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Appeal to Reason.

J. A. WAYLAND.

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

J. A. Kennedy of Bay View, Wash., won the ten-acre farm for the week ending Dec. 21st-21 yearlies.

Overture.

For two years past the Appeal has been working slowly, but the stepping stone to the one the Appeal now unfolds. On the success of this plan rests the rapid and thorough dissemination of Socialistic doctrine throughout the United States and their quick and practical application to the body politics of today.

The Curtain Rises.

In the United States there are over 100,000 physicians. For years I have noticed that doctors more quickly comprehend the theory of Socialism than any other class, and that they are indefatigable workers for the cause when convinced. The great mass of people are inclined to believe what a doctor tells them without much argument, because they are taught this during their sickness. The people must have confidence in the medical profession, because their lives are of necessity, often in the hands of the physician. The doctor knows every one in the United States—they are there when the boy is born—they are there when he closes his eyes for the last time. They go into every house in the nation often—indeed if all the doctors were placed in a line and the entire population marched before them, the physicians could practically tell you the name and history of every man, woman and child in that vast concourse of 75,000,000 people.

The Plan Outlined.

I want \$2,000 to send the Appeal one year to 8,000 physicians. I want to open the year of 1901 with a rush and make the fur fly from the start to the finish. We are now at a point where the work will show much better—the grubbing has all been done, the name of Socialism made respectable and nearly all of the ignorant prejudices against it overcome. All we need now is the army of men to carry the news in the highways and by-ways of the nation. The doctors will do it, all we have to do is to reach them. This fund will be raised by contributions from readers of the Appeal in sums of \$1.00 or more. UNUSED POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION CARDS WILL BE ACCEPTED AT THEIR FACE VALUE.

As 8,000 subscriptions will not send the paper to all the doctors the state contributing the most to the fund will get the subscriptions sent to the doctors in that state. If there are less than 8,000 doctors in the winning state the one standing second on the list in amount of contribution gets the rest.

Gentlemen, here is the chance of your lifetime. Get your contribution in at once so that your state will get the benefit of it. If you succeed in getting all the doctors in your state on the Appeal list, there will be some great times there inside of a year. No contributions of less than \$1.00 accepted. Please remember that unused postal subscription cards are received the same as cash on this fund. Names and amounts of contributions will be printed in the Appeal.

The following list shows the number of doctors in each state—there being but four that have over 8,000 physicians. The state that has contributed the most to the fund when it reaches \$2,000, will have the Appeal sent to 8,000 doctors in that state. If there are not 8,000 doctors in the state, then the Appeal goes to all of them and the surplus will be sent to the next highest state in amount of contribution, and so on:

Table listing states and their number of doctors: Alabama 1960, Alaska 27, Arizona 163, Arkansas 2492, California 3566, Colorado 1195, Connecticut 1323, Delaware 266, District of Columbia 1009, Florida 704, Georgia 2890, Idaho 216, Illinois 5382, Indian Territory 657, Indiana 5996, Iowa 3666, Kansas 2549, Kentucky 3436, Louisiana 1403, Maine 1245, Maryland 2164, Massachusetts 5063, Michigan 4244, Minnesota 1745, Mississippi 1510, Missouri 6123, Montana 311, Nebraska 1473, Nevada 6, New Hampshire 6.

Table listing states and their number of subscribers: New Jersey 2201, New Mexico 140, New York 12045, North Carolina 1592, North Dakota 282, Ohio 8507, Oklahoma 563, Oregon 648, Pennsylvania 9526, Rhode Island 619, South Carolina 1194, South Dakota 449, Tennessee 3635, Texas 4979, Utah 293, Vermont 732, Virginia 2201, Washington 680, West Virginia 1438, Wisconsin 2312, Wyoming 96, Total 119,690.

The Tennessee contest shows a decrease this week, quite a number dropping off. But that is all right. In looking over the list of contestants, I was surprised to find that nearly every one was a new worker. This will be of great benefit as it will have shown each one that went into it that he COULD get subscribers when he tried and from now on the paper will hear from them once in a while, and the total will be a great result. The buildings at Hortense will be thoroughly renovated, painted and put in first-class condition before being turned over to the winner. I shall also give the winner \$100 in cash towards putting in a stock of goods. The fellows already in it have a little bulge as no one can now enter the contest under any conditions. It is limited to those already in.

The state which has contributed the most on the doctors fund when it reaches \$2,000.00 will have the Appeal sent to all the doctors in that state. It is very desirable that we cover the territory THOROUGHLY on this plan. Doctors often meet each other from adjoining towns and you can readily imagine the encouragement it will be to them to find all the other doctors that they meet working for Socialism. This is the reason why the list of 8,000 will not be split up all over the country. Get in at once with your contribution so your state will get the credit. The state which contributes the most when the fund reaches \$2,000 gets the prize. Unused postals accepted on this fund as cash.

In the matter of reduction in the war tax, nearly all of it has been removed from beer, 80% of the breweries being owned by English capitalists; from banks, express companies, insurance companies and other poor corporations that are unable to contribute anything for the support of the nation! That is right. Why should the king be expected to give up any of his salary to support the realm? Let the great and glorious rabble do that. They are rich and patriotic and happy. Let them pay it on the things they eat, drink and wear. What is the use of having working people if their shoulders will not bear the burden of the public extravagance?

The state of New York brought suit against the Armour's for \$1,729,000 for violations of the oleomargarine laws. At the time it made quite a stir, and the attorneys for the Armour's offered to pay \$29,000 for a compromise and dismissal of the suits. Now the suits are to be abandoned, because the officials whose duty it is to push the suits were supplanted at the recent election by the attorneys employed by the big meat combine! But then everybody is equal before the laws in this country! The evidence to prove the claims, says a dispatch to the Chicago Record of December 9, has been destroyed by the railroad companies!

Out in Logan county, Kansas, where the short grass country is peopled by prairie dogs, wolves, jack-rabbits and big republican majorities, the Socialists have just organized with fifteen members, bought a column in the local paper and will proceed to have a bushel of fun. Comrades elsewhere should follow the lead and capture the country. It's working!

You will find in the Appeal book list the weapons you need in your warfare against existing evils. They will be found more effective than Gatlin guns, and more convincing than dynamite. Always have a few books on hand, and make it a point to storm the enemy's outposts at every opportunity.

One of the Appeal army, Comrade A. Pearson, was elected alderman-at-large of Newberryport, Mass., receiving 1,215 votes. Comrade W. P. Porter missed the goal for alderman only seven votes. Two Socialists were elected to the lower house of the council.

Single taxers in Cincinnati have distributed 50,000 circulars among the school children advertising a prize for the best essay on the theories of Henry George. A splendid method of propaganda.

The official vote of Missouri gives Debs 6,128 votes; Lipscomb, candidate for governor, 5,577. This puts the Social Democracy third in the field in Missouri.

"Spravednost" is a Socialist Bohemian paper published at 703 Loomis street, Chicago, \$1.50 a year, that the gang should use where English will not do.

A Picture of Prosperity.

HERE is a picture of the brutal condition of the Great Republic in the closing months of the nineteenth century. Think of voting kings and citizens fighting and breaking each other's heads to get arrested to get one square meal! And that, too, on a day which the king had set apart as one of thanksgiving for the blessings of peace, prosperity and plenty! You may say that these vagabonds would not work. Who produced that condition in them? If you visited a stock farm on which there was scrub animals would you not at once know that the owner was incompetent? Are not the conditions of the people in Russia, Turkey, Egypt, China and India made by the ruling classes? And, if not, then wherefore is it claimed that this unfortunate land is better ruled than they? But think of a country where the people are so starved that they riot to get into prison to get something to eat! How proud the people of that country should be of their native land! But here is a clipping from a Chicago paper. Don't denounce the Socialists for the statement, be it true or not, but blame your dearly beloved and trustworthy daily press: Rumors of Thanksgiving turkey to be served in the city prison today aroused the loungers about the square opposite the Hall of Justice yesterday, and a determined effort was made last evening by about twenty of them to get into the jail and share the luxurious repast that will be served. These men engaged in a street brawl almost at the jail doors with the idea that they would be arrested for disturbing the peace. Policemen were sent out to quell the disturbance, and from remarks dropped learned of the plot. Changing their tactics, the police brought their clubs into play and soon had the throng on the run.

R. M. Bruce, a millionaire of Greenwich, Conn., has asked the assessor to increase his tax 50%. He says the rich men there, of whom there are a number, rob the town by failing to pay their just tax. The poorer people there have been paying ten times as much tax as the rich in proportion to their holdings, as they do everywhere. The Appeal believes in permitting every citizen to place his own estimate on his property, without question or prejudice. If a millionaire wants his property assessed for \$100, let him so return it and let no prejudice be had against him for it. BUT when he dies let all that he has not returned for taxation be escheated to the state. As life is uncertain, as he is likely to drop off any day, and thus have all his estate not returned for taxation taken by the public, there will be no difficulty about having it returned for its full value. There is no difficulty about getting the property of the rich and poor listed for its real worth—only the rich do not want such a law. The earth will never be regenerated by such spasms of virtue as this action of Mr. Bruce, no matter how commendable it is. All the properties of the wealthy are the fleecings of the poor, and I see no difference in that and fleecing the city by not returning property for taxation.

A reduction of 20% in the pay of some of the employees of the Tit shoe factory in Chicago, employing 500 hands, is one of the evidences that the dinner pail is too full for the digestion and general good health of the McKinley voting kings. Good. It is so nice to have a corporation own the factory and the men have no voice in it. If the public owned and operated the shoe factories the men would have control and would get all the products sold for as their wages, where now they do not get more than 15% of what their work sells for. But the workers are afraid of Socialism, so let them have their dinner pail full of private capitalism and strikes. But voting would be much easier.

There is no time to quarrel about party tactics. The thing to do is to get Socialist literature into the hands of the masses. And especially should this literature be put into the hands of the small business men. They are feeling the rushing influence of something which they do not understand and will be the readiest converts from now on. There was a time when they would not listen, but they are now willing to read something.

The Cramps of Philadelphia are engineering a gigantic scheme to unite all the warship builders of the world into a gigantic combine. That will place the naval affairs of the earth in the hands of the rich and they will not do a thing to the nations that will not bow the suppliant knee to capitalists. Why not the armies in the same way? Such action of course is treason, but the kings can do no wrong.

The official details of Cornelius Vanderbilt's estate show that his income from dividends and interest was \$1,739,290 a year or \$3.30 a minute. This would give wages at \$6 a day to 2,778 men who with their families would number nearly 14,000 people! And all for one man. And he a non-producer! And the working animal pays it all. Gives employment, do rich men!

The salaries of the supreme judges of the United States is \$10,000 a year each. The new supreme court for the Philippines is to have five judges at \$20,000 each! How is that for high? This is not robbery—it is simply expansion, don't you know.

Comrade Stanbeck, of Banner, N. D., writes: "You claim that it takes about a year to

pound Socialism into the skull of the average mule; I must be more than an average mule for it took just three weeks of it in my case. I am cutting the short articles out of the paper and posting them up on cross-roads and other public places."

Punish Not the Rich.

IN the United States court in Denver the other day J. C. Teller was defendant in a suit by the United States for stealing timber from the public lands. There was no defense as against the act, but the amount of the theft was the bone of contention. Judgment was rendered against him for \$27,000. All men are equal before the courts! Here is a man convicted of taking timber from the people and he has a judgment rendered against him for probably one-tenth of the amount! It is as if a man stole a hundred head of horses, the case proved against him, and instead of sending him to prison, he is told to pay for part of what he stole! Glorious country! Excellent laws!

By the way, I do not see any justice in the theory of fining men for infractions of the law. Take for instance two men who are convicted of the same offense. Should they not be punished alike? But are they? One man has an income of \$100 a day, the other has an income of \$1 for his labor. A fine of \$10 against them would mean that one man would have to work one hour to pay it, while the other would have to work ten days. But put them in prison ten days each and the punishment is the same. It is not the same when money will pay it. That is merely buying off the law.

Man has never attained happiness nor ease. In his floundering about for it, he has created conditions in which he cannot harmonize himself. He sometimes assumes that he has been made wrong and cannot achieve harmony or heaven on earth. If he would reason that he cannot change his nature but can change his surroundings, he would be getting near the truth. If harmony prevailed, man would be happy, for unhappiness is simply a lack of harmony. Man has been trying to harmonize himself with private property and has never yet succeeded in a single instance and never will, because it makes conditions antagonistic to his nature. Neither the rich nor the poor are happy or at ease. Ease with competition or strife is not possible, because they are opposites. Man is all right, but he has made environments for himself that makes his life miserable. This can be remedied by replacing competition with co-operation.

The Socialists of Oklahoma in their first election, cast 815 votes. Every county had a poll. It was not congested in one or two localities. The committee has made comparisons of the efforts and the results. It finds that the vote was about two-thirds of the circulation of the Appeal and other Socialist papers, and the relation was born out in each county. They find that short-time subscribers did not show up good results, but where the papers were sent nearly a year ago, there is where the vote was changed. The committee has called for immediate action in organizing new clubs, and proposes to push the propaganda into each house during the coming year. The Socialists in other places can profit by the comrades' work in Oklahoma. Messrs. Holmes, Farnsworth and Tucker have shown great energy and tact in the management of the fight.

The heathen colony of New Zealand (all countries but ours are heathen, you know) with half the population of Kansas, appropriates \$1,000,000 a year in old age pensions! Kansas people prefer to go to the poor house. New Zealand heathens also appropriated \$500,000 a year for buildings, supplied with every convenience and comfort and service in which the old people may spend the later years of their life, free from the strife and worry of industrial strife. But the United States has the most provident and intelligent people on earth!

The Cleveland Leader, of December 10: "No doubt the Socialist propaganda will continue its work. The theory of Socialism appeals to some of the strongest forces in human nature, and the drift of modern business toward immense consolidations is a great help to the advocates of the Socialist state." That is just the reason it is growing at such a tremendous rate. Its control of the country is only a matter of time and not a very long time, either.

I ask the gang to at once write the Department of State, Washington, D. C., for the special consular reports on "Trusts and Trade Combinations in Europe." A postal card request will bring them to you and you will have official evidence from our most honorable ambassadors to the realms of kings and despots about trusts that you can use with your party blind neighbor to excellent advantage. The reports are very valuable to Socialists.

Cardinal Vaughan, of the Catholic Church, London, says the world is sick with greed and that it has mastered Christendom; Bishop Potter, of New York, says the lust for money is threatening America's life. And yet the masses sleep and most of the press and pulpit are silent.

Public and Private Enterprise.

I HAVE before me the last report of the government superintendent of the Hot Springs, Ark., reservation. The government, or public, own and operate a free bath house, which is as fine as anything there, I should judge, from the pictures of it. Now the baths are free, mind you, but available only to people who have no money. Of course, while they are free to the moneyless, they cost something to keep up and operate, for the pay of manager, attendants, heat, light, fuel, etc. But now listen: Each bath in the government bath house costs, according to this report, a shade over 1 1/2 cents. In the 21 other bath houses owned and operated for private profit the charges per bath are from 25 to 50 cents. There is the difference between public and private ownership in the same place, at the same time and for the same thing. The government stands in with the skimmers, and refuses to permit any but those who have no money to take advantage of the public institution. If they have money and want baths they must cough up tribute to the capitalists who have the other and only bath houses where they can have the benefits of the wonderful waters. They are not permitted to pay the government the cost of the baths or even a profit of 100%. They must pay private "enterprise" an average of 1000% more than it would cost under public ownership. Query: Are baths more beneficial because of the extortion? Cut this out, send for a report of the superintendent and make the profit believer face the facts.

From the Appeal press have been issued a number of excellent propaganda pamphlets during the past few weeks. These books are printed on fine book paper, are attractive in appearance, and effective in matter. You will find that the improved appearance of the literature now issued from the Appeal press will help you materially in attracting the attention of those who are now scoffers. By appealing to the eye, one oft times reaches the mind. It is my intention to make the literature printed hereafter rank in appearance with any issued in this country. The following numbers have been printed: "Land, Property, Machinery," by Pyburn, per 150, \$1.50; "Trusts," by Wayland, 32 pages, illustrated, per 100, \$1.50; "Cartoons and Comments," by Warren, per 100, \$1.50; "Christ, Property and Man," by Rev. Breeze, per 100, \$1.50; Stockwell's "Bad Boy," 32 pages, revised and illustrated, per 100, \$2.00. These pamphlets are primarily designed for reaching that great mass of voters who have not yet commenced investigating Socialism. You will find that each pamphlet appeals to a distinct class of individuals. Commence the Twentieth century right and distribute these books among your neighbors.

Rich people are not better nor worse than the average of mankind. They are doing what is logical to the conditions under which they live. They are wise and ignorant as other people. They are seldom students of philosophy, because their minds are too busy occupied with the gathering or caring for wealth, or wasted in follies to kill the time. Most of us would act as do the rich, if we had the power. The fault lies in the system under which we live. If we had a king and nobles of legal title, we should have such struts as England and other fast decaying nations. There would be the same striving for titled places that we now have for money. Under Socialism, there could be no such leeches. They would have to be useful, and that would make their lives different, just as the lives of the early settlers of a nation are different in honor and morals from the lives of the people who live after there has been great accumulations of private wealth. Public wealth never destroys a nation or its people, but great private wealth always has, and by its very nature, always will.

A. C. Fisk, formerly one of the largest real estate dealers and speculators in Denver, and who recently failed, occupies four columns in the Denver Daily News of November 24, explaining why Socialism is inevitable. The middle class is beginning to see what is the matter with them, and that their extermination is only a question of time under the present system. The band is tuning up and the show in the big tent will soon begin.

While the Appeal does not take any more subscriptions for less than one year, all the cards now out for shorter times are good. Arrangements can be made for LARGE clubs of short time subscriptions by writing but such clubs must contain one hundred or more subscriptions. This arrangement will be made only with parties who pay for the entire club themselves.

Few local papers will refuse one of their patrons a little space about Socialism. This will arouse curiosity and cause investigation and discussion. Socialists can get at the minds of millions by putting something each week about Socialism in their local paper. Pay for it as an advertisement, if necessary.

If the Socialists who voted for Bryan had voted for Debs it would have created a party of three million votes, and would have won at the next election without a doubt. But they wanted a half loaf! Now what a be- good.

SOCIALISM

WE are still in the land of the living, under McKinley's administration, with full dinner pails. We licked Spain and the Philippines, knocked the socks off China, gave the Porto Ricans a good government, put down anarchy and Bryanism at home, we are going to Christianize the heathen with shotguns and cannon; we will give them a taste of our civilization.

We will teach the cannibal that it is not right to eat his man after he has killed him, that he must not worship images of wood and stone and all of those horrible things, but do like we do, worship the Gold Dollar, build great war ships, levy taxes on the common herd, force their payment in gold coin, have great standing armies, with titled aristocracy, declare wars, collect revenues, make debts, and force the common herd to pay them with 10% interest. Do a landlord business. In fact, we will teach them the true principles of civilization. And while we are teaching them all these things, we will open up a market for our products—we will force them to buy our goods. Of course they will have to pay us tribute for all of these blessings which we are rendering to them. Having done all of those things for the blessings of the poor heathen abroad, we feel it our duty to look a little closer to the interests of a few remaining heathen at home—the Bryanite, the Socialist, and labor organizations. We will also teach them that liberty is a dangerous thing for the poor and unlearned, because they might use their liberty to the injury of our nobility. We will teach them that all men are not born equal, that the ignorant and vulgar laborer must be held under the lash while the rich and the learned can do no harm, and must be allowed all the privileges that their money can buy. And then you know we must protect capital and the capitalist. The rich ONLY have a right to rule, because the earth is theirs and the fulness thereof. The working mule is too ignorant to know what is good for him, and therefore all he needs is a little hay (full dinner pail) and given to know that his MASTER will RULE. We believe it is dangerous to educate him, for he might become rebellious and want a little oats along with his hay, and for that reason we must stop all agitation and free speech. Bryanism is anarchy. Socialism is treason and highway robbery of the blackest type, because it believes ALL MEN should be EQUAL. It is a crime for laboring men to belong to an organization because in UNION there is STRENGTH. And they might give us some trouble, and if they are disorganized we can feed them on much less hay and work them longer hours, and they will not bother us so much by kicking out of the harness (striking). When they are too full they don't work good. Disorganize them and they will become helpless. Liberty and Equality is a FRACE, a CRIME, TREASON. We republicans will teach the world that God has given the government into our hands because we are altogether righteous, and because the World is our, and all the working mules therein. We are ruling over them for their good. They may complain at their medicine because it is bitter, but only bitter medicine will cure. And the poor Filipinos. We would not desert them for nothing because they might get into anarchy and kill each other, of course we are killing a few of them ourselves but then we have a right to kill and they haven't. Anything we do is all right. If we want to shoot Christianity into the heathen, we do it. That is somewhat different from the way the disciples of Christ did it, but they lived in the dark ages. We are living in an advanced age, in civilization. If they lived today we might teach them many things but maybe they were Socialists, and was not so advanced as we republicans are today. We do not believe that the majority should rule simply because the majority are too ignorant to know what is good for them. We believe that we should save a king, and that king is McKinley. Hurrah for the kings of the earth. They own the world; why should they not rule it?

"Yes," says a thinking man, "but is it right that they should own everything? And how did they come to own it all?" Hish! You silly fellow; you Socialist, why question the right of the king? Of course these kings earned their wealth, some of them by hard labor in their overalls and shirt sleeves, and the other some, well the Lord gave them their wealth. And you should be satisfied that you are allowed to live on the earth. There is one thing that is free to you and that is the air. You can breathe all you want of it, provided you can find some place to stand and move about while you breathe. And if you can't then you might suspend yourself midway in the air, where you are free from your oppressors.

Do you not know these kings of the earth are your best friends, that they are ruling you for your own good? If you working mules doubt what I say just call upon these nobles, those men that God has appointed to take charge of you; if you are hungry they will delight to feed you; if naked, to clothe you, and even to bring you into their own family and make you their equal. Why, they would run across the street of a cold winter day to shake your greasy black hands as you come from the shop. Of course they would not turn you out on the street if you did not pay your rent, or set your land and property if you COULD not pay your taxes. Neither would these men bribe themselves into office, receive big fat salaries while we are begging for labor that we may feed our starving babes. Oh, no! these men are ruling us for our own good. But they must protect our industries, our railroads, factories, banks, combinations and trusts. Capital and capitalists must be protected. Flesh and blood is too cheap. It is not to be considered. What do twenty millions of working mules amount to compared with a hundred thousand capitalists with all their wealth? Look for one moment at those working mules (if it be not TREASON,) see them in their hovels in tatters and rags, many of them half-starved, half naked, miserable, unhappy, see them as they strive to pay their rent and live, see them as they plead for some reform by which they may better their condition; look on the other hand at the rich and gay, see them in their satins and silks, diamonds and precious stones, their fine carriages, their mansions and palaces, see them as they revel in their wealth, the very wealth that those poor laborers have earned, see them as they scorn at the poor and look upon them as vile, vulgar, disgraceful things, because they have to labor and are poor and shabbily dressed. These very same rich are the ones who rule over us, and make our laws. They produce nothing, and yet they get their riches off the labor of the poor; they rob and plunder, steal and murder—in a systemized way of course. They legislate millions in their own hands, they bring on wars and make debts and the laborer does the fighting, pays the debts and they take the spoils. Depend upon it; if the rich had

to do the fighting there never would be any war.

They say we could not do without capital. That is true, but we can do without capitalists. Labor existed before capital, and labor created all capital therefore capital should belong to labor in common, and not to a few nabobs who do nothing but rob and steal. We might argue that labor is dependent on the capitalist. Under the present condition that is true, but is it right for such things to exist? Is it right for one man to live off the labor of another, for one man to own his millions, and a thousand men to be slaves? Labor produces all the wealth of the world, and labor is entitled to all it produces. Give every man a chance to produce and give them all they produce, and there will not be a pauper in the world, neither a tramp. This may sound like blowing through a tin horn, but if you want to be convinced of the fact just study Socialism. There is plenty of land and resources in this world if the people could just get them, but a few have a monopoly of it all and the poor man has no way of getting at them.

Just let me tell you what Socialism proposes to do. It proposes for the GOVERNMENT to OWN and OPERATE all public utilities, railroads, factories, machine shops, telephone, telegraph, lands and in fact everything, just the same as it owns and operates the postoffice.

What good would that do, do you say? Well if you think it would not be a good thing then, just let us take the postoffice out of the hands of the government, and turn it over to individuals to speculate off of, and what would be the results? Well, you can guess very quick. First, we would pay about ten cents a letter, and not get half as good service as we now do; and second, the mail clerks and carriers would not get more than half the salaries they do now, and there would be a few more millionaires in our land—made so by speculating off of our hard labor.

Well, if the government can run the postoffice as successfully as it does and yet pay the railroad extortionary prices for carrying mail, why could it not own the railroad and operate them and carry the mail for much less than it does? And on the same principle why could it not own and operate everything else?

The government of New Zealand owns and operates its own railroad, and carries passengers at the rate of one-half cent a mile. How is that? If the little government of New Zealand can do that, why can't we? Don't you think you would rather pay the government fifty cents for 100 miles ride than to pay some company \$5.00 for the same?

Another thing, I want to call your attention to. Our government reports the COST price of a common farm wagon at \$9.00; the same wagon that sells for \$50 and \$60. Now don't you see that the government could make the same wagon and sell it to the farmer for \$27.00 and yet pay the laborers who produce it THREE TIMES the wages he now receives? Would not that be a good thing for BOTH the farmer and laborer? Under Socialism every laborer could earn at least \$20.00 per day. I have just proven to you (if there is any reliability in our government reports) that articles can be produced for one-fourth of what we have to pay now, under the present system of highway robbery. Now, you understand that a great many workmen are receiving under the present system \$5.00 per day, and so I claim that under Socialism our government could pay every man at least \$5.00 per day and \$5.00 will buy four times as much then as \$5.00 will now, and I am sure \$5.00 then would go six times as far on the railroad as it does now. Would not that be a better government than either the democrats or republicans could give us? But I haven't commenced to tell you the beauties of Socialism. Words would fail me. It could not be expressed by a stammering tongue like mine.

Not a man on the face of the earth need be idle or poor under Socialism. No widows or orphans crying for bread, no charities, alms or poorhouses. How can that be you say? Simply by the government giving everybody work at good big wages. There is not work enough for all do you say? Well, under the present system there is not, but let us see how it would be under Socialism. Our government would not do anything for the profit there is in it, only as far as it benefits the people in common (for instance our postoffice). There is only one-third of the people in the United States engaged in productive labor, and they produce enough for all in an average of ten hours a day. Now if one-third can produce enough for all in ten hours per day, in order to give the other two-thirds a chance to produce, shorten the hours of labor to one-third, a little less than four hours. Well you say, how are you going to cut down the hours of labor and yet give so much bigger wages? This is the simple secret. Under Socialism nobody would speculate on your labor. You would get all you produced. If passengers can be carried on the railroad at one-half cent a mile and pay the train men a fair wage, how much more could be paid to them at a passenger rate of three and four cents a mile,—six and eight times. So don't you see that the railroads could shorten the hours of labor, give employment to six times the number of men, and pay all the same wages they get at present. But suppose they employ one-half that number, three times and pay them double what they get now, and you will be figuring out the principle of Socialism.

One more proposition and I am done. The Socialist proposes to do away with money altogether. It has been well said the love of money is the root of all evil. Man will do anything for money, steal, cheat, lie, quarrel, fight, rob and wreck trains, and even murder, and why? Because money has been made a necessity. Man's life depends upon it. Why should it be so? It has no real value within itself, no more than stone or wood. If a man can have all the necessities and comforts of life without money then what is the use of it? But you ask how will you do it? Under Socialism every man and woman will be employed by the government and at the end of each month a script (or order) will be issued to each person, and only good to the person to whom it is issued, and with this script can be purchased anything in the world that one wants at any of Uncle Sam's great warehouses of first-class goods,—no shoddy goods made or sold,—and you get them at the cost of production. Remember there will be no stealing of script, for one man could not pass the script of another, and then again, no man would need to steal for every man would have all that heart could wish. There will be no trading or speculating one man with another, but every man will deal direct with the government. Consequently there is no way by which one man can cheat, rob or swindle another. Every man will get ALL that he produces, and the man who will not produce (or labor) gets nothing. How is that? Isn't it fair for

every man who is able-bodied to earn his living instead of living off the labor of others? No rents, profits and interest, no war taxes, no lawyers, judges, sheriffs and constables to suck out the life-blood of the laborer. No politicians to hoodoo and deceive them and rob them of their labor.

Now, my dear brother, tell me is this anarchy? Our politicians say that Socialism is anarchy. If it is then I am an anarchist, but let me ask you isn't this present system of ours anarchy? If not then I fail to comprehend the meaning of the word. But I must close. I am sorry I can't tell you all of the beauties of Socialism. There isn't enough writing material in California to do it.

W. J. HEATH.

Socialists Demand New Civilization.

Socialists demand a new civilization or a better civilization. The civilization we now have may be good enough in spots, like a desert; here and there may be found an oasis, but generally, it is a conspicuous failure. The fact is universally recognized, and all sorts of remedies are proposed for glaring and humiliating defects. The church thunders its anathemas, the schools from the kindergarten to the university, wrestle with the subject; the press, in a thousand ways, confirms the allegation. This has been going on until our civilization resembles a beggar's clothing—an unsightly mass of patch work.

The nations of the world have been classified as savage, barbarous, semi-civilized and civilized, the climax being "enlightened" or "Christianized." Hence, the term "Christian civilization," the best, the ultima trade of civilization. General Sherman is on record as saying: "War is hell." In our vocabulary there is no word more shuddering than "hell." It stands for all that is horrible in the imagination; and yet, our civilization is conspicuously a civilization of war, represented by standing armies—war machines constructed for slaughter and for the inauguration of hell upon earth.

The peculiar feature of this phase of the subject is that these standing armies, these human slaughtering machines, are constructed, perfected and equipped for the inauguration of hell upon earth by the most enlightened Christian nations in the world. The nations of Europe, excepting the Turks, claim to have achieved the most advanced position attainable in Christian civilization, and yet, beyond all controversy, it is a civilization which rests for security upon standing armies, numbering 5,000,000 officers and men, ready at the word of command to inaugurate hell in Europe or elsewhere, as emergencies may require.

Whatever may be the boast of European nations, in the way of advanced civilization, we of the United States entertain the idea that American civilization is superior to anything in that line the world has known. Nevertheless, we are confronted with the fact that the United States has caught the European contagious craze for standing arm-

...Carefully Read...

The first column on the first page and you will realize that from now on the cause of Socialism is going to move very rapidly. Join your force with that of the gang—the gang is what has made it possible to do this.

les as a means of achieving larger results in Christian civilization, and we are to have more soldiers and more guns and a more perfect and better equipped war machine. Notwithstanding this, Socialists maintain that a civilization dependent upon guns for support is beyond all the powers of hyperbole the most satanic conceivable.

The grand old poet-prophet Isaiah, from his mount of vision, saw a time when "the nations would beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning-hooks, and learn war no more." It is not required to eulogize God's most renowned prophet. He was not a crank nor a victim of delusion. With him it was "thus saith the Lord." He sounded the keynote of Socialism—a civilization without a standing army to support it. His vision was clear. In due time Jesus Christ came, and laid the foundations of a new and a better civilization, preached it, and fell a martyr to his mission. It was a good thing. The devil saw it at a glance, adopted and corrupted it, and has got it where, aided by standing armies and other satanic devices, he controls it for his own glory. But the devil, with all the assistance he can command from his co-laborers and colporteurs, has not been able to destroy man's faith in himself, his faith in God, nor God's faith in man. The foundation which Christ laid of a new and a better civilization remains intact.

Socialism sees and grasps its opportunities. It comprehends conditions and possibilities. It believes that all things right and just, and of good report, are attainable. The obstacle in the way of success is error. To tear it up by the roots and destroy it. Socialists know it is a herculean task, which they do not underestimate. It is a work they have undertaken, and its magnitude creates neither dismay nor demoralization. Wherever they find a upas tree, spreading poison, they will hew it down. They will accept all the responsibilities of their sphere of influence. They will send forth a never-ending army of iconoclastic ideas, commissioned to tear down the idols or error, regardless of who created them or who worships them. They believe that Truth crushed to earth shall rise panoplied for ceaseless war, and that the "eternal years of God" are pledged for his victory. When the czar of Russia, the most powerful autocrat in the world, called a convention of the nations to discuss arbitration instead of war, for the settlement of controversies between nations and the disbandment of standing armies, he heralded a colossal stride in the advancement of the principles of Socialism. Such was not the czar's intention. He simply yielded, without knowing why, to Socialistic ideas abroad in the world, more potent than all the autocracies, aristocracies and plutocracies in all the earth combined. The convention of the nations called by the czar, is conclusive to men who have the presence to see coming events, that the standing army civilization of the present and the past is doomed. That Isaiah saw it with God-like vision, and that Christ laid the foundations of a better civilization deep and strong in the minds of men is conceded. Upon this foundation Socialists are now building a new and a better civilization than the world has hitherto known—a civilization from which standing armies, human slaughtering machines, shall be eliminated, and the nations "learning war no more" shall be redeemed from the multiplied curses of the past and the present civilization to enjoy the fruits of universal peace and happiness.—Max Meindard.

Some Points made Plain.

WHETHER the Initiative and Referendum are susceptible of practical application in so large a country as ours, seems to me to be a question. I can understand its practicability in municipalities, or even in small states like Switzerland and Ceylon, where sectional jealousies and animosities are reduced to a minimum. Suppose a law were proposed which would be specially helpful to the cotton growers only; however just it would be, would it not generally be construed to be a form of class legislation, and hence be voted down? I cannot conceive how it would be otherwise.

As to government ownership of public utilities, how could the government get possession of them? It would have either to buy them or confiscate them. How would it get the billions of dollars which would be needed to purchase the railroads, telegraphs, telephones, etc? If it should increase the taxes even five fold, it would take a hundred years to raise the money. To confiscate this vast property would be a species of despotism worse than was ever dreamed of by any despot in history. It could not be done. Here is another feature of the question. Government ownership and operation of this property would create a clean million more officeholders. With such a patronage the president could keep himself in power to the end of his life, and even dictate his successor. His power would exceed the combined authority of all the monarchs of earth.

My ignorance in problems of statecraft may be a surprise to you, but it is not past belief that very many of your readers are equally ignorant. You have studied every phase of such questions, and can enlighten us.

The editor of the World proceeds to answer the propositions categorically as follows:

"Taking up the first question, I will say that the advocates of direct legislation (consisting of the Initiative and referendum) urge that this process of government be first applied locally, then to state matters, and when thus in active operation in various parts of the country, demand will be made for its application to national questions. The fact is, the referendum principle has long been in operation for certain local and state questions; for example, questions like the granting of a loan for public works, taxation for a railroad or other improvement, etc., have been submitted to a direct vote of the tax-payers in many cities and towns all over the country practically since the foundation of the government. Amendments to a state constitution are now submitted to a direct vote of the people of said state in every state of the union except one (Delaware). All we ask for is an extension of this same principle to any and every question that the people wish to vote on.

Now that the election is over, let us get national affairs until we get more accustomed to its use in local and state affairs, yet I do not see why it would not work well as an addition to our present system. For example, the leading issues in the platforms of the different parties could be presented on the ballot for direct vote. This would take much of the partisanship out of the campaign, and the elections would mean more immediately after the recent election I sent a circular to our advertising patrons, deprecating the disturbance to business occasioned by our presidential elections. The following is a part of the circular:

"Taking up the first question, I will say down to business. It is unfortunate that business has to be so much disturbed every four years by a presidential election. After all, it is only a contest over men. The real issues are frequently hidden; they are always overshadowed by the men who are candidates and false issues are frequently "trumped up" for political purposes. If we had the Swiss system of voting for measures as well as men, our campaigns would be more educational, less disturbing and more definite in results. For example, on the question bearing the name of the candidates, questions could be submitted for direct vote, as follows:

- Shall the Philippines be treated the same as Cuba? Yes. No.
 - Shall the tariff be removed from articles made by trusts? Yes. No.
 - Shall the United States senators be elected by the people? Yes. No.
 - Do you favor the immediate and unlimited free coinage of silver at 16 to 1? Yes. No.
- The vote on the questions submitted would be imperative instructions to the candidates elected; and then it would not make much difference which party would win. This system of voting for measures as well as for men is called direct legislation. When we get this system introduced in our municipal, state and national elections, partisan strife will be materially modified; the result of elections will mean something definite, and "government of, by and for the people" will be realized.

This could be done, not only at our presidential elections, but at our congressional elections that occur midway between our presidential elections. Don't you think that this is possible? Don't you think that it would be educational; don't you think that it would be more satisfactory than our present indefinite and unsatisfactory method? Who can tell whether the people favored or opposed the present Philippine policy in the last election? Who can tell what the election meant on the trust question? Is not our present system very awkward and indefinite?

Now, as to government ownership and operation of public utilities: All the advanced nations, except ours, own and operate the telegraph as a part of the postal system. Not one of them would think of going back to private ownership. If they got possession of the telegraph, cannot we? If they operate it successfully, cannot we?

As to the railroads, nearly all the railroads in Europe are owned and operated by the various governments. They did not get them by confiscation. If they can "get" and operate their railroads successfully, cannot we? You say it would be too expensive for us to do. How could we afford it? Don't the people pay for the railroads now? Don't they cost us much more now, with the watered stock, over-capitalization, needless parallels, duplication of depots and other terminal facilities in nearly every town and city, high-salaried officers for each company, etc., than they would under government control, without all these unnecessary burdens? They would then be managed for the honest service of the people at cost, and not for unfair commercial advantage or speculative profits. Is not this a plain and clear proposition? The people are paying for them now—and paying dearly for them.

But you ask, how will we get them? Grant that we should buy them, it would increase the government debt, but we would get something in return. What have we to show for our present government debt but the interest we have to pay? If we would buy the rail-

roads, we would have an investment which would pay dividends. We could afford to go into debt that way. Our present debt is a burden; the railroad debt could be made a source of profit. The German state railways have proved themselves an admirable investment. They have never paid less than 4 1/2 per cent on the capital invested in them (except in 1891, when it was 4.49 per cent), and in net income for 1895 equaled 5 1/2 per cent on the total capital at that date; for 1896 it was 6.15 per cent; for 1897, 6.21 per cent. I have not the figures before me for later years, but doubtless they show further improvement. The Imperial treasury, for its own share, after paying interest on debentures and providing liberally for betterments, pockets a surplus of from 25 to 24 million marks a year. Thus you see instead of government taxation being raised fivefold, it could be reduced. The above applies to the empire; the profit on the operation of public utilities applies much more strongly to the Prussian government. It could be comfortably carried on for a considerable time without the help of tax-payers. About five-sixths of its revenue is derived from other sources than taxation. Prussia is a "millionaire among governments." Don't you think it is better for a government to own than to owe?

Government operation involves extensive employment of labor by the government. Governments pay good wages for short hours, and many governments allow retiring pensions after a specified number of years of service. Thus the competitive labor market is relieved, and the general status of labor is elevated. This is one of the many incidental benefits.

As to the danger of numerous employes, by their votes, keeping one administration in power indefinitely, that danger is imaginary. However, there is a radical remedy—disfranchisement. An employe should not pass judgment on himself—his employers should do that. However, complete disfranchisement would not be necessary. Municipal employes should be disfranchised for municipal elections, but should be allowed to vote in state and national elections; and the same principle should be applied throughout. You see the reasonableness of it? Yes, it is possible. For example, a London policeman does not think of voting. How different it is in our cities—in Philadelphia, for example. Now another word about "confiscation." No one dreams of confiscating the railroad property, telegraphs, etc. The danger lies the other way. For example, England paid an outrageously high price for her telegraph property, but it has paid, even though the telegraph rates have been progressively reduced since public ownership and operation have been instituted. We should pay a fair price, but only a fair price, for these properties.—Medical World.

Children Whipped in the Cotton Factories.

Colored minors in North Carolina factories, it is reported, are whipped for violations of the mill regulations, such as children were whipped in school in other days for misdemeanors. The fact arouses no sentiment in the South, whatever may be thought of it in the North. Girls and boys alike are whipped, and the lash is laid on severely, according to the statement of the man, himself a negro, who does the whipping in one of the mills. To discharge the children, he explains, would avail little, as the vacated places would have to be filled with children equally refractory or mischievous.—New York Evening Post.

There are 414 cotton factories in the south, owned mostly by northern capitalists. In many, if not in all of them, little white boys and girls from eight to twelve years of age are compelled to work all night for ten cents. In some of them they are under negro overseers who flog them when, from fatigue and lack of sleep, they fail to do the work to the satisfaction of their bosses. Are there any Garrison or Phillips or Sumners or Greeleys denouncing these outrages as the masters of the black slaves were denounced forty years ago? No. Why are not the pulpits thundering against these outrages? Is it because they are dumb before the millionaire pew-holders?

Why do not the great newspapers condemn these brutalities? Is it because they are largely controlled by the men who own the monopolies? Why do not the old political parties protest against the slavery of children in the factories, the slavery of men in the coal mines, and of half-starved women and girls in the sweat shops? Is it because they are too busy building war ships and guns with which to kill defenseless peoples across the sea—too much engaged in adding to their already princely riches? Are the poor, and the weak and the young, to be scourged forever by the lash of the plutocrats? Is the God of justice dead? No, no—"The mills of the gods grind slowly but they grind exceedingly fine." In due time the deep wrongs of the exploited wage-slave will be redressed. Socialism is coming as the friend and champion of the poor and friendless. It is founded on justice; it demands fair play; it is opposed to slavery. It hates wrong. Its battle-cry is "an injury to the most obscure citizen is the concern of all." It will take these children out of the clutches of their brutal masters and send them to school. It will see that honest labor is properly rewarded. It will stop the perpetration of the dinnable outrages now being inflicted upon the poor by greedy, selfish, heartless shysters, who call robbery "business." It will emancipate the slave and by equitable laws and by business methods founded on justice to all, will make this world a fit place to live in.

R. A. DAGUE.

The Social Democratic party is growing apace in Massachusetts. It was not in existence in the last presidential election, but it gave 8,262 votes for its gubernatorial candidate in 1895. This year its polls shows an aggregate of about 15,000, or something like 4,000 more than is necessary to give it a recognized party standing. It is not unlikely that some part of this increase was due to Bryan's attitude, which increased strenuous activity against him by Socialists. It is evident that the Socialist organization must be reckoned with hereafter by our politicians. If it be a menace to good government, as many believe, it should be met manfully. It is something that can no longer be laughed at.—Boston Evening Journal.

"A man must have his eyes open all the time to succeed in politics," remarked a young man.
"He must," answered Senator Sorghum. "If he doesn't keep his eyes open on his own account, some one is pretty sure to open them for him."—Washington Star.

American Notes

Eggs have been cornered by Comrade Armour. The Page Boiler Works of Norwich, have given their beloved employes what they voted for—a 20% cut. An automobile trust has been formed. Stenographers wages now average from \$5 to \$8 per week. The Socialist vote in Texas is more than 1,000 more than was cast for the candidate of the S. L. P. in 1898. The Altoona, Pa., iron works puddlers have been reduced from \$4.25 to \$3 per ton. The fool's dinner pail, you see! In several counties in Florida the Social Democrats are the second party. The politicians cannot account for the sudden rise of Socialism. The Danville, Ill., rolling mill just took one-fourth of the grub out of the fool dinner pail of their beloved employes, with whom they are well pleased. The Pennsylvania Steel Co., of Harrisburg, Pa., slipped a 10% wage reduction into the dinner pails of its 6,100 employes, just for a Christmas present. A recent compilation of statistics show that out of 98 chief national industries in a given year, only 29 gave employment for 300 days in the year. Miners and coke workers at Aldridge and Herr, Mont., have been locked out. The two towns gave the Socialist ticket eight votes and McKinley 137. They are getting what they voted for. The American Iron & Steel Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, now pays \$2.50 for twelve hours work—paid \$3.50 for eight hours before its employes voted for prosperity—for the American Iron & Steel Co. The Daily Express, of London, publishes a rumor that a gigantic gold mine trust has been formed including Messrs. John D. Rockefeller, Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Beit and Joseph Benjamin Robinson. The Laughlin Shovel Works, at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, employing 300 men, have shut down indefinitely. The American Axe & Tool trust is reported to have bought the plant, in which event it will probably be dismantled. Seventy-five trains of beer were recently run into Vancouver to be loaded on one ship for the Philippines, whom we are now civilizing. More missionaries will be sent on the next boat. J. M. Osburn, of Corvallis, Ore., has hit the ceiling with \$16,000 liabilities. But this is the only practicable system. No one ever goes broke under it; it's only Socialism that would ruin any one. The tools are not all dead yet. The Illinois Steel Co. has thrown 1,200 of its beloved employes out of work, as the employes voted they should do, if the company wanted it. Thus the full dinner pail becomes the fool dinner pail. But they won't learn—let them starve. W. K. Vanderbilt is to build a residence which is to cost \$1,000,000. The home is to be appropriately named "Idlehour." No such name can be given the \$10 a month hovels of the workmen. Let the slaves yelp for "prosperity" once more. Montgomery Ward & Co. have just purchased land at Chicago Heights for the purpose of building factories thereon. They propose to make many of the articles they sell and help the small dealer to sufficient leisure for the study of economic conditions. A Christian Socialist Union was recently organized at Los Angeles with a membership of seventy-five, and some money to start with. Rev. James T. Van Rensselaer is the moving spirit, backed by the ministers of the various church organizations throughout the state, the object being "social brotherhood." The Swift-Armour concerns has now taken possession of the egg market. They have made \$500,000 in a short time, and their profits have only begun. By this corner they will also increase the sales of their meat products at advanced prices. People dared to eat eggs, and these have been taken away. Western mine owners are preparing to oppose the "trust" by constructing independent smelters. Industrial history indicates that the independent concerns will in time be gobbled by the trust, for the law of competition is the survival of the strongest, not the weakest. The lookout of the cotton mill operatives in Alamance county, North Carolina, has been ended. The men were driven out of the company houses, and being unable to stand living with their families in the open fields, were compelled to accede to the demands of the mill owners. The men employed in the symphony factory at Asbury Park, N. J., are on a strike against a reduction in wages. The factory was removed there from New York city, and the men induced to move under promise of the same wages, which promise has been violated by the proprietors. The Lafayette, Silver Spring, Shady Lake, Oak Hill and Wickford cotton mills in Kings-town, R. I., were closed on November 30, much to the surprise of the 700 people employed. Two of the mills belong to Governor Gregory, who during the late campaign, held up the "full dinner pail" in every speech. The Mountain Mine of California, increased the working hours without increasing the pay. And the mules who had voted for that, struck. Did you ever see such an inconsistent set of dumb-heads? Well, let them strike. They voted for militia and the lead diet, and they ought to get what they want. The Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. has declared five dividends in the last ten months, four of them at 5% each and one of 12%, being 44% in ten months. About half of the slaves who produced these dividends get the misfit sum of \$1.55 or less per day, with good prospects for a cut to the producers and a corresponding increase to their masters. In the periodical "Success," Mr. Chauncey C. Williams asks: "Are We a Warlike People?" and gives an affirmative answer in facts and figures. He says that 5% of our entire national revenue is spent for war and its results, and cites the expenditures therefor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, as follows: War department, \$134,744,767.78; navy department, \$53,953,677.72, and pensions \$140,877,316.02, a total of \$331,605,161.52—against a total revenue of the government the past fiscal year of \$667,340,851.89. The San Francisco Chronicle says the price of salt to the trade will jump from 95 cents to \$2 a bag. The Federal Salt Co. has acquired complete control of the salt industry in Alameda county and of the entire output west of the Rocky mountains. Everything will be consolidated and operated by the Federal company. As that company is subsidiary of the National Salt Co., the salt output of the United States will be controlled practically by one management. It is understood that there will be no change in the operation of the refineries.

The People Should Think a Little.

If the working class would do a little thinking about our social system they could see that at least 60% of the labor performed is wasted. Look at the vast number of social parasites that prey upon the working class. Every real producer is carrying about ten people, most of whom live and dress better than those who produce the wealth. Society has reached the stage of development when plenty can be produced to make all the people happy and comfortable. In other words, the problem of production has been virtually solved. Now it looks like people with only ordinary intelligence could see these things, and realize that the trouble in our system is that through rent, interest and profit, the few only are really benefitted by the system of modern production. Through the profit system wages are reduced, the price paid for the raw material of the farmers is reduced in price, which takes away the power from the working class to buy back the products manufactured. This results in a glutted market, labor and products go down, and a panic comes upon the country. The politicians tell the people that it is over-production, because there is so much the people cannot buy. Factories are closed down, the wage workers are thrown out of employment, and are made still less able to consume what has been produced. If the people would study just a little they would have no trouble in seeing that strikes and panics are only the result of our social system. That the people would sustain a system that has to find a readjustment about every ten years, that brings untold misery and suffering from the producing class, is remarkable. There is always plenty of work that should be done. There are always plenty of people who are willing to work and who are in need of food and clothes, but through the capitalist system these people are denied the right to work and consume the products they have previously produced, and parted with to the capitalists for less than the cost of production. Most every conceivable reason has been given by the pimps of private capitalism for the regular crises which have come upon the country, except the right one, and it would seem that the masses of the people are as stupid as the satellites of private capitalism are corrupt. All of the crises, poverty and social misery of the masses has grown out of private capitalism—the profit system, and as long as the system continues, there can be no permanent improvement in the social conditions of the masses. Experience, if nothing else, should teach the working class that much. A little investigation of the doctrine of Socialism will convince any average man or woman that in the co-operative commonwealth there would be no such thing as panics and hard times. There would be an equitable system of production and distribution which would establish an equilibrium which would permit no such thing as panics, hard times and agonies. These things are only the result of private capitalism and the profit system. When these things are abolished we will enter a new world industrially and commercially, and there will be no such thing as parasites to prey upon the working class and consume their substance through rent, interest and profit.—Farmers' Review.

THE DOCTORS

Go into every house in the nation. We are going to convert them to Socialism. We are going the next year to beat all previous records in the propaganda history of the world. Remember, YOU are expected to be in it.

The Ship Subsidy Bill.

Mark Hanna, as everybody knows, is a great philanthropist, and is always on the lookout for approaching dangers to the people. The greatest danger which he sees confronting the American people now is that they have reached a point with improved machinery and a great deal of hard work where they unfortunately produce so much of everything that it is impossible for them to consume the things they produce. Mark has conceived the idea of the government helping some corporation to build ships of large dimensions to carry this surplus of products to some foreign people who are fortunate enough not to be able to produce enough for their own consumption. Mark sees that if we do not carry this surplus out of the country we will have to stop producing so much, and this means less work, and this means the throwing of men out of employment, and this means starvation to the unemployed. It seems so strange that our ability to produce too much food should threaten the starvation of our people! Mark seems not to be aware of the fact that there are more than one-half of the people of this country who do not consume as much as they would like to, and that all we need to get our surplus foods consumed is to devise a more just method of distributing our products at home. After trying this scheme thoroughly, if we should still be unable to consume our products, we might reduce the hours of labor, and not produce so much. Why should our people work so hard to feed and clothe the people all over the world? What good does it do us? Why not let the people in other parts of the world work for themselves, and if they want our things, let them come after them. But if it is thought best to go into the ship business, why not build ships and own them, just as we build warships now? Or better still, build them in our own navy yards, and send them wherever we want them under government captains and officials. There is no very good reason why the government should help very rich men to build ships any more than to help farmers to buy stock to put on their farms. Mark Hanna is a great philanthropist, but he concentrates the whole of his philanthropy upon Marcus Aurelius Hanna. J. G. MALCOLM, M. D.

Soon a Billionaire.

For Standard Oil stock \$15 was bid this morning, says a recent dispatch from New York, but none was offered at less than \$25. The last sale made was at \$16. At the present rate Rockefeller will soon be a billionaire. The family holdings of Standard Oil stock now represent \$400,000,000, and they have enormous outside interests. The company this year paid 48%, or \$42,000,000 in dividends. At today's market price investors would realize less than 4% on their investment, and the dividend this year was the largest in the company's history. It was an increase of 15%, or \$15,000,000 as compared with the previous year. As dividends are fixed arbitrarily, next year's rate may be any where from 20 to 60%, or nothing, or 100%.

The Co-operative Commonwealth.

There is an economic revolution in this and other countries in which modern industry has been developed in the past century. We have been so completely engaged in competitive labor that we are utterly oblivious of the fact. A century ago work was done by hand very largely, or with simple primitive tools. How to make a living was an easy question. The boy learned a trade, served his apprenticeship, and the skill inherent in the trade secured steady employment for him at fair wages, by virtue of which he could provide for his family, educate his children and discharge the duties of good citizenship. In that day the working man owned and controlled the tools with which he worked, and was virtually his own employer. Not only this, he was the master of what his labor produced. It was a very slow age, because of results; it required ten to sixteen hours daily labor to enable the working man to supply his material wants. It was then the machine emanated from the brain of labor; it was designed to aid the laboring man, so that he could provide for his social, moral and intellectual improvement. At this point an industrial revolution began. The machine, the new tool of production, passed from the control of workman to the capitalist. The small employer became a capitalist, and the employe became a wage-worker, and they began to grow apart. The machine was crude and imperfect at first; it increased production, it began to displace the workman, it pushed him out of the shop into the street. The workman, forced into idleness, became a tramp. I have said again and again that I am with the tramp, and against the system of society that made him a tramp. The machine became more perfect day by day; it lowered the wage of the worker, and in due course of time it became so perfect that it could be operated by unskilled labor of the woman, and she became a factor in industry. The owners of these machines were in competition with each other for trade in the market; it was war; cheaper and cheaper labor was demanded. In the march of time it became necessary to withdraw the children from school, and these machines came to be operated by the dirt touch of the fingers of the child. In the first stage machine was in competition with man; in the next, man in competition with both; and in the next the child in competition with the whole combination. Today there are more than three millions of women engaged in industrial pursuits in the United States, and more than two millions of children. It is not a question of white labor or black labor, or male labor or female or child labor, in this system; it is solely a question of cheap labor, without reference to the effect upon mankind. The simple tool of production became an excellent machine, it necessitated the co-operation and concentration of capital. The tool of production was no longer owned and controlled by the workman who used it. It was owned by the class who didn't own it, and was used by a class who didn't own it. The owners of the machines want profit and the users of the machine want wages. Their economic interests are absolutely in conflict, diametrically opposite. What is good for one is not good for the other. It is this conflict of interest that has given rise to the modern class struggle which finds expression in strikes, lock-outs, boycotts and deep-seated discontent. But I am not looking on the dark side of things. I am in no sense a pessimist. I am observing the trend of economic development. I realize it is only a question of time until this concentration of industry will be completed. One department after another is being monopolized in this march of concentration; the interests of these trusts are so completely interwoven that in the near future there will be a trust of trusts. In this trust the middle class, representing the small capitalists, is being crushed and ground beneath the upper millstone of concentration of capital and the nether millstone of vanishing patronage. The workman has been impoverished. Examining the reports I find that during the past fifty years of the age of the machine, his producing capacity had steadily increased; but upon the other hand, in the competitive pressure, his wage has steadily diminished. The more he produces the worse he is off. He cannot consume what he produces. The more he produces the more there is an over-production based upon under-consumption. The factories close down and he finds himself out of employment and the reason suggests itself; he no longer works for himself, he works for another, for a wage that represents but a small share of what his labor produces. This accounts for the fact that periodically the country is afflicted with over-production; this accounts for the fact that the large capitalists are struggling to open new markets for the sale of surplus goods, the very goods our own people here at home are suffering for the want of. In this great competitive system the mammoth department store is sapping the life currents of the small shop keeper; the great bonanza farm is driving the small farmer to bankruptcy and ruin. No power on earth can arrest this concentration. It is paving the way for a new economic system, a new social order. Socialists understand its trend; they are beginning to organize in every village and every hamlet, every town and every city, of every state and territory in the country. They are organizing their forces beneath the conquering banner of economic equality. A century and a quarter ago this country witnessed a mighty struggle for political equality, the right of man to govern this country—and the formation of this republic was the crowning glory of the century. Today there is another struggle going forward for economic equality. If men are fit to be political equals, they are also fit to be economic equals. If they are economic equals, they will be social equals, class distinctions will disappear from human society forever. Look over in the direction of Europe; we observe that the Socialists there are organizing day by day; that before their conquering march the thrones are beginning to tremble, and will, within the next few years, totter to their fall. The same movement is spreading over the United States. Its progress has not been so rapid here, for the reason that we have had a new country, and until recently there had been some opportunity for initiative. But no country on the face of the globe has been so completely exploited within so short a space of time as the United States of America. Socialists are organizing for the purpose of securing control of this government. Having conquered the political power upon the platform that declares in favor of collective ownership in the name of the people, they will take possession of industry. It will already have been organized to meet co-operation, that is to say, self-operation, in the definition, that is to say, self-operation, in the development of the capitalist system. Industry will be rescued from cupidity; it will be co-operative in every department of human industry. The badge of labor will no longer be the badge of servitude. Every man will gladly do his share of the world's useful work, every man can then honestly enjoy his share of the world's blessings. Every machine will be a blessing to mankind, because it will serve to reduce the number of hours constituting a day's work, and the work day will be shortened in exact proportion to the progress of invention. Labor will no longer be bought and sold in the markets of the world. We will not make things for sale, but will make things to use. We will fill the world with wealth and every man can have all that he can rationally use. Rent, interest and profit, three forms of exploitation, will disappear forever. Every man will have the same inherent right to work that he has to live; he will receive the full product of his labor. The soil will no longer be dominated by the stomach. Men and women will be economically free; life will no longer be a struggle for bread, then the children of men can begin the march to the highest type of civilization that this world has ever known. The abolishing of the capitalist system does not merely mean the emancipation of the working class, but of all society. It will level up to higher and nobler elevations. This earth for the first time since it was flung into space will be a habitable globe; it will be fit for good men and good women to lie in. The existing system is unspcakably cruel; the life currents of old age and childhood are the tributaries of the bottomless reservoir of private profit. The face of capitalist society is blotched with the effects of a diseased organism. What is the estate of Christendom today? We boast of our civilization, and yet every Christian nation on the face of the globe is armed to the teeth. Against whom? Against heathens, barbarians, savages? No, against other Christian nations! And the world pays its highest tribute to that form of ingenuity that enables us to destroy the most human lives in the shortest space of time. Go to the city of Washington today with a device that will enable you to destroy one hundred thousand lives in a second, and your fame and your fortune are made. Is that civilization in the proper sense of the term? We must bear in mind, my friends, that competition is war; that war is the normal state of capitalism. With the end of capitalism comes the end of war, and the inauguration of peace. In the march of invention space has almost been annihilated; the nations of the earth are being drawn into closer relation with each other. In the new social order each nation will have its place in the sisterhood of nations, just as every man will have his place in the brotherhood of men. I will do what little I can to hasten the coming of the day when war shall cease this earth no more. I am not a patriot in the sense in which that term is defined in the lexicon of capitalism. I have no ambition to kill my fellowman, and I am quite certain that I have no ambition to be killed. When I think of a cold, glittering, steel bayonet being pushed into the soft, white, quivering flesh of a human body I recoil with horror. Is it not possible to improve upon such a condition as this? Yes, by the intelligent application of Socialism. We live in the most favored land beneath the bending sky. We have all the raw materials and the most marvelous machinery; millions of eager inhabitants seeking employment. Nothing is so easily produced as wealth, and no man should suffer for the need of it; and in a rational, economic system poverty will be a horror of the past; the penitentiaries will be depopulated, and the shadow of the gallows will no longer fall upon the land. Co-operative industry carried forward in the interest of all the people, that is the foundation of the new social order; economic freedom for every human being on earth; no man compelled to depend upon the arbitrary will of another for the right or opportunity to create enough to supply his material wants. There will still be competition among men, but it will not be for bread, it will be to excel in good works. Every man will work for the society in which he lives, and society will work in the interests of those who compose it. I look into the future with absolute confidence. When I strain my vision the slightest I can see the first rising rays of the sun of the co-operative commonwealth; it will look down upon a nation in which men and women—I say men and women, because in the new social order women will stand side by side with men, the badge of inferiority will be taken from her brow, and we will enjoy the enraptured vision of a land without a master, a land without a slave. EUGENE V. DEBS.

They would still Believe Themselves Free. Man must have water, air and land in order to live. Debar him from any one of these three, and he becomes a slave. We have no means of cornering the land or water (?) in our country, but an inventor by the name of S. M. Artisans has just perfected a machine for the liquifying and storing of liquid air. We propose to purchase a township of land; have formed a syndicate for that purpose. We will store the air in non-corrodible chests—no storage houses will be necessary. In ten years we expect to control the entire air supply of the universe. No crops nor animals can be produced without purchasing our compressed air. The Standard Oil Co. won't be in it with us. It's a big thing on wheels. We will let you in on the ground floor, providing you will pull the wool over the Socialists' eyes till we get the scheme well established. We will soon have it well started, and men will have to come to us every morning to get their daily supply of air, or die. We can charge what we please. I hope you can easily see that by controlling absolutely the air, we have a cinch on this blooming old earth. Yours for business, JOHN D. ROTTENSMELLER. Rich and Honorable. "The income tax laws are very stringent in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland. This often causes amusing complications. A short time ago a physician sold his practice to another for a certain sum of money. The buyer sued the doctor a few months later for exaggerating the value of the practice. In court the former practitioner showed by his books that he had an income of \$4,000 a year, which was all he had claimed. He won the suit, and great was his happiness. A few days later he received a summons to appear in court to answer a charge entered against him by a tax collector for defrauding the government by giving his income at \$600, when it was lately proved to have been \$4,000. He not only was obliged to pay a larger income tax for the future, but he also had to pay the difference between his stated and his real income for eight years back as well as the fines, which are very large in these cases, so that altogether, his bill amounted to \$5,550, which somewhat diminished his joy over winning the other suit."—Chicago Record. It would not work in this country, because our rich always want to pay all the taxes.

A LEAF FROM THE DEVIL'S JEST BOOK. Beside the sewing-table chained and bent, They stitch for the lady, tyrannous and proud— For her a wedding-gown, for them a shroud; They stitch and stitch, but never mend the rent Torn in life's golden curtains. Glad Youth went, And left them alone with Time; and now if bowed With burdens they should sob and cry aloud, Wondering, the rich would look from their content. And so this glimmering life at last recedes In unknown, endless depths beyond recall; And what's the worth of all our ancient creeds, If here, at the end of ages, this is all— A white face floating in the whirling ball, A dead face pushing in the river reeds? EDWIN MARKHAM. THE INDUSTRIAL ASS. So long as a worker is willing To be a political ass, He may rightly expect to be ridden By all the rough-riders that pass. Let him cease, then, his astinnic braying, Of world-commerce and 100-cent gold, So that every industrial driver May not latch him outside in the cold. Let him prune his long ears somewhat shorter By keen facts, that the Socialists teach, So the spell-binder's voice may not tickle With the feather of high-flying speech. Let him not be content with the thistles Of wages they fling to the slave, But let him demand the rich clover, Of earnings accorded the brave. Why blame, then, the tyrants of business For doing what we could prevent? Our fetters shall never be broken So long as our backs may be bent. Revere, Mass CHAS. W. GASSON. SOCIETY'S FALL. Society's tongue is wagging And her hands are upheld in surprise; For a slanderous tale is causing a gale, (And Society's head is wise.) She whispers and points her finger At a maiden passing along, And holds back her skirt, lest it touches the dirt, Of a woman who's slipped and gone wrong. Society's face is radiant And her arms are outstretched in joy— She flashes a smile and she beckons the while To a reckless, debauched, old boy. She calls him a "rogue," a "truant," And willingly takes him in; Her people rejoice with a flattering voice, And never allude to his sin. Society, false and black-hearted, Your small, jeweled hands are a curse; In your fair, laughing face, deception I trace; Your ways are a rumbling hearse, That carries dead Hope, dead Virtue, And dumps them with never a care At the feet of the Just, in the crumbling dust, A mockery of their prayer. Beware, oh, ye man-made vulture, A blood-hound is on your track; Mad Justice, long chained, her freedom has gained, To drag you, ye tyrant, back. She'll plant in your stead, Bold Reason, Equality, simple and square; Man and woman shall stand, side by side, heart and hand, Society, false one, beware! NELLIE RUSSELL FERGUSON. Nevada, Mo. THE WHITE SLAVE. Not bleeding 'neath the lash of Egypt's scorn, Not in the dungeon, nor in galley chains, Nor baited to the savage lions now, Like those in Nero's bloody thirst consigned; But look on him, the white slave of our time; See on his face the century's stamp of crime. Ye see no chains, but yet more sharp than steel Life's shackles cut into his tortured soul. The white slave toils away his hopeless life, And dies like coral worm beneath the sea, That palaces and gardens by his hands may grow, While kingdoms rise and princes come and go. His masters revel while the white slave toils, "He ye contented," is his only cheer. And when to God goes up his cry for help In vain he prays to Him who dwells on high, "O God of plenty!" are Thou blind and deaf That to this lowly cry comes no relief? His masters revel; their remorse of soul is drowned in ruby wine when tears should flow; Lights of the ball-room, softly pleading flutes, What thoughts are left for tales of Man's distress? Tell these of sorrow and they heed you not, For splendor hides from them the cancerous blot. The masters revel—countless thousands starve. The white slave's cup of woe is surely full, God of the wealthy, if Thou be their God, Cover Thine eyes when this cup overflows, For Satan's realm makes not the whole of hell, While sons of earth such fearful tales can tell. The pulpits breathe forth libels on Thy name, Thou can't not be the God to whom they cry; Thou wilt not stand for Treason's earthly lords, Nor see Thy poor oppressed, forever wronged. Come quickly, lest Thy teachings fades away, And men forget Thy mercies while they pray, The black slave cried. His cry was not in vain. Prophets arose to sound the warning note; The crisis came, and 'mid the clash of steel From sable limbs the cruel fetters fell. Great was the price, but not too great to pay, That men might be redeemed from slavery's way. Ye white slaves, stand together side by side, And list in silent prayer the distant stern. Though faint and far we catch its message now, Prophetic ears cannot mistake the sound; This coming—coming fast, this storm-aloof dark, But those who revel neither see nor heed. E. S. MORRIS and S. STEVENS. There is hardly a state in the Union in which the Social Democrats are not preparing for next year's election.

MANKIND.

Strange animal indeed is he Who toils in want the means to find To keep in idle luxury...

And every man in each decade Who dared the tyrant's power oppose Among the dupes he strove to aid...

Cold-blooded Nero's cruel flames That render ancient history dire Would never have lit his evening games...

The dread dark ages, mostly flown— The blackest since creation's birth— When from the pulpit and the throne...

Then let us struggle to be wise And study to enlarge the mind. The book of nature learn to prize—

Some Things About Glasgow.

Glasgow is the second city of Great Britain. Its population is 750,000, or 900,000 with the suburban towns.

Public railways in Glasgow have proved far better for employees and the people than private railways. We infer that similar results will follow in America.

The change from public to private ownership of a great monopoly means a change of purpose from dividends to the improvement under public ownership in respect to cheaper transportation.

Wages higher. Hours shorter. Service better. Traffic larger.

And all the profits and benefits of the railway system will go to the public instead of a few individuals.

In the model lodging houses every lodger has a separate apartment, the use of a larger sitting room, a locker for provisions and the use of a long range for cooking his own food.

Hardly less useful, as Dr. Shaw says, in the cause of cleanliness, are the public laundries. For 4 cents an hour a woman may have the use of a stall containing an improved steam-boiling arrangement and fixed tubs with hot and cold water faucets.

In 1894 the city of Glasgow became the owner and manager of its street car lines. The consequences were:

1. The hours of labor were reduced from 12 and 14 to 10 per day, and from 84 and 96 per week to 60; wages were raised 2 shillings per week and two uniforms a year were supplied to each man free—a voluntary improvement of the condition of labor showing a policy contrary to that of the private companies.

2. Fares were reduced at once about 33%—the average fare is below 2 cents, and over 35% of the fares are one cent each—a voluntary movement in the direction of cheap transportation, disclosing once more a policy precisely contrary to that of private companies.

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year. The same number of rides in Boston would cost about \$5,300,000. We pay the same 5-cent rate we did ten years ago while Glasgow fares fell 60% in five years (1891 to 1896) and are now 55% below the level of 1891.

3. The service was improved—an editorial in the Progressive Review, London, says: "The tramways of Glasgow have been made the finest undertakings of the kind in the country—judged both by their capacity to serve the public and as a purely commercial enterprise."

Glasgow is one of the first cities in Europe to take steps toward replacing horse power by mechanical traction. She sent a committee all over the civilized world to study the best methods, and an electric system is now being introduced, while even London contents itself with horses.

4. The traffic was greatly enlarged, doubled in about two years, by low fares, good service and the increase of interest naturally felt by the people in a business of their own.

5. Larger traffic and the economies of public ownership have reduced the operating cost per passenger to 1.32 cents, and the total cost, including interest, taxes and depreciation, is 1.55 cents per passenger. When the private company was collecting 3.54 cents per passenger it declared that only .24 of a cent was profit. Now the city collects 1.78 cents and still there is about a quarter of a cent clear profit, and this is with horse power, which makes the cost per car mile at least 20 cents more than with electric traction.

6. The profits of the business go to the public treasury, not into the pockets of a few stockholders. For the year ending May 31, in spite of the extremely low fares, there was a clear profit of \$189,079 above operating expenses and all fixed charges, interest, taxes, depreciation and payments to the sinking fund. In round numbers the profits above operating expenses alone were \$500,000.

We are told that these conditions are difficult in America and inferences must not be drawn from Glasgow. Let us see. It is true of course that it would not do so say that as Glasgow has a 1 1/2-cent fare, therefore our roads can be operated on a 1 1/2-cent rate.

Public railways in Glasgow have proved far better for employees and the people than private railways. We infer that similar results will follow in America. Details may be different, but the essential conditions are the same, as shown first, by experience with industries already public here; and second, by a study of the cause of improvement under public ownership in Glasgow.

The change from public to private ownership of a great monopoly means a change of purpose from dividends to the improvement under public ownership in respect to cheaper transportation, a better paid and more contented citizenship, a fairer diffusion of wealth and power, etc.

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Appeal Army

The Appeal reserve fund is now \$142,54. This fund is increased from the profits of book sales, which are laid aside to build up the fund. You can swell it by purchasing books.

- You can keep the Appeal reserve fund climbing by sending in book orders. Give it a boost by ordering a few of the following: 100 "Trusts," by Wayland \$1.50 150 Land, Property, Machinery, by Pyburn 1.50 100 Cartoons and Comments, by Warren 1.50 100 The Christ, Man and Property, by Breeze 1.50 100 Stockwell's "Bad Boy," illustrated 2.00

Branch of ten yearlies from Comrade Bowen, Mystic, Iowa.

Dr. Hanson, of Neosho, Mo., takes a bunch of ten of those yearly postals.

Eleven books were taken by Comrade Tams, of Genesee, Idaho, this week.

Comrade Freese, of Lemora, Cal., takes a bunch of ten of those yearly postals.

Comrade Parker, of Beaver Falls, Pa., biffs us one in the short ribs. Ten yearlies.

Comrade Foetisch, of Portland, Ore., riles up the book department with an order for 12 eye-openers.

Comrade Dawson, of Woodburn, ordered \$7.35 worth of books last week which will give the reserve fund a boost.

The Canadian wing of the Army should remember that we can furnish yearly Canadian postals as well as U. S. postals at the same price.

Comrade Attleson, of Little Rock, Iowa, places an order for 1,000 of those drop cards. They are curiosity arousers and only cost 60 cents per thousand.

Comrade Edmiston, of Riverside, Cal., adds an order for a bunch of 20 yearly postals to the books. California hasn't missed a mail for years and there are three daily.

Extra copies of the Appeal 50 cents per hundred. You will find them a good thing with which to cover public meetings and to put in farmers' wagons on Saturday.

Comrade Major, of Galt, Kas., batted us with an order for 20 of those postals. By the way, Kansas is climbing on the list now faster than any other state, Kansas is always ready to whoop it up for the Appeal and it is not a matter of local pride that prompts it, either.

Comrade Kiefer, of Tipton, Ind., butts us an order for seven books. Wish every one would enclose an order for books with each letter, even if only for a nickel book. They last for a long time and in years from now will be converting the chance reader.

Comrade Schoen, of Milwaukee, gets to the bat with a club of five on the Tennessee contest and says that everybody is interested in Socialism now, keep pounding away at them jaspers. Another four years like the two just gone and the Socialist president will have to give the political editor a postoffice.

There has been added to the list of the Appeal 5,642 yearly subscriptions marked "An Answer to Glencoe." Thus is an outrage rebuked and one brutal blow of the upholders of the old system answered throughout the nation by placing Socialism before thousands of people.

Comrade Hieckethier of Ryan, Iowa, says he hasn't had the Appeal for several weeks and "there seems to be something lacking in the house." Thinking probably that other houses felt this want the comrade put the Appeal in 15 other houses when he sent his own renewal.

Comrade Fallon, of East Wadpole, Mass., gets to the front with an order for 16 yearlies and assures us that he is not a contestant for the Tennessee property. The Army editor knows that all right—and Comrade Fallon has lots of company. If the Army editor had thought there were going to be so few he would have took to the road with a club to work up enthusiasm. But why jump onto the Army editor over that castle in the air?

Club of 11 yearlies from the soldiers home at Los Angeles, Cal. The gang there cast 39 votes for Debs and Harriman and announce that they have opened the campaign of 1904. When these old disabled veterans who struck the shackles from the limbs of 3,000,000 black slaves at the cannon mouth are lining up in the sunset of life for the abolition of wage slavery, don't you young and husky jaspers, who never braved anything worse than a home made biscuit, think you ought to be able to do something for the abolition of your own slavery?

Comrade Pryde, Jr., of Ogleby, Ills., put in a list of 23 scalps last week. "I wish," said the joke editor, "that we had more of that kind of Pryde." The office bulldog evidently considered this a reflection on the Appeal Army, for he made a spring for the joke editor with his mouth wide open. But the joke editor's magazine is not empty yet and when the jaws of the office bull dog came together they closed upon an iron frame that the joke editor had carefully placed around his leg. But it didn't take the office bulldog long to discover that he was at Bull Run and as he retreated, spitting out his teeth, you could see by his face that he understood what the gang at Haverhill felt like the next morning after the election.

The other day a pastor of one of the local churches requested the religious editor to fill his pulpit for the next Sunday, as he was going to hold a meeting in an adjoining town. This the religious editor cheerfully consented to do, and then proceeded to get himself interviewed by the local papers, in which he announced as his topic: "The meek shall inherit the earth," or something like that. The sporting editor had a streak of reason in him for the once, and perceived that he would be out of place in an audience of meek people, and proceeded to disguise himself in order to not look out of place. When he reached the church door, the religious editor met him and made the remark you see above the picture.

It is no longer an item of news when the Appeal orders a car of paper. A contract is made at the beginning of the year for so many cars per month for the whole year and the cars are delivered regularly at the stated periods. These contracts are made so that the order may be in any time. All the paper houses in the country are trying to get the contract.

one of the largest, if not the largest, that they can get. But they all had to go by the prices set by the trust so their fierce rivalry means no saving to the Appeal. If paper could be had at a reasonable price we could put out the Appeal at 20 cents but as it is it must stay at 25 cents. When you get the idea into your head that there is a fortune in a weekly at 25 cents a year, don't it ever occur to you that the Appeal is the only weekly in the world which has a list at 25 cents per year? And if there is so awful much money in it, why don't some of the other 17,000 publishers in the country put that price on their paper?

AT, have you seen Stockwell's "Bad Boy" since his recent appearance? Looks a little older and is a little thinner than formerly, but the way he goes after his poor old dad on the political and industrial system now in vogue will make your sides ache, and give you some valuable pointers on the methods to pursue to corner your old party associates. In fact, if you have some particularly hard neighbors—from a partisan standpoint—you could do nothing better than to present them with a copy of the "Bad Boy." After they have read it, watch your opportunity and give 'em a dig. If you can't corner the worst old political reprobate in your neighborhood with the "Bad Boy" I miss my guess. Start right the first of the new year—the Twentieth century—and order 100 copies at \$2.00; 50 copies, \$1.00. It is printed on fine book paper and illustrated. Will be ready for mailing in time to reach you by the first of the year if you order at once.

A Labor Saver. The new 70,000 horsepower station of the big street railway monopoly in New York is described by a technical journal as being a model labor-saving institution. The combine operates 3,000 cars on 217 miles of track in a territory ten miles long and two miles wide. To get an idea of the scientific manner in which labor-saving machinery performs the work, we call the following example from the exhaustive description: The coal required to operate this immense plant is unloaded from barges in the East river, weighed and delivered to and fed into the furnaces by only four men! These four men, by operating the machinery, handle from 80 to 180 tons an hour. The ashes are also gathered up and dumped upon barges by automatic machinery, which never goes on strike and never boycotts. This plant demonstrates what can be done without manual labor, and despite the fact that we are confronted by the present era, and that human labor is a drug on the market, we are told that the machinery question is unimportant, and old fossils in and out of the labor movement sit back and complacently observe the revolution and tell us we must go on in the same old haphazard manner, except in political campaigns, when we may quarrel over the conditions of the Filipinos and tariffs and sixteen-to-one, etc. The Socialists refuse to stand for any such humbug. Machinery is the paramount issue. Socialization is the only solution.—Cleveland Citizen.

Why Not Express, Telegraphs, Etc.? Another gratifying feature of the splendid showing made by the administration of the postoffice department is to be found in the report of the registry division. Some idea of the accuracy with which this important branch of the service has been conducted, may be gathered from the fact that of 19,000,000 articles of mail handled last year, only 57 were lost through negligence or dishonesty. The government itself in the same time transmitted \$1,677,550,000 through the mails, and not a penny of this amount was lost.

One oft-repeated objection to the government management of any large business enterprise is that the corruption and negligence incidental to political manipulation of offices make it perilous to intrust such functions to the control of men interested in politics. The report of the registry division indicates that in so far, at least, as concerns the conduct of the nation's postal operations, it may be possible to obviate this danger. The facts merely show what kind of service may be obtained when the control of such a department falls into the hands of able and responsible men, who have the ability to manage complex systems and the honesty to insist that every possible safeguard be maintained.—Chicago News.



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