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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF MONOPOLIES SINGLE COPY, ONE YEAR IN CLUBS UP

THE CLEVELAND LESSON. OFFICERS and members of labor unions, lend me your ears for a moment. You have never known your power, because you have permitted the capitalists to make the issues and line out the campaigns.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER is a very influential citizen. He is building up a family of "quality" in this country, as the royal families of Europe and Asia were built.

This Paper is Produced by Union Labor on a Fifty-three Hour Week; Under Socialism the Workers Would Receive About Five Times as Much Pay for a Twenty-four Hour Week

A READER wants a definition of wealth. Wealth is a mental estimate of a thing. A great storehouse of meat would not be wealth to a people who would not use meat.

FROM Chicago comes a dispatch to the effect that railroad rates are to be advanced throughout the country the first of the year.

PRIVATE property prevents progress. If a bridge or building or machine is to be constructed, the buying price of the material causes the lightest, cheapest stuff to be used.

Political parties will never bid for your votes until you show your power and independence. When you do as the laboring people in many European countries have, you will find all the political parties in this country willing to serve you.

THE MONEY KING



We use our money (in America), see?

THE VOTING KING



Our (?) money is good (in Europe)

went contrary to the Rockefeller plans. Its assets were thrown on the market, all the independent copper stocks that it held as collateral were also at the mercy of the street.

a vast estate, with cattle on a hundred hills, with fields of growing grain and a noble castle overlooking the whole, while the sands in the streams were of virgin gold.

If you were to catch fish do you believe that you should give part of them to some other fellow who should claim that he owned the ocean or lake? Would it not be absurd?

A LETTER from a friend in Washington City says: "Since you called attention to it (the 13th annual report of the Labor Commissioners) there have been more of them sent out than any other book in the same time that has ever been issued by the government."

In Texas the prisoners, as I notice by a description in the El Paso Daily Herald, are taken to the state prison chained together by the neck.

That shows how blind you are, brother. What better excuse for raising prices do the owners of the roads need than that they want more money out of the people for the same service?

A CLOG ON PROGRESS. railroad bridge casualty is the result of skimping in the material in order to lessen the money cost that profit be increased.

UNDER the new law the banker can take the money you deposit and buy government bonds, the government will then give his money for the full face of the bonds and let him keep the bond and draw interest on it.

In Germany the pawn shops are run by the government. In Berlin the profit from them last year was about 1 per cent. It is really too bad that 50 per cent. to 500 per cent. profit was not permitted to be extorted from the poor by the enterprise of her capitalist!

Will send five copies of the APPEAL to our address for three months for 25 cents. You send them in the agitation.

A READER asks: "Has not private ownership of land encouraged private home building, a thing of wonderful consequence to the social condition of every nation?"

In a private letter from a friend in the southwest, saying he had made an effort unsuccessfully to get any subscribers for the APPEAL, he explains as follows: "The majority of people here are very hard up, crops were short and many failed to raise their mortgages and have to be carried over some paid out but it took all they had and the only chance to live is to open up accounts under mortgage for the next year."

Our circulating rate with other papers is 25 cents per year. "A Gentleman's Defense of Quays" from the Philadelphia American. "The Passing Moment," by Leo Nelson. "Socialism and Drink." Some convincing things in the City Ownership line, and other features. EXTRA COPIES, 40-100

# Men Who Have Lost Their Way : By Count Leo Tolstoi

Men are conscious of the wretchedness of their condition, but the one thing that would ameliorate it they are unwilling to do.

This article was written in Russia and translated for the Independent by Nathan Haskell Dole.

Travellers were making a journey. And they happened to lose their way, so that they found themselves proceeding, not on a smooth road, but across a bog, among clumps of bushes, briars and fallen trees, which blocked their progress, and even to move grew more and more difficult.

Then the travellers divided into two parties; one decided not to stop, but to keep going in the direction that they had been going, assuring themselves and the others that they had not wandered from the right road, and were sure to reach their journey's end.

The other party decided that as the direction in which they were now going was evidently not the right one—otherwise they would long ago have reached the journey's end—it was necessary to find the road, and in order to find it it was requisite that without delay they should move as rapidly as possible in all directions. All the travellers

were divided between these two opinions; some decided to keep going straight ahead, the others decided to make trials in all directions; but there was one man who, without sharing either opinion, declared that before continuing in the direction in which they had been going, or beginning to move rapidly in all directions, hoping that by this means they might find the right way, it was necessary first of all to pause and deliberate on their situation, and then after due deliberation to decide on one thing or the other.

But the travellers were so excited by the disturbance, were so alarmed at their situation, they were so desirous of flattering themselves with the hope that they had not lost their way, but had only temporarily wandered from the road, and would soon find it again, and above all, they had such a desire to forget their terror by moving about, that this opinion was met with universal indignation, with reproaches, and with the ridicule of those of both parties.

"It is the advice of weakness, cowardice, sloth," they said.

"It is a fine way to reach the end of our journey, sitting down and not moving from the place!" cried others.

"For this are we men, and for this is strength given us, to struggle and labor, conquering obstacles, and not pusillanimous giving in to them," exclaimed still others. And in spite of what was said by the

man that differed from the rest. "How if we proceeded in a wrong direction without changing it, we should never attain our goal, but go further from it, and how we should never attain it either if we kept flying from one direction to another, and how the only means of attaining our way was by taking observation from the sun or the stars, and thus finding what direction we must take to reach it, and having chosen it to stick to it—and how to do this it was necessary first of all to halt, and to halt not for the purpose of stepping, but to find the right way, and then unflinchingly to go in it, and how for either case it was necessary to stop and consider,—in spite of all this argument, they refused to heed him.

And the first division of the travellers went off in the direction in which they had been going, and the second division kept changing their course, but neither division succeeded in attaining their journey's end, but up to the present time, moreover, they have not yet escaped from the bushes and the briars, but are still lost.

Exactly the same thing happened to me when I attempted to express my doubts as to whether the road which we have taken through the dark forest of the labor question and through the all-swallowing bog of the endless armament of the nations is exactly the right route by which we ought to go, that it is very possible that we have

lost our way, and that, therefore, it might be well for us for a time to stop moving in that direction, which is evidently wrong, and first of all to consider, by means of the universal and eternal laws of truth revealed to us, what the direction is by which we intend to go.

No one replied to this, not a person said, "We are not mistaken in our direction and we are not gone astray; we are sure of this for this reason and for that."

Not a person said, "possibly we are mistaken, but we have an infallible means of correcting our error without ceasing to move."

No one said either the one thing or the other. But all were indignant, took offence, and hastened to quench my solitary voice with a simultaneous outburst.

"We are so indolent and backward, sluggishness, inefficiency!"

Some even went so far as to add:

"It's all nonsense! Don't listen to him. Follow us."

And they shouted like those that reckon that salvation is to be found in unchangedly travelling a once selected road, what ever it may have been; like those also that expect to find salvation in flying about in all directions.

"Why wait? Why consider? Push forward! Everything will come out of itself!"

Men have lost their way and are suffering

in consequence. It would seem that the first main application of energy which should be put forth ought to be directed, not to the confirmation of the movement that has seduced us into the false position where we are, but to the cessation of it. It would seem clear that as soon as we stepped we might, in a measure, comprehend our situation and discover the direction in which we ought to go in order to attain true happiness; not for one man, not for one class of men, but that general good of humanity toward which all men are striving and every human heart by itself. But how is it? Men invent everything possibly, but do not hit upon the one thing that might prove their salvation, or if it did not do that, might at least ameliorate their condition; I mean, that they should pause for a moment, and not go on increasing their misfortunes by their rillacious activity. Men are conscious of the wretchedness of their condition, and are all doing what they can to avoid it, but the one thing that would assuredly ameliorate it they are unwilling to do, and the advice given them to do it more than anything else rouses their indignation.

If there were any possibility of doubting the fact that we have gone astray, then this treatment of the advice to "think it over" proves more distinctly than anything else how hopelessly astray we have gone and how great is our despair!

## DIRECT LEGISLATION

Let the people alone rule by voting directly for all laws under which they are to live. This is the only way to maintain a true republic.—East Texas Reformer.

Direct Legislation is not only a method, but a principle—the principle that "the people must rule." Without this principle there is no such thing as liberty.—Equity.

Direct legislation will knock out plutocracy in the first round. It will restore America to Americans. It will make it a free and happy nation once more. It will help destroy partyism, which is the bane of American politics, and will wipe out bossism. Therefore, let us study it.—The Representation.

In any country fit for democratic institutions the common people are scarcely less informed and far more disinterested than the classes that take most active interest in public affairs. The men who desire by public employment, and the servants of the moneyed jobbing interests, are the persons who now have the most potential voice in government in the United States. Are they better informed concerning political matters, or more honest than other classes of society? (Nathan Cree, Direct Leg, p. 14.)

No. Direct Legislation is not a panacea for all national ills. In fact it is not a panacea at all. It is merely a spoon with which the panacea can be administered. Specific legislation is the panacea for political ills, and Direct Legislation is the method by which this special legislation can be secured. A sick man may need a number of different medicines, but they can all be administered with one spoon. If the nurse went to get a spoon with which to administer the medicine, you would not say that she considered a spoon the panacea for all the sick man's ills.—Equity.

"Direct Legislation asks the people only to understand their own interests. This is all that any one can ask without being guilty of an act of folly.

"The masses are endowed with an invaluable capacity of going straight to the heart of a great legislative question and deciding it in accordance with the principles of eternal justice and natural equity, with which their interests must necessarily accord, whereas this capacity and good faith can manifest themselves but seldom among a body of pretended legislators, who, in addition to their class interests, are blinded by pride and prejudice. Who has not observed the spontaneous intelligence with which the masses will settle questions that for ages have been reading the hair-splitting brains of the privileged classes without being determined? In a recent discussion of Direct Legislation one opponent, a widely known literary man, wanted to know how the people could be asked to settle the grave question of the separation of church and state, a question which the most learned disputants can give no solution of. There was a subdued murmur among the audience at this question, and a workman asked leave to speak. 'The people,' he said, 'will decide that those who want to pray may say their prayers. Religion is a private affair.'—Exchange.

What is legislation? It is simply the changing of a petition to a mandate. When a certain (say five) per cent. of all the qualified voters of a district (town, city or state) have signed a petition and filed the same with the proper officials, it becomes mandatory to these officials to submit the matter petitioned for to the voters of the respective district at the next ensuing election by having it printed, by its title only, on the ballot in same manner as now is done in voting on constitutional amendments, issuing of bonds, etc.

Direct Legislation—Law-making by the voters.

The Initiative—The proposal of a law by a percentage of the voters, which must then go to the

Referendum—The vote at the polls.

Referendum occupy the same

ground as the constitution; they are above the powers of the co-ordinated branches of a government, and can only be amended or annulled by the same power that enacted them—the people. (Definitions by Gustave R. Wickert.)—Direct Legislation.

INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND SOVEREIGNTY MANDATE EXPLAINED.

We know of no better way to explain the Initiative and Referendum than to give the substance of the constitutional amendment adopted by the people of South Dakota at the election of 1895.

The Initiative—The amendment provides that whenever 5 per cent. of the voters of the state petition the legislature to pass a law they must pass it; it matters not how much the legislature may be opposed the petition is imperative, and submit it to the people at the next general election. If a majority voted for the law it is enacted; if a majority vote against the law it is null and void. Any person may draft a law and any person may circulate the petition. This gives the people of South Dakota the power to pass any law they want over the heads of the legislature, it matters not how much, the legislature might oppose it.

The Referendum—Whenever the legislature of South Dakota, on its own motion, passes a law, it does not take effect until sixty days after its passage. If before that date 5 per cent. of the voters petition that the law be submitted to a vote of the people then the law will not go into effect until voted on by the people, which will usually be at the next general election. If a majority vote for the law it is valid and binding, if a majority vote against and void. This is the Referendum. Laws which must necessarily take effect immediately are excepted from the Referendum.

SOVEREIGNTY MANDATE

The Sovereignty Mandate is the people to petition for a law declared unconstitutional preme court. Then the law is a vote of the people and if a for the law it is constitutive standing the decision of the contrary. Thus the living p the sustainers of a living With the Initiative, Referendum and Sovereignty Mandate in the hands of the people, no power on earth could prevent them from ruling this nation. We would then have a government in fact as well as in name, by the people, of the people and for the people. No Justice Shiras could change his opinion in four weeks and knock out an income tax law, and thus shield the wealthy classes from bearing their just burden of the government. No legislative body could ignore the demands of the people. If they passed an objectionable law the people with the Referendum would knock it out at the polls. If they failed to pass such laws as the people wanted they would initiate and pass them anyhow. Who that believes in liberty, freedom, and independence can oppose these just demands?—The Referendum.

Incentive.

In the co-operative commonwealth there will be no incentive to rob. There will be no reward for the efforts which makes of one man a millionaire and at the same time produce a thousand paupers. There will be no incentive for women and children to make shirts for 29 cents a dozen. There will be no incentive for men to gain political office for material gain to individuals. But there will be an incentive for all mankind to live honestly. There will be an incentive to work honestly when we know that the full reward for labor will belong to the laborer. When men are not robbed of their inventions they will have much more of an incentive to invent labor saving machinery. Under socialism there would be any incentive to degrade our fellow man, but there would be an incentive to elevate him, for the simple reason that his elevation would be to the advantage of society. In the co-operative commonwealth there will be no incentive to pass laws in the interest of individuals. All laws would be for the whole, passed by the whole people, and there would be an incentive to pass wise laws only.

## AMERICAN NOTES

An actors trust is the latest.

There is much talk of re-organizing the A. R. U.

A \$68,000,000 threshing machine trust is being formed.

New York now has a brick trust with \$15,000,000 capital.

A malt cream trust has been organized in New Jersey with a capital of \$1,200,000.

South America is "trusting," too. The latest there is an \$80,000,000 nitrate trust.

Every effort should be made to circulate socialist literature among our unconverted friends.

The sweeping advance in freight rates by all the trunk railroads indicates the kind of prosperity we are having.

Henry Clews, the banker, says that wages have been advanced five per cent. and commodities fifteen per cent.

Heading in the Kansas City Times: "Salvation army will feed thousands of hungry people on Christmas day."

Social democrats have organized branches at Covington, Ky., Kansas, Mich., Hyde Park, Mass., and more are on the way.

The Order of Railroad Telegraphers has affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. That's right, boys; get together.

The Chicago and Northwestern railway the help in the Iowa division "Let well enough alone" howl a party!

The Republic prints a column of rabbit hunt organized by red people in that city in "aid of the poor."

Compels the working class to the permission of another to a condition is as servile as ad upon the black man.

For the campaign of 1900. next year will tremendously use of socialism. Takes only to organize a branch of the S. D. P.

The Denver News well says: "A way must be found to make good use of nature's bounties, not for the benefit of one or two private corporations, but for all the people."

The supreme court of Ohio has decided in favor, as usual, of the Standard Oil company in the bribery suit. Attorney-General Monette charged that the company had tried to bribe him with an offer of \$400,000.

The American Federation of Labor passed the following resolution: "That we recommend workmen to carefully study the development of trusts and monopolies with a view to the nationalizing of industries."

Would you like to convert your temperance friend to socialism? See that he has a copy of next week's APPEAL. It will contain "Socialism and Drink," showing that socialism alone will cure drunkenness. Order 100 copies; 40 cents.

The city of Chicago has, within the past two years, passed five ordinances touching department stores. The department stores carried the cases to the supreme court. On December 18 the court decided the five ordinances unconstitutional and void.

It would cost \$10 to talk five minutes over the telephone line between Girard and Boston. In Switzerland you can use the entire 6,000 miles of telephone for a whole year for \$16. Switzerland owns the telephone system. Uncle Sam don't.

In New York city a woman was discovered disguised as a man shoveling snow with a gang of men. When discharged by the foreman she cried bitterly and appealed wildly to remain. "I've a sick husband at home," she cried, "and we are starving."

County paupers who die in Denver will be buried by contract at one-eighth of a cent each. Even at this price there is a large profit—the contractor recoups himself by appealing to the deceased relatives not to have a pauper's funeral, etc., and so has profit, profit, profit.

A Kansas City alderman advertised to give two rabbits to every poor family that called at his office. The World adds to this thusly: "There are lots of people in this big rich city who have not the price of a Christmas dinner." Great Scott! We thought everybody had prosperity!

Judge Gates has issued an injunction against the striking Kansas City leather workers. Some day those leather workers will vote a social democrat ticket. Judges wouldn't be needed under socialism, and under socialism such men would eat bread by the sweat of their own brow.

The elevator trust and the great railroad trunk lines have combined to fix the price of wheat which the farmer shall receive, and likewise the price which the consumer shall pay. Charles Councilman, the boss of the Chicago grain elevator system, says, under sworn testimony, that five men in Chicago meet every morning and fix the price of wheat for that day. The American farmer, who raises the wheat, likes this. Any how, he votes for it.

State Owned Railways.

The attention of those fearsome souls, who believe government ownership of railways is a foredoomed failure, is invited to the case of New South Wales, as set forth in the October number of the Railway and Engineer Review.

According to a communication from the secretary of the New South Wales railway commission, which the Review prints, government ownership has done all its advocates claim it can be made to do. The government has good service, kept up and improved the equipment, and last year it made a profit on the investment of 3.75 per cent.

When the government took over the railways in 1889 the rolling stock was dilapidated and the roadbeds, sheds and machine shops in bad conditions. There was 428 locomotives, and some had been on the line over thirty years. The government bought 185 new locomotives and had 74 rebuilt.

The government replaced 1,576 worn-out coaches with 1,160 new ones of greater size. It added 324 coaches and increased the seating capacity for passengers from 26,323 to 35,300. All these coaches are supplied with air brakes, and the passenger coaches have gas lights. The government has erected a new foundry, numerous engine sheds, and great shops which are to be equipped with modern machinery, electric cranes, and all useful appliances.

The government's management has been economical. It has reduced expenditure, just as a private corporation would have done. It adopted a standard axle box which saved oil, tallow, and "waste." It erected a plant for washing "waste," and saved on its lubricating bills by substituting mineral oils for vegetable. That is a pretty conclusive answer to the argument that government can not or will not, exercise such fore sight in conducting business as the individual or private corporation would.

Opponents of government ownership always like to believe the service would be poor. A sample of the service is afforded by the tables of train delays. For the year ending June 30, 1899, the government operated 2,766 miles of road, an its total train runs amounted to 8,850,468 miles. Of its through trains, 91 per cent. went on time, and only 7.17 per cent. were more than five minutes late. Ninety-eight per cent. of its local trains were on time, and 100 per cent. of its suburban trains were on time. No poor service about that.

The conclusion one is forced to draw is that government ownership in New South Wales looks remarkably like a successful venture after ten years of trial. But it never would have been a success in Australia if it hadn't been tried, and it never will be a success in this country until it is tried.

What Do You Think of This?

Cramer's Column: 365 pages. . . . . 25c  
A Trap in Society: 244 pages. . . . . 25c  
Public Ownership of Railroads: 86 pages. . . . . 25c  
President John Smith: 280 pages. . . . . 25c  
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All for one dollar. Mention Combination No. 2.

## A Good Thing Wont Hurt Anybody.

Undoubtedly, when Columbus was searching from place to place for a friend, or a stranger, to assist him in proving that another continent lay over the sea, when he pictured to Ferdinand and Isabella a new land, where the sun shone as brightly, and roses bloomed as fair as in their own royal garden, there were those at court, who, in their infallible wisdom, would banish this visionary adventurer. Was it likely, they asked, that a strolling scholar should discover what the seers of centuries had not made known? When a message came from the colony who sailed on the Mayflower, telling, in the quaint language of their day, of wondering-eyed, dark skinned, lands and ladies who peeped at them from the shadows of Plymouth Rock, telling that the same stars, whose "sentinel watch was set over a stable of Bethlehem" glowed and twinkled above the mountains of this new world, there were those who shook their knowing heads and foretold disaster, to the one that thus challenged the wisdom of a Divine Providence by searching in a new land for the happiness their own country would not grant them. Setting aside the traditions of dead and gone generations was not mere popular in those days than it is now. But through the arches of forests the Pilgrim Fathers came of the liberty for which they left the old home, and in nature's music of their thanksgiving we low and sweet on Autumn breezes, they taught the children to guard that freedom if need be with their lives. Is freedom less precious now that its voice should be silenced with the clink of gold.

Socialists today are everywhere fighting off the merciless hand of greed that would throttle the last vestige of that liberty that the blood stained foot-prints in the snowy woods of Valley Forge proclaim as bitterly paid for. Was Paul Revere's ride to be rewarded by the sweat shop freedom of America's child labor? The march of an army of unemployed over the highways of the most productive country of which a world can boast, should pass in review before the minute men of Lexington. The modern Tory, the Shylock of Wall street should wear the three cornered hat and powdered wig of 1787 while interpreting for their own benefit the misad traditions of those days.

When Benedict Arnold, skulking in obscurity, pursued by remorse, regretting the Continental shoulder-straps, he had bartered for English gold and was forced in an outburst of passion to raise his hand to heaven and declare "there was not one man in all America he could call his friend", was his crime blacker than the official Arnold's of today who speculates in American patriotism. Qualify yourself by studying it to form an intelligent opinion of what socialism plans for you. If the enchantment of the old parties (regardless of their trade mark) is too strong to be resisted, fall in with them. They have cards enough up their sleeve to get your scalp. If the Pilgrim Fathers were to ride at anchor in New York harbor of today would they look for peace and plenty on its shores?—A. M. S.

## Which Will You Choose?

Competition in commerce and industry for material wealth in its last analysis is destruction and ends in chaos. Co-operation and collective ownership of production and distribution is growth and life in perpetuity. Competitive life and industry in its true meaning and import is individualism, and in its final result and round-up ends in monarchy and the enslavement of the people. Co-operative and collective industry, tenable and orderly, is true socialism, gives life and growth and the realization of man's highest ideal and aspirations.

Socialism, true and scientific, is the fulfillment of the love principle that cement and brings universal peace and plenty. We are at the turning point and must choose. Which will the good people of the world have—collectivism or individualism? Socialism or monarchy? One or the other is inevitable.

Bredford, Wis. E. P. H.

100 white envelopes, 63 with your name, business and address printed thereon, for thirty cents postpaid.

# NEW ZEALAND : ITS LAWS & CONDITION OF LABOR & NO STRIKES

New Zealand is not a paradise, but it is far ahead of every other nation. She has become famous during the past six years because of her radical labor legislation. Situated 1,200 miles southeast of Australia, surrounded by water, it has a climate somewhat resembling that of California.

New Zealand is as yet a sparsely settled country; having 104,052 square miles of territory, equal in size to New York and Pennsylvania and with a population of only 800,000. The population is somewhat cosmopolitan. New Zealand has been cursed with landlordism, trampism, millionairism, but she has been wise enough, in the past seven years, to legislate them out of existence. Six or seven years ago tramps were as numerous as they are in the United States. Today they are very scarce; the few are those who prefer to be tramps, when they die the tramp will be no more in that nation. There was when a few great landlords owned the greater part of the land. A land tax, graduated from two to six cents on the pound, with an extra two cents for absentee landlords, proved to be so heavy that most of the great estates were offered for sale. The government had also enacted a graduated income tax. These two measures resulted in driving the great money lords from the nation. There is not today one millionaire and only one man worth a half a million in New Zealand.

The land is held for actual settlers who are permitted to hold land to the value of \$2,500 exempt from taxation. Besides the government loans to the settler \$100 in cash, allows him a certain sum per acre for clearing land; it will also provide him with three days work per week of 8 hours per day, in building roads or other public improvements. This enables the settler to support himself and family until he can raise crops. The government is reimbursed for all this in the increased value due to an increase of population, resulting in the larger use of the government railroads, telegraphs, telephones, postal system etc. While we here in America, with our immense crops, export about \$12 or less, per capita, New Zealand's exports average \$45 a year for every man woman and child.

### THE LAND TAX

is a tax on land value and also a graduated tax. The first law passed in relation to land was in 1870. It provided that not more than 320 acres could be sold by a land officer to any individual. But this did not prevent one individual from buying from another. Next came the land tax, quickly followed by the graduated income tax, now if a man's land is worth less than \$5,000 a certain rate is paid; if worth more than \$5,000, and less than \$10,000, a higher rate is paid. The result was that such money as Robison, who had dred thousand acres, had to be sold.

### LABOR LAWS.

In 1864 an act was passed with amendments in '95 and '98 which is known as the

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Since this law has been in effect, with its amendments, there has not been a strike in New Zealand. The law encourages the formation of trade unions which are registered. The central court of Arbitration has the power to enforce its decisions, in case of refusal to obey a fine up to \$2,500 can be levied. This socialistic law was enacted because organized labor demanded it and enforced its demands with their votes.

### THE FACTORIES' ACT OF 1894

Provided for the complete inspection of all factories, the word "factory" meaning any place in which two or more people are employed. Children under 15 years of age are not permitted to work in factories. The law compels all employers to grant a half holiday each week, with full pay. Good ventilation and sanitary conditions, the guarding of machinery, fire escapes, etc., are enforced. The half-holiday also prevails in the stores, banks, etc.

The employers' Liability Act protects the workers, and provides for compensation for injury.

The Workman's Wages Act enables the workman to obtain his wages 21 hours after they are due.

The Truck Act abolished the "Pluck me" stores. This was enacted in 1891.

The Workmen's Lien Act, '92, gives priority of claim for wages.

The Shipping and Seaman's Act does for the sailors what the Factories' Act does for the workers in the factories.

The Wages Attachment Act, passed in 1895, prevents wages below \$10 a week being attached for debt.

The Coal Miners' Act provides for working in the coal mines with health and safety to the miners, and prevents women and boys from working in coal mines.

The last session of the New Zealand parliament passed the Old Age Pensions as all over 65 years of age who have lived in the nation for 25 years and are of good character, and do not possess \$2,700 worth of property, or enjoy an income of \$5 per week. The pension provides for \$89 per year, or a \$189 for a couple, man and wife. It is thought this will be increased at the next session.

### THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The sale of malt and spirituous liquors is a matter of local option. The law, however, permits no saloons, but innkeepers may sell under a license. If a man is once seen coming from one of these inns in a state of intoxication, the proprietor is arrested and fined; and for a second offense he forfeits his license forever. There is scarcely any drunkenness in New Zealand.

### THE RAILROADS.

New Zealand built her railroads, completing the first line in 1863. The number of miles now in operation is about 2,200. The building of the roads was done directly by the nation, and the workers were, and

still are on such work, allowed to elect their own foreman. The pay on the railroads averages about 80 per cent. higher than the wages on our American roads; and the 6,000 railway hands have an 8 hour work day. You can ride thirty miles for 10 cents and first class service is rendered the people. The annual net profit of the New Zealand railroads average \$2,250,000.

The government also owns the telegraph and telephones, the rates being about 500 per cent. less than "our" Western Union monopoly. Both pay a profit. The workers enjoy the 8 hour work day and the weekly half-holiday. The government also conducts the express business to the benefit of all the people.

### POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

Are a feature in New Zealand, and are immensely popular. Any one may deposit sums up to \$2,500. At present there is on deposit in these banks a sum equal to \$45 for every man, woman and child in the nation. There is no bank failures. No cashiers going to Canada or South America.

The free school system of New Zealand ranks high. The law compels all children over seven and under fourteen to attend school. There are free-high schools and universities. The railways carry all children who live at a distance, to and from school free.

Woman suffrage is enjoyed and it is the universal testimony that the woman are equally interested with the men in all public affairs. The women poll a vote within 5,000 as great as that of the men. If any voter fails to vote his name is stricken from the check book until he can give a good reason for the failure.

Government Life Insurance has also been established with rates much less than the private companies, and it has already become so popular that the government does more insurance business than all the private companies combined.

New Zealand has had her trial. She was plunged in a costly and bloody war with the savage Maori tribe that lasted from 1863 to 1865. She has had her army of the unemployed, her strikes, her tramps, her paupers, and a plutocracy. She has pretty near got rid of them all simply by the enactment of a few socialistic laws. She has made sweating dens impossible, she has nearly emptied her jails and poor houses, and today there is less crime, less intemperance, less poverty, less misery, less tramp, less paupers, and more prosperity per capita in New Zealand than any other nation in the world. New Zealand has not stepped back; from now on she will enact more and more socialistic legislation. Her people are intelligent, more so than any other nation. The number of people unable to read and write in New Zealand is less per capita than in any other nation. She has been wise in the past. She will show greater wisdom in the future.

Comrades, let us in America ward.

not be generally known in America, but a large per cent. of the brains of Europe are on the side of the social democratic movement. Nearly all the literary men, 90 per cent. of the scientific men, and almost all the artists are social democrats. And it may be well to bear in mind too, that this S. D. P. movement in Europe has nearly 7,000,000 solid votes back of it, and that it is growing much faster than all the other political parties.

Tom Mann, editor of the *British Socialist News*, and president of the International Federation of Ship and Dock Workers, is 44 years of age. His life has been a most active one, an untiring worker for socialism and trade unionism, he is gradually wearing himself out. He is constantly agitating, speaking and writing. In '87 he received 2,000 votes at Halifax, as the socialist candidate for parliament. He is a strong and remarkable man.

The social democratic party, of Lombardy Province, Italy, opened their annual congress December 10 at Milan. There were 135 branches represented by 151 delegates. They took a clear stand upon the trade union question, pledging the party support to the trade unions. Reports from many parts of the country showed the party to be in a healthy condition. Efforts will be made to start local editions of *Avanti!*, the central organ of the party, on a plan somewhat like the old Socialist Newspaper Union of America.

The social democratic party of Denmark, is rapidly growing. It is now 23 years since the party was first organized. Socialism and trade unionism are almost the same thing in Denmark. It is almost impossible to find a trade unionist not a social democrat. Every trade union paper in the nation supports the S. D. P. The S. D. P. daily, the *Social Demokraten*, has 35,000 circulation, the largest of any paper in the nation. The *Borgen* is a comic and satirical socialist magazine with a big circulation. The socialists in Copenhagen have founded a theatre where plays are produced by socialist performers.

### Prosperity at Boone, Iowa.

Editor APPEAL TO REASON: Prosperity has struck us with a great big boom! On December 16 the C. & N. W. railway reduced the hours of labor in the shops here to nine per day, and reduced the pay from \$1.25 to \$1.12. And on top of that job of prosperity they reduced the number of hands 35 per cent. A few days later more hands were let go, making 50 per cent, who are hunting for this great prosperity boom.

In the campaign of 1906 the McKinley gang held a big rally here. The 400 men who work in the shops turned out with flying banners, torches and yells for good times and protection! Well, we got it—in the neck! The banners, which these same shouters have now, are ragged, and their shouts will be a cry for help. This fall S. A. Boone was the candidate for mayor on an independent ticket, nominated by the local banker on the republican ticket with 291 is a ray of sunlight, howled over 400 votes for

### BRASS BAND

consisting of 17 pieces (and two drums), finely nickel plated, superior in every way to an ordinary band, will be given to the social democrats having the LARGEST NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS... to the APPEAL when circulation reaches 75,000. This band is composed as follows:

Four	Maracas	Four	Bass
Four	Tenors	Four	Alto
Two	Tenors	Two	Alto
Two	Alto	Two	Alto
Two	Alto	Two	Alto

Every subscriber, no matter where from, helps it along.

### From Our Bright Exchanges.

England and the United States have gone into the business of exporting a new product—civilization. They are making two mistakes, viz: (1) Making forced sales abroad, and (2) rebelling loyal citizens at home.—*Citizen and Country*.

Under public ownership there can be no accumulation of wealth stored away for future generations. We will enjoy all the wealth of the world every day and then leave a greater heritage to future generations than there is now left there.—*The Letter*.

Think of some 140,000 men in New Zealand exporting \$10,000,000 worth of agricultural produce a year. There is no need for "good rich landlords" in a country like that. Only make the land freely accessible to the landless, and we shall see the same thing everywhere.—*Citizen and Country*.

Industry has in fact been socialized. It requires a hundred men to make a shoe and a thousand men to make a watch. The individual in production has practically been displaced by co-operative methods. The machine has taken the place of hand production and the worst of all is that the profits go into the hands of the few who own the machines.

It is predicted by enthusiasts that liquid air will drive all the mills of the world, all the wheeled vehicles, and all ships of commerce or war more swiftly, cleanly, and cheaply than they ever were driven before, and that it will relieve railway traveling from cinders, streets from half their disease-breeding dirt, and the atmosphere from all its foulness, thus adding to the comfort and health of mankind.—*The Tocsin*, Melbourne, Aus.

Before the industrial commission, John Wanamaker told some plain truths about the department stores and their benefits to the masses of the people. When asked if they did not crowd out small shopkeepers, he replied: "Yes; but the interests of a few speculators are not to be compared with the interests of all the people." Well said, John, and now if the people will only get possession of the department stores their interests will be further subserved.—*Pueblo Courier*.

Provision has been made for old age by government action in the following European countries: Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Austria and Roumania. Of these countries only Germany and Denmark have adopted a general system of old age pensions. In Russia and Roumania old age insurance only extends to certain miners. And in Belgium the government maintains a system of grants to friendly societies to encourage saving against old age.—*Carpenter*.

The new Gatlin automobile plow will do the work of eight men and twelve horses, so the inventor claims. Do you know what an invention of that kind would mean under socialism? It would mean that the hours of those engaged in that department of agriculture would be reduced to one-eighth of the time usually required. Do you know what the introduction of that kind of a machine means under the present regime? It means that for every machine introduced of the eight men affected one will be employed to build the machine, one to operate it and the other six fellows can hustle for another job.—*The Critic*, Rich Hill, Mo.

Mr. Bryan is a typical democrat, and true to the instincts of the political organization which he assumes to lead, he wants "to lock the stable door after the horse has been stolen." Mr. Bryan does not seem to understand the age in which he lives, and that the competitive system which he so eloquently upholds is the cause of the evils of which he complains. He does not comprehend that the conditions which have obtained are only the aggressions of the capitalist and commercial systems which he upholds and these aggressions will go on as long as the present system is continued, in spite of such political doctrines as Mr. Bryan or the democratic party. No compromise could be made that would settle the chattel slavery question, and nothing but its abolition could eliminate it. And no compromise can settle the present issue except the total abolition of the capitalist system, which will come whether Mr. Bryan and his followers want it or not.—*W. E. F. Farmer's Review*.

### Got it Bad.

Another branch of S. D. P. A.—Doh's fault I suppose—yes; a little to blame—lectured here a short time ago. Ten more dreamers (socialists) passed the violent demagogic stage spoken of by the ink-drunk prophets of the great E. W. W. Ten more—good start—decided system, easy to learn, no fractions. Hither again another. A comrade here has started a subcommittee and I hope to scan your contents shortly in the latter part.

## FOREIGN INTE

Italy has enacted an old age pension law.

Two social democrats have been elected to the municipal council at Gao.

George Barnes, secretary of the national society of Engineers, is in favor of socialism.

A great strike is in progress in Austria by the textile workers hour work day.

Another socialist victory in Vienna. Austro-Hungary has elected social democrats.

Five hundred and sixty trade unions of France report five per cent. of their members unemployed.

The socialist doctors of Belgium have formed a society for the propagation of socialism among medical men.

The city of Berne, Switzerland, owns a large number of suburban dwellings, which are rented to workmen. The rent is very low.

The six leading nations of Europe spend \$650,000,000 annually on their arms, and keep 4,621,438 men under arms. What a waste!

The social democratic party of Portugal has just won a great victory in Oporto, the great industrial city, electing two members to the congress by 3,500 majority.

Gloegow now owns a municipal brick yard. She is trying it as an experiment, and if successful the city will go extensively into the brickmaking business.

The Social Democratic party is said to be rapidly growing in Sweden. They now publish two daily papers and several weeklies. The trade union organs support the socialists.

The socialists and trade unionists of England will hold a joint conference for the purpose of forming a close union and taking united action at the ballot box to send socialists and trade union representatives into parliament.

The finest labor temple in the world is in Paris. It was built in 1892 and cost the city about \$400,000. Eighty-two trades organizations have meeting places and offices under its roof, for which a light rental is paid. The financial council appropriates annually \$10,000 for its maintenance and the civil authorities agree to

### CITY OWNERSHIP

Kindly send in notes on municipal ownership.

Springfield, Mo., is slowly advocating city ownership of water works.

Under private ownership Sacramento, Cal., population 35,000 pays \$123 per annum rent for each street arc. Water power is used.

The Leadville, Colo., election last week resulted in favor of the city owning its own water plant by a vote of 465 to 55. The water company made a hard fight.

Under public ownership Topeka, Kans., population 35,000 pays \$57.73 for the same service, which includes 5 per cent for interest and depreciation of charges. Coal \$2 per ton.

The mayor of Jamestown, N. J., has opened the fight for municipal ownership. He is out in a message full of facts as to its advantages, showing that taxes may be reduced 25 per cent, that \$12,000 can be saved to the city, etc., etc.

Ivingston, Mont., has taken up the matter of purchasing the water plant. Getting tired of corporation extortion. The councilmen will then have no incentive to sell out to the company every time the water company wants some new advantage.

Lansing, Mich., bought out the private owned electric lighting plant and in two years reduced the cost of lighting over 40 per cent. She is making an annual profit of \$7,000 and the saving to the citizens on commercial lighting is \$10,000 per year.

The toilers from the great mass of every city's population. They are the ones who must pay the dividends on the watered stock of the corporations which are fattening on them. It is well that they are awakening and looking about for relief find it in the public ownership of public utilities.—*Exchange*.

Rockford, Ill., for several years has owned its own gas plant. Two years ago the city made plans to establish a municipal plant. The private company failing to defeat the project offered to light the city for 250 per cent.

The gas war in Passaic, N. Y., is becoming interesting. The old company made an offer to sell the plant for \$1,000,000. The mayor has

supply gas at 50 cents a thousand. The United Gas Improvement company offered to supply gas at 50 cents a thousand for 17 years and pay nearly one million dollars to the city for the franchise. The above simply gives an idea of how the private owned gas companies have been robbing the people.

Through municipal ownership of public franchises the great problem involved in the financial dickering between politicians and city contractors will be solved. It will enable a more liberal and wider use of the resources of the city for the social advancement of the inhabitants. It will bring into local politics real issues in connection with city affairs, and will make city elections more than mere ballot-box scrambles to see which set of politicians shall divide the profits of government. By means of municipal ownership the citizens will be brought into clearer touch with the municipal administration.—*New York Journal*.

Huddersfield, a city of Yorkshire, Eng., is perhaps the best illustration of a city governed on Socialistic ideas to be found anywhere in the world. Every municipal monopoly is operated for the benefit of the citizens—gas, street cars, water works, electric lighting, markets, abattoirs, sanitariums, lodging houses, and even the cemetery. As to gas, an exchange gives the particulars: In 1872 the gas works were taken over, the object being to reduce the price of gas and increase its use by the poorer classes. To this end the department introduced penny-in-the-slot meters, which have been so well received that about one-fifth of the population is now supplied in this way. When the meter is used a stove is supplied "fixed" free of charge. Not one penny need be invested, except for the 30 feet of gas sold for two cents. This is a great boon for the poor, who find it very difficult to save enough to purchase fittings outright. Stoves alone may be returned at 10 per cent. off cost price per year, and the department has its own stoves, containing styles to suit the poorest or the most fastidious. The price of gas has been steadily reduced, until now it is 2s 3d (66 cents) for lighting, and 2s (48 cents) for heating and trade purposes. Indeed, the city has been so considerate of public welfare in every way that practically the whole population consumes municipal gas. Electricity is supplied in much the same way, and throughout the principle of monopolization is carried into effect wherever practicable and possible. As everybody seems to be satisfied with the results, Huddersfield may properly claim to be the model Socialistic town.—*The Vote*.

THE "BULL PEN"

INVESTIGATION

The Shameful Abuses in the Coeur D'Alene Forced Upon Public Attention.

Now that the truth about the capitalist outrages in Idaho has been forced upon public attention, the great sensational dailies, after half a year of silence, are beginning to pose as champions of liberty.

The President asked what the delegation desired. Mr. Boyce answered: "We desire that the United States troops shall be used only to preserve order and not to destroy organized labor."

The President insisted that such a thing as the latter could not be possible. To him was quoted then a speech by Brigadier-General Merriam, commanding the United States troops in Idaho, and delivered soon after his arrival at Wardner.

It seems to me since the trouble arose originally in hostile organizations of men known as labor unions, I should suggest a law making the formation of such unions or kindred societies a crime.

The President was also shown a set of the applications for labor permits, and his attention was especially called to a proclamation drawn up by the attorney for the Banker Hill and Sullivan mines (the Standard Oil mines) and signed by Bartlett Sinclair, with this addendum:

Examined and approved, H. C. Merriam, Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

MERRIAM APPROVES PERMITS.

This proclamation, addressed to the mine owners of Shoshone County, declared that certain organizations existing in the county shown themselves to be criminal in purpose, inciting destruction of property and life.

In the second paragraph it directed all mine owners to refuse to give employment to any man who did not bring a permit issued by Dr. Hugh France (an employee of the Bunker Hill mine) or his deputy, and the conditions under which these permits were to be issued were stated, including a pledge that the applicant would not belong to the Miners' Union.

General Merriam's signature to the proclamation makes him a party to the permit system.

Mr. McKinley told his callers he understood Democrats were very much opposed to government by injunction, and yet the government of Idaho was Democratic. As for Merriam, he added, the process of court-martial was always open for disciplining an officer of the regular army.

PUBLICITY FRIGHTENED PRESIDENT.

When it seemed impossible for the delegation to secure from the President any frank expression of his purposes—and all they asked for was an investigation—one of the members, losing his self-control said:

"Then the only thing for us to do is to go and begin a public agitation and call the attention of the country to the conditions existing in our land."

To this Mr. McKinley responded: "Oh, no, don't do that. Let me have a little time, and I am sure we will arrange the matter to the satisfaction of the working people."

Since that time nothing has been done except to make a military despotism more and more stringent.

A WHITEWASH FOR IDAHO.

Evidently the Standard Oil capitalists and their servants, the state authorities of Idaho, have private assurances that the Congressional investigation will be a "whitewash," as anyone who knows anything of such affairs, may expect. The Auditor, Bartlett Sinclair, who applied for the Federal troops, who devised the Bull Pen, and who wrote the infamous proclamation that Merriam countersigned, has issued the following statement:

"The State administration of Idaho will welcome a thorough Congressional investigation of the Coeur d'Alene riots of April 29, wherein two men were shot by the rioters and a concentrator, valued at \$250,000, was destroyed. The state would be pleased to have the investigation go back as far as 1872."

"We will do all we can to induce Congress to make the investigation."

"The investigation should embrace the conduct of the State authorities in quelling the disturbances and prosecuting the rioters as well as the necessity for the declaration of martial law.—The People."

The Ten Acre Farm.

In the celebrated fruit belt of Arkansas, will be given to the person who sends in the most yearly subscribers during the month of January, as usual. Regular thing now. Have five more of these ten acre tracts. They will be the making of a cozy home and an insurance against the cold obduracy of the world.

TEN DOLLARS FOR A PLAN

The APPEAL will give \$10.00 for the best suggestion for a plan to get the labor unions to put the APPEAL one year into the hands of their members. Open until January 10.

Eugene Debs Sees Cause for Revolution.

The Pilgrim, a monthly home journal published at Marshall, Mich., contains, in its November issue, a symposium, to which Eugene Debs contributes the following:

"From the depths of my heart I offer thanks in this year of our Lord, 1899, for the rapid decline of capitalism and the corresponding rise of Socialism. The advent of the trust and its phenomenal absorption of competition betokens the near end of commercial warfare and the beginning of economic peace. The trust is the latest development of capitalistic production. Its gigantic power is too great for private hands, and soon after the 'new century bursts full-blossomed on the thorny stem of time' it will pass from private to collective ownership and what now seems to many an unmitigated curse will prove a universal blessing to mankind."

"The trusts will continue to increase in number and power until the middle class society is practically extinguished. These mammoth machines, in the very nature of things, will be so interdependent that they must ultimately unite in one harmonious whole, and then pass into collective ownership and control. No power on earth or in heaven can arrest this process of economic transformation."

"The period of transition through which we are now struggling is painful beyond all precedent, but humanity will merge from the ordeal redeemed and glorified."

"Economic despotism, with its master and its slaves, its pomp and pride and its poverty, murders and suicides and robberies, its fears and dreads and doubts, its hypocrisy and hate, its brutal wars and sham patriotism, its militarism and its Mammon worship will end forever; and wage-slavery, with its hell of daily and nightly horrors, will take its place in history with the crimes of the centuries."

"However trying the ordeal, I am profoundly thankful that it has fallen to our age to participate in the slow transformation now in progress, which shall emancipate the working class from economic slavery, and confer upon mankind the inestimable blessings of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity."

Debases the Rich, Degrades the Poor.

We socialists want to carry this evolution to its logical conclusion and make distribution co-operative as well as production. Mr. Rockefeller is said to be the beneficiary of this system; we deny that this system has any beneficiaries. Mr. Rockefeller lives on the eighth floor of his office building in New York, walled in, a living prisoner, and no hope from any pardoning power. He does not disclose his identity when he appears on the streets of New York. He is not on terms of peace with himself. His brain is thronged with all kinds of problems. He does not enjoy life. He is not happy.

With all of his millions I regard him with compassion. He was recently looking for a man to take charge of his vast interests and agreed to pay the right man a million dollars a year. There is an opening for some of your enterprising men of Whatecom. A million dollars a year! Do you know of a tramp who would have the job? I would rather be on the highway with an appetite. There is some possibility of escape for me, but none for him. When he appears on the street he is protected by a guard. In his fevered vision he sees the dagger or an assassin. Vanderbilt was unable to digest an oyster for fifteen years. Commodore Vanderbilt lived to be 83 years of age. His son, who was born rich, died at 65; he did not live out the measure of his years. His son, grandson of the commodore, died a few weeks ago at 56. Excessive wealth is just as demoralizing, just as degrading, as subject poverty.—From E. V. Debs' Speech at New Whatecom, Wash.

The Oak and the Vine.

A glant oak stood in the forest. It had weathered the storms of centuries, and its appearance betokened stern and unyielding strength. Around its trunk and around its branches twined a vine, whose rootlets pierced the oak and sapped its strength. The oak complained.

"I am tired," it said, "of nourishing you. Why can you not stand alone?"

The vine rustled its leaves in horror. "What base ingratitude!" it cried. "After I have supported you all these years!"

The oak was mildly surprised. "I thought," it faltered, "that you were dependent upon me."

But the vine waxed indignant. "Fool! Ingrate! What would you be, but for me? How could you rear your head so proudly, but for the support of my clasping fingers? How could you endure the fierce storms and howling winds, but for my beneficent protection? Instead of complaining of my presence, you should be thankful that you are permitted to lean upon me."

The vine assumed an air of smug complacency and conscious benevolence. And the oak bowed its branches, and was more than ever convinced of the dependence of labor upon capital.

HOW IS THIS?

For the remainder of January I will send one of the strongest reform books of over 700 pages—price 50c—to every subscriber who remits 50c for a year's subscription, AND REQUESTS THE BOOK. I desire to test the effects of this little notice.

Appeal to Reason Platform

We demand Direct Legislation instead of representative legislation. We demand the Collective Ownership of all the means of production and distribution, the railroads, telegraph and great monopolies to be first...

APPEAL ARMY

A happy new year to you all.

Comrade W. G. Henry, of Delta, Colo., got after us with 31 scalps, all for a year.

Comrade Johnson, of Maytown, Pa., bagged us with a 54 pound shot, all for a year.

Comrade E. W. Isaac, of Hitman, Iowa, hustled a Christmas present to us—containing 67 yearly subs.

Comrade Fushberg, of Seattle, sent in a bomb containing 27 annuals and an extra order for baiting.

Comrades Kramer, Slayton and Campbell, of New Castle, Pa., clubbed together and clubbed us with 30.

In several places the boys have organized clubs to push the circulation. It produces big results. Try it.

Want to convert the prohibitionists to socialism? Order 100 copies—40 cents—next week's APPEAL.

Comrade Evans, of Ashland, Ore., took 20 scalps in just three days; and has sent 'em here for safe keeping.

Comrades Mahan, Anderson and Maach, belong to the Salt Lake Trust. They gave us 27 upper cuts this week.

Comrade Landis, landed us on the left ear containing 60 for a year. The right ear can be hit any time now.

Comrade J. A. Snook, of Elkhart, Ind., has taken a contract to capture about all the braves in his county, 60 subs.

Comrade Hartwig, of Evansville, Ind., is another fellow who is helping Snook out. He landed on us with 50 for a year.

Comrades Hill and Goodwater didn't hurt us any with that club of 50. Don't know how it would affect us if it had been 150.

Comrade Nagel, of Cincinnati, is at his old tricks again; in fact he is fighting for an APPEAL subscriber, thirty this time.

The S. D. P. comrades of San Antonio remembered us with a club of 26 Texas rangers. The Texas gang mean business.

Comrade Smith, of Portland, Ore., let drive at us with a 70 pounder for one year. We always did claim that Smith was a good name.

That Wilbush comrade is at it all the time. He lives in Houston, the big state, and he sends big clubs about once in 6 days; 25 this trip.

Comrade Mammson, of Summip, Wash., is a bad, bad man. He works Sundays—sometimes. The last two Sundays he captured 25 Filipinos.

Comrade Strobell, of Newark, N. J., sent 51 Filipinos to the APPEAL office on the run, and he is after more. He handles the enemy with gloves.

Brooklyn, S. D. P. aimed their big gun at us this week and fired just once, landing just 50 Yankees for a year. Comrade Sackett was the gunner.

Comrade Rogers, of Waydown East, sends in 20 from Austin, Me. Maine only needs a little work to take a leading place in the fight, there are lots of radicals there.

Comrade Johnson, of Brockton, don't seem to be satisfied with the damage the S. D. P. done to the two old parties in his town. He has enlisted twenty-five for a year.

Comrade Freeman, of Del Rio, Tex., anted up with a club of 25. They will each be treated to 52 doses of anti-capitalist compound warranted to kill or cure inside of 12 months.

Comrades, you are the men who hold the fate of a nation in your grasp. United, you have the power to put this paper into a million homes, and within the next five years you will do it.

Comrade Victor Schneider, of HydePark, Mass., is a smart boy of only 54. He sends in a club pretty often, even if he has to get up in the night to find an extra sub., twenty-six yearlies.

Comrade W. S. Patterson has moved from Condorsport, Pa., to Buffalo, N. Y. He got to the bat for a home run with 76 subs for a year. We warn Buffalo that Patterson is in town.

Comrades Tracey and Spear, of Kearney, Neb., have organized a trust at that place. They just sent us a club of 25 to remind us that Christmas and all such days have no influence on them. In fact, nothing will stop them from the good work.

W. E. Ryan, Rock Creek, Texas, is a new recruit, but shows the generalship of an old commander. Captured 34 of the old party rangers and enlisted them for a year. Texas is rapidly coming to the front in energetic workers. What a socialist commonwealth it would make.

Iowa, is not so slow as you might think, either. Comrades sent in a few loads: McDonald, of Beaman, 30; Ballinger, of Lacy, 29; Isaac, of Hitman, 67; Newkirk and Patrick Dean, 29; T. W. Bowen, Mystic, 15; and about 25 small clubs. The Social Democrats in Iowa, will give the old parties something to think about in a few months.

Comrades you may not believe it, but this paper is going to have a bigger circulation than the N. Y. Journal. The army have called until the war is over. They are the best workers the world ever saw. To them will be due the honor of changing this old world from Capitalism to a Social Democracy. The workers will yet send the APPEAL into a million homes.

Comrade Fred Best, of Haverhill, (that place don't need any state now) is one of

the war horses. He starts out in the morning for a couple of subs, and comes in about noon with 25. Anyhow he landed on us with such a club. If Best should get mad sometime and devote 17 days hunting subs, the APPEAL would have 6,229 subscribers in that S. D. P. burg.

Comrade W. G. Markham, of Sherwood, Tenn., rolled in another club of 25 from his mountain home. This makes 40 per cent of the voters in Sherwood, reading the APPEAL. Gee Walz, boys! Just think what a circulation the APPEAL would have if all the towns in the nation had 40 per cent reading this paper. It would give us six million readers. Oh! for a thousand Markhams!

Comrade Clafin thinks there are 52 Christmas days in a year, we reckon. Anyhow he sends us a Christmas present of anywhere from 10 to 25 subs, every week. Comrade Geo. Howie helped him out this week. Howie and Clafin are a couple of the best workers in the nation. They are at it all the time. We expect any time to hear that they have been transported for the trouble they are causing peaceable citizens.

Old Missouri is coming to the front in great shape, as the following bombardment shows: M. H. Smith, Sedalia, 62; C. H. Boyd, Kansas City, 23; C. W. Jacobs, Kansas City, 31; J. P. Miller, Harrisonville, 25; W. H. Tallman, Pleasant Hill, 50; A. J. Curtis, Kansas City, 25; Ind. Socialist Club, Webb City, 25; Peter Imel, St. Joe, 28; M. F. Scott, Aurora, 25; E. Peterson, Independence, Mo., 25. A total of 324, and a big list of small clubs. We won't do a thing to old Missouri by and bye.

There are lots of clubs from five to twenty, and lots of orders for bundles, books, etc. Just to give you an idea of the second class mail that goes out of this little city of 3000 population, we will state as a fact that the postage receipts of Haverhill and Brockton with 80,000 population is less than that of Girard. This shows you how impossible it is to mention all the workers. A few of them are:

W. P. Porter, Newburyport, Mass.	25
Benj. E. Burnes, Peoria, Ill.	25
W. J. Coyne, Brighton, Mass.	33
E. H. Dochinger, Houston, Tex.	25
H. Topel, Bozeman, Mont.	25
A. D. Marble, Lawson, O. T.	31
J. M. Wood, Jr., Norwich, N. Y.	40
Morris Miller, Watertown, N. J.	43
J. P. Lovell, Holybrook, Mass.	27
D. H. Howell, Allen, Ill.	27
C. F. Jambley, Steger, Wis.	25
Thos. Lemay, Concordia, Kan.	27
T. S. Barnett, Falcon, Colo.	25
Frank Whitman, Brock, Nev.	26
Edward Dierker, Ft. Wayne, Ind.	32
C. Fisher, Hutchinson, Kans.	44
G. E. Rubenstein, Santa Ana, Cal.	25
A. A. Anderson, Palesse, Wash.	25
H. Moser, San Francisco, Cal.	45
A. P. Hanna, Connerville, I. T.	27
Charles Yond, Snelling, Cal.	26
N. W. Allen, Hattiesburg, Miss.	25
W. M. Sherwood, Wyoming, Minn.	25

Will You Think?

The agricultural statistician estimates that the cotton crop of the United States will reach 3,500,000 bales. The same fellows who produced millions of bushels of corn, wheat, oats, barley, meat and much of other things that might be named. Enough raw material has been produced to feed clothe and keep in a comfortable condition every man, woman and child in the nation; provided there existed an equitable system of distribution. But under the present system thousands of these hardy producers are in actual want.

I see men every day who by the help of their families have produced enough cotton this year to clothe them for 40 years, and still they are not able to wear good clothes. Many of them are comparatively in rags and had no money left after disposing of their crops.

Now Mr. Farmer, look here; are you not endowed with a sufficient amount of common sense to see that there is something radically wrong with a system that makes a poverty-stricken people of the producers of wealth, and millionaires of these who speculate in the products of labor? Or do you believe in a system that makes millionaires of commercial gamblers while you as an honest producer are deprived of the comforts of life?

Now, look—this matter squarely in the face and don't be afraid to think, and you will soon see that your hope of deliverance lies in the organization of the co-operative commonwealth. In the establishment of a system that will allow the producer to enjoy the fruits of his labor. As long as the producers of wealth support the present capitalist system they will be the slaves of those who control the price of the labor by controlling the price of their products. They will continue to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" unless the system is changed.

Don't be afraid to think. It is all that will save society from slavery and poverty's hell.—W. E. F., in Farmer's Review.

A Correction.

The item in relation to the wage workers building a court house in Battle Creek, Mich., is a mistake, that has been going the rounds of several papers. We don't know who started the story but we do know that it is only a story.

Twenty-five Cent Labor, 50; Poems for the Combination No. 1 People, 50; Direct Legislation, 50; Hard Times, 50; Ten Men of Messey Island, 50; Land, Machinery and Inheritance, 50; Open Letter to the Rich, 50; People, 50. All socialist makers, and all for twenty-five cents.

THE Social Democratic Party is the world wide name of a world wide movement for the emancipation of all mankind. Local branches should be organized as rapidly as possible.

The Devil Enjoys This Extract.

From New York Journal.

From a statement by the committee of the London School Board:

"At times, when there is no special distress, 55,000 children in a state of hunger, which makes it useless to attempt to teach them, are in the schools of London alone." The Devil reads that to his wife, and says:

"No use going up to-day, my dear. I could not improve on that."

Wise Devil. His work is certainly well done.

Fifty-five thousand children are so hungry—in ordinary times—that their brains are too weak to think, too feeble to hold knowledge. Later, fifty-five thousand—minus those killed off—young men and women with dwarfed souls, stunted bodies, perverted moral nature. Among them some thousands of hopeless drudges, some other thousands of criminals—the ablest of the lot, no doubt—some imbeciles in workhouses—elaborate breeding of other thousands to starve and steal and drudge.

Millions for the workhouses, millions for the prisons, millions for cells to hold the insane. Millions for palaces, millions for cannon, and not a shilling for the children with starved bodies and brains.

And let us not preen our feathers proudly and feel superior on our side of the ocean. There are thousands of ill-fed hungry children in our schools. There are teachers who cannot get their honest dues. There are thousands of mothers scrubbing and and slaving a few hours before and a few after their babies' birth.

It would be dread "paternalism" to help these children or these mothers. It is all right to build up speedways, bride paths—to fatten in all ways the fat bodies of public thieves.

Some day the Devil may laugh himself to death—then perhaps, with his evil influence gone, we shall improve.

It is a rotten type of "civilization" as it stands.

When Charley Plays the Band

If your city lacks only two or three hundred subs of getting the band that you could have had a little more hustling, eh? Get some labor unions to subscribe for their membership and you will have a good start. That band will be an important factor in the coming campaign. Ten determined men hustling will get it for their city. It will be something to be proud of. None will have a better. Do you want it?

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Yours very obediently, J. P. [Name] 25 West 10th Street, St. Louis, Mo. 1900.

Looking Backward

By Edward Bellamy. 125 pp. 12c. in advance.

THE Nation of the Working Class, by Roy D. Vail.

St. Louis, Mo., by [Name]