#### Circulation Last Week:

Number Subscribers - - - 148,558 Edition Printed - - - 162,000

if 321 is on your label your subscription expires

#### "AND THE APPEAL WON."

The right of the Appeal to send the paper through the mails and the right of our readers to send the paper to their friends is thus sustained.

This I feel sure will be gratifying news to the comrades and their friends who have stood by the Appeal from the start to the fielsh in this attempt to curtail the usefulness of the

To the prompt and energetic response by the Appeal comrades to every request, has been due this result, and without this backing the Appeal would no doubt have suffered the fate of other publications which during the past few months have been either compelled to leave the country, suspend or seriously curtail their output.

Every position assumed by the department in the present controversy has been reversed, CONGRESS, has been canceled.

This gratifying result was largely brought about by the energetic and prompt work of the Appeal Army and their friends.

Now that the sky is clear, and the Appeal, through the assistance and backing of the Appeal. Army and their thousands of friends whom they have enlisted in the fight for fair play, has been sustained, the work of education must proceed with increased vigor, and be pushed forward with an alchemistic determination that transforms failure into success as the sun transforms darkness into day In all the years that I have been er gaged in this work, the time never seemed more propitious to carry the work of education to the camps of our friends-our political

I know that the comrades who have backed Appeal in this matter are bound to feel the inspiration that emanates from a righteous victory, and will redouble their efforts in their own localities, and thus spread the gospel of Socialism into every home in the land. Get your neighbors to "come out of the jungle" of inherited ignorance, and let the sun of intelli-gence warm them into harmony with the ever increasing current of the thought forces en which is fast leading the world on to the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Socialism, after all, is but a correct understanding of economic principles—the science of society—and when you have succeeded in ing this ciear to your neighbor, SOCIALISM WILL BE HERE,

In every ward, in every voting precinct, in every village, in every hamlet, in every county, is a band of Socialist workers. Let this be their thought for the year of 1902: "The conversion of their neighbors." Try to understand that the field in which you should work is YOUR OWN locality. Do not try to "pluck the stars and lose the jewels at your feet." Working on this principle, I am confident that five comrades in each voting precinct in the five comrades in each voting precinct in the United States will cause a political revolution. Whether this revolution comes at the next national election DEPENDS UPON YOU. If you keep up your end of the fight, you may depend upon it that the rest of the comrades

Until your neighbor is interested sufficiently to take the Appeal and other literature that you may send him, from the postoffice, IT IS MUCH BETTER TO ORDER THE APPEAL IN BUNDLES and distribute the paper person-Place it on the door step for a few is, and in nine cases out of ten, the perweeks, and in nine cases out of ten, the person thus getting the paper will hand you his subscription when you ask him for it. Select ten or fifteen families of your neighborhood and try it, and satisfy yourself that the result will be just as I tell you. Five comrades thus working in harmony should capture fifty families in the course of ten weeks or two months. Hundreds are already doing their work on this plan. I want to see the name of every Army comrade on the Appeal's bundle subscription list. The importance of carrying on this effective propaganda work cannot be overestimated. Center your mind on your own precinct. Banish all thoughts of failure and let us have a strong pull—a pull all together.

The Appeal during the past six months has sed through several critical periods—twice the very existence of the paper been catened—twice has it weathered the storm. In spite of the fact that the entire political machinery of the postal department has worked strenuously during the past six months to curtail the circulation of the Appeal to Reason (and I have evidence on file that at many points throughout the country partisan post masters used their influence to induce per sons whose subscriptions to the paper had been paid for by others, to refuse the paper—some even going so far as to violete the paid for by others, to refuse the paper—some even going so far as to violate the plain in structions of their office in notifying the Appeal that the paper had been refused, when they had not been authorized to do so by the person addressed.) In spite of the fact that quent loss in the number of subscriptions sent in, the Appeal still tells its story every week to nearly 150,000 regular, paid-in-advance sub-scribers! Suppose we make the number

This is a lovely world. Things are so nicely preferred that any one who could find any objection to the system of doing things could not be pleased if he were to go to heaven! Here is the substance of a batch of clippings Here is the substance of a batch of clippings that some reader sends me: Former republican city clerk of Sandusky. Ohio, is in jail charged with embezzling \$60,000 of public funds, ten children are advertised for sale at Youngstown, Ohio, by Captain McDiarmid, of the Salvation Army, with the consent of the parents too poor to keep them; young man fell on Broadway, New York, exhausted form starvation after value trying to get work. fell on Broadway. New York, exhausted f om starvation, after vainly trying to get work; cabinet officers of the nation must have comfortable fortunes to maintain their positions; section men on the Calientas desert complain of having to sleep in cattle cars and hunt wild horses for food; railroads are offering prizes for engineers who will run the longest time on the least coal. Buy, ain't things going amounts the Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., January 18, 1902.

This is Number 320.

Put up a board bill in a prominent place and

which company make the fact known, and it will be added to the Appeal's list of free public documents. Send number of document and number of congress which issued it.

The steel trust has bought 50,000 acres of Tennessee coal land. This will be sold to the people for whatever the trust pleases, and the people will have to pay it or a Nature made coal for the special without. use of the men who have formed the trusts.

It is said that President Roosevelt has in-formed J. Pierpont Morgan that if he goes on consolidating railroads that "He will precipithe greatest political question age, and bring the federal government face to face with the necessity of government con-trol." Let 'er precipitate.

Write a letter to your congressman and one each to your United States senators, and demand the establishment of a parcels post. and every rule promulgated by the depart- Don't get up a petition, but WRITE LETment to AMEND THE LAWS ENACTED BY TERS, and do it TODAY. Get your neighbor to do the same.

> I received 1,500 pounds of books from Rus-kin, Ga., the other day, and the freight was 2½ cents a pound! Confiscation? It is noth-The railroads compel the public to ing less. stand and deliver, and a highwayman who takes the chances of a foot-pad is a gentleman to the highwaymen who manipulate the railroads and extort from the public. They are not even as moral as the common speak road management has been at that game years, and the other roads are not far behind. It will come the people's inning one of these days and the tables will be turned with a vengeance.

> Griffith Davis, of Seattle, Wash., has is sued a circular showing how the sovernment can build the Nicaraugua canal without paying any interest and at the same time stimu-late the country by an increased volume of currency. But Mr. Davis, every body who has any sense knows that. Those people who have no sense cannot understand, and it is useless to appeal to them. But what good would the bankers get out of the construction if the government printed the money to build the canal, if the money did not first go to the bankers and the government go to the bankers and borrow it? Do you think the bankers don't know that the government can print money for itself and be as good as when it prints and gives to the bankers? That canal prints and gives to the bankers? That canal will cause at least \$200,000,000 to be paid for interest before it is finally paid off. Do you think the bankers will allow that sum to slip away from them? A Small paid of that mornly will bribe a good many people in Washington city, as it did in the Credit Mobeller cases. See? Say, Davis, be quiet. There is a hen on, and you might scare her. This government is you might scare her. This government is run for the men who own it. Foolish voters pay the bills and are too ignorant to know it. Let them alone

> In his criticism of Socialism Bishop Corrigan says: "According to Socialism the entire state is a bee hive. In this bee hive there are to be no drones. That the present evils of things can be set right by dividing property Rich, isn't it? According to Corrigan, then, there ought to be drones who do nothing. yet share he results of the industry of the others! Such, for instance, as His Worshipful. He do s not like the destroying of the drones—such action night require him to do something useful. Think of him defending the drones that live off his flocks! And as for dividing up property, he is exceedingly ignorant or wilfully misstates. I think he is ignorant of what Socialism means. Socialism does not propose to divide property. That is ing the property and keeping most of it from those who produce it. He never read a work on Socialism that advocated, never heard a Socialist, who proposed dividing up property. Corrigan is a sample of the fellows who oppose Socialism. s to debate question with Father McGrady. He dare not meet him. Corrigan is talking for the corporations and other fleecers of the people. Every Catholic Socialist, and there are hundreds of thousands of such in the world, dreds of thousands of such in the World, knows that the statement that Socialists pro-pose to divide up the property of the world is false.

The success of the Appeal has aroused some quarters a feeling of suspicion that the "One Hoss" has ambitions. The editor of the Appeal is one of the commonest close-hoppers ever made of clay. His only ambition is to do all he can to awaken the people to a realiza-tion of the trend toward despotism which industries are pointing as the inevitable outcome distries are pointing as the newtone outcome of present private ownership of the carth and the fullness thereof. He rejoices in the success of every Socialist paper that teaches that love is stronger than hate and envy. The success of the Appeal has been less because of its editorial ability than because it has refused its columns to envy of other Socialists, and the workers could therefore use it to better advantage. The greatest reward any man can have is to feel that he is doing his fellow man a good, and the greatest good he can do is to increase the knowledge of men, for knowledge is power—not in the teacher, but in those taught. A wise people can never be tyrannized over. Only ignorance is made the dupe of cunning. The editor of this paper despises any man who would set himself up as a god. But more despicable are those who would look upon another as a god. The "One Hoss" is here for you to USE. When you can use another to better advantage to the cause of funnality, your duty is plain—use the other. Figure 1. Less de hetter than working it the of present private ownership of the carth and manity, your duty is plain—use the other. Fi-nancially, I can do better than working in the nancially, I can do better than working in the cause of Socialism. But I could not be happy. Every person is striving for happiness at the point of least resistance, as they feel it. The mother who sacrifices her life for her child does it because she gets more pleasure out of it than by sacrificing her child. It is an expression of selfishness—the first law of nature. I find a fuller expression for my being in the Socialist propaganda than any other vocation I can conceive. If other actions gave me more pleasure, those other actions would caused my obedience to them.

I am just in receipt of information from the postoffice department at Washington that the case of the Appeal has been dismissed, and that "there is no occasion to question the legitimacy of the Appeal's subscription list."

Put up a besird bill in a prominent place and paste an Appeal on it every week, or as often as it gets mutilated. It will attract great attention and interest many in the subject that the demand for the public owner-ship of monopolies. The Appeal is not printend to the demand from some Socialists because it gives prominence to the demand for the public owner-ship of monopolies. The Appeal is not printend to the demand for the public owner-ship of monopolies. The Appeal is not printend to the demand for the public owner-ship of monopolies, and the subject that the subject that the post of the Appeal is no occasion to question the legitle of the Appeal is not printend to the demand for the public owner-ship of monopolies. The Appeal is not printend to the demand for the public owner-ship of monopolies. The Appeal is not printend to the demand for the public owner-ship of monopolies. If the people were Socialists, there would be no need for the Appeal. It is mission is to interest these who are NOT Socialists, in economic problems. It has been dismissed, and the post of the Appeal is not printend to the demand for the public owner-ship of monopolies. The Appeal is not printend to the demand for the public owner-ship of monopolies. The Appeal is not printend to the demand for the public owner-ship of monopolies. The Appeal is not printend to the demand for the public owner-ship of monopolies. The Appeal is not printend to the demand for the public owner-ship of monopolies is not printend to the demand for the public owner-ship of monopolies. The Appeal is not printend to the demand for the public owner-ship of monopolies is not printend to the demand for the public owner-ship of monopolies. The Appeal comes in for much criticism doubtless interested more people in the subject than all the other publications combined. It is the great recruiting agent for the increasing army of Socialism. When a man once becomes interested in the subject he develops, and may want stronger food-this he will find in other publications and books. It is the IDFA of public ownership that the Appeal is trying to get the people interested in. Ideas develop like seeds plants, but if never planted, seeds of not grow. The people are opposed to menopolies, even if they do not understand what monopoly means, which few of them do. Taking this as the point of least resistance, the Appeal shows them, or tries to, how rice it will work to have the public (the people themselves) own and operate such industries. I know that covernment today is run for capitalists, by capitalists. The public is not aware of that. But when they get the first idea they will readily compass the second, and then it is an easy step to show them that the workers, not politicians, should manage the industries. The Appeal is a propagenda organ, and as such is doing its work, and the army behind it show that they feel it is doing it fairly well. Socialism will come evolutionary. The more people we can get interested in the sub feet, the more rapid the growth. The fac sands of books and paraphlets a year is proof that the readers who become interested in the subject by reading the Appeal, continue to investigate beyond the Appeal. Less than ten more years will be necessary to interest a majority of people in Socialism at the present rate of growth.

> Public ownership of railroads in every country is more satisfactory to the people than private railroads, even when they are directed and controlled by the class of people whose business is robbing the people. No country on earth is governed by men who desire to uplift the race, but whose every act is to skin the human race. The corporations of this country, more than any other, unmercifully rob the public. When the men who ule this nation let the Union Pacific go themselves as buyers at a nominal sum told the people that the government had better take their offer than attempt to run the road. In a few months the stock of such road for ten times what the government go for the road! These are the men who tell the people the public could not operate rail-roads. And in every paper carrying their passes you can find the same thing being taught to the people. Of course the men who have amassed hundreds of millions in roads do not want the public to own and op-orate the railroads. How could these rail-road magnates rob the people if the roads were public? To control the public by lying to them, the corporations have sought up most of the papers and magazines of the land Everything that would tend to enlighten the people is suppressed and everything to ceive them is printed. One of the most markable books on the subject is a "Freight and Passenger Post," which proves by the railroad statistics that the tariff can be lowered to one-tenth present rates and the in-creased traffic and the harmonizing of interesis would produce enough revenue to operate the roads without reducing any necessary sal-ary. The book is fifty cents. Such books. arv. however, seldom find their way into the sanctum of editors who hold passes, (and get robbed more than the passes are worth on

Kansas City owns its water works, taking them out of private control a few years ago after a bitter fight. Ever since then capitalis's have been using every means at their command to make the service unsatisfactory. All the corporations holding franchises have aided in the work for fear the influence of the public ownership of water will awaken in the people the thought to make other franchises public property. The insurance companies have lent their aid by claiming the water service was not good, as an excuse for more out of life. So will my neighbor be just any private capital to what I have. I will get not only their rates, though they are now getting their rates, though they are now getting three times as much from insurance as they pay out for losses. Recently the water mains had a "break." On investigation it appears that some one had used dynamits to appears that some one had used dynamite to do the work. Now it would be to the interest of no citizen to break his own property-unless he could make money out of the break by reason of some financial influence. It is by reason of some manical industric. It is needless to say what character of men would be behind such an act. We all know that cap-italists have never hesitated at using dyna-mite to destroy property to gain their points mite to destroy properly to gain their points against the public or some competitor. If you think so, you should read the court evidence of how the Standard Oil company hired thugs to blow up competing plants, and how the whisky trust did the same thing. The fact that men who hold or want to hold public franchises are public enemies needs no stronger transfer are public enemies needs no stronger transfer. that men who hold or want to hold public franchises are public enemies needs no stron-ger proof than the evidence that has been produced in courts of record. You will learn about many such cases, and by whom com-mitted, in Lloyd's great work, "Wealth Against Commonwealth." The public is not safe as long as one corporation exists.

Private interests corrupt public service. Agents of corporations are the only persons who ever offered bribes to public servants, and who ever offered bribes to public servants, and hired men to betray their constituents. This was because private interests could be served by the treason. If the public would grant no franchises and let no contracts, no one would be benefited by such bribery and no one would offer bribery. Then public officials would make more by giving the public their best services. Now they make more by a styling the public their best services. vices. Now they make more by giving cor-porations their services. Is this not plain and in accordance with human nature? Why com-plain of corruption and at the same time sup-port a system that makes corruption profit-able?

Capitalism, as illustrated by the trust, is the beginning of the final stage of capitalism before the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Succeeding the Socialism of the trust, will come the Socialism of government ownership—to be followed by the Socialism of democratic ownership and management—under which the people will own and manage every industry in the land.

And he never touched us.

The corporation that monopolizes the streets and skin the people of San Francisco means c. street cars, are printing colored lith-ographs showing that if the city should own and operate the street cars the buildings would be vacant, the cars filled with men with passes to the exclusion of the public, the conductors putting their fingers to their noses at people who wanted to board the cars which would not stop, the cars filled with drunken men and running over the citizens. The public sentiment must be getting strong for the public ownership of the cars when the com-nany is forced to such methods to prejudice the public against it. The facts are that the picture represents just the condition today under private ownership, and which condition could not obtain under public ownership, for the people would beat every man who would put his head up for office who would tolerate such a system. If the books of the street cars were public, as they should be, it would be found that hundreds of thousands of dollars skinned by extortion of the public on fares have been spent to bribe vicious ordinances and to prevent the public getting decent service and low fares. The men who hold public franchises are public enemies—that is, their interests are against the public. Municipal ownership is the remedy for the bribery of public officials. Think of the gall of the men who nickupe the public and the men who nickupe the mental are at the mental and the mental who picture the public employes as thugs and brutes, while they employ the same men! The corporations bribe with passes all who have any political influence, just as the railroads make out a new list of passes for the couressmen and senators elected at every elec tion. Public employes are more centlemanty than corporation employes, as a rule. They can be removed if they are not, while the employes of corporations cannot be reached. The first city in this country that adopts municipal ownership of the street cars will make such a showing that it will knock the pins from under every private system in the counry. It is for that reason that whenever the people anywhere begin to move toward such a goal that all the car lines in the country come to the assistance of the corporation a tacked and spend any sum to prevent the taking over of the plant. When the Socialists carry some city they will make short work of the corporation ownership of the streets, and they will give the workers the democratic

Fifty Cents a Year.

What is labor's share of products? Labor produces everything and its presence in a nation makes the value of everything. What you call capital is a machine, but that machine was made by labor. Capital is entitled to nothing. Men are entitled to all things. Capital gets nothing, wants nothing, needs nothing. It is the man who owns the capital who says he is entitled to something for the capital—capital that has some how got out of the possession of the men who produced it and into the hands of the men who produced nothing. What is taken from labor by others for using the machine, is taken from them for the use of what they have ' poselves created. There is no rule, except the necessity and ignorance of the workers, to estimate what capital should have. I own this printing office, but I never reated nor invented the machinery. Labor did that, and when labor wants something that can best be produced in this office, it pays me for the use of that machinery and for all labor gets for producing what it wants too! With what I get for the use of the machinery I can buy more machines! And thus I can accumulate capital (what others produce) and produce nothing myself! That is just how I became possessed of all I ever owned—by NOT giving equivalents. And that is just how all accumulations are amassed. Under Socialism, when the workers had produced machines and gotten their pay for it, they would own the machines, just as they own the public build-ings they have been paid for producing. Then when they desired to use such machines they would not have to pay for their use, and accu-nulations would be the public property they had produced and for which they had been paid. It is nonsense to talk of capital's share, just as it is to talk of the king's right to tax the people. The laboring people are "easy,"

management of the works. The sentiment

for such a change is the most rapidly growing

system of the Coming Order.

The "Furniture Worker," quoted in the St. Louis "Furniture News," copies of the U. S. census figures to show that 4,000,000 families of less, and that they cannot therefore buy furniture, and thus the market is glutted while the
people are in want. Just think what an impetus to production it would be if these 4,000,000 families could supply themselves with all
the things which every family should have!
They are not in that condition because they
do not want more things—but because they are
robbed by the extortion of interest, rent and
profit. It is not because these people do not
work enough. It is because they do not receive enough wages or pay too much for their less, and that they cannot therefore buy furniceive enough wages or pay too much for their goods. So long as families have to live on goods. So long as lamines have to five on \$400 or less a year, the man who says this country is prosperous is foolish. The whole people constitute the nation. All have to be prosperous or the nation is not prosperous. You could hardly say your body was in good health if you had a felon on your smallest finger, could you?

Archbishop Corrigan says that modern democratic Socialism may be reduced to practical userviness under certain conditions. If ail men became angels, says the good man, Socialism would be all right. "But until you cialism would be all right. "But until you can change human nature". . . the old habits would return." Well, it is some satisfaction at least, to learn that this outspoken opponent of Socialism is convinced that So-cialism under SOME conditions would be practical. This is one of the stages of dement in the evolution of a Socialist. The erend gentleman will after a short period of time be convinced that it isn't human nature which it is necessary to change—but the en-vironments surrounding the people.

"The bonus item of the bread winners "The bonus item of the bread winners of this country, figured in increased wages in these prosperous days, would show an American New Year's gift of hundreds of millions of dollars." boastfully remarks the New York Press. The Press overlooked the fact that the increase in price of the things which these same bread winners must use, makes this increase in wages look like "thirty cents." Q<del>\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*</del> Published Every Scturday

#### For Public Ownership of MONOPOLIES

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

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

#### A MATTER OF WAGES.

"I am a foreman and machinist in a large planing mill and receive \$125 per month for my services. Now under Socialism what would I receive to manage the same plant? Would it be gold, or the necessities of life only? P. G. HOBBS.

You would receive that portion of the na-tional wealth production that you had protional wealth production that you had pro-duced. Let me put it another way, and per-haps it will be plainer: If fifteen millions of workers produced wealth, and you had worked an average time, you would get one-fifteen millionth of the wealth produced. What that would be today, when spoken in dollars, (which the people only understand because of long training), can be approximated by U-(which the people only understand because of long training), can be approximated by U. S. statistics. Counting only producers under the best conditions, the wealth produced amounts to something over \$15 a day. This is mostly absorbed by non-producers, necessary under a competitive system. For instance, your planing mill must needs have advertising, traveling men, insurance, taxes, salaries of officers who really do no production but are necessary to its BUSINESS management. Then it pays some one for timber that nature grew, and pays extortion for railroad traffic, possibly losses for bad debts, and many other such expenses that would not railroad traffic, possibly losses for bad debts, and many other such expenses that would not occur under public ownership of all industries. It is therefore safe to say that you would receive not less than \$400 a month for the same service that you receive \$135. That is assuming that goods retailed on the market at the same prices they do today. But this reward would be given to every one employed in the mill, whether he be foreman or not. Perhaps you think that would not be fair? Perhaps you would rather have \$135 a fair? Perhaps you would rather have \$135 a month only, if that was more than some of your fellow citizens received? I think not, if you get the proper conception. I think that \$400 a month would give you more pleasure even if your fellows did receive as much as your fellows did receive as much as your fellows the first your would get more pleasure. fact, you would get more pleasure out of \$135 a month if your fellows also enjoyed as much. You would be surrounded by prettier homes, more elegantly furnished, happier faces and more intelligence if they all received as much as you do now. Don't you think so? As for whether you would receive GOLD or only the necessities of life for your services, may I ask if gold ever paid you for anything? Could you eat it or wear you for anything? Could you eat it or vit, or get knowledge or pleasure of it? it not only when you TRADE the gold off for the good things of life that you really get your pay? If the things you trade your gold for today could be had for your time, and much more of them, what would you want with gold? or silver? or even paper money! Under Socialism you could get gold if you wanted it just as you could get shoes—for the average time it took to produce an ounce. But I think you would not want it, for you would have no need of it. It would bring no added pleasure into your life. Gold has certainly brought much added misery into the world by reason of the insane estimation of it in human minds. I think you will find much that will clear up your mind in Bellamy's "Equality." If you have not read it, you should do so.

Do you believe that kings and emperors tell their subjects the real purpose of their actions, and give them good advice? If you are an American I can hear your reply in a big, solid "No!" Well, then how can you believe that the men who rule the industries of this country, with as much power, will tell you the truth about them? Do you think Mr. Rockefeller desires the people to know that they could own and operate the oil business, as they do even the postal business (and it could be bettered) and have oil for one-fifth what it now costs? Would it not defifth what it now costs? Would it not defifth what it now costs? Would it not de-throne him as an oil king as completely as the American hatred of emperors would de-throne an emperor? Why will you not use your mind? What is it for? Is your reason not for YOU to exercise? Or is it for the rich to use? Are you so afraid of your gov-ernment that you would not trust it with your oil business? Is Mr. Rockefeller better than your government? Then perhaps it than your government? Then perha you should believe what Socialists believe. You couldn't do that unless you felt as they feel. But you have brains, you have reason, you have citizenship—why not use them to investigate what would be the best thing to do to prevent the corporations from confis-cating all the property of the people? Don't put your fingers to your ears and refuse to listen to remedies and then refuse to find a remedy of your own thinking out. If you will give the subject serious thought you will help to make the world a better place to

The Euclid Avenue Savings Bank, of Cleve-The Euclid Avenue Savings Bank, of Cleve-land, Ohio, failed on the 10th, carrying down over \$1.402,000 of depositors money. The as-signce gives out the usual lie that it will pay in full. That is what a Kansas City failure promised six years ago, but my certificate of deposit is still unpaid. Men who induce ure promised six years ago, but my certificate of deposit is still unpaid. Men who induce the poor to deposit are not above lying when they fall. Lots of banks are failing. Prosperity for those who took the money of the dupes who gave their cash and confidence into the keeping of the fakes. Postal savings banks, backed by the government, would be paternalism, don't you know, and would be awfully awful, so they would.

There are a good many postmasters in the country needing the undivided attention of the bulldog, and now that the Appeal's list has been sustained by the department the time seems most opportune for taking up a few such cases as postmasters throwing Appeals in the waste basket, making derogatory remarks about the paper to their patrons, coaxing subscribers to refuse it, sending in notice that the paper has been refused when such is not the case, etc. The Appeal expects the Army to keep it posted on all such instances. Watch the fun.

The Canadian Socialists are certainly making good progress. In January, 1901, only seventeen Leagues were in existence, but thirty-five new Leagues were organized during the year, a gain of over 2005. Two provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, have also perfected provincial organization.

# he Landlord's Rights and the People's Rights.

'A reader sends a cutting from a newspaper, name not known, in which Social sts are ac-They desire, says the author of this saper paragraph, to rob every man of his possess one, and one of their favorite ideas is to confiscate the land, and share it out amongs, the "have-note" and the "ne"er-do-notes. They are ignorant men, it seems, these socialists, and heir ethics and economics are land he calls his. Now, how does the law act land he calls his. the newspaper, that the owners of the The landlord may call the land his all the

little time on a consideration of the rights and the first and the possession of the rights and the first and the possession of the wrongs of private ownership in land.

Eight of all let me say, once more, that Sopie, the said conners will lustily raise the cryolarists do not propose to plunder the present owners of land, and do they propose to the said of the propose to the pro

a land owner's idea of fairness may be p-culiar it will be necessary to begin by exam-ining the right or title on which land may be Private emperable of land rests always on

i. The right of connect; the land has been stolen or "won" by the owner or his ances-

The right of gift; the last has been re-

ceived as a gift, bequest or grant.

2. The right of purchase; the land has been bought and paid for.

Let us deal first with the rights of gft

right to the thing siven or sold.

He who have a watch, a horse, a house, or

other article from one who has no right to the borse, or house or watch, must sender up the airfiele to the rightful owner, and lose he price or recover it from the seller.
If a man has no moral right to own land can buve no moral right to sell or give

If a man has no moral right to sell or give land, then another man can have no moral right to keep land bought or received in gift

from him.
So that to test the right of a man to land bought by, or given to him, we must trace the land back to its orbinal title.

Now the original titles of most land rest agen conquest or theft. Either the land was wen from the Sasons by William the Conqueror, and by him given in flet to his bar-ons, or it has been stolen from the common the people forever? right and "enclosed" by some lord of the manor or other brigand,

I am sorry to use the word brigand, but what would you call a man who stole your horse or watch; and it is a far greater crime

Now, stolen land carries no title, except one devised by landlords. That is, there

So we come to the land "won" from the So we come to the land won from the Baxons. The title of this land is the title of concuest, and only by that title can it be held, and only with that title can it he sold. What the sweet has won, the sword must hold. He who has taken land by force, has the state of the sweet has taken land by force has the same of the sweet has taken land by force has the same of title to it only so long as he can hold it

This point is neatly expressed in a story

nobleman stops a tramp who is ero his park, and orders him off his land. The tramp asks him how came the land t The trans asks him how came the land to be his? The noble replies that he inherited if from his father. "How did he get it?" asks the tramp. "From his father." Is the reply; and so the lord is driven back to the pseud days of his origin—the Conquests "And how did your great, great, great, etc., grandin her get it?" asks the train. The mobleman draws himself up, and replica:
"He fought for it and won it." "Then,"
says the unabashed vagrant, beginning to
remove his coat, "I will fight you for it."

The tramp was quite lorteal. Land won by the sword may be re-won by the sword, and the right of conquest implies the right of any party strong enough for the tack to take the conquered land from its original conqueror

And yet the very men who claim the land s theirs by right of ancient conquest, would the first to deny the right of conquest to be the first to deny the right of conquest to others. They claim the land as theirs because 169 years ago their fathers took it from the English people, but they deny the right of the English people, but they deny the right of the English people to take it back from them.

All lands are supposed to be ately or med a ely of the crow rent or service may be payable from the crown on record." A duke holds land taken by the Norman der William. He lolds them by right of the fact that his ancestors stole them, or, as the duke would say, "won" them. But let a party of revolutionaries propose today to win the e lands back from him in the same manner, and the dule would cry out, "Thief! thief! thief! thef! the gall for the protection of the law.

It would be "immoral" and "illeral" the

Should such a proposal be made the mot-cra duke would not defend bimself, as his thousans did; by force of arms, but would eppeal to the law. Who made the law? The law was made by the same gentlemen who appropriated and held the land. As the Right Pongrable Joseph Chamberlain said in his speciment Dentish in 1881;

"The house of lords, that club of Tory land-lords, which, in its gilded chamber has dis-posed of the swelfare of the people with al-most exclusive regard to the interests of a

Or, as the same statesman said at Hell in

"The righ's of property have been so much stended that the rights of the community have pimost altogether disappeared, and it hardly too wuch to say that the prosper tr and the comfart and the liberies of a great proportion of the possibilities have been had at the feet of a small number of proprietors, who neither toil ner spin."

Well, then, the duke may defend his right by dake-made law. We do-not object to thet, for it just fies us in attacking him by par-liament-made law, by new law, made by a parliament of the people.

Is there any law of equity which says it is unjust to take by force from a robber what the robber took by force from another robber? Or is there any law of equity which says it is unjust that a law made by a parliament of landlords should not be reve sell to another law made by a parliament of the says it is unjust that a law made by a parliament of the landlords should not be reve sell to a parliament of the says that there is no the says that the law made by a parliament of the other law made by a parliament of the

innellerds will call this an "linmora" proposal. It is hared upon the claim that the land is wanter for the use and advantage of the nation. Their landlords may ask for precedent. I will provide them with one.

A landlord does not make the land; he holds it.
But if a man invent a new machine or a

new process, or if he write a poem or a book, he may claim to have made the invention or the book, and may justly claim payment for

land have as much right to their preserve a days of his life, and at his death may be a Socialist has to his bloks, and that they have exact it to his heirs. For a thousand years proved their right by their capacity for earning and administering wealth.

The landlord may call the land his all the land his death may be reach it to his heirs. For a thousand years for ing and administering wealth. roved their right by their capacity for earnig and administering wealth.

The sentiments expressed in this newspaper estate will still be theirs, and the rent will cutting are not new, nor true. But a false still be running on and growing ever larger hood dies hard. Suppose, then, we spend a and larger. And at any suggestion that the

"there the land out" amount the landless invention his own, and may charge royalt es.

What they do propose is to persuale the upon its use for a space of fourteen years, and the pears advantage of the whole of the Britsheep property, without any talk the property. of compensation or any cry of confisc tion the landlord is price! But what is a fair price? As Thus the law holds that an inventor is well public suffers. paid by fourteen years' rent for a thing he made himself, white the landlord is hever paid for the land he did not make.

The author of a book ledds the copyright of the land, and often causes the ruin of the book for a period of forty-four years or for his own life and some years after, whichever period be the longer. At the expiration of that time the book becomes rub. lie property. Thus the law holds that an author is well paid by forty-four years' rent for a book which he has made, but that the landlord is never paid for the land which he

did not make,
if the same law that applies to the land parchase it is manifest that no man applied to books and to inventions, the in-hase a moral right to anything given heritors of the rights of Caston and Shakes-add to him by another person who had no pears would still be able to charge, the one a royalty on every printing press in use, and the other a royalty on every copy of Shakes pears's rooms sold. Then there would be royalties on all the fooms, engines and other machines, and uron all the books, music, engravings, and what not, so that the cost of clustrian, recreation, trayel, clothing, and nearly everything else we use would be enhanced elements. But, thanks to a very wise an air arrangement, and author or an inventor has a good chance to be well paid, and after that the profe have a chance to enjoy the benefits of his genius.

Now, if it is right and expedient thus to denity the inventor the author of his

deprive the inventor or the author of his own production after a time, and to give use thereof to the public, what sense or tice is there in allowing a landowner to hold land and to draw an ever-swelling rent to the exclusion, inconvenience and expense of And by what process of reasoning can a landlord charge me, an ausuggesting that the same law should apply to the land he did not make that I myself cheerfully allow to be applied to the books I do make?

For the landlord to speak of confiscation in the face of the laws of patent and of copyright, seems to me the coolest impudence.

But there is something else to be said of the landlord's title to the land. He calms the right to hold the land, and to exact rent for the land, on the ground that the land is lawfully bis.

The land is not his.

There is no such thing, and there never wa any such thing, in English law as private ownership of land. In English law, the land belongs to the crown, and can only be held in trust by any subject.

Allow me to give legal warranty for this

statement. statement. The great lawyer, Sfr Blackstone, says: William

"Accurately and strictly speaking, there is no foundation in nature or in natural law why a set of words on parchment should on versthe dominion of land. Allollal (absolute) eral ad-property no subject in England now has; it being a received and now undentable prin-ciple in law, that all lands in England a e-be is p

holden mediately or immediately of the king." Sir Edward Coke says: "All lands or tenements in England in the bands of subjects are holden mediately or immediately of the king. For, in the law of England we have not any subject's land that is not holden."

And Sir Frederick Pollock, in "English Land-

lords," says;
"No absolute ownership of land is recog nized by our law books except to the crow lands are supposed to be held immedi ately or med a ely of the crown, though no rent or service may be payable and no grant

and by him can be claimed, but we will let that pass. Here we will speak only of what is reasonable and fair. Let me give a more the nation by the landlords.

We all know how the landlord takes a part of the wealth produced by labor and calls it "rent." But that is only simple rent. There is a worse kind of rent, which I will call "compound rent." It is known to economists uncarned lucrement.

I need basely remind you that rents are igher in large towns than in small villages. "by? Because land is more "valuable." Why is it more valuable? Because there is more

trade done.

Thus a plot of land in the city of London will bring in a hundred fold more rent than a plot of the same size in some Scottish val-For people must have lodgings, and s, and offices, and works in the places described business lies. Cases have been arouse in which land, bought for a few shifting hir acre, has increased within a man's lifetime to a value of man rulness a ward.

lifetime to a value of many ruinens a yard.
This lucrease in value is not due to any exertion, genius or entarprise on the part of the land owner. It is entirely due to the energy and intelligence of those who made the trade and industry of the town: idle, while the Edisons

The land owner sits tille, while the Edisons the Stephensons, the Jacquards, Mawdaleys Dessemers and the thousands of skilled workers expand a sleepy village into a thriving town, but when the town is built and the trade is flourishing, he steps in to reap the

rane is nonrishing, the rent.

He raises the rent, and evermore raises the rent, so that the harder the townstolk work. rent, so that the harder the townstolk work, and the more the town prospers, the greater is the price he charges for the use of his land. This extortionate rent is really a fine inflicted by idleness on industry. It is simple piunder, and is known by the technical name of uncarned increment, It is uncarned increment which condemns

uncarned increment which keeps vast areas of London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester and all our large towns ugly, squalid, unhealthy and vile. And uncarned increment is an inevitable outcome and an invariable "compulsory purchase act" to compel land characteristic of the private ownership of

On this subject Professor Thorold Rogers

"Every permanent improvement of the soil every railway and road, every bettering of the general condition of society, every facility given for production, every stimulus applied to consumption, raises rent. The land owner sleeps, but thrives."

volume of this uncarned increment is The volume of this uncerned increment is tremendous. Mr. H. P. Hablane, M. P., speaking at Stepney in 1834, declared that the land upon which London stands would be worth, apart from its population and special industries, "at the outside not more than £16,000 a year." Instead of which "the people pay in rent for the land alone states millions, and in the ballings fave millions, a year." with the buildings, forty millions a year. These sixteen millions constitute a fine lev led upon the workers of London by land-

try, where the farms are let chiefly on short leases. Here the tenant improves his land and bases his improvements, or, for fear of losing the improvements, does not improve his and nor even farm it properly. the landlord is enriched, while the tenant or

Indeed, it is very certain that this custom conficating the improvements is a cause

the farmer.

A landlord has an erinte which no farmer can make pay. A number of laborers take small plots at £5 an acre, and go in for flower culture. They work so hard and before the contraction of the flower culture. They work so hard and be-come so shiftil that they get £50 an acre for their produce. And the landlord raises the rent to £40 an acre.

That is "unearned increment," or "compound ent." The landlord could not make the cstate pay, the farmer could not make it pay. The laborer, by his own skill and industry, does make it pay, and the landlord takes the

And these are the men who talk about con-

fiscation and robbery!

Do I blame the landlords? Not very much But I blame the people for allowing them to deprive their wives and children of the nec-essaries, the decencies and the joys colic. That private land owners should be allowed

to take millions out of the pockets of workers is neither just nor reasonable. There is no argument in favor of landlordism that would not hold good in the case of a pri-

Imagine a king or parliament granting to an individual the exclusive ownership of the Bristol Channel or the air of Cornwall? Such grant would rouse the ridicule of the whole ation. The attempt to enforce such a grant would cause a revolution.

But in what way is such a grant more in iquitous or absurd than is the clim of private citizen to the possession of Monsall Dale or Sherwe, ' Forest, or Covent Carden Market, or the corn lands of Essex, or the iron ore of Cumberland? The Bristol Channel, the River Thames, all

our high reads and most of our bridges are public property, free for the use of all. No power in the kingdom could wrest a yard of the highway nor an acre of green sea from the possession of the nation. It is right that the road and the river, the sea and the air should be the property of the people. It is expedient that they should be the property of the people. Shen by what right or by what reason can it be held that the land—Britain herself-should belong to any man, or by any man be withheld from the people-who are British nation?

But it may be thought, because I am a cialist, and neither rich nor influential, that my opinion should be regarded with suspicion. Allow me to offer the authority of more emi-

The late Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, said

in 1887:
"These (our land laws) might be fer the general advantage, and if they could be shown to be so, by all means they should be main-tained; but if not, does any man with what he is pleased to call his mind, deny that a state of law under which such mischief could exist under which the country itself would exist, not for its people, but for a mere hand-ful ef them, ought to be instantly and abso-lutely set-aside"

Two years later, in 1889, the Right Hon. W

E. Gladstone said: Those persons who possess large of the earth's space are not altogether in the ame position as possessors of mere person-ity. Personalty does not impose limitations on the action and industry of man and the well-being of the community as possession of land does, and therefore I freely own that compulsory expropriation is a thing which is almissible, and even sound in principle." Speaking at Hull, in August, 1885, the Right

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain said:
"The soil of every country originally belonged to its inhabitants, and if it has been thought expedient to create private ownership in place of common rights, at least that pri-vate ownership must be considered as a trust, and subject to the conditions of a trust."

And again at Inverness, in September, 1885,

Mr. Chamberlain said:
"When an exorbitant rent is .demanded, which takes from a tenant the savings of his life, and turns him out at the end of his lease stripped of all his earnings, when a man is taxed for his own improvements, that is confiscation, and it is none the less reprehensible because it is sanctioned by the law."

These views of the land question are not merely the views of ignorant demagogues; but merely the views of ignorant demagogues; but are fully endorsed by greaf lawyers, great statesmen, great novelists, great divines, and

great economists.

What is the principle which these eminent men teach? It is the principle enforced in the patent law, in the income tax, and in the law of copyright, that the privileges and claims, even the rights of the few, must give way to the needs of the many, and the welfare of the whole

What, then, do we propose to do? I think there are very few Socialists who wish to con-fiscate the land without any kind of compen-sation. But all Socialists demand that the land shall return to the possession of the peo-ple. Beitain for the British! What could be

How are the people to get the land? There are many suggestions. Perhaps the fairest would be to allow the land owner the same latitude that is allowed to the inventor, who, as Mr. Mallock claims, is really the creator as Mr. Mallock claims, is r of twe-thirds of our wealth.

We allow the inventor to draw rent on his patent for fourteen years. Why not limit the private possession of land to the same term? Pay the present owners of land the full rent It is uncarned increment which condemns Pay the present owners of land the full rent so many of the workers in our British towns for, say, twenty years, or, in a case where to live in narrow streets, in back-to-back cottand has been bought in good faith, within taxes, in hideous tenements. It is unearned increment which forces up the death rate, and rent for thirty years, allow the owner the full increment which forces up the death rate, and rent for thirty years. This would be more fosters all manner of disease and vice. It is than we grant our inventors, though they

"compulsory purchase act" to compel land owners to sell their land at a fair price to the nation when and wherever the public convenience required it.

This view is expressed clearly in a speech

made by the Right Hen. Joseph Chamberlain at Trowbridge in 1885:

"We propose that local authorities shall-have power in every case to take land by compulsion at a fair price for every public pur-pose, and that they should be able to let the land again, with absolute security of tenure,

for allotments and for small holdings."
Others, again, recommend a land tax; and with perfect justice. If the city council im-proves a street, at the cost of the rate payer. the landlord raises his rent. What does that mean? It means that the rate payer has in-creased the value of the landlord's property at the cost of the rates. It would only be just, then, that the whole increase should be taken back from the landlord by the city.

Therefore, it would be quite just to tax the landlords to the full extent of their "unearned increment."

# "SOCIALISM IN A NUTSHELL."

A compilation of the most pointed paragraphs which have appeared in the Appeal to Meason. Contents:

Things Socialism will Do Under Socialism (from 310). Ouestions Answered. Socialist Philosophy.

Hinstrated cover page, showing the contrast between the City of the Present and the City of the future.

For Provaganda Work you will find it is the best pain-phiet ever issue I by the Appeal. Per 100, \$1.00. 

#### A Sequel.

A little over a year ago while canvesting for the Appeal, I called on an old friend of mine in Algeritine, Kan, asked bim if he did not want to take the Appeal, and investiga e

Socialism'a little, "No," said he: "you fellows are the great-est set of pessimists on earth. We are having the best times we ever had now, this property on the installment plan, and make payments in monthly ones. Only a lit-tle more than a good rent and this property

will soon be mine."

"What assurance bave you that you will always have a job?" I asked.

"Oh, I will have a job as long as this smelter runs or I keep-able to work."

In a short time they got notice that the smelter would shut down. He thought it was only temporarily, and concluded to bor-row some money on the property, and as the property cost him \$2,500, he readily did so. I saw him a few days ago, and he said:

"Jim, I see you were about right. I have been getting every hour of work I could, but I have a family and a wife and five children, and the copper plant connected with the smelter is to close the 15th of January, and

God only knows what the outcome will be." The smellers have closed, and the man with a mortgage on his home is out of a job. This not heed the lesson it contains-unless & be your home which is in jeopardy. This story, sent to the Appeal by a man who vouches for the facts, is a fitting sequel to the Appeal's account of the closing of the big smelters at Argentine. Will you, who maybap, still have a job. Jonger continue to keep your eyes closed to the real condition, and do nothing to inaugurate that new social order under which men and women will not be liable tomorrow to be thrown out of work by the trust, cares no more—yea, not as much for the hu-man units who toll in the factories, than he does for the machinery in their stors. So-sialism offers this to the workers—it is theirs

### A Parcels Post.

The Dubuque Daily Times, speaking of the parcels post idea, says:

"Great Britain and Germany have parcels post treaties with foreign countries which are of important advantage to their foreign com-merce. For instance, the express charges on a three pound package shipped from Phila-delphia to the Argenting Republic would be \$6,30, while by purcels post the rate for elever pounds or less, would be from England 57 cents, from Germany 73 cents and from Mexico 58 cents. Our parcels post treaty with Germany, in operation since October 1, 1899. gives us a low rate to Germany on parcels weighing less than five pounds, and Germany a low rate on parcels weighing over five Germany, and she sent 26,500 parcels to the United States. We have parcels post treatles with Germany, Mexico and several courses of Central and South America and West Indies, enabling our merchants to ship eleven pound packages to those countries b parcels post, and the resident of German parcels post, and the resident of Germany may send such a package to any postoffice in the United States, and the cost will be less than if the package were shipped by express from New York while the domestic merchant cannot transmit a package welching more than four pounds through the mails unless it is destined to a foreign country with which we have a parcels post treaty. Our postmaster general is already authorized by law to nerotiate and conclude such treaties with every foreign government, and eastern export will direct the new secretary's attention the law. At present it is calculated by its advocates that a domestic parcels post system would yield a profit of \$20,000,000 to the postal department besides reducing by \$30,000. 600 the present cost of transportation to com-munities not served by railroads."

# Socialism in Cork.

Within the past few years Socialistic organization has been growing in Cork, and it has apreed to such an extent that the Roman Catholic clergy have been endeavoring to check its progress. Dr. O'Callahan, bishop of the diocese of Cork, has addressed his clergy in a pastoral on the subject, pointing out that the nature of Socialism, in his opointon, was the diffusion of a felse philosophy and false principles of morality, and that it failed to effect what it promised, viz., the content and happiness of the people.

Archbishop Corrigan in his New York address recently, says: "Liberty is the right to enjoy what belongs to one's self without infringing the rights of others." That's a pretty good Socialist doctrine—although the reverend gentleman did not mean it as such. He was telling his audience what an awful thing Socialism is—but unconsciously in his statements condemns the system which he upholds, and endorses the Socialist position.

Capitalistic Philosophy.

How helpless is capitalism in dealing with the problem of human existence is well illustrated in the following article taken from a recent issue of the Kansas City Star. The recent issue of the Kansas City Star. The Star thinks it is a case "that calls for sympathy," little realizing that a well developed able-bodied man is unable to exist for any great length of time on sympathy. Here's the

"The frank and manly appeal for which was made in the Star yesterday by 'C. V. C.,' who describes himself as an experienced accountant, a little past 50 years of age, deserves more than a passing notice. The communication sets forth a situation that deserves sympathetic and helpful consideration. The man is a college graduate, an expert book-keeper, his habits are good, and he is willing and able to work. He has sought employment faithfully and earnestly, but is met with the objection that he is too old.

"It does seem that a man who is anx-ions to do all that he can to maintain himself ought to have the opportunity of grat-ifying such a worthy desire. It is inexpressibly discouraging and painful for a self-re-specting man who knows that he has sufficient ability and strength to earn a livelihood to find himself laid on the shelf to rust out and wait for the end. There is the mortification of dependence and the horrible monoteny of inaction. Life loses its spur and its main incentive and becomes a wearlsome and intol-

"There ought to be some source of deliverance from such a misfortune, and society about the able to provide it. It is not too much to say that the very poor whose wants are known and relieved are less unfortunate than those people who are battling flercely with adverse fortune and trying to keep their

heads above water.
"There are many of these in Kansas City and everywhere else, who have just as much pride and just as much of an appreciation of the refinements of life as their more fortunate the helping neighbors, and to these should be cordially extended, especially when they have the courage and the candor to make their situation known, an act in itself which betokens a good character.

#### A Kink in the Social Machinery.

The editor of the Chicago Tribune undertakes in a recent issue of that paper to dis-cuss the industrial condition of this country. He has a faint perception that something is out of joint, but like most editors of metro-politan papers is either ignorant of the causes or too much of a coward to make them pub-

lie:
"In the middle ages people accepted plagues "in the middle ages people accepted plagues" bepressions in the modern business world have been regarded in much the same manner. Plagues were in time found to be due to ascertainable and preventable causes, and they have practically disappeared from Eu-rope. Business depressions continue to be periodic, but the perception is steadily spreadperiodic, but the perception is steadily spreading that they are due to a kink in the so-cial machinery rather than to any failure of nature or of human capacity, that their continuance is in itself an impeachment of becial forethought and organizing intelligence, and that to obviate their recurrence should be a deliberate aim of business economy.

"Germany is the latest victim of the 'providential' business depression—the keen irony of which is that while there has been no fam-

of which is that while there has been no fan ine and no loss of vital energy able-bodied people, though easer to do so, cannot get a chance to relieve their own distress by their own labor. That Germany's misfortune is an international one is, of course, as true as that the plague used to be an international man-

"The 'self-contained' circle of idleness and want which is the characteristic feature of business depressions—a circle in which each member is unemployed and in need simply because the others are so—is a challenge to the modern business world which can no longer be met by the summary, not to say superfi-cial, reply of 'overproduction.' 'Hard times,' in the face of peace and plenty betray a defect-ive social economy, and the progressive busi-ness organization of today exemplified in this country, certainly promises to make against their recurrence."

# Pot Shots By the Capitalistic Press.

The compensation demanded by the rail-roads and paid by the government for carry-ing the mails is notoriously extravagant. Economy in this item may well be an item in the future policy of the department. Perhaps future policy of the department. Perhaps penny postage is possible without creating a deficit if this extravagance is corrected.—Post-Dispatch.

Jim Hill is not wearing any extra padding in his garments in anticipation of what the inter-state commerce commission and the northwestern governors will do to him.—Chi-

If the French commission, which has come over to discover how trusts are made, should find out, it might tell congress.—Chicago News.

Later on the postoffice department may de-ide to exclude the Congressional Record from the mails. It is largely an advertising scheme and much of its matter is deceptious and del-eterious.—Kansas City Journal.

Rather serious humor was that of the Chicago street railway company, which, in is-sning passes to aldermen last week, made each pass read: "Pass So-and-So, employe." While some aldermen do not object to being street car employes, the wage being fat and strictly confidential, none of them can be exto relish being so described on their

passes.-The Public, Chicago. The price of wheat is the result of demand and supply: the present price of copper is the result of demand and deliver.—New York World.

# A Problem in Social Economy.

"Now you see," said the capitalistic professor. "that owing to the great improvements in machinery that labor takes but a small part in production, and as land and machinery take such a large part, it follows that the landlord and the capitalist should get a large share of the product.

The class thought that was a pretty strong argument, when a new student arcse and said, 'Professor, that is no doubt true, and supports the Socialist position that the workers should hurry up and own all the land and machinery which can be accomplished by majority vote at election time."

"But" said the professor "Am I am a state of the land and machinery which can be accomplished by majority vote at election time."

jority vote at election time."
"But," said the professor, "Am I to understand that under Socialism, if A, who is derterous, produces \$15 per week, and B, who is clumsy, produces only \$5 per week, that you would make A give B \$5 to even up?"
"No, no." said the Socialist, "the point is this: Under the capitalistic system there are three partners—A, B, and C. C does no work and rets \$10 per week, A gets \$7.50 and B \$2.50. Socialism proposes that A and B throw C out of the game and then have an agreement as to how to distribute the \$22."

#### A Question= for the M. D's.

From the Medical World.

Several weeks ago I attended a lecture or occracy given by Lyman Abbott, D. D. of his deep and brilliant thoughts I wish rive you here, Speaking of the rapid acculation of wealth in these "rapid" days,

Commodore Vanderbilt at his death commodore value of the second and that Adam, (created at the end week of the first year) began sav-DOLLARS PER DAY, beginning or day of his life and continuing at this on all the intervening ages and cen siemess, his savings, (interest not ed) during all that time at the rate per day, would not amount to as the fortune that Mr. Vanderbilt acand during the comparatively few years the life time. It must be remembered elder Vanderbilt began life with com-

mply beyond belief? It seems so to me-many days of your life have you been to make and get \$100 clear above all ex-ses? Suppose you were able to do so evday, and that your father and your diather and your ancestral line back to revolution had been able to do so, and each generation had handed the savings to the next generation, and so clear, until the entire precious inwas turned over to you, to be every day by you, how much you would have? A mere pittan do ould have? A mere pittance, Vanderbilt fortune, for the was but as yesterday compared to of Adam. One hundred dollars, per is getting rich pretty fast, isn't it? a the time of Adamsis a long time ne this rate, isn't it? It seems belief that any man should ever have I a fortune equal to the sum total of r day from the time of Adam. Before that night, I put the problem to the figures and was surprised to find that of that of the commodore! ve the opportunity to get so far ahead of s fellows. How many fathers would be able tell how it was done? Every school boy ask all sorts of questions about it. go to the Sunday school teacher for ration of the ethics involved. How doctors could give satisfaction to an in inciples involved in this Vanderbilt case? on a rather full discussion of how,' and how the same principles and nethods have piled up other vast fortunes from the earnings of the people), and how same is going on total undisturbed, be-se of the indifference of our people, who ell-powerful in such matters when they use their power. But it occurs t would be better—perhaps more that it would be better—perhaps more in-sting and instructive—to first invite a dison this case and the principles in-by the doctors of this country. How inquisitive boy? The you answer your inquisitive boy? The ion is up to you, and you can't escape "I don't know," and it would be humil-to you, an intelligent American citiean, to make this confession to your boy. I hope that none will make the infinitely worse and utterly unpatriotic reply. I don't care.' If you don't take hold of this question it will take hold of you. If I had access to the hold of you. If I had access to the ol boys of this country like I have access to de doctors, I would try to inspire the fuvoters to astonish the present voters ool boys like fair play; upon the they give and demand fair play. become voters, they may carry this habit with them, and then look Vanderbilt feat will not be possible and it ought not to be possible. Such inot be tolerated for a moment on the play round. Any healthy boy would say, it isn't ight; it isn't fair; it isn't desirable; a oneame isn't even interesting. Why don't sel so, and act so? Maybe they will time. If they don't, where will all this

men feel so, and act so? Maybe they will some time. If they don't, where will all this cand?

"I recently asked Mr. Henry D. Lloyd, the distinguished writer on sociological subjects, what he considered the most threatening nalical distinguished writer on sociological subjects, what he considered the most threatening nalical distinguished writer on sociological subjects, what he considered the most threatening nalical distinguished writer on sociological subjects, what he considered the most threatening nalical distinguished writer on sociological subjects, what he considered the most threatening nalical distinguished writer on sociological subjects, what he considered the most threatening nalican of excellent families will have to become servants, lackers and funkers of the most subscription, will become the most subscription, will be most subscription, will be demanded the most subscription, will be most subscription, will be demanded the most subscription of the subscription will be most subscription, will be demanded to the most subscription of subscription of subscription will be an all the subscription of subscription will be an all the subscription of subscription will be an all the subscription of subscription will carry this probley will carry this probley will be subscription of subscription of subscription will be subscription of subscription of subscription of subscription will be subscription of subscription of subscription of subscription will be subscription of subscription will be subscription of subscription of subscription will be subscription of subscription of subscription will be subscription of subscription of subscription of subscription of subscription will be subscription of subscription of subscri

life time, and when we are led to realize, as alone, what \$200,000,000 means, we see how large the problem is. Keep the problem with you until you reach some solution satisfactory

Just an Incident.

National Publishers' Bureau, which is backed by such publications as the Scribners the Century, Harpers, Lippineots, McClures et al., is doing some effective work in punc-turing Mr. Madden's efforts to curtail the

privilege of a free press in this country On December 17 Mr. Madden took his t writer in hand and proceeded to amend postal laws as enacted by congress. He edict "that the department holds it within a publisher's privilege to issued an edict mail at pound rates of pestage, as to subscribers, copies of his publication to persons whose subscriptions have expired, and the inclu-sion within the number presented for mail-ing as to legitimate subscribers of copies ad-POUND RATE upon the whole, unless the illegitimate portion be separated therefrom."

storm of protests was fired at the head he postal system, and in self-defense he d to his stenegrapher an order re-Mr. Madden's new law, and indig-denying that any such interpretation that sent out by Madden had been made the department. However, Mr. Madden's

rence, however, that the publishers are be times, and finally of subscribers, (although he had on file in disputable evidence to the consaid in his letter of December 5.) contrary, so he

#### A Republican View.

Washington. He is Edwin C. Madden, third assistant postmaster general, whose rulings have caused consternation among nine tenths of the publishers of the country. Radden admits that his regulations are teal, and that he is with out the least legis lative authority to support him, but he first lays down the law and then says that he expects congress to stand back of film. Un-doubtedly the government was paying a good deal more for transporting some publications than it was receiving, but since Mr. Madden has attacked this line of so-called reform, he has simply run riet, and should he be permitted to continue his remarkable policy he will

Czar Madden's throttling of one of the main industries of the country is so clearly highhanded that a concerted movement is on foot to have him deposed. Mr. Payne, the new postmaster general, is understood not to be in favor of such arbitrary and unreasonable

succeed in killing many publications and ruin-

#### Abject Slavery of Coal Miners.

The average wages, including miners and laborers, is less than \$1.50 per day. Upon this salary the worker must maintain an average family of five persons, which means that each has less than th'rty cents per day. This forces the children, as soon as they are big enough to carry a dinner pail, to go into the mines to work in order to swell the family income, so that it will be adequate to keep them alive. There are 25,000 children under 14 years age employed in the Pennsylvania coal mines. In these coal mines, men and these children annually exhume from the earth 44,000,00 tons of anthracite coal, for which the consum ers pay an average \$7 per ton, or \$3 coal barons stand between the minall but a meager-living, even forcing the 10-year-old children of the mines out at 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning to toll in the "breakers," and then robbing them of most of the value of their product.

And what hopes does the future hold for and it must continue until the people at large arouse from their criminal lethargy and wrest mines from the robbers to restore th to the people collectively, to whom they be-long by natural and moral right. Or does any one think that the coal become made the land and the coal therein contained?—Exchange.

## The Labor Cost.

Dr. Thomas, of Washington, D. C., has re-cently issued a small pamphlet in which are quoted the following estimates of the amount paid for labor in producing the several articles mentioned, although it is not stated whether

In every \$100 worth of hardware, \$24.17 goes for labor. In every \$100 worth of furniture, \$23.77 goes

In every \$100 worth of boots and shoes you buy, \$20.71 goes for labor.

In every \$100 worth of men's furnishing goods, \$18.34 goes for labor.

In every \$100 worth of clothing, \$17.42 goes for labor.

In every \$100 worth of cotton goods, \$16.91 goes for labor.

In every \$100 worth of worsted goods, \$13.55 goes for labor.

While the World-Herald fully approves of While the World-Herald fully approves of any reform which would weed out from the privileges of the postoffice publications which are in no sense newspapers, we deplore the means which have been taken to do so, because this means implies that the postoffice department will be able to exercise a censorship over newspaper publications which is likely to prove dangerous and oppressive in periods of political excitement and when the passions and prejudices of even the most master general might be aroused.

Colonial Expansion.

Chicago Dahy News.

Honolulu, Nov. 21, 1901.—Mrs. War, the wife of a prominent Chinese, has just been convicted in the United States court of cruelty to a Chinese girl named Ah Leong, who, according to the testimony, had been sold to Mrs. War as a slave. Mrs. War was fined \$50. The testimony went to show that Ah Leong's mother had sold her as a slave to a Chinese named Ching Wong, who had in turn sold her to Mrs. War.

The Milwaukee Daily News thinks that Mr. Madden should be given a chance to display the muscle, as he has given undisputed evidence that he has no bruins.

# Current Comment.

Nantes, France, conducts a municipal litchen, where any who aceds may secure a warm meal.

At Dover, N. H., according to the daily paper the Socialist candidate for major nearly trebled the vote at the last municipal election.

Ben Tillett, the English trades unlonget and Socialist, will speak at Terre linds. Ind. would Springfield, Ohio, Eric, Pa., Saginaw, Mich., and Foods

Under Socialism the people will employ them selves, and they shall be the makers of the conditions under which they shall work. Who makes those conditions now!

"Europe and America are sick with nichtmare of their dreams. They have dreamed of democracy, and in their dreams have achieved liberty-but only in their dreams, not otherwise."—Charles Ferguson.

The Pittsburg and Lake Erle employed were given a raise in wages of 10%; this was promptly followed by an increase of 2% in the articles which they use in their household. The average working man is an easy mark.

The section men at work on the Mis-Pacific were presented with a beautiful Christ- | cialism. mas present by the company by a refuetion of fifteen cents per day in wages. With higher prices for food, clothing, etc., the section man's cusht to be one round of happiness and

The territorial convention of the delegates representing the Socialist party of Gilahona was held at Kingfisher on the 27th. A terri-Dean was elected secretary-treasurer of organization will be pushed, and the cam paign for 1902 has been opened.

Chattel slavery was abolished in this coun try some forty or fifty years ago—but this fact does not prevent Ezra Perker, na. aged man living in Chicago, from offering for sale his body. He is sick and expects soon to die, and has offered his body to be delivered after death to any one who can make use of it.

How insignificant appears the individual in the great economic fight for justice. The man who pretends that he can mold the thought new movement to the narrow channels in which his mind runs, reminds me of the gentleman cow which undertook to dispute the right-of-way with the fast express

deficits during the past ten years. In round figures they were: \$11,500,000 in 1897: \$9,000,000 in 1898: \$6,500,000 in 1899: \$5,500,000 in 1900 and \$4,000,000 in 1901. If this percentage of shrinkage in the deficit should configurate the state of the s tinue it would be entirely wiped out within three years.-The Keystone.

lating a petition protesting against the action of the postal department. Thus far, they have secured the signature of every voter in the county to whom it has been presented, irrespective of party affiliation. The protest will be filed with the congressman of that district. A good plan—take it up in every district in the United States.

German emperor is getting nervous Not only does he prosecute papers in Ger-many, but he has prohibited the circulation of the Austrian Socialist paper, the Arbeiter Zeitung, in Germany for two years. Perhaps however, he thought that its circulation mechidiminish the sale of German Socialist papers, and so this prohibition is only a protection given to national industry.- London Justice.

pany gave its employes an increase in wares. The landlord got onto the fact and raised the rent, the groceryman, following the tip given by the wholesaler, increased the price of processes; the oil man, following the command of Mr. Rockefeller, raised the price of oil; and after the happy wage worker got around that increase in wages reminded him of thirty cents.

adjusting the terms of the lease landlord endeavors to leave him no greater share of the produce than what is sufficient to keep up the stock from which he furnishes the seed, pays the labor and purchases and maintains the cattle, and other instruments of husbandry, together with the ordinary profits of farming stock in the neighborhood. This is evidently the smallest share with which the tenant can content himself with the seed, pays the labor and out being a loser, and the landlord seldom means to leave him any more.—Smith's

A New York judge set a day for the appearance of the directors of the Boston and Montana Copper company, to appear before him and give testimony in a case in which the him and give testimony in a case it was to company was defendant. But one of the ten directors, who were prominent financiers, apdirectors, who were and he refused to be directors, who were prominent financiers, appeared in the court, and he refused to be sworn or give any testimony. And now the judge is considering the question whether or not he will have them arrested for contempt of court. These wealthy men have no fear of the law and the courts, and treat the judges of the land with the utmost contempt. And the public sees nothing incongruous in the play, either.

In the last fifteen years the government has paid out for the use of mail cars over \$20,000,000, of which, according to the estimate made by Mr. Vilas, in 1887, \$1,500,000 as year at least, or a total of full \$22,500,00 year at least, or a total of full \$22,500,000 has been absolutely wasted, and this in addition to the other millions paid out for so-called special facilities and for unnecessary steamship subsidies, to say nothing of the extravagant sums appropriated for ordinary railway mail service. And yet the deficiency in the postal service is attributed to the cent a pound rate on second class matter. Unquestionably there will be a deficiency in the business of the postoffice so long as the government pays the railroads eight cents a pound for doing only about half the service for which it receives one cent.—From "A General Freight and Passenger Post."

"As Secretary Long sees it, the more prosperous we are the more warships we can afterd, and the more warships we have the more prosperous we shall be; therefore, let us build warships," sagaciously remarks the Philadelphia Ledger. This item reminds me of the story of the enterprising Irishman, who was land agent for a Kansas boom town years and agent for a Kansas boom town years ago. Put employed a lot of his countrymen to his post holes along the streets of the was together. This gang of diggers was followed by another, whose duty it was to fill up the late. When quantioned as to what he was together the late of the was together.

"Failed to Defeat the Pullma the heading in a daily news. Tuley in the circuit court at Chic decitned to issue an injunctic the sleeping car magnetes from or little trade combination which t up some time ago, for the purpe economically conducting their

consequently increasing their pr . The judge was eminently right in refusing to interfere in the private business of the two sleeping car companies. Under arrangement, they have the same right to and Jones, the country merchants, have to combine their stocks of goods under the expense of the rent of one building, saving fuel, light and clerk hire. and a delivery team, These sleeping car magnates have a right to put up the price of their service to a point which will yield them dividends to suit their capacious appetite. Smith and Jones can put up the price of their goods just as high as they want to. If you can buy of Brown and White cheaper, you can bey of Brown and White. If you can find can pay of brown and white. If you can and a sleeping car firm that will give you the same service that the trust will for less money, you can patronize it. However, as the sleeping car trust has a monopoly on the deal at present, and competition is out of the question, you will have to put up the price caked by the combine or else insist on the public owning and operating the steeping vars in connection with publicly owned railroads, giving you the at cost. Either shut up or talk So-The number of child criminals in France

is exciting the keenest apprehension among stadents of criminology in that country. The number of murderers who are mere children is a large proportion of the total number. The cause of this increase in crime among children is attributed to alcoholic drink. This, bowever, is but an excuse. The real cause is the industrial conditions and the social environments surrounding the children of Dr. Garnier, a member of results of his investigation, says that the "oriminal iestincts (of the child) are the result of a want of intellectual development." appear the largest proportion of the criminals, where under the care of the state they shall have the best attention and advantages. it, has made two very important statements one, the fact that children are made crim-mals by lack of intellectual development, and that remedy lies in giving them better mand of the public. He sustains the So-cialist position with reference to these very important matters. Socialism would every child the advantages of development and amid pleasant and agree it would grow into a healthy, strong man or woman, morally and physically far above those of today, with the certainty of developing the better characteristics of human entere. The time is almost at hand to make the

Frederic Emory, chief of the bureau of for-eign commerce, department of state, U. S. A., in the January issue of the World's Work. the cat out of the bag, when he says "underlying the popular sentiment which might have evaporated in time, which forced the United States to take up arms against Spanish rule in Cuba, was OUR ECONOMIC RELATIONS with the West Indies and the South American Republics." So strong was the commercial instinct, says this official mouthpiece, "that had there been no emotional cause, such as the alleged enormities of Spanish rule or the destruction of the Maine, we would doubless have taken steps, in the end, to abate with a strong hand, what seemed to be AN ECONOMIC NUISANCE." How refreshing to know that the men who so bravely gave up their lives on the Cuban hills did so in the interest of industrial expansion! And that "the Spanish war but an incident of a general movement of pansion which had its root in the changed requirements of an industrial capacity swollen far beyond our domestic powers of con us not only to find foreign purchasers goods, but to provide the means of making access to foreign markets casy, economical and SAFE." Safe! for whom? The youth of America whose blood bathed the tropical bills of El Caney and the plains before Santiago

congress authorizing the United States to pur-chase the telegraph lines, the gradual exten-sion of the telegraph service to embrace all fices in the country, reduced rates, and a sinking fund to redeem the 2% bonds issued in payment of the system. The Daily Dubuque Times says the plan is not feasible, because "the public cannot operate them as because the public cannot operate them as economically as a private corporation. Mail carriers have shorter hours and are better raid than telegraph operators." You telegraph operators, how do you like the philosophy of the Daily Times, which, by the way, is the capitalistic way of looking at the matter? Shorter hours and better pay for the operators, would that hurt you? The Times further says: "The one advantage would be better service. There would probably be more night offices and Sunday offices, and possibly more competent help." How oppressive this would be for the dear, beloved public. Telegrams can be sent for less than ten cents. egrams can be sent for less than ten cents, so says Republican Congressman Dick, of Ohio. Better pay and shorter hours for the operators, better service and lower rates to the tors, better service and lower rates to the public. When this is accomplished, the next thing in order will be to place them under the democratic control of the people.

That there are mighty forces at work prernat there are mighty forces at work pre-paring the world far the Co-operative Com-monwealth is a fact now recognized by all intelligent persons. Just what these forces are, is not so well understood—even by many Socialist workers. It behooves us all to study the intricate workings of these forces, seen and Socialist workers. It behooves us all to study the intricate workings of these forces, seen and unseen, and direct our efforts accordingly. The extent of our power to accelerate the crystallization of the desire on the part of the people for better things depends on how well we understand the subtle forces that create such a desire. It is a well known truth that when you add to a man's education you multiply his wants. And as his wants increase the desire to supply them grows stronger. Charles W. Ferguson, in his "Religion of Democracy," gives birth to this pungent thought: "When the people desire justice, they will have justice." It is true. And when the people desire Socialism, they will have Socialism. There is only one way to create this desire, and that is by education. The great combinations of capital are doing much along this line, but this must be supplemented by good papers and books. The trusts have set the people to thinking. Socialist workers must see that their thoughts are turned into the right channels.

The Inland Printer, a representative jours nal of the printing trade, is raising a pr furnish merchants and other customers printed envelopes at a price much below that which the local job printer can afford to do the work. Same old story. And pray, Mr. Inland Printer, why should the merchant be compelled to pay the country printer or the city printer, more monty than the wholesale house can afford to do the work for? Is the merchant injured by the transaction? Hasn't the wholesale by the transaction? Hasn't the wholesale house its profits? Does not labor receive a wage for the work? But you protest that the local printer is out his profit? True. But on what right of equity does the printer hold up the merchant for this advanced cost? does he add any value to it, above that of the printed envelope furnished by the printed envelope furnished by the whole-sale house? Not that you can notice, even with a interoscope. Fact is, the printer is beginning to feel the same commercial in fluence that is crowding the small merchant to the wall. The centralization of industry is rapidly eliminating the man who adds no use value to the article which passes through his hands. This is illustrated by the govern-ment printed envelope, which is (urnished, printed and delivered to the merchant of business man, no matter what the distance no objection to this plan of doing business on printer. Better get onto the trend of creats, and you will not make yearself the laughing stock of men who can read the industrial encroachment of the lecal printer's territory by reporting such incidents to the "Typoth-ctae." The squeezing protest will continue until all unnecessary labor is eliminated— and then—well, we will have Socialism shortly. nfter.

On January 3, says a New York Snancial paper, \$150,000,000 were paid in dividends to members of the great financial families. The members of these families received from their hired men the results of labor. It is safe to say, that of the members of the families who received 20% of this enormous sum of money, not a solitary fingle one could tell you the slightest detail regarding the working of the girantic enterprises from which they draw their support. And you say the capitalise is a necessary factor in the production of wealth! How foolish. These people who draw money did not furnish a single dollar which to carry on these enterprises; they did-not perform a day's work; nor did they pay, into the treesury of the company a single cent for services rendered to them. You may be satisfied to see the carnings of your brain and hand go into the coffers of these idlers, but there is a growing body of wealth producers in this country and in the world who are preparing to say "Stop." And the comare preparing to say mand will be heeded.

Never for an instant has the effort for the adoption of these laws which will give to hu-mentry the things which humanity needs, ceased. Since the first man made his appearance on the field, the struggle against en-slavement and oppression has been waged.

# The Socialist Platform.

Adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., 1901.

The Socialist Party, in National convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be declared in the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a positical party, with the abject of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership with earlier people.

owned by individual workers. Today, the machine, which is an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. The ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of the livelihood and poverty and misery of the working class, and divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will sholten both the capitalist class and the class of wageworkers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent of sectual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike publical representatives at the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties conditions tends to the overthrow, of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism alies depends upon the stage of development reached by the projectival. We therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active afforts of the Socialist Party to support all active afforts of the stainment of this end.

As such means we advocat:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries centrolled by monopolies, trusts and combines; no part of the review of such industries to be applied to the taxes of the capitalistic class, but to be applied to the bours of the service, and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor of the terresse of wages and shertening of the hours of labor of the terresse of wages and shertening of the hours of the terresse.

the service, and diminishing the rates is the connumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor
and the increase of wages in order to decrease the
share of the capitalist and increase the share of the
worker in the product of labor.

2. State or national insurance of working people
in case of accidents, lack of employment, eleckness
and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to
be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class,
and to be, administered under the control of the
working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, credit to be used for that purpose in order
that the workers be secured the full product of
their labor.

5. The education of all oblidren up to the age of

Co-positive Control of the cabbillation of the Control of the Cont

#### THE APPEAL STILL LIVES.

And is still giving away a gold watch each and every week to the club raiser sending in

the largest number of yearly subscriptions.

These watches are 15 jeweled, warranted; best gold filled cases warranted for twenty years. You have your choice of either a la-dies' or gentlemen's wated.

On the inside of the case will be engraved a some nir presentation showing the winner's d that it was awarded for WORK FOR SOCIALISM.

For the benefit of the two thousand workthat have been entolled in the Appendic out Army during the last faw strendous ecks, the rules are again reprinted: Rules-Your list will be counted for

in which it reaches this office with the first mail received Sat, morning and ends with the last mail reach this office on the following Friday

The purchase of subscription postals does

If the highest list received is from a comwill be given to the next highest list.
A course who has already scared a watch

is not eligible for the escond oue.

"I am a ratificad employe. If I should be gullry of some misdeness or to each an accient or negligence and the company would of justified in discharging me, I would have little trouble in setting another position under the present brates. Under Socialism what would be my chances of abstraing complement

ant another point under the no strement?"

O. W. TAYLOR.

Just what the railroad employes should decide was just to each other. All the roles and regulations governing railroads would be a adthe men comployed in the service, each de-timent making the roles governing that department, where such regulations did not afto come in conflict with other departments. If the railroad EMPLOYES about make the coneral rule that when any one of them had an neeldent he should never be employed on the rallroads again, why, such would be the case. But is it reasonable to suppose that such an absurd rule would be applied by the med to themselvent. The doing of it this way is what is meant by "the democratic management of industries." If the railroads been on combination of the companies of the charged at one point will not have rough charged at one point will not have rough charge of being employed at another, for that point will soon be the same railroad. Decen't it look that way? And is not a black-list foday from one road recognised by all the older roads? Are there not now thousands of railroad men who only hold jobs by chang their names. You and I know there are,

But before you will get the democratic man coment of the railroads you will have to have government ownership and use the power of your votes on congressmen to force such U. statutes governing your employment as you If the railroads were operated by the nent the votes and political influence of the million railroad employes will force con-gress to give the employes every just contengress to give the employes every just conten-tion. When this is done, and other industries are taken over for the public, then will come in the demand for the democratic managraent of each industry by the employes of that industry. These changes will have to come by degrees, but you will get none of them unless you elect men who desire the whole program of public ownerable and democratic management, Read Gronland's Co-operative Commonwealth."

"I am a merchant, and under the reign of Socialism vould I have to give up my business. I have been in the business a long time. Any

H. A. CHARTRES.

information you can give me will Crotty, Kan.

Under Socialism you might be employed in the Department of Distribution, but in the rearrangement you might desire some other spince. As far as may be people will be employed at that which they best like, because at such employment they do beat work. There will be not so many employed in distribution under Socialism as there are today, for they would be unnecessary. But one place will be as remunerative as another, and you will not want for anything that will satisfy the men-tal or physical man, no matter what you are doing. It is not likely that you will be per-mitted to remain in the mercantile business long if Socialism does NOT succeed, for the apitalists are driving the retailers closer and closer each year, and when the country department store backed by great capital comes, you will guit business no matter how much you may desire to follow it. The little factories quit business when the big fellows invaded their fields, and any one can see that the same results will obtain in merchan lising. I would advise you to read Gronland's "Co-operative Coismonwealth," and you will get a better idea of Socialism than you will from the Appeal. You will also be delighted in reading Bellamy's "Looking Backward," and "Equal-If they don't make it clear to you it will be useless for me to try.

Berlin, Dec. 26.—Emperor William, while walking in the curvions of Potsdam yesterday, to saed several three and four mark pieces to poor looking people whom he passed.

And such people whom he passed.

And such people rule nations! Directing public affairs in a way that reduces thousands to poverty and then throwing them small places of the blood money, as food is thrown to dois! I suppose his breast swells up as he throws his booty to the poor, and he thinks how great and good he is! And how wise! Under Socialisin he would have to be at for his place, and do something useful if he got a living for bimself. The idea of giving what he has not carried would not be entertained. And clissees would spurn his gifts. But the German citizens would spurn his cifts. But the German citizens would spurn his gifts. But the German possiblation, like ours, has been trained to believe that there is no other way except private ownership of God's bounties. But they gre learning the deception rapidly in Germany and the present emperog is likely to lose his kingdom before he dies of old age.

"What will prevent the capitalists from bribing the Socialist leaders when they think it
necessary to do so?"

The same thing that prevents them from
bribing the Socialist leaders of Germany.
Prance, italy, Spain and other countries that
men who have been converted to Socialism
have deep conviction, like Washington. Paine,
Franklin, Adams, John Brown, Wendell Phillips, Garrison, Loveloy—and there is not
money enough to bribe them. That they are
not bribed is proof of the statement. We want
the earth and the fullness thereof, and will not
be satisfied with a few pairry pieces of money. he satisfied with a few pattry pleces of money. The people will get Socialism when they vote for it, just as surely as they get tarif, gold standard or may other thing the people elect

#### AUTOMOBILE FUND.

Amount previously reported, \$1,112.93.

J. M. Killough, 25c; R. H. Johnson, 50c; J.

H. Johnson, 50c; R. J. Wilson, \$1; L. A. Bernard, \$1,75. Total, \$1,116.92.

Self Michigan Book State Appendigues of the

Editor Peal to Revent Gleard Kaness

Deep Str It is Continuery to Notify an Editar of a Papard But as I have Notifyed you this is third time to

Dear Mr. Vaughn, U. S. P. M. The paper addressed to your friend has been taken off the list, and was taken of the list on receipt of the first nodes received at this office. Allow me to call your aftertion to the fact that this ry, and that the Appeal is a biginstitution. When you addressed your card noafring the Appeal or discontinue to the address mentioned, the current week's paper had already been started to Caldorsia, so you re-ceived that number; the mailing list of the Appeal, on a count of its magnitude, is made up one week in advance, hence the day your card was received, the list for that week was in the mailing room, so you received paper comber two. It your eard came to on Friday, of the constraint and the control of give the Appeal's clerkal force time to com by with their requests. It requires on an average two weeks time from the day the nothe in sent from a postoff se until we can ad-test our list and take the name from it. Points in the Atlantic Pacific and Gulf coasts require three, and sometimes four weeks. this fact is due the complaints made by p measters that the Appeal does not promptly stop the paper when so notified. If also requires two to four weeks to make change in addresses.) In the future, however, we expect to have no more complaints of this kind, as the Appeal Army will observe the request to place no names on their lists except who will agree to take the paper from the

The sugar planters of this country are watching the attitude of the administration and of the legislators with reference to duties on Cubra sugar. These men are conscious of their interests and are immediately up in arms when their profits are menaced. The New Orleans Sugar Planters' Journal, speak ing of the prospect of unfavorable legisla-tion, says: "There is a surplus in the treasury of the Sugar Planters' Association; now is the time to use it. It could be put to NO in to Washington some of our representative THES, and keeping them there until the death-kuell has been sounded over the trust's apprations to folst free Cuban sugar The point to note in this connects that these men — the wealthy lon I the south, know no polit-when their material interests ical lines are menaced. They propose to shape logisla-tion to meet their desired ends and with money in unlimited quantities at their com-mand, to see that it is used to advantage. Such incidents in the legislative history of the United States to of such frequent occur-rence that the people take little thought of them or the results. Congress is besieged from its opening day to the closing session, by lobbyists, with money and influence, each with a peculiar measure to enact into a law. The strongest lobby usually gets what it goes after. Legislation is not shaped in the interest of the people—but in the interest of the MEN WHO HAVE FUNDS AND INFLUENCE. This is a natural and inevitable result of the representative system of law-making. Laws of importance, affecting the entire people, should be submitted to a direct vote—the fact that such could be done, would act as a brake on victous and class legislation. Do you supose that Hanna and the shipping interests would risk the large sums they have spent a are spending to push the ship subsidy bill through congress if they knew that the peo-ple could demand a vote on the measure and bill is judgment on it before it became effective? Not much, because these shrewd financiers would understand that their little game would be punctured without caremony. Direct legislation would make the lobbyist hunt an-

In 1887 the postal department pabl for the USE of the mail cars then in use \$1,880.0 It would have cost, to build these cars, so the posturestor general at that time estimated 21,800,600, while the maintenance for the year would have cost less than \$250,000. In other words, the government could have built and maintained for one year for less money than was paid the railroads for their use, the mail cars used in the service for that year, Do you wonder that the railroads are unwill-ing that the people should do business for themselves?

Rev. Father McGrady, in his challenge to Bishop Corrigan, says, "For four hundred years the Catholic church championed Social-ista." When did the church champion Socialthe Catholic church champion Social When did the church champion Social INQUIRER.

I don't know. Father McGrady is better versed in the history of the church than I am, and he could probably tell you. His address

The third edition of Comrade Mills' speech "What Is Socialism?" is just off the press and ready for mailing. The comrades have used this pamphlet for propaganda purposes with splendid effect, and the orders have rolled in so rapidly that the office is behind with orders. However, we will be fixed for the gang from now on. Better get in for 100 copies, \$1.

Every struggle of the race during the pasenturies, has been one for greater liberty and more freedom. The fight has been for an ex-tension of the principle of democracy—the rule of the people. The last fight will be made on of the people. The last fight will be made on the industrial field. When democracy is es-tablished in the industries of the world, then will there be freedom.

#### The Mills Dates.

Walter Thomas Mills will speak in Cleve-land, Ohlo, Jan. 16th; Ashtabula, Ohlo, the 17th; New Castle, Pa., the 18th; Canton, Ohlo, the 18th; Wheeling, W. Va., the 20th; New-port, Ky., the 21st; Lawrenceburg, Ind., the 22sd; Fort Gage, Ill., the 23rd.

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* All About New Zealand

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Appeal to Reason, Girers, Kinser. 

# Appeal Army Ö<del>sses**s**sssss</del>sssssssss<del>ssss</del>sssssss



Ings. The wanderer office bull-dog walked in at the front door of and took up his scens-tened position at the tomed position at the Army Editor's right hand-next to the red-handed girl's desk. A

off a few turs of 'flome, lione Sweet lione, on the office floor. It was plain that he had story to tell, and wanted to tell it. Fill boy, who is a great student of animal torgues, and speaks the dog language with the fluorey of a born dog, was called on to act as interpreter. The buildog's story as act as interpreter. The buildog's story as translated by the Fiji boy and bolled down by the Army editor, was in substance about as follows:

When I left Girard I made a bee line for Liberal, Mo. I stopped there one day and was vell entertained by Comrades Miller, Jones and Lipsconie, I met Comrade Lipscombe first, and was having some little trouble in establishing my id ntity as the only and original Appeal building, when Com-rade Miller came up and vouched for me. From Liberal I made a shoot over to Kansas City and hunted up Comrade Clark, who in-troduced me to the gang. Nothing was too good for me in Kansas City. The boys gave me porter-house steak three times a day. I me porter-house steak three times a day. I visited the New York Life building and gave the gang there all a friendly nip before leaving for Omaha. The first man I met in Omaha was Comrade Alexander standing in front of the "Bee" office talking Socialism to one of Rosewater's hired men. After holding up Comrade Baird for a pound of sausage I started for Chicago, where I was received with open arms by Comrades Matt. Whalen Alfred Harper, After leaving Chicago I mad no further stops, and reached Washington in due time. After a lod feed at the expense of Comrade Share igh. I proceeded to the business that I came all the way from Kan-

What happened when the buildog struck the home of "The Great American Bismarek," and proceeded to business is best described picture at the top of this column. And still the play goes on.

Twenty-three scalps from Comrade Relph, of Lewiston, Idaho.

Eleven yearlies from Comrade H. L. Larson, of Ada, Minn.

Five scalps from Comrade H. C. Miller, of

Twenty-one scalps from Comrade John N. Smith, of Butte, Mont.

Comrade Nettie Coleman, of Boise, Idaho, sends us thirty-one yearly subscribers. A bundle of fifty Appeals now goes each week to Miners' Union No. 52, of Custer, Ida.

The New Castle, Pa., comrades have put a full ticket in the field for the spring election.

"Things As I See Them." by the "One Hoss' editor; five cents a copy, or thirty copies for

Comrade Ogden, of Troy, Idaho, sends twelve scalps. He says: "We are growing here." Comrades Ship and Dreyer, of Corpus Chrisii, Texas, got to the bat with eleven yearlies.

Thirty scalps from Comrade Thomas, of Scranton, Pa. He says the Scrantonians are awakening very fast.

"The Appeal improves with every number," writes Comrade Percy F. Morse, of Saco, Me. He sends nine yearlies.

T. W. Bowen, Mystic, Iowa: "Many men build a GALLOWS for others, but often HANG on it themselves." Fourteen yearlies from Comrade Zimmer man, of Ketchikan, Alaska. There is noth ing slow about the Alaskan gang.

Comrade M. D. Wade, traveling agent some rattling work throughout Texas. He sends twenty scalps this week.

Alpena, Mich., readers and comrades please note that Comrade Stephen Kinney will take their subscriptions at club rates.

Comrade Denison, of Canal Dover. sends us a club of ten accompanied by an af-

Sixty-five scalps from Comrade Edwin N. Beecher, of Marion, Conn. Oh, no; the peo-ple are not becoming interested nor nothing! The Appeal would like to have the name

and addresses of all secretaries of Socialist lengues in Canada. Canadian comrades please Thirty-two yearlies from Comrade Hamel of Grafton, N. D. "I had no trouble whatever," he writes, "in securing these subscrip-

Comrade Head sends five yearlies. He says

"I cannot see how a laboring man can read your paper and not become an advocate of Socialism." Seventy-one yearlies from Comrade Otto Johnson, of Quincy, Mass. It's coming. It's plain to every one who have eyes and ears

and use them. Twelve yearlies from Comrade P. Ohlson, Derchester, Mass. This list comprises the force of one tailor shop. The tailors are

coming all right.

coming all right.

We are now ready to fill all orders for J.

W. Sullivas's great book, "Direct Legislation."

Che hundred and twenty pages; ten cents per copy, or twelve copies for \$1.

"Credit this cinb to Comrade Madden."

writes Comrade Reece, of Coudersport, Pa.,
"but don't blame him too severely. He lost his 'schedule' and is ruuning 'wild."

Eight yearlies from Comrade Hogue, of Coheville, Pa. He says some of them have always voted the G. O. P. ticket, but are now sorry for it and will see that it never occurs again.

Comrade Beck, of Echo, Ind., orders the Solar Plexus No. 2. He writes: "About one year ago I picked up a stray copy of the Appeal on the streets. I immediately subscribed for it."

"Dogs and Fleas,"-by one of the dogs. We have just recently come into possession of five copies of this book. Fifty cents a copy. Remember we only have five copies. Who wants them?

A Chicago mail carrier sends nine yearly subscribers. He writes: "I take great de-light in delivering a lot of Appeals. You and your paper are doing a great work. Boolety

Occasionation of the Control of the Army:

Is noney-combed with Socialism. Millions are longing to know the way out. Don't you describe to know the way out. Don't you describe to know the co-operative Commonwealth. But know very well that we would not last long as civil service men if we worked openly for Socialism."

Seven scalps from Comrade Curt's, of Kansas City, He writes: "Mills is all right." Mills spoke in Kansas City a few days ago, and from all reports it is evident that he stirred the gang up good and plenty.

Cripple Creek Miners' Union No. 40 have subscribed for twenty-five copies of the Appeal for six months. It is very pleasant to note how fast the unions, and especially the niners' unions, are falling into line.

wished over to the Figure 1 trunch to the Army editors desk agd tanged 11.

mins from his seat of government and re-corrected to the Army of they will all be members of the Appeal Army of those seed their subscription expires." This comrade signs himself "A Schoolboy Socialist." Comrade John Lynch, of Indian Head,

W. T., writes: "I happened to pick up No. 313 in the hotel where I board and read a part The result was that four out of the lot present gave me their subscriptions. Comrade Deffebach sends five yearlies le rays: "This is a cattle country, and the

conditions of life are perhaps easier almost anywhere in the world, yet there a surprising amount of Socialist sentiment to be found here.'

"To show that I don't want something for nothing, I am going to contribute something towards the cause," writes Comrade Bernie F. Richter, of Chippewa, Fails, Wis. He orders twenty "Merrie Englands" and tea "Co-op-He orders erative Commonwealths."

Comrade R. E. Morris, literary agent of the Local at Etowah, Okla., orders the Plexus No. 2 and says that from now on they propose to stay on the firing line until a man in that section who is not a Socialist will be regarded as a curlosity.

I remember when I was a boy and used to attend Sunday school, my teacher used to tell me: "Be sood, and you will be happy." It was a good many years before I learned that the good old lady had it just turned around, and that she should have told me: "Be happy, and you will be good."

Comrade Henry Reinhart, of Butte, Mont. writes that he notes the bulledg is absent and hastens in with a \$19 order for "New Zeal and in a Nutshell" before he returns. He says there is a growing demand there for this little pamphlet, and that it is creating a sen timent that is leading many to study Socialism.

Fifty-five yearlies from Comrade Larsen, Chicago. He says of this list: "This list contains names of all classes of people, mostly artists, engravers and business peo-ple, but all skilled in their various pursuits in their various and successful in life." and successful in life. This show people who a mistake to suppose that the only people who are interested in Socialism are tho ' men.

Alex. Gibbs, organizer of the Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen of America, has a good letter in the January number of the Track-men's Advance Advocate, in which he very neatly elucidates Socialism without once men tioning the word. His manner of presenting the subject reminds one of the hunter sneaking up on a flock of unsuspecting game birds. It is to be hoped he don't scare them until he bags the whole flock.

I want the Army comrades to place a copy of Father McGrady's "Socialism and the La-bor Problem" in the hands of every Cotholic in their locality. "All the Catholics want to in their locality. "All the Catholics want know whether Socialism is right or wrong writes a comrade, "and they will read wh Father McGrady writes, if nothing else." I tell you, comrades, you can do a lot of good with this book if you will just take hold of it. -Ten cents a copy or fifteen copies for \$1.

Comrade F. P. O'Hare and bride spoke to large and enthusiastic crowds at Liberal and Nevada, Mo., last week. Mr. and Mrs. O'Hare Nevada, Mo., last week. Mr. and Mrs. O'Har-are both splendid speakers, and Missouri So cialists can congratulate themselves on hav ing two such hustlers in their midst. a short stay in Kansas City Mr. and Mrs. O'llare will make a tour of the state, and "whoop 'em up from the word go." Comrade O'Haro sends in twenty scalps from Nevada, Mo.

Cleburne, Texas, is an Illustration of how Socialism and trade unionism is now travel-ing hand in hand. Cleburne is now almost solid trade union, and will been be solid for Socialism. In spite of the efforts of a disgruntled, out of date labor leaders, trade unions are everywhere taking up the study of Socialism, and are fast recognizing in it their only hope. Comrade Blakney, of Cleburne, sends twelve yearlies. This comrade was converted by a neighber handing him a copy of the Appeal. It only took one copy.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* FABIAN ESSAYS Seven Famous Essays by Seven Facopies now ready. 20 pages. Nest cover. 20 Mer copy or 5 copies for \$1.00.

The editor of an eastern magazine in re-

The editor of an eastern magazine in reviewing the disfranchisement of the negro by southern states, very truthfully remarks that as long as there is a good, safe republican majority in congress nothing will be done in the way of national legislation to give the negro a vote—as provided by the constitution. The republicans set a very clever trap for the democrats of the south, and encouraged them in the work of eliminating the negro as a political factor in the south. With this question settled, the fepublican party will make great gains in the southern states—the commercial element, which is largely gold standard and in favor of protection, will line up with the republican party. With the solid south "busted," the democratic party will make a sorry showing in the next national south "busted," the democratic party will make a sorry showing in the next national campaign. The democrats have, through their campaign. The democrats have, through their short-sightedness, cut their supports from under them. There is no sorrow manifested in any particular section over this said affair—that is, the downfall of the democratic party. Socialists understand that the democratic party must be wiped out as a political clement—which will leave the field a fight distance the republicans and Socialists. The slignment the republicans and Socialists. The alignment predicted by Senator Hanna may come sooner than he predicted-ten years hence 

# THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

By Lawrence Gronland; 304 pages.

No better exposition of Sociation has ever been written, Gronland; as young and are accepted as countries. He compose atrong tanguage, but at the same time is easily understand. Thousands of Socialists over their caster understand. Thousands of Socialists over their caster that the histories of their caster than the same for the same for the countries. There are few Socialists writers of today that do not sale and for positions by succing from Gronland. An armine their positions by succing from Gronland. The issued for copies of this peer copy but until This edition is exhaust and gridges will be allied as the following special prices:

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<del>44044</del>0000<del>00004444444446</del> For Meritorious Work for Socialism.

The Appeal to Reason's souvenir gold watches have been awarded as follows: Week Ending: No. subscriber Nov. 22-R.A. Southworth, Denver Colo.10 Nov. 29-E. H. McKibben, Star, Ida....10 Dec. 14—R. Ristine, Mullan, Idaho ... 83
Dec. 20—T. W. Bowen, Mystic. Iowa... 26
Dec. 27—W.W.Fr eman, Del Rio, Tex. 23
Jan. 3—W. J. Stewart, Arkanasa

Kansas an 10-01TO JOHNSON, Quiney,

Are you afraid of yourself? Are you afra of your neighbors? To you think a majori of the people in any community would lo tolerate a law which they themselves h made, if that law oppressed them? Then w a/e you afraid Socialism will injure you? day you live under laws and abide by the had no voice in making, and you have pritically no voice in changing. Under Social's you would have a voice, either for or agains the enactment of laws which affected your en eryday life.

The Trades Assembly, of Springfield, Ohio, passed resolutions unanimously demanding that Mr. Madden be removed from his pos-tion as third assistant postmaster general o a count of incompetency. Every trades asserbly and local union in the United States show pass similar resolutions and send them to the congressmen of their respective districts.

Comrade Mills is rousing great enthusias: on his trip east. Wherever he has spoken, the comrades wish to have him speak again.

\*\*\*\* O DON'T MISS THIS DO O copies "Ine Concentration of Wealth."
By Il4ward Irving,
10 copies "Things As I See Them." by Wayland
5 copies "Gold is Love and Man's Life Endiess."
By Muller,
4 copy "The New Slavery." by Chas. Hallam,

The above books FOR ONE DOLLAR. Mention "The Salt Dog's Combination."

Public Documents,

The following public documents you should have and can see

List of State Secretaries of Socialist Party

ension:
Thirreenth Annual Labor Report.
Senate Document 19), 5th Congress.
Senate Document 15), 5th Congress.
Senate Document 17, 5th Congress.
Senate Boil 170, 5th Congress.
Senate Document 177, 5th Congress.
Senate Document 177, 5th Commission, 1804.
Statistics of Hallways, Interstate Commerce Com., 1878.

H. Kerr, 36 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

W. L. Nixon. Abilene.
L. Robinson. 421 W. Chestnut St., Louisville.
Pred Irisa, 322 Riverside St., Woodford.
Uni Puttam, Boom 9, 22 N. 4th St., St. Louis.
C. Neeley, 517 Johnson St., Saginav.
Green. St. Leonard. St. Andrews Bid., Minneapolis
W. P. Porter, 514 Winshrope Bid., Boston.
L. B. Abbott, 64 E. 4th St., New York City.
Louis Arnateln, 11 Watson St., Dover.
M. M. Goebel, 14 Beidge St., Newark.
Leo. E. Baird, 1804 N. 18th St., Omaha.
—Math Fidamess, Towner.
D. H. H. Desn, Orlahams City.
W. J. Critchiow, 1114 W. 3d St., Dayton.
—W. E. Richards, Albany.

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—W. S. West, Toront.

rigley, 231 King St. West, Toronto Ser W. Cambria St., Philadelphia. mprom, Boshain. Heem, 1112 W. Tile South St., Selt Lake City. , Thomas, 64 State St., Milwaukee. hert, Box Spr., Seattle.

r. Pani, Mius., com ales das produre Appeal postal sub-os cards of F. A. Webster, 256 East 7th. t New York City roff, ados can precure Appeal postal sub-on cards of L. Jusier 45 Gaverneur atress. WE PAY \$22 A WEEK and expenses to men with right introduce Poultry Compound in ternal and Mrg. Co., Partons. Ean.—319-41

The Socialist Party. Agitation plants the seed of Socialism, education cuttivates growth and organization gathers the harvest. The hervest to has arrived. Now is the heart to organize the Bocisist Parand institute a government of the workers, by the workers are the restricted as the second of the socialist Party address Loos Greenhaum, Nation Second of the Socialist Party address Loos Greenhaum, Nation Second of the Mills Butting, St. Louis, Mc.

Looking Backwards.

By BRILLAMY, (mastriaged)
Thisgreat book contains the U. S. A. You can got effected by your address by seeding to Heary H. Ashpiant, when it is a seed of the contains the U. S. A. You can got tunias St., London, Ont. Canada. Single copy, He. two copies, cluzes, S. Jan Songles, et. P. O. order or H. S., stamps. of An Easy Way to Make Money.

I have made \$100.00 in \$0 days selling Dish-washers. I did m housework at the same time. I don't carwas. Feople come of send for the blish-washer. I handle the Mound City Dish-washer It is the best on the market. It is lovely to sell. It washers in dries the dishes perfectly in two minutes. Every lady who se it wants one: It will devote all my future time to the busine and expect to clear 45,00,00 this year. Any intelligent persons do as well as I have done. Write for particulars to the

A SCHOOL of SOCIALISM.

The course of study at San Francisco will include lessons in Social Recogning. Wittery, Voice Training, Practice in Speaking the Preparation of Addresses, Parliamentary Fractice, Methods of Stars, Campaign Taskins, How to Castas and to Organize Gamaridan of Comman Hypora in Speech and Physical Culture. The intiling will be ten deliars, Mr. Hills will have three as sistents in the achsol work. There are now almost a thousand confirmed, it king the course of the Iwenty lessons in Social Recognity by correspondence.

Walter Thomas Mills, Girard, Kan.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Solar Plexus No. 3.

m copies Merrie England
la copies Gronium's Co-operative Co
50 copies What is Socialism
50 copies Socialism in a Nutshell. Nine dollars worth of books; \$5

takes the bunch. \*

\$20000000000000<del>0000000000000000</del> Solar Plexus No. 2.

If you are aching to stir 'em up, and looking for the material to do it with, you don't need to look any farther. Here

El Takes the B