11 328 is on your label your subscription expres **1**

In New York the other day eighty-busi-

ness (?) men and a prince sat down to a tweaty minute "business man's" luncheon.

It cost \$20,000—one thousand dollars a min-

Each one of these eighty men represented

The eighty million slaves paid the bill. Some of them, in fact, the largest share of them, don't know that they paid it. But they

None of the Appeal Army comrades were

invited to this twentieth century, twenty thou-

sand dollar feed. These eighty owners of the United States probably don't know there is such an Army. But they will know it. The

time is not far distant when one of them

meeting an Army comrade with one of those

Appeal Army buttons on the lapel of his coat,

will not have to be told what it means-he

He will know that flunkeyism and commer-

cialism are dying out of the world, and that

Do not delay securing one of these buttons.

The distribution of them will be commenced

on March 15. The first club of five or more that reaches this office on the morning of the

15th, gets button No. 2; the second, button

No. 3, and so on until every comrade is sup-

plied with a button, and has his or her name

Every Army comrade should be in posses-

Each comrade is entitled to one button-one

To save looking up the records every time

you come in with a club of subscribers, please

note on the bottom of your list, just below

your name and address: I have button No

or I am an applicant for a button, as the case

I have a large number of inquiries conce ing the reliability of the Co-operative Building company, of Kansas City, that recently had an advertisement in the Appeal. Person-

had an advertisement in the Appeal. Personally, I know nothing about the people, and have not studied their methods. I am not recommending nor condemning them. But I would be untrue to my judgment if I did not say to people that if they will not look after their own interests, if they will go into any plan expecting others to look out for their interests, if they put money into any thing and think that is all that is expected of them—that they will, as a rule, get skinned. I would recommend a building association of the people in each community, and then teach each other all the details of the business. In such an arrangement you know all the parties, know all the risks, and if you are beaten it will be your own fault. YOU MUST LOOK AFTER YOUR OWN BUSINESS, if you expect it to be well looked after. The trouble with public no less than private matters, is, that people elect men to office who knew nothing of the

elect men to office who knew nothing of the duties and influences of the place, and expect the elected to look after their affairs for them. And they generally do! Local building asso-ciations are worth the attention of industrious

that will largely profit you, with no mental effort of your own. There are honorable men at the head of great enterprises—and there are a lot of rascals. If you understood the business and its methods, you could tell. If you are unwilling to do this you had better keep your money in your own possession.

The president of the "Retail Implement Dealer's Association, of Kansas," is out in a letter against the Kansas Penitentiary twine factory, which has saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the farmers. He advocates raising the price of twine on the farmers so the implement dealers can make more profit! Or he wants the state to sell the twine only to the implement dealers so they can sock it to the farmers! Ye gods! What immaculate gall! Advocating that the 150,000 farmers should be robbed by law for the benefit of a few hundred retailers! Greatest good.

to the greatest number, you know! A few hun-dred dealers are of more account than all the farmers of the state! And the farmers vote

the same tickets as these dealers! The twine trust pulls the string, and the dealers dance

to their music. Only a public enemy of the farmers could issue such a claim. After five or ten thousand years maybe the farmers will get the wool from over their eyes and see how they are akinned.

your money in your own possession.

e. Don't look for green fields over yon-Don't expect others to do those things

written in the Appeal Army register.

sion of a button by April 1.

Socialism is being born into it.

one million slaves.

will know it.

will know.

and no more.

may be.

They had a "good time."

Fifty Cents a Year. Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., March 8, 1902.

Published Every Saturday

For Public Ownership of MONOPOLIES

Single Subscription, one year - go cents, Clubs of Pive, one year - ag cents, No subscriptions received for less than one year. Entered at Girard, Kas., P. O. as second-cleas matter The Appeal is NEVER sent on credit; if you receive it, it is paid for. Nobody owes a cent on subscription

This Document Was Suppressed By the United States.

Jos. K. Ohl, special correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution, under date of December 27, 1901, writes his paper from Manilas "It was discovered that there were being circulated among the Filipinos copies of the American Declaration of Independence, done in English and Spanish in parallel columns. One of the hest officers, a man regarded as conserbative and no extremist, told us THIS WAS PROMPTLY SUPPRESSED, and gave it as his opinion that the Declaration of Independence is 'A DAMNED INCENDI-

When, in the course of human events, it became necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dieta to that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a desire to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; that such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused to assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations, till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with many firmness, his evasions on the rights of the peo-He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, in-

capable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all dangers of invasions from without, and convulsions within. He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing laws for the naturalization of

foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands. He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their sub-

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has effected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:—
For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; Commence of the same of the same of

For protecting them, by mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world; For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury; For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and

enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the powers of our govern-

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mer cenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has incited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the mer-

ciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeatd petitions have been answered by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit

to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have we been wanting in our attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disayow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the

necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war; in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND IN-DEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegia nee from the British crown, and that all-political connections between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, con tract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Button Gwinnett. Lyman Hall Samuel Chase. Robt. Morris. Benjamin Rush. Benj. Franklin. Wm. Pain. Geo. Walton. Charles Carroll of Carrollton. John Morton. Wm. Hooper. George Wythe. Geo. Clyme Richard Hepry Lee. Jas. Smith, Joseph Hewes Geo. Clymer, John Penn.

Edward Rutledge. Th. Jefferson. Geo.

Thos. Hayward, Junr. Benj. Harrison.

Thomas Lynch, Junr. Thos. Nelson, Jr. James Wilson. Geo. Ross. Carter Braxton. Caesar Rodne Francis Lightfoot Lee. Geo. Read, Caesar Rodney,

Wm. Floyd. Phil. Livingston. Rich'd Stockton Jno. Witherspoon, Fras. Hopkinson John Hart. Abra, Clark, Josiah Bartlett,

Wm. Whipple. John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry. Matthew Thornton. William Ellery. Roger Sherman. Willian

Oliver Wolcott,

The Pacific Cable company is lobbying congress through every possible commercial relation to prevent congress from building a government cable to the Philippines. The circular says: "There is not enough business for o cables, and the government has no more ed of paralleling the Commercial company's cable, (which is not built), than it would be for it to parallel existing land lines in the United States." You see, the cable company ed States." You see, the cable company and will, if the government does not build, charge the government a sum that would pay 10% on the cost of the cable. The cable company don't want the public or government to have any other resource than patronizing No private enterprise can or will give the same service as the government. That has been demonstrated in every country on earth, even though that country be a despotism. And thus does private wealth corrupt

What is the difference in its effects on the people whether they live under a king who taxes them and then throws some of his booty to the poor or to colleges, or whether they are skinned by the Standard Oil company out

The fellows who bold up their hands in hor-ror at the increase in the number of govern-ment employes that any public industry would create, are just the fellows who are howling for a greater number of public employes IN THE ARMY. Can you see why?

ration of Independence." but to bury it. The ful and dangerous. For the officers and the officers say it is an infamous, incendiary document—and the government would not employ Independence Day shall the hateful, incendiary any but patriotic and noble officers. Alas, it thing come forth from its sepulcher to entice was too true what the Good and Noble King the spirit of our youth to throbs for freedom; tear down the laws. It has now come home But now it has been laid to rest by the Good to these Father's children-it is inciting the and Honorable people who have been elected Philippines to revolt and ignore law and or- to rule the nation. Mourn it not. It was a der-for officers say so-and they are Honor- fomenter of strife. It appealed to men as able men. "Tis well we bury it. It had a equals, and they are not equals. It said that treasonable, revolution-inciting lie! checkered career. It always appealed to the all men had a right to life, liberty and hap. AND YOU ARE AMERICANS!

John Hancock.

I am not come to praise the "Immortal Decla- love of men for liberty-and liberty is hurt- piness-and this was a lie. The Good Millionmen who appoint them are agreed on thisand they are Honorable men. No more on

aires tell us this is a lie-and they are honorable and Patriotic men. Tear the memory of it out of your hearts-let your children never hear of it, that their minds may be content to serve their masters in servility and diligence. Let the reference to it be stricken are skinned by the standard oil company out of \$40,000,000 a year, and have the oil kins throw some crumbs to the churches and colleges to induce them to miseducate the people are not the people skinned just the same?

George warned the deluded revolutionary no more shall the orator be permitted to from our school books, let the Fourth be drag the corpse forth on parade for the ambitions of our mistaken revolutionary Fathers. Great Conquest of weaker people let not the same? the way for patriotic effort; let all people serve the trusts-the new gods that bid us worship. Let not our loyalty to the New Masters and Kings be tempted by this hateful,

A reader objects to the position of John Ruskin printed recently, where he says "That mercenary preaching and law-giving must be entirely abolished." Ruskin is right. He is mercenary preaching and law-giving must be entirely abolished." Ruskin is right. He is much wiser than his critic, as he will convince him if he will but read his works. But does the critic want MERCENARY preaching and law-giving? Ruskin put that word "mercenary" in that sentence because that is what he meant. He never uses words for the sake of euphony, nor with any misapprehension of their real meaning. Ruskin was himself a preacher or teacher of mankind—though not what we term a "preacher." He did it for the love of right teaching. So Christ was a teacher and preacher, but not one for pay. Any man who has good thought is only too delighted to give it to others. When he preaches for pay, then pay becomes the object instead of the right teaching. Under Socialism, when a little manual labor, enough only to keep the body in health and buoyancy, would be necessary, every man would have all the time and facilities he needed for improving his mind. If he discovered any new truth, he would be delighted to give it to the world, as all really great men have. In this way no one would have any incentive to give wrong teaching, that they might profit by it, as is done today. There will be In this way no one would have any incentive to give wrong teaching, that they might profit by it, as is done today. There will be no lack of teachers under Socialism, but only such as really ARE teachers could get a hearing—and none but true teachers deserve a hearing. Before criticising Ruskin, my friend, I would advise you to READ him. He wanted to abolish the MERCENARY preaching and law-giving of today. That is why he work. law-giving of today. That is why he wrote that sentence. Don't you?

"Uncle" George Pollock, Elkhart, Ind., after running an engine for thirty-eight years, except four, in which he was in the war, has just been given his reward by being sent to the poor house. I am not finding fault with the railroad for using his life and throwing him out after he became incapacitated for work—it is the way of the world, you know. I lay the fault where it belongs—on the working people who are so thoughtless and stupid that they do not want a better system—a system that will provide for their years of incapacity something better than a pauper's portion and bed of straw. That the working people have produced more than they have consumed is evidenced by the fact that great unconsumed wealth exists. This, by rights, belongs to its creators—the working people. But they are so careless of their rights that it falls into the possession of the cunning. They need not blame the cunning—the working people would and do take the same advantage of each other. They might have and enjoy all the good things of life if they would but study government as do the rich. The fault lies with the workers, who alone have the power to change the system governing the holding and transfer of property. If capital were public instead of private, it COULD not be accumulated in the hands of a few. It would always remain the property of the whole people—for their use and benefit. Do you prefer a possibility of the poor house to peace, plenty and pleasure? It is up to you. "Uncle" George Pollock, Elkhart, Ind., after

The German "Prince" has condescended to visit the great nation, and see how the masters manage to get so rich off their slaves. He wants to know where the millionaires get it. Now everything will be "prince." This prince does not represent the German people—he represents a family of freebooters, who climbed to the top by brute force and we climbed to the top by brute force and cun-ning, whose ancestors were robber barons, and if they had their deserts would all have been if they had their deserts would all have been hung. Yes, throw up your hat for the prince. Just to show your love of royalty and hatred of liberty. Watch the papers and see how the rich will flunkey at his feet. And how the government will prostitute its functions by taking recognition of royalty. There are a thousand Benedict Arnolds today to where there was one in Washington's time. And you know it and vote for it.

H. Cavanaugh, writing in the Cleveland Daily Press from Montgomery, Ala., tells the sad story of 6-year-old children working for thirty cents a week in the cotton mills of that state. And you are Americans and voters! Lon. live King Capital? The working masses ar too ignorant to rule! They have to be told how to vote by their masters. Glorious freedom! Under Socialism every child would hompelled to attend school; it would be clothe and fed and trained at public expense, so i might grow us a useful, intelligent citizes Such children would not then be mere votin machines for the "masters, as their paren...

The working pet all over the world livin huts, shantles a d cheap buildings, while they have built palaces for the drones an skinners. You know this to be true, no matter who you are, but you have either not thintelligence or honesty to try to remedy it. you still uphold the private ownership of canital. Private capital has the same effects in every country, in every age. American politics is no more at fault than Russian c Chinese politics. But in this country the working people have the votes, and can change i if they have intelligence, where in other cour tries they have no power to change it. You NEVER find a working man living in a fin house. Why?

Deigado & Co., New Orleans, sends out a circular to the trade, in which they say: "That owing to the continued advance in glucose, the market on our PURE Louisiana MOLASSES has advanced," etc. As PURE Louisiana molasses has no glucose in it, the joke (?) that the American dure is accepted. robs the American dupes is apparent. Bu the people like to be skinned. They could be easily excited to mob a citizen who would have conditions that would prevent their be-ing robbed by trusts and corporations. Queer?

Eastern sharpers are scouring the country far and near looking for unused water power far and near looking for unused water power, and are getting permission to dam up streams and use the power for making electricity, which is transmitted for 100 miles or more. People with such power should guard it jealously. Make your own dam and power and make it profitable to your city or county. There are many countles with possible water power enough to pay all the running expenses of the county.

I wish you would quit talking about the interests of "exital and labor" being alike or unlike. It is miserably misleading. There can be no conflict between capital and labor —there is a conflict between CAPITALIST and laborer. Learn to use the right word.

The Public Ownership of Railroads.



HIS question is discussed pro and con in a recent issue of the "An-nals of the American Academy of upon our national and social life. Mr. Knapp writes not as one favorable to the acquisition of the rail-

public must inevitably take over and operate the railroads of the United States:

Public ownership would undoubtedly mean higher wages and shorter hours of employ-

"The price of transportation would be as

or dangerous force than railways now exert.

"Private opinion and judicial utterance agree that railroads are public highways, having the the streets and avenues which have been dedicated to public use and always controlled by the state as matters of primary and common Therefore public ownership and operits economic aspects; it is simply a question of

"There is no honest way of getting rich in connection with an industry conducted by the

"We are constantly reminded of the gross stopped because no similar scale of compensatine inequality in the distribution of wealth, and tion would be paid to government officials persee in the facts of every day life much cause formula the another and distinctly economic." for dissatisfaction in this regard. We feel "There is another and distinctly economic tolerably sure that a more equable division of phase of the subject from which arguments how can it be brought about except by with-drawing from private enterprise those activities of a public nature whereby great fortunes are and have been acquired?"
"For the government of the United States

ways already constructed, undertake to activity and in a way leave insufficient conduct their vast operations by direct for individual effort and achievement.

"Against this, however, two things said. First, as a practical matter, we it quite outside the range of probability. Never would be found in other directions. If ertheless, it cannot be put aside as a purely speculative problem, for already there are many ardent advocates of the policy. In the rapid advancement which displays itself on every hand, not only in the methods of industrial production but in the aims and aspira-tions of our people, no one can tell how soon we may encounter a widespread and insistent demand for public acquisition and manage ment of our entire railway system. Moreover, as the nature of transportation is more clearly perceived, and views enlarge as to the func-tions which government may usefully exer-cise, it is to be expected that the argument in favor of railway nationalization will become more attractive and convincing. Private opinion and judicial utterance agree that railroads public highways, having the same essential relation to social order as the streets and ters of primary and common concern There-fore, public ownership and operation of our

railways is chiefly important in its economic aspects; it is simply a question of expediency.

"What may be called the political objection is naturally the first to occur. This objection takes a twofold form. In the first place, it is said that the public ownership of railroads is Granted that this might work in some copposed to the traditional policy of our government and, the historic development of its might it not prove a needful corrective of proves a needful corrective of proves a needful corrective of proves an endful corrective of proves and proves an endful corrective of proves and proves an endful corrective of proves and proves an endful corrective of proves an endful corrective of proves and proves an endful corrective of proves and proves an endful corrective of proves an endful corrective of proves and proves an endful corrective of proves a institutions. While the doctrine of laissez ent faire was not, even at the outset, fully adopted, lead still the general sentiment of our people has tion of the nation's wealth? If in the long run, deprecated the extension of state functions and it makes for the general welfare to prevent the ouraged any radical inroadupon spheres of action occupied by private enterprise. Besides, it is claimed that such an enormous increase course remains except to emancipate all forms of public activities would overtax the power of successful management and bring about a see enterprise? disproportion between public and private To say nothing of the difficulties involved in the acquisition of these properties. the task of their administration would be so tremendous, and so liable to be poorly perrmed, as to endanger the business balance ing to place limits upon the ability of a peo-ple so intelligent and resourceful as our own. We may well claim that they have proved themselves equal to every demand, and that even this gigantic task is not beyond their ca-pacity. The enlargement heretofore made in the field of public preformance has been just-tified by results, and it may be confidently as-server. Within the last few months I have had server within the last few months I have months as server. Within the last few months I have months as server, within the last few months I have months assured no function or activity which we would consent to have it abrogate. Nor can we dony as an abstract proposition that a self-governed people, worthy of their heritage and assured that the idea of discontinuing public

danger of abuse intenged party countries of such that it is a great question, one show which a least word has not by any means been said. In readily obtainable from the restaurants of the wealth now in private hands, and the that it will be more and more discussed I am enormous voting strength of a million or more very certain. That it will become an early ate is one of the most admirably equipped in enormous voting strength of a million or more of railway employes. We may believe however, that the nature and magnitude of their work would so emphasize the necessity of stringent civil zervice rules, and popular sentiment avoid so emphasize the necessity of stringent civil zervice rules, and popular sentiment to use the railway employes for political purposes, that the danger in this direction would be far less than many imagine and would not be long in disappearing. For myself, I do not recard this objection, as serious enough of the country beyond all other matters of public concern.

"" " " But if abuses continue and chronic evils prove incurable by methods we much prefer to use, then there will be no alternative except to acquire and operate the railways as a covernment function. If regularity are also as a covernment function.

rallways now exert a powerful and often decisive influence upon public affairs. That influence is not confined to the control of votes upon election day, but extends to the conduct of aries, the organization and sometimes the corruption of legislative bodies, the selection of appointive officials of every grade, and the ensetment and administration of local, state selfish; it is sometimes unscrupulous and oralizing to the last degree. We may well tion whether government ownership would

under any circumstances introduce into Amercan politics a more vicious or dangerous force than railways now exert.

"It goes without saying that there are seri-Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the Inter-States Commerce Commission. His conclusions are interesting and valuable because without as private enterprises. The principle of comdoubt he has been in a better posi-tion to know of the pernicious in-fluence of the American railroads upon our national and accept life. pense of the many, and which are a serious and often fatal disadvantage to those who are roads by the public, but his investigation and nied favors which others enjoy. Capital alknowledge leads him to the conclusion that the ways takes advantage of competition, and nowhere is that advantage greater than in the use of railway facilities. Almost any price may be profitably paid to secure immunity from prac-tices which now prevail. Government ownership would undoubtedly remove these discrim inations. It would insure open and stable rates. ownership would under any circumstances in-troduce into American politics a more vicious age stamps. It would be a question of call applied to all alike without variation or would disappear and, equal treatment be ac equal service in all cases. would be an immense gain, and herein lies perhaps the most persuasive argument in favor of public ownership.

"Public Ownership would doubtless mean higher wages and shorter hours of employment. but this again would mean an increased numher of servants, adding materially to the cost operation. of maintenance and point it is often remarked that enormous salaries are paid to railway presidents and other officials, and that outlays of this sort would be stopped because no similar scale of compensaforming like duties.

"There is another and distinctly econ

would be a great social and economic may be drawn both for and against the if this is desirable, as I think it is, alization of railways. Indeed, it leads alization of railways. Indeed, it leads to the most interesting reflections because of its wide significance and permanent character. On the one side it is said that to withdraw this imtwo thousand miles of rail-oly, would seriously restrict the field of private r vast operations. mense industry from private enterprise, and

"Against this, however, two things may be said. First, as a practical matter, we may be-lieve that ample opportunities for success would be found in other directions. If the facilities of rail conveyance were available to all persons on like terms, so that the burden of sidered enough for an important committee transportation rested with equal weight upon whether of house or senate, but suites are re transportation rested with equal weight upon competing producers and dealers, there would be a liberty of private action which often does not now exist, for the like enjoyment by all of this public service would remove the bonds by which many an industry is today hampered and many an occupation deprived of its right-

"But there is a further and more important constantly reminded of the gross inequality in the distribution of wealth, and see in the facts of every-day life much cause for dissatisfaction in this regard. We feel tolerably sure that a more equable division of property would be a great social and economic benefit. If this be desirable, as I think it is, how can it be brought avenues which have been dedicated to public about except by withdrawing from private enterprise those activities of a public nature whereby great private fortunes are and have been acquired. There is no honest way of getting rich in connection with an industry couducted by the public. If the rathroads were acquired by the state and conducted as a government monopoly the opportunity for money making in that field would of course disappear. against individual success, yet on the whole might it not prove a needful corrective of pres-ent tendencies, and thus indirectly but certainly quick and easy making of private fortunes in connection with a public service, what other course remains except to emancipate all forms

"If we test the utility of public ownership by the experience of other countries we find little that is convincing either one way or the other. On the whole the tendency is strongly in that direction. And this tendency, it is interesting to observe is quite independent of For instance, there reight of this objection is conceded, the sat- is Germany, which the ordinary person regards weight of this objection is conceiled, the surface of the control of the isfactory answer to it is not easily made. WE is dermany, which already owns and operates a the nearest to a monarchy of any great modern to the control of the ideas at present in view being the capitol of the ideas at present in view being the control of the ideas at present in view being the capitol of the ideas at pres PARENTLY THE ENTIRE SYSTEM WOULD. Switzerland, which we picture to ourselves as and right alongside of Germany is little be reached by PARENTLY THE ENTIRE SYSTEM WOULD. Switzerland, which we picture to ourselves as and the annex. WITHIN A COMPARATIVELY SHORT PERIOD: WITHOUT TIME FOR ADEQUATE ways within her territory and is to conduct them as a government service. The step was lounging as taken only after long deliberation and under a for business. A

opportunities, may best realize their ideals by collectively doing more and more of the things which affect the public welfare.

"The other form of this objection is the danger of abuse through party control of such "It is a freat question, one upon which the

be long in disappearing. For myself, I do not recard this objection, as serious enough of itself to decide the question in favor of private covereity.

"This view is confirmed by the fact that railways now exert a powerful and often."

A "Campaign Combination." pal campaigns are warming up, and every Appeal comrade should have plenty of iterature on hand a lien either his arguments. Here's a campaign unitor that will hely you in your work of rounding follows who are bending to think! Musicipal Comercial.—Facis and Fisures.

tairond Men Should be Socially a Water Tanks."
"The Ideal Republic,"

UNCLE IKE ON THE DECLARATION

Parson, I've been slways willin' for to pull ye weasel skin To redeem the far off heathen from the gailin bonds o' sin; But I've quit a payin' money to again o' google guys That runs down our Deplaration as a back o' worn-out lies.

For when they deny the gospel wrote by Thomas Jefferson They've went back on all the gospele, - Matthew. Mark - Luke and John; For them gospel calls for freedom, and for mak'n' of it whole: Not for stav'ry of the body and for freedom of the soul.

Parson, I've a sneakin' idee that it aint the Bible plan To uphoid the rights o' angels and deny the rights o' man; And if that of Declaration of the rights of air munkind Aint the marrow o' the gospel, Uncle Ike has lost his mind.

Now I've been a readin, Parson, that this gospel's been sur

An' he don't know what has affed him-thinks mebbe New England rum, That he not from old Sam Adams, or that he's been suffering From the Pennsylvany todaly that Ben Franklin used to sup, Or the gin of Old Virginy as Pat Henry set it up.

But he's comin' to his sense an' intends to sober down, An' is takin' gold core treatment from the bicssed B. Itsish ere An' is gold to goin his firth' with the goddes of the free, An' of wastin' fire-crackers at his yearly July stree.

Parson, if the blessed gospel wrote by Thomas Jefferson Can't be preached in modern pulpits then your Eucle Ik Paytu missionary money, quarterage an' Elder's dues To befool the strugglin' militons with your heavenly Groups McA. Miller Ruskin College, Trenton. Mo.



PALACES FOR THE RICH: The Criminal and Congressmen.

Hovels for the Men that Built Them.

Week before last the Appeal gave its readers a glance into the magnificent private home of one of the American aristocrats. Last week we took you into the home prepared for Uncle Sam's criminals. This week we will take you into the FREE palace hotel furnished by the people for the legislators. I had intended to take you into the home of the workingman next week whose labor helped create magnificent structures, but on second thought. concluded it would be a waste of space. will find a fair sample in the next block—it will suffice to show you that the American la borer seems perfectly contented in his work of building palaces for others and a hovel for himself. The following description from the Globe-Democrat will indicate how good he is himself. to the men who misrepresent him at Washing

Washington, February 14 -This is an panding country, and the men who legislate for its benefit believe that they are entitled to comforts far more expensive than congress men would have dreamed of a generation ago For some time past the growing tendency to luxury has been manifested in a variety of ways, and most notably in the development of committee rooms. No longer is one room conquired, and the quarters newly provided for by the library of congress are a series of apart elaborately frescoed ceilings, plentiful gilding and a show of mirrors and mahogan would do credit to the Waldorf-Astoria. mahogany tha

But this is by no means enough. Congress men have come to consider that they ought no to be obliged to work in semi-public places which they may retire when they wish. has been determined, therefore, that a huge building of white marble shall be erected on B street, opposite the south end of the capitol, containing nearly 500 rooms, and that shall be allotted to each representative an apartment for his own exclusive use. The structure will be, to all intents and purposes a free hotel, though without service of meals

it is to cost in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000 capitol by an underground tunnel, which wil a road for wagons and a footpath. It is alto gether probable that the little passenger cars on the tramway will be run by electricity Anyhow, on stormy days, this subterraneal passage will enable members to go to and from in comfort, whether on foot or otherwise, the subway being brilliantly lighted. The drive-way being on a level with the subbasement at the capitol, all freight will be conveniently carried from one building to the other.

The annex will not be a very lofty atructure out it will cover a large extent of ground, and will have several stories below the surface vel, so as to afford plenty of space for storag of public documents and other material which are to be transferred from the capitol. There are to be about 500 rooms, in fact, devoted to storage and other purposes not relating to the accommodation of the guests upstairs. Incidentally, the subbasement will contain the

Of late years it has come to be considered ought to provide opportunities for luxurious lounging as well as mere accommodations for business. Not any clubrooms in the country are more expensively appointed and adorned than some of the present-day committee rooms—such, for example, as the quarters allotted to the senate committee on the District of Columbia. It has grown to be the fashion for rich members to use the rooms for entertaining on occasions, and expensive luncheons, served by the best eaterers, are frequently given in the apartment of this or that commit-tee, many of the guests being ladies. Senator Hale, of Maine, is famous for the "spreads" which he gives in the rooms of the committee on naval affairs. As a matter of course, the "messengers" paid by Uncle Sam contribute their services free of charge.

There is no lack of facilities for entertaining. Everything that is good to eat and drink world, and is as large as the culinary outfit of a great liotel. It was remodeled not long ago at a cost of \$50,000, and the main room is 100 feet long, with walls and floor of white The refrigerating rooms and bakeries tiles. re of the latest construction, and one com where a man does nothing but ope oysters all day long, is devoted exclusively to the preparation of the bivalves for subsequen cooking. There are two great ranges, with grill big enough to broll a sheep and a turke; matically. Thirty servanst are required to run this huge kitchen, including one head cook, two pastry cooks and six assistant cooks.

The steel trust has just divided up \$90,000,-000 among 22,000 stockholders, which it robbed from the American people. Just as e-a-s-y. Talk about the success of Captain Kidd. He never dreamed of so much in his whole life. And yet, this is being done every year by the trust. And the Americans prefer to be robbed rather than ewn the steel business themselves. water ter ter species

A Republican Warning:

'It is easy to see how the great Industries of this country may be brought under a single centrol, and our boasted liberty become a by-word and a mockery."



ELOW is printed the remarks of a cade, if at all. Prohibit man the use of iron prominent republican politician and he could live, but it would be as the savbefore the Hennepin Republican age lives; commerce, progress, civilization association at Minneapolis, and would no longer be his part. Standing, then, printed in the Daily Tribune, on second among these utilities is the production the occasion of Lincoln's birthday, and manufacture of iron in all its forms. Give One may well pause to think when one man absolute control of these two great inone may well pause to think when a republican politician—an aimin-dustries, the transportation business and the istration man—runs the risk of iron business of the United States, and he can, losing easte with his party and the by the peaceful revolution, transform interests it represents when he splendid republic into the most absolute desmakes the startling declarations potism that ever flourished upon the face of the contained in his address. The signarch. The men who make your laws will be maked the startling declarations between the potism that ever flourished upon the face of the contained in his address. The signarch will be men, the men who administer these laws approprieted by the startling of the men who administer these laws approprieted by the startling of the men who administer these laws approprieted by the startling of the

appreciated by his audience, but those who will be his men. The men who collect your appreciated by his audience, but those who will be his men. The men who collect your heard them will some day see their force, taxes and the men who spend the revenues, heard them will some day see their force, taxes and the men who spend the revenues, Probably the speaker did not realize their full all will be men of his selecting, and the splenimport—maybe he did, for their is with the did heritage of American citizenship will deranks of not only the republican party, but scend to the level of the most abject subject or the democratic as well, thousands of men who serf the world has ever known. understand the drift of affairs, and on oppor- It requires neither imagination nor genius tune occasions are giving the economic evolu- to see this. The veriest dolt may understand tion a boost. Read the article and pasz it it. If every mile you travel and every com-

Tyranny and despotism are not the product, Easy to nor the concomitant of any age. They know e; they speak all languages. Discover, union of selfishness and no clime or race; Political

more. They are born of the till vice and sin shall be no ginning and will flourish unhave flourished from the be-Depotism Is Past. strength, and challenge today as they have or the return to primeval conditions. Centu-through all the past, the vigilance and courthrough all the past, age of mankind. Pe age of mankind. Political despotism is a an autocrat was not a care former the doctrine thing of the past; let us hope that it is gone erty, and out of that lesson grew the doctrine thing of the past; let us hope that it is gone that "all government derives its just powers Kings reign now in leniency and that moderation, and the tendency in all govern-ments is towards greater personal liberty for But is this danger but a fautasy of the mind, the citizens or the subject. The sun scarce a creation "proceeding from the heat-op-shines upon a race of slaves; slavery, at least pressed brain," or is it a sober, thoughtful, under the forms of law, no longer exists among civilized people. The banner of freeamong civilized people. The banner of freedom has been carried farther and planted industries by a single individual or a small higher since the declaration of independence was given to the world than in all time before

splendid progress, let us not thereby be lulled into the dangerous belief that the caus which Lincoln labored and gave up his life is safe, that the banner of freedom is beyond the reach of the tyrant and the despot. belief can have its source only in an imperfect understanding of the present conditions. the day of political despotism politics looked control of these great industries is a possibility, down upon commerce; even in the days of slavery the slaveholders, the landed gentry, looked down upon the tradesmen as beneath Now all is different. The twentieth century

dawns at the flood tide of a commercial era. The great strong men of this age are engaged in commerce, not in politics, and from their ground they look downward, Depotism not upward, at the rest of The Most Threatened. mankind. The despotism, therefore which threatens the present and the future, is commercial, not political; but if it should once become firmly fastened upon cept that most dangerous of all foes, herself, us, it will be more difficult to unhorse and declares that to permanently endure sho than any political despottsm that ever bestrode the necks of men. For years principle of our law so dear to the Angle-Saxon, forces to other objects than material progress."
The danger lies in the abuse of that creamade to seem a raid upon the foundations of the law which we call a corporation, society. Let us, however, not be confused. It This artificial creation has grown with our is not legitimate commerce, nor the accumula-

racy and autocracy. By the charter of our lib- oppression and tyranny, its limitations must erties all political power is reposed in those from time to time be re-established. whom it is exercised. It may no more Here, then, lies both the danger and the be entrusted to a corporation than to a remedy. The business of this day could no Whatever power gains absolute control more be done without corporations than a over whom it is exercised. It may no more king. those utilities essities under the circumstances of the age in which he lives, becomes his master. In area The Danger, the United States is an enormous empire; under the needs and requirements of modern comprimitive conditions which would presage fur- thralldom has already been accomplished.

The Iron Age.

the commercial, as pointed out in this issue by ne Minneapolis republican speaker:
"J. Pierpont Morgan arived this evening at

7:30. He took dinner with the members of the Corsair club, at the home of Senator Denew.

Among the guests were J. D. Rockefeller, Charles Steele, C. A. Griscom and other mil-llonaires. After the dinner J. Pierpont Morgan.

accompanied by several of Senator Depew's guests, went to the White House. The engagement for them had been made for 10 o'clock tonight. The merger suit unquestionably was

the subject of discussion with the president. The belief is that the merger people are urging

the administration to be prompt in action at St. Paul, and to force the issue to as quick a decision as possible. It is known that the presi-

Political despotism is a an autocrat was not a safe foundation for libfrom the consent of the governed.

modity you transport, you do it on the terms and at the

time and in the manner one

particle of that most useful

man shall name; if

conservative conclusion visible in all the signs the times? If the control of these great group of individuals, is a possibility, theu all but the very innocent will appreciate the dan No believer in popular government would consider for one moment the substitution of beneficient, however generous, however kindly that autocracy might be. The time for sideration of that subject has long since gone by representative democracy is firmly estab-lished in the minds of the American people as the ideal form of government. Whether depends upon the wisdom, patriotism and fore-sight of those who are intrusted with the discharge of public duty; that such control is it is idle to deny; to understand how it is threatened, is at least to be armed to resist it

The pursuit of wealth to the exclusion of politics, higher purposes, undoubtedly destroys the vantage foundation of our manhood; Francis Parkman, calm, conservative and most thoughtful among all

of America's historians. Dangerous Foe. said that this great republic

is safe from every enemy exmust "rally her powers from the race for gold and the delirium of prosperity to make firm the it has been entrenching itself behind foundations on which that prosperity rests and the doctrines of vested rights, that salutary turn some fair proportion of her vast mental

is not legitimate commerce, nor the accumulation of wealth in itself, which constitutes this of distant antiquity; we see it in the dim dawn of Roman history, and trace its growth and development through the history of civilization; its origin is shrouded in the mist of distant antiquity; we see it in the dim dawn of Roman history, and trace its growth and development through the history of civilization; its origin is shrouded in the mist of distant antiquity; we see it in the dim dawn of Roman history, and trace its growth and development through the history of civilization; its origin is shrouded in the mist of distant antiquity; we see it in the dim dawn of Roman history, and trace its growth and development through the history of civilization; its origin is shrouded in the mist of distant antiquity; we see it in the dim dawn of Roman history, and trace its growth and development through the history of civilization; its origin is shrouded in the mist of distant antiquity; we see it in the dim dawn of Roman history, and trace its growth and development through the history of civilization; its origin is shrouded in the mist of distant antiquity; we see it in the dim dawn of Roman history, and trace its growth and development through the history of civilization; its origin is shrouded in the mist of distant antiquity; we see it in the dim dawn of Roman history, and trace its growth and development through the history of civilization; its origin is shrouded in the dim dawn of Roman history, and trace its growth and development through the history of civilization; its origin is shrouded in the dim dawn of Roman history, and trace its growth and development through the history of civilization; its of distant antiquity; we see it in the dim dawn of Roman history, and trace its growth and development antiquity; we see it in the dim dawn of Roman history, and trace its growth and the replace of the development antiquity. has ever had to face. The as it is necessary. Many principles of the law which apply without limitations when applied tween the rich and the poor, but it is the same to this artificial person, and as the ingenuity of man in the pursuit of evil converts this between liberty and tyranny, between democartificial creation of the law into an engine of

bird could fly without wings; but in the economy of healthy commerce no useful purpose is served by corporation as the

greatest industry which commands his ener- ural persons, and that the principles of law greatest industry which commands this transport and equity are to have the same application to tation system is as much a necessity as food or these artificial creations that they have to raiment. Eliminate it, and man grops at once to men, in their individual transactions, our ther retrogression. The transportation busi- is the insidious inculcation of this doctrine ness stands, therefore, first and at the head of which lies at the foundation of and is responses ness stands, therefore, first and at the head of which lies at the foundation of and is responted to the great utilities.

Commercially speaking, the present has sometimes been called the "fron age;" certrust. If corporations are to be chartered and tain it is that, except for the use of this metal protected whose sole purpose is to control other in its multiform varieties, corporations and do those things which the the electric progress of the law forbids those other corporations to do, and present must slacken to the this multiplication of corporations is to be present must slacken to the this multiplication of corporations is to be movement of the fifteenth permitted indefinitely, then it is easy to see century; buildings now how the great indefinitely, then it is easy to see erected in a few months would require years for be brought under a single control, and our their construction; but for its use the business now done in a day could scarce be done in a de-mockery.

Who's the Biggest?

Certainly. What did you expect? The of J. Plerpont Morgan. Last Sunday Senator United States supreme court has handed down Hanna was sent to New York with a message United States supreme court in the Hill railroad merger case, from the president to the great financier. The and it is to the effect that the courts of Minne- president informed Morgan through Hanna of and it is to the effect that the courts of Minnesota and it is to the people of Minnesota through their representatives, have no jurisdiction over the plans of the railroad trust. The court further their declared that there is no way by which Minnesota can tackle the proposition. Mr. Morgan was in court and heard the decision in this connection the following telegram from in this connection the following telegram from the strength of the information in the connection the following telegram from the strength of the information in the connection the following telegram from the strength of the information in the connection the following telegram from the strength of the information in the intention to try the merger cases in Minnesota through the United States district attents and the attorney general. Postmaster to the proposition of the information in the intention to try the merger cases in Minnesota through the United States district attents and the attorney general. Postmaster to the information in the in Washington to the Globe-Democrat illustrates steady the market. It was known that the anthe commercial as point as the commercial nouncement would cause a great shock, would result in a panic unless powerful panic unless powerful influ-assure the Wall street peoences were ready to assure the Wall street peo-ple that the president was not embarking upon a wholesale prosecution of the various trusts."

SOCIALISM-IT'S COMING.

🖈 IN ROCZELAND: 🖈

Some Things as They Appear to a Socialist

The Indiana coal trust, with a capitalization of fifteen millions will soon be ready for busi-ness. It embraces all of the productive mines

Rev. Frank Tyrrell at St. Louis rather star tled a meeting of ministers the other day by reading a paper advocating the public owner-ship of public utilities.

It cost seventy-nine lives to mine 7,000,000 tons of coal during the past year in the fifth Chio district of the anthracite field, according to Mine inspector McDonald.

The republicans and democrats fused at Se dalia against the Socialists. Good—the sooner the old parties get together the better it will be for the people and the Socialists.

Massachusetts Socialists are actively prepar ing for the town elections which occur next month. By vote of the legislature their party name was changed to Socialist party.

A printers' technical journal says a type setting machine is coming which will set six different kinds of type with little trouble. It may also set display type for advertisements

Washington's farewell address was read in the senate on February 22d. The Declaration of Independence, published in this issue of the Appeal, is commended for their careful perusal.

"Labor Lyrics and Other Poems," by Michael McGovern, published by the Puddler Poet at Yonngstown, O A collection of interesting and quaint poems of which will prove good reading for the men who toll.

Labor and time-saving machinery are being introduced into the mills of the Billion Dollar Steel Trust, whereby one laborer at \$1.50 per day in wages can do three times the work of skilled mechanics who now receive \$6 to \$8 each for eight hours work. Opera seats in New York sold for \$150 each

occupied one of these seats was a working-man, nor was there a man present who actually earned the money paid for them.

It is possible, though, that George Washington would not have enjoyed the barbaric splendor of the J. Pierpont Morgan crowd any more than the Steel and Standard Oil barons of New York would have enjoyed the wholesome and simple menage at Mount Vernon.—Chicago

Will King Edward be anointed with Standard Oil? There is a suspicion abroad that sev American statesmen have been anothted with that brand, but they are very modest about furnishing testimonials.—Chicago Daily

Circuit Judge Ryan of St. Louis gave it out as his judicial opinion that the bribery cases recently uncarthed there in connection with the street railway franchises, resulting in the arrest of a number of financiers, "Is an-archy; for it strikes an insiduous and deadly blow at government."

Reports from German cities indicate that the German workingmen are leaving for the country. This action is causing alarm among American implement dealers, who have been counting their profits on farm machinery to be sold to the German agriculturalists. The work of harvesting will now be done by hand Liberty—the gift of France to the United

A Luncheon was given Prince Hinnery in New York by Mr. Morgan of twenty minutes duration. It costs the promoters \$1,000 per minute for this little attention to the royal visitor. But we are a wealthy people, everybody is well-fed and clothed—hence we can afford to be generous to those who are so poorly off as the German prince. It is doubtful if he ever had a real square meal before,

Rockefeller, Morgan and nine other multi-millionnires will give a breakfast party to Prince Henry when he arrives at New York. This will be the most gratifying feature of the prince's visit, as it will bring the rulers of two great people in friendly contact and should serve to place an unbreakable link in the chain that binds.—Milwaukee News.

The Boston Herald quotes a prominent Maine politician of the republican persuasion with the following sentiment: "Three-quarters of the state of Maine is now lying waste, because local labor is imposed upon and our young people are leaving us, for no better reason than that the control of all great public affairs is under the complete influence of the timber tract barons and great corporations." tract barons and great corpor

The United States attorney general some time ago told the American people that if they desired to cope with the great aggregation of capital, which according to good republican authority, threaten the existence of the American people, it must be done by the several states. The supreme court now deposes and says that the states have no jurisdiction in such cases. And the American people dumbly

The American Federation of Labor has enderzed the Wennetka system of direct-legislation, by means of the initiative and referendem. This system is certainly the simplest and most practical method yet proposed. The National Non-partisan Federation for Majority Rule is actively at work interesting the various reform bodies in an effort to unite for the adoption of this method. Those of the Appeal renders interested should write G. H. Sibley, Washington, D. C. Washington, D. C.

A poor woman at Alamillo. New Mexico, threw herself in front I a Santa Fe train and was instantly killed a tew days ago. Her husband was dead. She had no friends or means

five cents per word to one cent, and make the \$400,000,000 invested in cable lines look like thirty cents—in fact practically worthless. Will this mean that the inventor will be open to the charge of confiscating the cable company's property?

Says an Associated Press dispatch from Bat-tle Creek, Mich.: The Socialists of this city been doing a great deal of propaganda this winter, and have now hit upon a novel idea for attracting the attention of people to their theories. They have raised a purse of \$25 and offer a prize of \$5 each to the scholar in the ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades of the public schools, and \$5 to any of the students of the business colleges who will write the best essay on Socialism, of not less than 1,000 nor more than 3,000 words, to be awarded at a public meeting to be held

After endorsing President Roosevelt's order to dismiss any postal employe who dares pett-tion congress for an increase in salary, the Globe-Democrat remarks: "The letter carriers have petitioned congress for a moderate increase of salaries. They are a hard-working body of men, and the pay they receive, at the maximum, is comparatively small. What they ask from congress is a minimum of \$1,200 year. It seems a reasonable proposition. Congress should at least consider it carefully, and take such action as its best judgment approves When the constant activity, the order of intelli-gence and the fidelity of the letter carriers are taken into account, they have few equals as an organized corps whose duties are inti-mately connected with the entire business and domestic world."

A Globe-Democrat Washington special dis-patch says that Mr. Morgan and his friends were kept posted as to the proceedings of the United States officials in the Northwestern murder case, and it was with their consent that be "settled." As it was settled to the satisfac tion of the railroad fellows, we may rest as sured that that will end the matter. A dis patch from New York states that the trust fel-lows have given Mr. Roosevelt to understand that if he carries out his anti-election anti-trust statements that they will insist on a 'more tractible" candidate two years from now at the entertainment given by the German The threat worked. And they can make it good prince. It is safe to say that nary a man who too, with YOUR votes. If you were real clever you would say to Mr. Roosevelt and congress: "Give us legislation which shall protect labor in its rights, or WE will put in a man two years from now who will."

> Five hundred men were lined up on Madison Square, New York, one night last week, waiting for relief which charitably inclined New Yorkers had provided for them. While they were shivering in the cold night air, a well dressed individual drove up in a handsome carriage, alighted, and going down the line gave to each man twenty-five cents, with the injunction that they each secure a night's lodging. The philanthropist had just completed a deal on the board of trade by which he disposed of some stock at par which last year cost him twenty-five cents on the dol-lar. He was feeling pretty good, besides he was interested in enterprises which needed good, strong men to labor, without which la-bor, his stock would be worthless. The average workingman is easily satisfied, and twen-ty-five cents on a cold, frosty night will make your willing slave for a day. And to think he might be free and independent-a real sovereign—with a place to work and a place to worship and a happy home!

> The daily papers report that the electric light which gleamed from the torch in the hand of the magnificent statue of the Goddess of States—has not been burning for a year or more. Some feeble lamps have been lit. and now, even they are to be given up. The con grees of the United States has not appropri ated the necessary funds to keep the dynamo in motion. We boast of our prosperity age are to poor to keep affame the torch of liberty. Can this be an omen of the approaching ex-tinction of freedom among the American prople? It is said that congress is a fair representative of the nation and congress is so little interested in the sentiment expressed in Bartholdi's statue that the electric light kept burning. This would seem to indicate that people were not interested in the sentiment of There are many signs which betray erty. There are man such are daily perpetrated and the people do no seem to care.—The Co-operator.

> I note a great many complaints from the daily press about the crowded condition of the daily press about the crowded condition of the street cars, and the failure of the companies collecting fares to supply the citizens with comfortable transportation. These papers fall to understand that the refusal by the companies to supply enough cars to take care of the rush is due to their desire to increase dividends and thus increase the value of the idends and thus increase the value of the stock of the corporation. It takes money to buy cars, and so long as the people uncom plainingly stand up, pile over each other, hang onto straps and step on each other's company is satisfied. The Los Angele the company is satisfied. The pri Daily Times, a staunch supporter of the pri vate ownership idea, illustrates the condition vate of the principle of the vate ownership idea, illustrates the condition of affairs in that place. Its artist presents a picture of one poor, lone street car carrying enough people to comfortably fill three ordinary sized cars. The Times wants to know why the company does not furnish more cars. The reason is obvious. By the way, did you ever notice a crush of mail matter because there was a lack of mail pouches?

A wealthy mining corporation in Colorado surprised its employes the other day by dis-tributing among them 10% of the net earnings They were also told that would become part owners in time, as the cor-poration expected to give each man a share of stock. As a result of this move on the part of stock. As a result of this move on the part of the company, the mail which departed from that mining camp that Saturday contained seventeen letters to absent wives, telling them to prepare to move to the camp with the opening of spring; eleven proposals of marriage from men who would not have asked the hand in marriage of the women they loved, to share the average mining conditions, and forty-nine letters containing remittances to those dependband was dead. She had no friends or means of support so—well, she got hungry. Funny how people will get hungry! That is all of the story except that New Merican grocerymen are complaining that their goods are spolling on their shelves. Too much to eat! Too many people! Too much world!

There's a law in New York to prohibit butchers from doing business on Sunday. It's supposed to be a "lahor law." Two weeks ago a butcher was arrested for selling meat. In court the judge asked the policenan whether the curtains were down while the meat was hold He received an affirmative reply. "Then," said the wise judge, "the case is dismissed because the law reads plainly that no meat is to be sold 'openly." Slow curtain and red fire as another "labor law" is laid to rest—Cieveland Citizen.

FARIAN ESSAYS—forces Punicus Essays by Seven Difference Property mode Switzen. A new calcing of Complex Nove ready. No pages. Seed onces. See See

The People at Work: They Are Finding Out How Easy It is to Do Things

"Push," a bright little monthly, the bist is sue of which has just been received, is published at California, Mo. It deals with the religious phase of the economic question, and contains much of interest to students along ture of neglect and destitution, the other morning went forth in search of work. They "Push," a bright little monthly, the first is-

William C. Whitney predicts that "prosperity will not last forever," It is quite probable that Mr. Whitney is not mistaken. It is not altogether unlikely that the kind of "prosperity" that enables the few to amass untold wealth and condemns the many to a hand-to-mouth existence lacks the elements calculated to insure perpetuity.-Milwaukee News.

It must be understood that co-operation and Socialism go hand in hand, and the closer they are associated the greater the success to the business and the community. The Socialism has no affinity with anarchism, free loveism or any other ism that is not healthful and moral and for the very best interests of humanity. St. Louis Star (rep).

A republican contemporary complains tha the railroads discharge employes after they each the age limit of forty-ave years. objects to the public ownership which would retire its aged employes at three quarters pay as is done in Glasgow, by the street car comwhich by the way is the municipality

The Russian government assumed control of the liquor traffle of that country. A cork trust was thereupon formed for the purpose of mak ing the government pay exorbitant prices for corks. But the government promptly estab lished cork factories of its own, and is now entirely independent of the private cork con

in 1897, under private enterprise, Liverpool tramways carried 38,000,000 passengers, and the traffic receipts were \$1,496,000. In: 1900, under management, they carried 006, and the traffic receipts were \$2,000,000. In other words, fares under private ownership were three and three-fourths cents each under municipal ownership, fares were but little over two cents each.

Jamestown N V. recently voted down th proposition to purchase the city water plant for \$700,000, because the price was too high. citizens are in favor of a municipal water plant, and will vote on the proposition to erec a plant of their own in a short time. If the people of that burg build and equip a plant for \$300,000 and thus make the private com pany's property worthless, will the people of Jamestown be open to the charge of confisca-

The latest municipal experiment at Tur bridge Wells is the cultivation of hops by the corporation, and very successful it has proved During the past summer the corporation out eleven and one-fourth acres of land for hop-growing on one of its farms. The crop was remarkably good, and has realized £520 or ten shillings a pocket more than any other grower in the district realized. The profits will be devoted to the reduction of the rates.— London Labor Leader.

The annual profit to the government of New Zealand from the railroads, telegraphs, telegraphs and postoffices are sufficient to pay all the federal taxes, though New Zealand is a eral taxes, though New Zealand is populated country, says the Philadel phia North American. One can ride miles for ten cents in New Zealand. T not a millionaire in that country. Two-thirds of its counties have no poornouses or pauper A general eight-hour workday, a weekly half-holiday and six full holidays, with wages, are all in force in New Zealand.—Cleveland Citi-

Chicago is to be congratulated on the adoption of a referendum clause as the one settled feature of any ordinance passed in extension of street car franchises. The new section added to the report of the committee on local transportation Thursday night provides that no ordinance passed thereunder shall be of force or effect unless submitted to the electors of the city of Chicago under the initiative of force or effect unless submitted to the elect-ors of the city of Chicago under the initiative and referendum act of 1901, and unless ap-proved at the election named in the ordinance "by the affirmative vote of a majority of the electors voting on such proposition."—Chicago

A Picture of Civilization.

Here is a picture of "Civilization" at th opening of the twentieth century, in the "most n'ightened nation on earth." This is an en'ightened nation on earth." This is an effect of private capitalism, that cares only for chargeable to Socialism, for Socialism does not operafi; it is not chargeable to feudalism, Mohammedonism, idolatry, chattel slavery, monarchy—it is simply, plain capitalism, which has its base in the private ownership of which has its base in the private ownership of the land, machinery and exchange. It is not socialist evidence, it is from a republican paper that ignorantly upholds a social system that causes it to hold up its hands in horror at the effects of its own theory. It is a picture that should cause every sensible person to stop and think what it all means. You cannot blame any person in Springfield, nor yet all the people. The fault lies deeper. It affects the whole social organism of society. It is useless to denounce the rich—they are doing on a great scale what the poor are trying to do on a small scale. They do not see the causes and cannot of course know the remedy.

Here is the article entire, heading and all, from the Springfield, Mo., Republican of February 11.

ruary 11. :

SADDEST EVER.

TWO SMALL GIRLS SUPPORT THEIR AGED PARENTS

THEY ARE IN A VERY DESTITUTE CONDITION BONES FROM SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

in a tent near the pump spring, on Washington avenue, four blocks north of the subway, lives William Finley, a man of 60 years, and his family. The family consists of his wife, two daughters, one fifteen and one seventeen years old and a boy of fourteen years.

years old and a boy of fourteen years.

Within the tent there is no stove, no bed, no fuel and only accessory to living is a large bundle of rags which serve as bed, clothes and a means of keeping warm.

When the mother of the family is able to work she makes chip baskets which are sold for a very small sum and it is not often that the aged woman is able to make baskets, for he is a confirmed invalid.

The father is unable to work at any kind of labor and the little girls have taken upon

The father is unable to work at any kind of tabor and the little girls have taken upon themselves the burden of supporting the fun-ly. They have chosen no delicate manner of mining sustenance but have taken up a trade hat many a robust man shans and is willing

to steal before he will gain an honest living coccessors become

by means of it.

They went to a store on Commercial street and bought a wood saw, paying fifty cash and promising to pay the additional twenty-five cents on a certain day.

cash and promising to pay the additional twenty-five cents on a certain day.

True to their contract they returned at the time appointed and paid the balance due.

vere not very formidable in appearance and it was hard for them to get work. They wandered to the south side and finally were given work at a mill and tolled unceasingly till evening, when as a reward of their almost super-human effort they were presented with a small sack of third grade flour, which they carried by turns to their sick and hungry parents, at the tent which they called home.

Yesterday a neighbor went to the tent and drew back the curtain. The sight which met his gaze was one that can never be erased from his memory, the children were sitting on the ground picking meat from a cow's head which they had procured at a nearby slaughter house and were eating it raw.

None of you, no matter your politics or ligion, want such conditions. Under Socialism ail children would be put in school. All olf people or sick or incapacitated, would be pensioned, as we pension the judges, army officers or wives of presidents. There could be no such incidents occur as the one above related. If the people understood the Socialist position practically everybody would favor it. But they don't and are prejudiced against it by others who don't know what it means, and the system we suffer under continues, and tender girls are forced to saw wood and receive musty flour in return, while they have to gnaw raw offal from slaughter houses to keep from starving. And the car of Mammon, the worship of Mammon, goes on. What a pity. Your father or mother or daughters may meet this same fate. Who can tell? Would it not be the part of wisdom and goodness to change the industrial system so such things could not be?
Ainsley's Magazine, for February, has a list

of the diamonds of thirty-four New York women whose value is stated to be \$22,250,000. is an industrial system that gives some sisters is an industrial system that gives some sisters such things, and forces others to gnaw raw offal, just? Do you not see that some have more than is good for them and others less? And if the system is wrong, if it is possible to make ever so little improvement in it, is not such effort commendable? If you have no remedy, you should not condemn those who feel they have. If you have a remedy, then never keep still untilyou have got itadopted, that such worse than heathenism is abolished. Reader, don't you feel that you can do a little to call attention to such wrongs, and thus help to stir the people to action? Please do.

A Tool that Almost Talks.

The most highly developed of machine tools s the automatic screw machine, and, like many another contrivance for saving labor, its home is New England. It is a development of the ordinary steel working lathe, the intermediate step being the monitor lathe, in which the various cutting tools protrude from the side of a steel turret like thirteen-inch guns from a battleship turret. In the non-automatic screw chine the turret is revolved by the operator, so as to bring each tool into play, just as the turret on the old "Monitor" was revolved to bring one gun after another into action. But in the automatic machine, the work is done

In making screws, nuts, bolts, studs, other small pieces that must be turned, drilled or threaded for watches, clocks, typewriters, electrical instruments and other mechanisms. all the operator has to do is to feed the a long, thin rod of steel or brass—to the ma-chine. The feeding mechanism carries the rod slowly forward into the field of action. The con the end of the rod. When this tool at work on the end of the rod. When this tool has done its task the turnet withdraws it, turns and advances a second tool into action. Each cutting tool around the turret has its distinct work to perform—one cutting a thread, an-other shaping a head, another putting on a point, another drilling a hole, still another put-ting on knurling. The turret automatically brings each of perhaps six tools into action. brings each of perhaps six tools into action, and, when the work is finished, the completed screw drops into a pan, while the "stock" is automatically fed forward to begin the complex operation again. A stream of machine oil rours continuously on the work to carry away the heat, and the little metal cuttings collect

in a heap under the machine.

Hour after hour this wonderful autor coes through its cycle of operations, the through its cycle of operations, the turret Small brass pieces, on which one tool cuts, are dropped at the rate of four a second. Large screws of complicated design upon which a whole turret full of tools must work, are cut from a steel rod at the rate of one or two a minute. So perfectly are these machines constructed that an unskilled workman can operate a row of them. All he is required to do is to keep them fed with "stock." In some shops girls tend the machines.—Suc-

Who'd a Thought They'd Admit It?

Says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: A con-emporary remarks: "Republican and demoremporary remarks: "Republican and demo-cratic bribers and bribe takers all look alike in stripes." Correct. And let the stripes be applied as fast as possible, without preju-dice or discrimination.

How About Wages and the Cost of Living? Last year the railroads of the United States increased their earnings \$143,000,000. The railroads are earning annually \$477,000,000 more than in the last year of the Cleveland admin-istration. The tie between good politics and prosperity is evident.—Globe Democrat.

Must Have Kentucky in Mind.

That was a neat trick of our government to as a substitute for revolutions. If the election is handled to its fullest possibilities the simple children of the islands will never know the difference.—Chicago Daily News. The municipal electric light plant at Mar

tinsville, Ind., has saved the citizens of the town \$2,200 per year since its inauguration nine years ago. The plant will soon be paid

What is Socialism.

By WALTER THOMAS MILLS of the late

What an Idaho Comrade says about this pa

APPEAL TO REASON, Girard, Kas

The Ideal Combination.

opies "The ideal Republic," A. M. Dewey, opies "What The Other Fellows are Saying." coctalism in a Nut Shell," Wayland.

The Anarchists are Willing.

Says the Literary Digest: "Senator Hoar's idea of deporting all the anarchists to some isle of the sea appears to have been dropped in the discussions on anti-anarchy legislation in congress as impracticable. It does not seem to have occurred to any of the members of congress that the anarchists really might like to go. From Home, Wash, however, where the only anarchist colony in the world is located, comes an anarchist paper called Discon-tent which intimates that the senator's plan, with modifications, might suit the anarchists exactly. The main modification is that, instead of an island, a section of territory in the United States be set apart for these people, where they would not disturb us and we would not disturb them. Says the editor: "Such an experiment, inaugurated and car-

ried out in good faith, would settle the anarch-ist question, and settle it right. If anarchy ist question, and settle it right. It anarchy proved a flat failure in practice, the community would uitimately be broken up; the former anarchists, reclaimed from their delusion, would become loyal and useful citizens; and the anarchist propaganda, being thoroughly discredited, would fall into innocuous desuc-tude. If it proved able to hold together, but not to thrive, it would lapse into obscurity, being abandoned by all save a few irreconcilable malcontents; and the idea which could show no better results, when placed on trial, would speedily sicken and die, in the world at large. If it proved a success, the anarchists would be contented; and the community would grow, and preserve friendly relations with all the nations. Nobody could possibly be injured by it; and valuable lessons might be learned by the st of the world.
"Why should not this plan be tried? It can

be so carried out as to be fair to the anarchists, and fair to the government. It would be far more economical than any other proposed plan, and would require no curtailment of the existing liberties of the American people. It would be attended by little friction, and provocative of no ill will. It would have no unpleasant after-effects, and would require no supplementary legislation to reader it effective. As it would come in the shape of invitation, and not of compulsion, the anarchists themselves would co-operate in carrying it out. It would free anarchists and governmentalists alike from a juxtaposition of which both complain. It would allow the anarchist experiment to be fairly tried, without injery to the law-upholding citizens of any nation, and results to be obtained which would be conclusive to to be obtained which would be conclusive to the anarchists themselves, as well as to the rest of the world. It would solve the vexed enigma, peacefully, harmontously, perma-nently. It is the only proposition which would bring instant and lasting belief to all concerned, without inflicting hardship or in-justice on any. WHY NOT CONSIDER IT?"

Both Working for Socialism.

The Chicago Daily News sagely remarks: "It is worthy of note that employers of labor who rule out men of forty-five or over are tolling effectively to make operative the dreams of those who advocate Socialist doctrines of government control of industries. Such industries they would have carried on by young men, while those of maturer years were supported free of work on the bounty of commonwealth. Thus the Socialist and the foolish employer box the compass between them by going in opposite directions."

A Republican Testimonial.

After quoting a Chicago paper to the effect that the age limit had been established by the railroads and other corporations, the Rich Hill Tribune, a stalwart republican paper, says:
"That there are just grounds for the complaint made by members of the Chicago Federation of Labor is so well known and so constantly realized by the old soldiers of the country, that the mere statement of the fact is enough, it needs no proof. There is not an old soldier in this community, whether he be a federal or a confederate, that does not know and realize every day of his life, that so far as employment is concerned, he is a back number. Younger men are continually crowd-ing him out and taking his place.

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Florence Van Yesh, Denver, Colo. 115

Peter Denne, Pulmon Cullago...
Tiorenee Van Vern, Denver, Colo...
H. C. D'AUQUIER, Cebarne, Texas.

*********** On the average only one man in each hun ared in the United States subscribes for the Appeal. In some places there are none, and in others there are 50%. Yet it must be true that the people everywhere are about the same. No person ever took it until it was offered to him, and the suggestion to take it made. It is not because the people in your vicinity are more opposed to the idea, than eisewhere, at all. The green fields over yonder are not more tinted than yours. There is no place where work is easier than in your place. The fault lies not with the people, but with you. Another man can come into your place and get a long list of subscribers. If there are few or no Socialists with you, so much the more reason why you should work at home and so much more material you have to work on. If I could enthuse you, if I could impress strongly enough on you the needed sacrifice, a Socialist paper could be put into every house in the nation in the next year-and the effect of it would be electrical. Need I say anything more? Is not the fight yours? Of what good to print literature you know the people should weigh and consider, and not have it spread everywhere? If all Socialists would do as much as the Appeal Army, there would not be a person who could say that he believed Socialism a bad thing-and do it in a year. Some would say it would be impractical-but that is far from saying that it is not desirable. You can do much more work now than you will be able to do in six months hence, when the campaign is on. If the Appeal is not suited to your mind for good work then take some other paper and push it-but push it. The whole thing is in keeping ever-

F. C. Andrews, vice-president of the Detroit City Savings Bank, wrecked that institution in speculation in stocks—to put it in plain English, by gambling the money away. Of course, he is a sound-money, private capital uphoider. I read the other day about a safe that cost \$150,000 to keep money in—but such safes are no protection against the thieves who work from the inside. Officers have robbed the depositors of banks of ten times as much in a single year as all the thieves from the outside got in the last hundred years And thleves make the laws governing the banking system—for you must admit that when men make laws governing their privof skinning the people, that they make laws for their own benefit-and who does that is not honest or wise. What a howl would go
up if such a eashier were a Socialist—but you
do not hear a cheep about his politics or Sunday school. He belongs to the eminently respectable class, don't you know. He is a vic-tim, not in innate dishon sty, but of the in-dustrial system. It makes thieves of men.

lastingly at it.

Just to point a moral: Taylor Johnson, colored, nearly a century old, died on the way to the poor house at Brazil, Ind., the other day. He had lived there nearly fifty years, doing all kinds of menial labor. Now such a thing never happened under chattel slavery. I never read of a slave being turned out like a horse to die, when old and feeble. He was kept by the master and well cared for; he usually had his children and grandchildren about him; he had the best of care. Under free labor he is treated like a horse. But he is free now! Wage slav-ery has many sides that are worse than chattel slavery. White and black fall victims of its heartlessnes. Can intelligent people support such a system? I tempore see how they can be intelligent—comprehensive—and vote to uphold such a brutal system. But of course, every man thinks he is intelligent—even if he worships stone and wooden idols. Really, what do YOU think of it?

"Tactics" is the rock on which all the religions, all political and labor movements have been wrecked, and division on division piled upon each other. Let the Socialists be wise enough to have charity on tactics. No big-oticd policy will win. Each person can do his or her work in his or her way best. So song as the PRINCIPLE of public ownership of the means of production and distribution are epheld, such person should be encouraged in their efforts. Those who dispute with others because they do not adopt the same words, the same spirit, the same arguments, the same illustrations, are the ones who cause divis ion. Hold aloft the principles, that the world may see and believe. That is the duty of Socialist. The majority of the people and can be brought to see that public ownership will redeem the world from misery and want, and replace them with Peace, nty and Pleasure. Once get a majority to Plenty and Pleasure. Once see that and the rest is easy

The distribution of Socialist literature the last year has changed the views of hundreds of thousands. If the Army will start in and in the next year 'o as much, there will be results, that will pay them for all the sacrifice they make. The Army grows every week. Every week new converts get the spirit, and begin to α hard the people in their vicinity Λ single, active man will make a large hole in A single, active man will make a large note in the local misconception. Learn to talk. This is best done by reading aloud to yourself, get-ting years accessomed to the sound of well-chosen words. Prepare yourself to take part in the great change that is portending in the world as a rule reading does more good than talking. But talking is good to get one's mind interested. The egitator must go with literature. The mind, however, gets its clearest conception by reading a pampalet or book. Every convert adds to the Army of workers. let no day pass that you do not interest some in the subject. Your brother workers ev-where are helping you

Eighty millionaires gave a twenty-minute "luncheon" to Prince Henry in New York that cost \$20,000. All the servants-mark the word -were uniformed in the servile habili wellments of English servants of a century ago! How our millionaires do hate royalty! they love American simplicity! How quick they would espouse the cause of the common they people against royalty or any oppression! Are Americans blind to the trend of things? Have they childish confidence in the integrity of their masters? Another item says that all the carpet mills have rush orders for royal purple carpets to show the prince how they adore monarchy. What will it take to wake up the Americans from their sleep of indifference to their own liberty? The angels must weep at their credulity and simpleness. erty that cost so much—liberty that has been struggling for the top so long—to be thus mur-dered in the house of its friends! And yet there is not a doubt in the minds of the serious people of the world that monarchy will disappear from the face of the earth during the present century. But at what cost?

The statement is going around in the press strike has occurred in the Appeal office The statement is without any foundation in fact. One girl was discharged and two quit. which they had a right to do. The Appeal pays more wages and shorter bours than any establishment in the state of Kansas. It is queer how quickly the plute papers give large space such a trivial affair, but never have space to see the strikes that affect thousands of workmen by monopolies, or the thieving of their own party members as bank or public officials. Still, this item going the rounds is not without its benefit to the Appeal. It gives the statement that a Socialist paper has 100, circulation, and that has some effect. fact, we have had many requests for sample copies because of this item. All things work

Section 8 of Article 1, of the Constitution. gavs: "The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common de-fense and general welfare of the United States. but all duties, imposts and excises SHALL BE UNIFORM THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES!" And yet congress has passed a law that collects a tariff on the imports from the Philippines! Yet holds that the Philippines are a part of the United States! It is just the same as if the goods made in Missouri had a tariff collected on them when they passed over the line into Illionis or Kansas But what does the constitution amount to many of the common people have read it Just start out and ask the first twenty men you meet if they have read it. It will sur prise you how few have. .

I note in the current news that this govern bought some islands of Denmark paying about \$35 an acre for some rocky cliffs But for the government to buy some good land in its own country on which to put men to make their own living—why, that would sim-ply be impossible! And the funny part of it is, that the government uses not own the land it bought—at least, some of it belongs to the people living on it—the people there have title Queer, how the government can buy land from others than its owners, ch? didn't it pay \$20,000,000 for the Philippines, while recognizing the private ownership of the islands by those who had title to them? is government of corporations and kings!

At Logansport, Ind., the city charge for lighting dwellings with electricity is in no in stance twenty cents per light per month, and when sixty-seven lights are used in one house the charge is only \$1.29 cents a month—or less than two cents per light per month for all night service! And that pays enough profit to enable the city to have 123 arc lights without costing the town a cent! But city ownership is not a success!

Taking advantage of a law that required what seemed an impossible number of signa tures of voters, the referendum league of Chicago has filed 109,000 names demanding a vote of the people whether they want the city to own the street cars, electric light and gas plants, and demanding the nomination of all city officers by direct vote instead of primary The public spirit is awaking.

The general understands the power of dividing his enemy and beating him; the king un-derstands the power of dividing his opponents the capitalists understand the power of divid-ing the laboring man. Socialists should under-stand that concentration is their hope, and that weakens them and their engines of

Benton Harbor, Mich., has put in a city elec plant. It had been paying \$96 a year for lights. The city electrician, on a test, has just shown that it now costs \$24 a year! This includes every expense, direct and indirect. The lights are 3,000 candle power, instead of up?

Many of the comrades write that they find It much easier to get people to take and pay for the paper, when they explain that the pos-tal department will not let any one else pay for it for them. This excites their curiosity. and they put down their name at once. Have them sign their names to the list themselves

A copy of "Municipal Ownership-Facts and Figures." should be placed in every house in every town and city in the land, in the next few weeks before election. It will do great wood, and start many minds to investigating Per 100, \$1.

An apology is due for the poor paper used. It is not what was bargained for, but any port in a storm. We have to use it. The next shipment will be different—and better I hope. But we can never tell what trusts will do.

You should get as many of Deweyls."Ideal Republic" into the hands of your neighbors as possible. Not only plainly put statements but the fact that Mr. Dewey is a high government official is another thing that makes thoughtless people think.

Praise the monopolists from whom all bless ings flow; praise them all wage slaves here be low. Praise Wealth and Greed and Manhood Lost; praise them who skin your flesh

I wonder what the German people, who are trying to throw off the yoke of monarchy think of the flunkeyism of Americans in their indecent adoration of a Prince?

Why should Americans honor a King of Prince? Don't all speak at once—you might offend your masters and get the bounce.

How many times did the Prince spit yester ? Why, you are not Shame on you! Nearly all the labor papers are now printing articles from the Socialist press. A great

change in two years. Many inquiries for Socialist magic lanters dides. Can any comrade supply the demand Two Significant Items.

London, Feb. 11.—More than a year ago was announced the formation in Rome of a Catho-lic association deliberately designed to fight Socialistic labor organizations. The movement has since attained enormous proportions, thanks to the benevolent interest of the pope and the active assistance of the clergy thro out the country. There are now 7,000 branches averaging perhaps 200 members each, whose energy and aggressiveness have thoroughly alarmed the Socialists. The hour for battle will sound when the pope removes the ban which imposed thirty years ago and the clericals are permitted once more to take an active part in political elections.

A catholic Socialist organization to spread Socialism among the Roman Catholics of Chicago was announced today by a number of lo cal Socialists to be the purpose of tonight's gathering at the North Side Turner hall, 25

News Item to Chicago Datty News.

North Clark street, at which the Rev. Thomas McGrady is announced to speak. They declare that the attack of Catholic priests and laymen of this upon Socialism has been so bitter and dangerous that it is now time to retaliate and they have adopted the plan of getting the Catholic priest of Kentucky to help them out and begin a movement to counteract the work of the Catholic anti-Socialists.

The Socialists leaders declare that they wil now invade every parish, particularly those of the foreign-speaking people, and will organize Socialist circles among Catholic young men to be known as Catholic Socialist clubs and that Cather McGrady will be asked to write a plan of organization for these young men to be within the church regulations,

A number of Catholic priests and laymen have announced that they would attend the Fairy. Enter r. e., Comrade Moore. gathering to ight to hear for themselves whether the assertions made by Socialists that the priest is a staunch advocate of their views is true or not.

A Railroad View of the Case.

The Railway Employes Journal, commenting on the recent reported raise of ten vages, and 37% in the price of food stuff, says: day of his life and handed you \$10, not be

euse you were a nice clean man, would you object to giving him back \$2 so he could live i little longer? "Now, suppose that man should manage, in

ome manner, to scrape together \$15 each day and bring it to you, could your heart refuse to give \$2.25 a day? If your heart did your brain youldn't—'that a cinch.' or else there is a flat wheel in your brain somewhere.

"Furthermore, if you had been selling this good man all the provisions that he required for \$1.50 g day, and had lately crowded up the price until he was paying \$2 a day for the une provisions, would you not even then be getting the best of the bargain AT BOIR ENDS?

'This may appear to be a "far fetched," gar illustration, but as a matter of fact it is ot exaggerated in the least, but is a simple presentation of the conditions under which the allway employes of this country are today laboring. Every day they are carning more and more for their employers, and every day the price of Hving is increasing, so that the 1 CTUAL wares of the railroaders are being hortened from both ends at once.'

The Real Law Maker.

The Kansas City Star, a republican indepen lent paper, comments on the law-making func-tions of the government as follows: "The steel trust dictates the republican tariff

policy. This is the frank confession and by Speaker Henderson to Mr. J. H. Funk of lows 'alls in a letter printed in the Iowa State Reg

"Mr. Henderson admits that the hous right make a 'wise reduction' in the steechedules. 'But,' he adds, 'there are gentleme n the senate who say that while they live that annot be done because of the present nabling them to sell, even at a loss, to possession of the foreign markets, and that this s a blessing to the laboring men and extends he commerce and power of the United States nto the old world

It might be suggested that a man with clear-cut views would hardly express them in sentence of such ambiguity and doubtful rammar. But one thing is clear. The sentence means that the steel trust has the whip hand, and won't consent to reduction in du-The trust's argument, as stated by the speaker, is that the present tariff allows it to nake enough money in the United States so hat it can well afford to sell abroad at a los f it wants to. Many cynical persons will suset that it doesn't do much selling abroad a

"Does the republican party want to go before the people with Mr. Henderson's frank adm sion that the steel trust dictates its policy?"

It's Not Different from Others.

Speaking of a bill pending before congress Grosvener, republican, of Ohio, said: "I believ hat at the root of this bill and this proposi tion lies a menace to the liberties of this ry and an assault upon personal rights an treedom. It is a proposition to introduce into the forum of congress a measure to permit the taxing power of the United States governmen (when there is no necessity for raising funds to be used for the purpose of destroying to be used for the purpose of destroying a great industry, and by consequent building up another industry. It is a simple attempt of the strong to crush the weak. It is a mis-direction of government power and purpose that may be used in the coming years for the overthrow of any other industry of this coun-try. There is not an industrial right coned by a citizen of the United States that may not be in this way assailed and overthrown by a merciless, corrupt, and wicked purpose.

An Argument for Old Age Pensions

All Argument for Old Age Pensions.

Alone, sick and freezing, seventy-two-yearsold Joseph Trosch, who lived in a rickety
shanty in Bay Ridge, was found dead of starvation and exposure early this moraing in his
bed, says the New York Journal. The aged
wife of the old man is absent with friends and
she does not yet know of her husband's death."

In the great tariff struggle in Germany the Socialists and liberals gained another point by forcing through committee a resolution stipu-lating that the new tariff is not to take effect

Keep it in mind, comrades, that the Appeal is now prepared to do all kinds of job printing and pamphlet work. A postal card will bring

FACTS AND FIGURES.—The most of us are just age, man will listen to facts and figures. A theory may be all right and backed light best of logic, but theories don't mand much abow in the heat of an exciton campaign—what is wanted is facts and the figures to prove them. It's also best thind of compagin material. "Municipal Enwership, Facts and Figures,"
has been excelled to meet the demand for just that kind of thaterial. The Margares, 81; par 200 copies, 84.

Appeal Army Appeal Army

Address no letters intended for the Appeal to any employe in the office. Address all such letters to Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kan.

SOCKITTOEM. A Serio-Socialistic Drama in Divers Acts

Scene-Headquarters Appeal Army. Time-Reign of the Mad 'un, Edwin C. DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

ONE HOSS PHILOSOPHER-Commander Am munition Corps. THE FEATHERWEIGHT-Writer of Fables

and Monkey Stories.

ARMY EDITOR—Tomahawk Grinder. RED-HEADED GIRL-Musician on the Dens

more. FIJI-Sockittoem BULLDOG-A Cannibalistic Canine Fifteen thousand braves in war paint.

ACT I-Scene 1. Curtain rises; red-headed Fairy seated at c. rearily playing "O. Socktotem, Tell Them to top." One Hoss Philosopher at 1. c. polish-Stop." ing a few hot paragraphs. The Featherweight at r. c., moralizing on the brainless apes of civilization. Army editor near r. r. e. adjusting a new grindstone. Bulldog and Fiji in rear assisting Fairy in chorus. Chorus ceases. Enter from r. e. Comrade Barsha, of Howard Park. Ind.

Comrade Barsha: "Most potent, brave and doughty warriors; I bring from the hunting grounds of Howard Park, twenty-nine scalps of the paleface." (Draws scalps from his belt and shies them at Army editor. Buildog smells blood,and sneezes. More music. Fiji smiles at

the highways and secured these fifteen from Elizabeth, Ind." Flji: "Umph! Elizabeth good girl." (En-

ter surreptitiously from rear, Comrade Dan

quier, of Clebourne, Texas.)

Comrade Danquier: "Ah, it is she—she of
the auburn hair. At the feet of no other will
I lay my trophies." (Tries to reach Fairy, and
falls over buildog, scattering seventy-five scalps about the stage. In the confusion. ter Comrade Dutter, of Denver, Colo., brandish ing nineteen scalps, and striving vainly to be heard. The Featherweight restores order. Comrade Baird, of Springfield, Ohio, waves through scalps from 1. f. e. to r. f. e., and climbs on top of dog house.)
Comrade Baird: "Hearken, ye apostles of

Marx.

Redhead: "Marks, the lawyer?"
Comrade Baird: "Nay, my giddy damsel.
This troup does not carry two Marks, two bulldogs and two Topseys; but one Marx, author of the play whose surname is Karl, one buildog whose front name is Appeal, and one Topsey whose top is red. Know ye all that I bring six war-locks, making 156 that have been gathered from the teepees of Springfield, and before another great noon it will be

(Great excitement. Stage is cleared of furni Fiji's head for tom-tom o-mnes execute was Comrades Booker, Powers and John son, from Nanaimo, B. C., break in, and heap ing their scalps at c., join the dance. Com rade Crosby, of Cedar City, Utah, breaks in followed by Comrade Ensign, Darnell, Appleby Glymp, Trask, Reidelberger, Strom, Aumend Jordan, and Brauer, from the four corners of the earth. Dance is fast and furious, until Fili is discovered making goo-goos at Fairy Trouble imminent. Fairy brings out the type-writer: strikes a few chords, and all join hands

"There's a good time coming, When the scalps begin to fly; There's a good time coming-You can see the reason why; There's a good time coming, And the day is drawing nigh, For the scalps are coming thicker all the while."

Toledo, Ore., has a Socialist club of sixty members. Comrade Krogstad claims this is the largest club in the state.

Everybody seems to want "The Ideal Republic," and the way we are shipping them out, their wants are in a fair way to be sup

"The Conspiracy of Capital," by Clinton Ban croft, twenty cents a copy, or six copies for \$1. This is a book that every Socialist should read.

Local, Marshalltown, Iowa, has twenty-six members, all of whom are active workers Comrade Hoy says the bulldog is responsible for it.

You have one more week in which to get in your clubs on the gold Army button contest. Remember this contest closes at 6 p. m. on March 14.

Comrades who came in for single copies of Dewey's book coming back with orders for it in lots of twelve, fifty, and even 100.

The Dalles, Ore., gang report that they had the greatest time of their lives on the 26th of February, when Mills spoke there. The Dalles comrades are doing some splendid work these

Every member of Local, Ely, Ore., is a reade of the Appeal, and feeling sorry for their neighbors who do not know of the good news have ordered a bundle of ten for distribution nong them:

Comrade Webster, of St. Paul, Minn., says they are making Socialists pretty fast up that way. He writes: "There is a strife 'twixt Hill way. He writes: "There is a strife 'twixt Hill & Co. and us 'kranks' to see who can make the most Socialists, and in this way, eventually none will escape."

G. M. Stanley, Jackson, Mich.: "I have r ceived the December Wayland's Monthly, (So ctalism in a Nutshell), and find it the bes thing I ever saw on Socialism to enlist at-tention of outsiders. Why cannot they be scattered by the millions?

Comrade Bond, of Pomeroy, Wash., 72 years old, sends us a club of eighty-seven new sub-scribers. What have you young fellows got to say now? He says he started out to get five or ten, but found it so easy that he just kept right on, and only quit because it was time to go home.

Several young Texas railroad men given up hope of owning the road, or even of becoming general manager, so they are quietly preparing themselves to become citizens of the Co-operative Commonwealth. The smiling countenances of a number of them will be much in evidence at the next term of the L. S. S. E. Training School.

The El Paso, Texas, Socialist club. meets every Monday night in the Masonic building, maintains a question box—concise questions and brief, scientific answers. They are seriously considering a move to turn it into a regular class for the study of Social Economies—politics in Socialism is always sec-ond to education.

P. Nemechek, Humboldt, Neb: "Comrade George Bigalow was with us and gave two

TO YE W 5-20

Appeal Army and a magic lantern show, we had a good attendance both nights. The next time we have a speaker we will ask the Appeal to send us the Fiji and the bulldog to take care of the overflow meetings,

Comrade Feisst, late of El Paso, writes from New Zealand that he is enjoying life immensely in that up-to-date little country where working men reign—but still the indications are that the Co-operative Commonwealth will first be inaugurated in the United States, where capitalism will first reach its complete development, and thus compel the change.

The gang at St. Joseph, Mo., got together a short time ago and organized a local club of the party. They are making it a point to have a number of good speakers up there as often as possible. Comrade Bigelow did some A1 work there a short time ago, and the comrades have now made arrangements to have Comrade F. P. O'Hare to go up from Kansas City and spend a week with them.

A new street car system has just been installed at El Paso. Texas, most of the rough work being done by Mexican laborers from across the border. The contractor's excuse that white labor could not be securedand it couldn't either-at the starvation wages offered. Now those hateful Socialists are taunting the good citizens because they don't own the line, or have anything to say as to what wages shall be paid or what fares shall be charged.

Many of our towns in the great southwest are dominated by the Mexicans. They are natural Socialists, and our Spanish speaking comrades have little trouble in making con-verts of them, but they are greatly hampered in this work by a lack of propaganda literature printed in that language. Any one knowing where such may be secured, or of the address of a Spanish Socialist newspaper, will do well to communicate with the International

Finnegan's Cigar Store.

The usual gang was gathered around the stove in Finnigan's little cigar store "just around the corner."

"McSweeny was in here today." said Finnigan, as he passed out a cheroot to the grocery clerk, "He has been working in the city all summer, you know." "What did Mac have to say for himself, any-

how?" asked the station agent, who had just come in and took his place alongside of the inurance agent.

"Oh, a little of everything. Who do you spose he says he met in one of those basement lives on Clark street?" "Anyone that we know?" queried the insur-

"Yep, everyone of you know'd her. Used to live here. Finer girl never lived than pretty Nellie Brown."

"What are you giving us," said the station agent, "McSweeny's a liar by the clock if he ays that." Well, here he comes. Just you fellows sak

him for the story.'

After the usual greetings McSweeny was ask-ed to corroborate Finnigan's rather startling

'Well, fellows,"said Mac, "I don't blame you for not believing it. I wouldn't have believed it myself if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes. One night this summer I was taking a little stroll along Clark street and as it was dreadful hot I turned into one of those basement places to get a glass of beer. You fellows have been in 'em, you know what they are. Full of girls working the customers for drinks, etc. Well, ordered my beer and sat down to a table by nyself, and, while waiting for the waiter to tet back with my schooner, I sized up the rowd. Who should I see, sitting not three ables away from me but Nellie Brown drinkng beer and having a h--- of a time with a ot of stockmen. I haven't seen her since she was a little girl but I knew her the minute I et my eyes on her. It kinder startled me at irst and I couldn't make up my mind that it vas her. Why, when old Brown sold out here and moved to the city to go into business he was worth fully ten thousand dollars."

Yes, make it twenty thousand," interrupted

"Well, maybe it was. Anyway he was well will want it just made up my mind I'd get next to her and find out what it all meant. The tockmen went out in about a half hour and I got up and went over to where Nellie was sting. 'I'm awful dry,' she says, without hardly ooking at me. What are you doing here, Nelte Brown, I said? My! how she jumped and urned kinder red, at least I thought she did. "My name isn't Nellie and it aint Brown,' she said kind o' icely and started to get up. You sit right where you are, I said, I am not toing to hurt you, but you are Nellie Brown just the same and you might as well tell me

just the same and you might as well tell me he story and done with it. We fenced back that way for a ive up and told me her story. It seems that her mother died shortly after they moved to the city and her father busted up in business bout two years ago. He was running quite s cetail establishment over on the West Side omewhere, but the big department stores cnocked him out. The old man only lived a ew months after he failed in business. Just aturally faded away, Nellie said. That left Nellie all alone with not over ten dollars to said to her name after the funeral expenses

"Well, Nellie hustled around and finally got job in one of the big department stores at \$4 per week. Sixty cents of that went for car fare. 13 for board and room, that left her forty ents to buy clothes, etc. What do you think of t, boys? On the dead, what do you think of t? As for me, I don't blame her for jumping at the chance when some four-cyed dude offered to pay her board and buy her clothes in schange for her 'friendship.' Nellie tells me hat over one-half of the girls start out that way—they make an honest living as long as

hey can then go 'on the street."

"There ought to be a law agin those big department stores," said the dentist.

"How would it do for the people to own them?" suggested the station agent. "The two or three millions that now go to the owners would still go to the owners, but the owners would be the people—the ones that buy the goods and the ones that sells them. Just you fellows put that in your pipe and shoke it. I'm going home."

E. N. RICHARDSON. "How would it do for the people to own

Please honor the Prince. It is so becoming of a republic, don't you know, to honor royalty! God save the Prince! Shades of Washington! Has the republic gone mad; totally insane? Down with monarchy!

"AN EMPLOYE'S REPLY TO MR. BAER,

President of the Reading Redirect. There have been several attempts to enswer Mr. Barr's address to the submitted of Reading delicage in which he made an effort authorized the redirect of the submitted of the capture of the submitted of the capture of the submitted of the capture of the submitted of the submitt