of t Gents will go at once into the field as party workers. Of the wenty-wes students in the regular ourse, all ranging to fake another term, after a period of actual ence in find work. We of the number will gib San Franchiston and the san face of the san face o

the ris weeks. The sext fall term is order than postundents.

The course of study at 8an Francisco will include less foods is from y. History, Voice Trainiae, Practice in 8g; the Preparation of Addresses, Parliamentary Fractice, it of Study, Campaign Tarties, Inov to Canvas and to 07, Correction of common Errors in Specia and Physical Culture of the Common Process of the Common of the Common term of the distants in the school work. There are now almost a the common type correspondence. If you wish to go into the field as a continual worker challen, you should come to the Training School or not, you should to correspondence work at once. Send stamp for circulart.

Walter Thomas Mills, Girard, K.

List of State Secretaries of Secialist I
Consection—A. B. Cornellus, rooms, 1s6 Chapel, Now.
Calf.—J. G. Smith. as Hearst Sid. San Francisco.
lows—W. A. Jacobs, 2is E. 6th St., Davenport.
low—W. A. Jacobs, 2is E. 6th St., Davenport.
lil.—C. H. Kerr, 55 Frith Ave., Chicago.
Kr.—F. L. Roisinson, 42; W. Chestaut St., Louisville,
Malmo—Fred Irish, 22; Ulterside Sa., Woodford,
Mo.—E. Val Poinson, Noom 9, 23 N. 4th St., St., Louis,
Mich.—C. Nockey, 91; Johnson St., Sagtinu,
Ming. Geo. R. Leonard 205 Andrews Bid., Minneapolis,
Nos.—W. P. Poters, 13 Ohnson St., Sagtinu,
Ming. Geo. R. Leonard 205 Andrews Bid., Minneapolis,
Nos.—W. P. Poters, 13 Ohnson St., Sagtinu,
N. J.—M. M. Goebel, 11 Bridge St., Newark,
N. J.—M. M. Goebel, 11 Bridge St., Newark,
Nah.—Geo. E. Bard, 1844 N. 15th St., Ousha.
N. Dirk.—Math Edisposs, Towner,
Okto.—Dr. H. K. Dean, Oktahoma City,
Ontarlo-G. West. aw Argiely, 22 King St. West, Toronto
Penn.—J. a. Edelman, 80 W. Cainbria St., Philadelphia,
Texas—St., Hempton, Robasa.
Utah—M. H. Wilson, 1112 W. Th South St., Salt Lake CiWils.—Mr. H. Thomson, 614 State St., Milwaukea.
Wash.—Jos. Gilbert, Rot Geo. List of State Secretaries of Secialist 1

A "Campaign Combination."

Municipal campaigns are warning up, and every App Army couracte should have pienty, of literature hand to help him clinch hie arguments. Here's a cepsign combination that will help you in your work rounding so the fellows who are beginning to think:

50 "Municipal Ownership—Facts and Figures."

55 "Carteons and Cournesses."

25 "Way Relirond Men Bhould be Socialists."

25 Belleng's "Water Tunks."

One copy "The Ideal Republic."

The entire lot for 41 M.

"The killing of men under the name of war," wrote Andrew Carnegie in a letter which was read at the Collier dinner at the Metropolitan in last night, "is the foulest blot upon huranity today. We see much discussion as to what is a war in and permeanable under civ-

good workman up to the age of seventy."

President Herman Lilien of the Hod Carriers

tradiction of terms. There can be no such thing as civilized warfare.

ble for the extermination of prave and heroic

To all of which the Ingersoll, Ont. Chronicle of marrying and turn their attention to typesays: "Mr. Carnegie has been writing on the subject of war and condemns the Philippine war as well as the one in South Africa as murdestroying it."

Laborers use tools they do not own; capital-

Laborers are numerous: capitalists are few.

that are always controlled by capitalists.

The disposition of capital to combine is

on legitimate lines of self-defense and self-advancement, and has also its resultant good, especially in moving other and better forces to similar action. In this the capitalist, the despised rich man, has led off in the very greatest principle underlying Christian ethics. Verily, the children of this world in their generation are wiser than the children of light. Vote increased 50%.

Washington has forty-six locals paying dues for 500 members. A state organizer has been kept in the field for three months at \$60 per month.

A SOUVENIR

For Meritorious Work for Socialism.

hyery were unto furner notice the Appeal will give
A GOLD WATCH to the club raiser sending in the larger on minder of yearly ruberfores, providing the comrade to so to a ready seen awarded a waten, in which ease it will go to too team highest list. A souventr fascription with the ease in the case are a social as in minde of the case the case are

in A Spitth with Calley Mi i. A Spitth with Denver Co-i. H. Sh Kissen, Sar, Ida, ii. C. Cannella, Caffay, Wash ii. Rastra, Matan, Idaho f. W. Hosem, Mistir, Lowa, W. W. Prasinsh, Det Cla. Te W. J. Stondry, Alexander Ch. T.C.P. Claibandin Chi. pr

Zocopososososososososososos Every citizen (?) who is present at the coronation of a king is giving it out cold they hogor royalty. We are drifting, drifting, drift-

The United States will in the future be e peeted to send representatives to all corona-tions of potentates and kines. This will give our idle rich something to do and afford them an engaginality to open the control of the contr an opportunity to overcome the ennul the humdrum existence in a republic fills their

The house committee has voted to have the programment own and operate the Pacific Ca-ble! Horrors! Think of the public owning and operating a cable! It can't be done, don't you know! It will disrupt the family! It will stile private enterprise! It will kill all centive! It will produce a monarchy and stroy all religion! Steady, Simon!

A labor organizer employed by the Glass Workers' Association at Alloona, Pa., we rested on a charge of compairacy the other -the conspiracy charge being based on the al-legation that he proceed to close one of the plants at that points y caking the men to guit work. When the New York manager of the trust closed the big smelters at Argentine there was no one arrested for conspiracy, was there?

The citizens of Brookline, Mass., at a recent town meeting voted to establish a municipal insurance company and escape the exorbitant charges of the capitalist. Gradually peoare beginning to understand that they do for themselves things to much better at ve there than to pay the capitalist for the service at from two to ten times the cost under the public ownership plan.

"How the Farmers' Trust Busted the Grain an interesting chapter in the evolution of business, will be printed in the Appeal next week. It's a true story of how Kanses formers held their own, and illustrates the power of co-operation—a leason which the peo-ple of the United States are rapidly being to learn. Coming? Well, I should

You would hardly expect to get the truth bout any subject from those prejudiced or having laterests opposed to your understand And on the other hand, if you read only those who favor a theory, you may be blinded by their zeal and possible interest. The only safe road to follow is to first read those who believe in a theory and then those who op-pose that theory. Then you can judge safely

The coal miners who got tired of 'nluck-me-store' prices for goods at Banks ville, Pa., established a co-operative estab-lishment where they bought goods of them-selves. The business for the quarter just end-ed amounted to nearly \$9,000, and paid the members of the co-operative association, com-posed of the men who work in the mines, a dividend of 12%. The working man is gradually getting his eyes open.

Representative Suizer proposes to deposit the covernment funds in national banks having a spiral stock of not less than one-half million. the banks to pay the government 2% interest on the funds to be released to the dear, beloved people at 8 and 10%. How kind and con-Biddraie the average servant of the people is. Heavens; it's a wonder they don't all die-of-enlargement of the heart.

Carbondale, Pa., voted to erect a municipal water plant, and thus escape the extertion of the private capitalist. Judge Halsley, living in another town, at the request of the private failed to whom he owed his tenure of the issued an injunction restraining the the of Carbondale from furnishing water capitalist to And we are a free people, a Appeal has quite frequently pointed out

The Harriman syndicate of Pacific railroads, telfic, the Pacific steamship nes, the Hawaiian sugar planters, American encessionaires in China and capitalists incrested in the Philippines have a nowerful his of Washington, headed by ex-Secretary of State Poster, to hold up the Chinese exhill now before congress. You see fellows know what they want and they know how to go after it. They want chean labor, and they are asking congress to give it to them. And the American working thinks Hill is all right!

Two union men at Scrauton, Pa., were ar rested last week because they sought to with-draw the patronare of their fellow workmen from an unfair dally maner. The machinery of the law can easily be invoked against workof the law can easily be invoked against work-ingmen for refusing to patronize a canitalistic institution, but you can bet your last dollar that when the Standard Oil company used its power to kill off a competitor or shut down an establishment there is no legal proceedings instituted form the deal. Why? Simply be-cause the canitalists own and control the courts of this country. You don't need to be told this —it is self-evident, if you will use your eyes.

"r. Bryon sent a note asking the permission of the democratic members of congress to re-caive his maner during the session. The postal department refused to permit the paper to go through the mails as second class matter! nch the mails as second class matter! the laws recarding second class matter that it means where the party receiving as implied his willingness to take it. Such will soon find its way, scainst other faction will soon find its way, scainst other factions not in harmony with the ruling class. The damocratic papers of the nation will soon be up against the real thing.

Ounty Council, last evening switched on the electric light for the Borough of Battersea, which the Borough council's own workmen have laid at a cost of £152,000. In a speech by Mr. John Burns, M. P., said he that he had gone carefully through the figures of similar undertailings and that municipalities supplied electric light cheaper than it was supplied by private companies.—Reynold's Newspaper, London, England.

"I have \$2,000 in cash. How would I get any enefit out of it under Socialism? If I could et any benefits out of the \$2,000, why 'get any 'wouldn't the same rule apply to a larger amount of money?"—O. A. B.

The questioner is evidently of that class known as the middle man. He has been taught that there are but three ways to make money —MAKE money. First, to invest it in a stock of goods, and then resell the goods at an advanced price, sufficient to pay the cost of handling and a PROFIT besides; second, to loan it some other man, who with it buys goods and sells them for enough not only to pay the cost of bandling and a prost, but the interest also; third, by purchasing land and renting it to a laborer, who must make his living, the expense of seed, cultivation and the rent.

Under Socialism the man with \$2,000 would not be able to make any money by purchasing goods and reselling them, because every other an could buy the same goods at the same an advance, without which his money would be useless to him. He could not loan it, because he could find no one who would be will g to assume the risk of the loan and pay an interest when he could make no profit by re elling merchandise. Again, he could not land to any one else, because the land, being wined by the public, could be obtained by all others on the same terms as the man with the \$2,000, and there would be no inducement a laborer to sub-let from a private individ

ual at an advanced price.

No, the man with \$2,000 in money, under So cialism, could spend it, but he could not MAKE IT MAKE more money. Labor alone would be the only source of increase.

The coroner's jury at New York returned : verdict in which the responsibility of the tunnel accident, which resulted in the killing o seventeen men and the wounding of many others, was placed on the shoulders of the fficials of the New York Central railroad. It ther words, these railroad officials through their neglect and greediness allowed a condition o exist, which resulted in the murder of many American citizens. Ordinarily, when a mar all's another he is either hung or panished, by imprisonment. These railroad officials wil oasider the matter a good joke, and that's about as far as it will worry them. Mayhap t few of the surviving relatives will secure money damages, but money so paid is a regular part of the expense of all railroads, and is made part of the fixed charges of the road-hence people will simply pay the damages themcives, and the railroad fellows will be allowed o continue their-work of murder for profit.

Officers of the United States army at Fort Keogh, Mont., have been swindling the govern-ment by keeping back from the horses used at fort a portion of the feed allowed -them. feed was sold and the proceeds pocketed the officers who at all times are anxious to after thieves and other outlaws. Stealing, obbery, perjury and embezziement are the natof the present arrangement. ier Socialism there would be none of these hings, because they would not PROFIT a man enything. He would be able to get everything wanted with less labor than that now re prired to steal. Teach men to kill their fellows nd you make of them creatures who have but

For PROFIT men are butchering old worm out horses and selling the meat to the poorer litizens of Chicago. A dispatch from that city says: "Evidence has been obtained that horses and mules by the thousand are sold for beef very year in Chicago. Slaughter houses ex-st in various parts of the city and suburbs where the animals are killed and their flesh backed and sold as "corned beef," Hamburger steak, sausage and other products for use in heap restaurants and free lunch saloons. Nags that have become too old, decrepit for work, ringbaned, spavined creatures, and even those afflicted with glanders, sore feet, and carious allments of the equine race are killed or the trade in large numbers.

General Ludington, before the senate committee, showed that the government had saved millions in transporting its troops in its own ships, and that it would save millions more a year by holding the ships. But Secretary Root has destermined to abolish the public ownership of the ships. He wants some millionaire steamship owners to make these millions. Of course, it is not to be thought that Root could have any financial interests of himself or friends served by advocating a course that goes into the public treasury for millions a year. Away with such a base thought! He does this simply for the public good! It is good to have the public skinned for the bencat of millionaire ship owners. And the band plays Yankee Doodle!

"Is there no way to stop the wholesale pur-"chase of the government lands, such as the "Northern Pacific purchase of 20,000 acres re-

"cently""-G. S. Carling, Philipsburg, N. Y.
Not so long as railroad attorneys and lobbyists are elected to the senate and house and fill the cabinct. The government is run by capitalists, and they are not running it for their health. The masses of people are not considered in any action of the government. It does nothing for them, but does everything for the capitalists. Pefore the people will wake up to the trend of things the forests and nablic lands that should be the common heritage will all be possessed by corporations, as they are in Europe.

In Brockton, Mass., last year the shoe workers received an average of \$562. Their products (labor added to the raw material) was sold wholesale for \$843, exclusive of all includental expenses? One firm paid \$150,000 for advertising. Such are the effects of competition. It would ruin the workers to get the full results of their labor, without deduction for interest, rent, profit advertising or other competitive expenses. When these shoes were sold at retail about 100% was added to them, and the workers somewhere paid it. The number of the company of the source of the company of ber of shoe factories decreased one-fifth, but the capitalization increased. Concentration

"Why Railroad Men Should Be Socialists," as been re-written by E. NARichardson, a railroader of twenty years' experience. It's a daisy, although the Army editor is too modest to say anything about it. It should be largely circulated among railroad men of your ac-quaintance. It will jur loose some of the cin-ders which have lodged in his brain. Per 100

The latest co-operative scheme-is a plan to develop 4,000 acres of coal land in Pennsylva-ula. One hundred farmers in the Ligonier val-ley have agreed to contribute ten cents each for each acre of the land under their control, expecting with the amount realized to put de the first shaft. If they have luck they may make themselves independent of the coal

A news dispatch says that the big Monta lumber companies have formed an organi-tion for the avowed purpose of fighting uni-

Appeal Army Ďs**+**+++++++++++++++++++++++++++

Ten fresh ones from Comrade Dr. Smith, of

Pine River, Mich., has organized a Socialist clue of eighteen members.

Comrade Powell, of Smithville, Texas, sends a list of ten "Madden admirers." Comrade Barstow, of Wolfaston, Mass.

in with sixteen Appeal passengers via the "red

Comrade Beach, of Tampa, Fla., kidnapped twelve more disturbers and sent them in to be "Why Railroad Men Should Be Socialists."

by an ex-railroad man. Just out; 100 copies for fifty cents. Comrade Bowen, of Mystic, Iowa, is still on

the war path. Eleven more scalps from him

Comrades Garstka, of Ashton, Neb., and Poyle, of Mt. Forest, Ont., each send a string

And still they come from Michigan. This time it is Comrade Doison, of Ionia, with six "Tie the buildog," writes Comrade Cribbs, of Elack Lick, Pa. "There is more on the

He sends ten. Up to last Saturday the record showed 6,230 subscriptions to Comrade Madden's credit, and

they're still a-comin'. Comrades Rosebloom and Patrick, of Dexter, N. Y., send in ten scalps. And they are coming again before the roses bloom.

Comrade Hartwig, of Evansville, Ind., gets in with fifteen scalps and an order for a weekly bundle of twenty-five copies.

A. S. Anderson, Peoria, Ill.: "I have always been a republican, but I want to study Social-ism a little before I cast another ballot."

The farmers around McCracken, Mo., are be ginning to do a little thinking. Comrade Bod-cohamer sends in the names of five of them. With the help of the Fiji the Army editor has written a pamphlet, "Why Railroad Men Should Be Socialists;" 100 copies for fifty

Comrade McCling, of Beaver, Pa., renews his subscription, and to keep the subscription clerks good natured, sends along thirty-three scalps.

Comrade Russell, of Wellsville, Ohio, sends ten yearlies. The Fiji has subtracted ten more the regular printed republican majority from in Ohio.

Comrade McQueen, of Milwaukee, Wis., sends twenty-two yearlies. This brings our Milwau-kee list up to \$51. Just eleven more than St. Louis.

"I decided to spend some of my spare time fishing in Madden's pond, writes Comrade Summers, of Norman, Okla. He caught sixteen nice ones.

C. W. Stack, of Greenwood, B. C., subscribes for a bundle of five. Says he wants "to throw a few Lyddite shells into the enemy's camp just to see them dodge."

Local, Long Island, N. Y., is now distribut ing twenty-five copies of the Appeal each week Organizer Earth says they will increase this to 100 in a very short time.

Comrade Sebastian Fieger, of Alexandria Ind., subscribes for the Appeal, and being a sociable sort of a fellow, sends along fifteen subscriptions of his neighbors. "The Appeal is a great paper," writes Com

rade MacCee, of Rumford Falls, Me, "It's an eye-opener to the wage slaves hereabout. They want it." He sends a list of sixteen. "The mills of the gods grind slowly,

not so slow when there is a good "Miller" in charge. Comrade Miller, of Eugene, Ore, sends in a nice grist of sixteen scalps." T. Crane, River Sloux, Iowa: lifelong republican, 73 years old, but I am dis-gusted with both parties, and lately converted to Socialism by reading 'Merrie England.'

"Harmony week" has come and gone, but still the echocs come down the line. Com-rade Lampert, of Elk Lick, Pa., wants ten more credited to the harmony vibrations.

Linden, Mich., has a voting population of Through the efforts of Comrade about 100. Pierson thirty-five of this Pending the Appeal and studying Socialism.

Even if the fact had not been publicly an nounced the Army editor would know tha Comrade Strickland was running loose in Ohio Every mail from that state proves the fact.

Seven scalps from Comrade Schuell, of schuell, Ill. "One copy," he writes, "will usually get an old party man interested, and the next time I see him he is ready to subscribe."

"I knew it was comin'," said the Fiji, as the mail distributor laid ten scalps from Comrade Pierce, of Jamestown, N. Y., on the red-headed fairy's desk. The Fijl has been studying as-

Comrade Johnson, of Quincy, Mass., acknowledges receipt of the gold watch that was awarded him. He says of it: "The souvenir inscription is fully as valuable to me as the

Twenty-three yearlies from Comrade Hobbs of Elyria, Ohio; mostly lawyers and merchants. He says he was out of a job, so thought he would give some one else a job—a job of

The Socialists of Houston, Texas, are be coming very active. They have a fell municipal ticket for the coming city election, and are making arrangements for an aggressive campaign.

"Just sixteen of them." said the red-headed fairy, as she finished counting the scalps sent by Conrade Willams, of Urich, Mo. "Just your are," said the Fifi, as he winked at the rest of the girls.

With a whoop, that penetrated the frosty at mosphere of Klock Mills, Canada, for many leagues, Comrade Parturhek announced his return from the chase with eight scalps dangling from his belt.

Comrade Minkler, of Cattskill, N. Y., neve misses an opportunity to get in a lick for So-cialism. When he takes a customer's order for groceries he usually takes a subscription for the Appeal at the same time.

Comrade Matt Hollenberger organized th corpenters of Rockport, Ind., into a union and then made them an address on Socialism and took a few subscriptions for the Appeal. This union has started out on the right road.

The usual quiet of Austin, Ill., was rudely broken into the other day. Comrade Anderson "loaded for bar," charged on the unsuspecting hostiles and secured ten scalps before the "guardians of the peace" knew what was

The fight for direct legislation in the state of Oregon is now on. The Socialists will hold their convention to nominate a state ticket in Portland, on March 19. County conventions will be held on March 5. It promises to be a hot fight, and Socialists should do all in their

power to make it as warm as possible. J. W. will help you Sullivan's "Direct Legislation" do it. Ten cents a copy, or twelve copies for \$1. We have only 900 copies of this book on

hand. "Chain the office pup," writes Comrade Cross, of Treadwell City, Alaska. "Here are eleven more scalps that I secured while meandering among the icebergs." The Appeal now has 163 subscribers in Alaska and the Yukon Terri-

There is a certain class to whom nothing ap peals to quite as effectively as good cartoons with short, pointed comments. That is the class Warren's "Cartoons and Comments" hits That is the every time. One hundred copies will cost you \$1.50.

"Give me a cheroot," said Mac, the linotype editor, to the subscription editor. "What's the matter, Mac?" "Got to have something to chew on while I set up this yard and a half long list from Comrade Weidman, of Golden, Colo

"It's Early Yet." softly sang the blue-eyed fairy that typewrites the names for the linotype editor. She had just struck a bunch of seventy yearlies from Cripple Creek, Colo. Comrade Leonard's name was signed at the bot-

Several weeks ago Comrade Penrose, edith. Ark., out of mere curiosity wrote in for a sample copy of the Appeal. Since that time he has been able to arouse the curiosity of thirty-nine of his neighbors to the extent of subscribing for it.

"I see he got it all right," said the Fiji.
"I'm gettin' to be a winner." "Who got it, got what?" asked the Army editor. "Why, Comrade Geelsmark, of Chicago. I dun sent him a telepathic message odder day, an' I see he got in wid fifty-five o' dem scalps."

About thirty days ago Comrade Boaz, of Van-couver, B. C., wrete the Army editor that he would be in with fifty scalps in about a He came this week, and there were them. "I was bound to do it," he sixty of them. "I was bound to do it," he writes. "even though I did miss "Harmony week."

A few months ago the comrades of Fairfield, Neb., decided to do a little cutside mis sionary work, and turned their batteries on the little town of Alma. Alma now has twenty-three subscribers of the Appeal, and they are all Socialists and will organize a local in the near future.

And the groundhog came out and saw his shadow and scudded back again. Likewise, Comrade Crosby, of Cedar City, Utah, came out and saw the shadow of the Co-operative Commonwealth. The shadow wasn't big enough to suit Bro. Crosby. He sends ten

Comrade Lowry, of Huxley, Neb., says:"The real thinkers are waking up everywhere." He is right. Six thousand of them subscribed for the Appeal last week-20,000 of them during the month of January. And still they come. They all want to ride with the Socialists. So-cialists are "it."

Comrade Jacob Rhodes, of Terre Haute, Ind. was recently discharged from his position with the ice plant for talking Socialism. As the light becomes flercer, it becomes more and more necessary for a majority of the comrades adopt the sharp-shooting tactics of the Boers, and use smokeless powder.

Comrade Pederson, Beronda, Wis. ve years in advance. He thinks he can hold the "One Hoss" down in the barness that long, but maybe the plutocrats will catch him before that time-and then what will Peder do? Bad precedent, my boy; had precedent. The office dog is chewing on the list to see if he can't get rid of part of the sentence by bad

"Kunnel," said the Fiji, "I thought yo' dun tole me dat de Socialists didn't b'leve in di-vidin' up?" "So I did, my son; so I did." Well, vidin' up?" "So I dia, my son; so I did. Weil, liere am a list o' fourteen yearlies from Com-rade Davis, of Stotis City, Mo., and he says Comrade Wallace will send another one of thirteen. Says they divided up." And the Fiji cast a look of reproach af the Army editor for thus deceiving him.

An Omaha comrade writes that South Omaha colds its spring municipal election in April, and that they are preparing to set that burg a-fire every night from March 1 until election day. "Municipal Ownership—Facts and Figures," 500 copies for \$4, is the thing to do it with. This little pamphlet is hot off the press. right up to date, and can't be beat for the purpose it was designed for.

Orders for over 1,500 copies of Dewey's new book, "The Ideal Republic," have already been received. This book is having a wonderful sale, and welf it deserves it. There is not a dull page in its whole sixty-four pages. It has attractive covers, and its title: "The Ideal Republic; Objections to Socialism Met and Answered," is catchy, and it is just what you of these fine days. copies for \$1.

el?" queried the Fiji, "Wof do youse reckon become o' dat second bunch o' postal kerds we dun sent dem O'Hares at St. Louis?" The Army editor leaned back in his chair. A wreath of vapor seemed to arise from his temporal form. A second later his astral self had returned and reported: "Every pair of pants that leaves Schneider & Grafe's talloring establishment, \$16 Pine street, has one of Appeal cards in the right-hand rear

"The O'Harcs" spent a few days in St. Louis resting. While there they were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wagener. Comrade Wagener showed them his "arsenal." It contained tier after tier of Socialist books pamphlets. One drawer in his desk was reed for Appeal postal subscription cards. Wagener sells more goods on the Iron Mountain than any other St. Louis drimmer, but working for the coming brotherhood of man is

Ten yearlies from Comrade Locke, Flint, ten from Comrade Clark, St. Louis; ten Mich.; ten from Comrade Ciark, St. Louis; ten from Comrade Reard, Galt, Ont.; ten from Comrade Gurley, Meridian, Miss.; twenty from Comrade Dunbar, Clearmont, N. H.; ten from Comrade Bauer, Newport, Ky., and eleven from Comrade Linduer, Kiel, Wis. And that's the way they keep coming, with never a break. It is such work as this that creates an atmosphere of enthusiasm in the Appeal of an atmosphere of enthusiasm in the Appeal of-fice, and makes the gang feel that their ef-forts have not been in vain.

Comrade W. S. Richards, state secretary Oregon, sends a list of all locals organized up to date. He writes: "I am pleased to inform you that three-fourths of the signers of the pledge are farmers. This proves that bugaboo held up to them that Socialists going to drive them from their farms, and that they will have to climb a tree and watch us lazy devils eat it up, is not having the desired effect. The farmers have more brains and good, sound sense than some folks give them credit for." Oregon now has twenty-one

There was much speculation in the Appeal face during "Madden week" as to who would sture the souvenir gold watch. It was an ex-ting race. Comrade Geelsmark, of Chicago,

"got there" with none to spare. He was "got there" with none to spare. He was a lowed closely by Comrade Boag, of Vancouv with fifty-four; Comrade Weedman, of Gold Colo., with fifty-three; Comrade Phillips, New Castle, Pa., with forty-seven; and Corade Wedlake, of Muncie, Ind., with forty-a The Army editor worker his "rabbit foot" if Comrade Boag, the red-headed fairy was Comrade Boag, the red-headed fairy was pul-ing for Comrade Weedman, but the Fiji wo all bets on his favorite Comrade Geelsma

Just how it all happened, I cannot tell. But the sub. editor was taking a breathi

spell: When the Fiji tripped and fell

And tumbled pell-mell Right on the sore spot on the bull pup's tall. Then it was that the office gang turned hal And the red-headed fairy with an agonizm

yell. Swore dire vengeance on the man from Ka

Comrade Wrieth, of Kalispell, will plea-

Twenty-five trade urion men studying cialism. Several hundred more becoming terested. That was the result of the judici use of a one-cent postage stamp, a copy of the Appeal, and the fact that two men of the control same name lived in the same town. months ago Comrade Whale, of Franklin, H., sent a copy of the Appeal to a friend in nearby city. It happened that there lived this same city another man by the same nam this same city another man by the same ham and the paper was put in his box. This m was doubtful about the paper belonging him, and called the postmaster's attention it. The P. M. told him to take it along, as didn't amount to anything, any way. took it; read it; subscribed for it. can now be found on the Appeal army lis

A few weeks ago he sent in the names

the Appeal. The Whale of the Bible swallo a man. This "Whale" found a MAN.

twenty-five trade union men as subscribers

The Approaching Spring Campaign.

Offers an excellent opportunity to do effective work for municipal ownership. The question is up for discussion in almost every city and hamlet in the United States.

Ø FACTS ARE WANTED 10

By the advocates of public ownership of municipal monopolies. This demand you will find supplied by the Appeal's new pamphlet

"MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP-FACTS AND FIGURES."

It contains much valuable data, which you can use to refute and confound the adyou can use to return and the expense of the people. A thorough distribution of copies of this booklet will have a surprising effect on the campaign in your city. should get in your order at once, that you may be supplied in time to meet the requirements of the approaching city cam-

Per 100, \$1; per 500, \$4

************** NO DEFICIENCY,

"Is there really a deficiency in the post-office? I have not studied the reports of his "years, but in Mr. Wanamaker's report cor-"roborated by Mr. Bissell, later, an apparent "deficiency of \$5,000,000 was more than offset" by uncredited work done for the other de "partments to the amount of \$10,000,000, shawing really a profit of \$5,000,000. I am inclined "to think that proper investigation will show "the same thing today."—Wm. Bloch.

[The deficiency is caused by paying the rallroad and steamship companies "subsidies above their agreed tariff. This amounts to mi lions upon millions a year. The capitalist want the system and are doing everything pos sible to make the public disgusted with pub-lic ownership. The enemies of the public ownership of the postal system are running the system, and of coarse will make it odious if they can.—Ed. Appeal.]

Ex-Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia in eccnt interview, said: "After all, the prople who have the say in determining party supremitry are those who control the finances of the country." A frank, open-avowal, indeed. The men who control the finances of this country, represent but a small fraction of the total population. BUT THEY CONTROL THE POLICY OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES! After all what's the difference between ellewing the what's the difference between allowing to mall minority to rule or one man to act ? Is there any? Only one of Labor which creates the finances of ountry is its rightful director, and will be

ile of housebreaking in Minneapo is reported in the papers of that city. Cold weather forces many persons to take weather forces many persons to without pay that part which they who own the food and clothing rial have no work to give out. A mate York paper reports in a recent issue that man snatched a purse containing \$25 from pedestrian. When caught and arraigned be-fore the police recorder, he said: "I couldn't help it. I have eaten nothing for a week and tarvation made me a thick"

The national secretary has issued a call for funds to supply the committees with sufficient money to carry on the work of the national organization. Since the Unity convention, organization, which is the property of the control of one-half millions pieces of literature, referring to the organization, have been supplied by the committee, and the demand is growing. Com-rades you feel able to render the needed assist-ance should respond at once. All funds for this purpose should be sent to Leon Greenbaum, 417-Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A cablegram from London says: A cablegram from London says: "The old age pens'on bill drawn up by John Burns, Socialist member of parliament from Battersea, was introduced in the house of commons, and printed today. The bill provides a pension of five shillings a "week to everybody in Great Britain over 65 years of age. The measure is supported by many persons of influence. A law of this kind is in effect in New Zealand.

We are preparing to tote royalty on this de and sending Americans (God save the side and sending Americans (God save the mark) to Europe to fawn and crings in the presence of a desolute parasite, who, through the accident of birth, poses as the ruler of the second greatest nation on earth! Bah!

The wives and daughters who are interested in Socialism should send their addresses to Mrs. Marion H. Dunham, secretary of the Women's National Socialist Union, Burlington.

The people of Detroit are considering the dvisability of establishing a co-operative tribione system, in order to best the private composity, which is equeening the life out of