4.156 New Subscribers

just beginning to get its breath and take a new hold.

If 322 is on your label your subscription ex. Doses-------

It is true that the good that men do lives after them. It is also true that the good men do is seldom recognized, appreciated, or reare built to commemorate the good deeds of what consistency! dead men, never of live ones. This is the old way. Socialists are not precedent followers. They believe that the future should be an improvement upon the past. They believe that labor is entitled to all it produces-that the re-HERE and NOW.

During the past two months Socialism has been brought to the attention of thousands, who hardly knew the meaning of the worst it has been taked on the streets, on the trains, in the treet cars, in the office, in the shops, in the pairors of the friend and the kitchens of the poor. Columns of matter, discussing localism have been printed to the metropolitan press, the country weeklier and the magazines.

To Mr. Edwin C. Madden, third assistant postmaster general, is largely due this added interest in Socialism.

Sometimes the argument has been for—sometimes scaling—but it mattered not. If ALL HELPED TO AROUSE THE IN-TEREST OF THE PEOPLE, and has caused thousands of them to investigate and see for thomselves what it is that their political masters at Wastington are "joing awake nights" devising schemes to keep them from reading.

As a Socialist worker, the Appeal Army must "take off its hat" to Mr. Madden. The Appeal believes that his untiring and indefatigable efforts on behalf of Socialism should be rewarded HERE and

And by stating this belief the Appeal no doubt voices the senticute of A.Army of 15,000 courades. As the "champion" Apcal Army worker Mr. Madden is emitted to one of these source
is gold watches. It has been decided to give him one and, in
der to give every member of the Army an opportunity to take
hand in the presentation, the first week in Ferharry-ending
chrusty Tilr-has been designated as "Madden Week."
At the ead of that week, the watch, saitably engraved, will be
not to Mr. Madden at Washington, with a letter expressing the
not to Mr. Madden at Washington, with a letter expressing the
ring "Madden week." Following the names will be the name
rof subscribers sout in by each.

The cornwide can Till of the Army and Till a ConTill a cornwide can Till of the Army and Till a ConTill a cornwide can Till of the Army and Till a ConTill a cornwide can Till of the Army and Till a ConTill a cornwide can Till of the Army and Till a ConTill a cornwide can Till of the Army and Till a ConTill a cornwide can Till of the Army and Till a ConTill a cornwide can Till of the Army and Till a ConTill a cornwide can Till of the Till a ConTill a cornwide can Till a con-

The comrade sending in the largest list during that week also gets a Souvenir watch, in the regular once-a-week watch presentation.

The comrade who secures this watch will have an added interest in it, because it will be a memente of an incident which will stand out prominently in after years as mosting on spech in the unward movement or the race of ands the Cooperative Commonwealth. As the "learner of and arry," pressaged American political freedom, so the "Madden Incident" pressaged American industrial freedom.

Engraved on the inside of the Souvinir watch will be the following inscription.

Prosented to
EDWIN C. MADDEN.
By the Appeal Army for
Meritorious Work for Socialism.
1902.

name attached to this letter to Madden, which down the wages of the employes. Thirty-two will carry a message to Washington that will cause consternation in the ranks of capitalism. illustrating, as it does, the ability of the socialists to take advantage of the mistakes of their political opponents and snatch victory from apparent defeat

In after years, when you are enjoying the benefits of the Co-operative Commonwealth, under the full bloom of Socialism, you can enjoy many a good hearty laugh over the way you helped carry a message to Madden.

See that your name is there when the "roll" As called.

Pennsylvania or Ohio. The people were wild now much in fashion in the United States, with excitement over the possession of unlimited heat, power and oil, the free gift of nature. Great ideals of the future of their place builded up and property went skyward as they increased the price to make the new comers Increased the price to make the new comers of the pay for God's bounty. That was two years ago. The town is even deader than it was before the ing business is all done by one firm, it will be The town is even deader than it was before the figure of the state of the stockholders and far the much safer for the stockholders and far the much safer for the stockholders and far the much safer for the stockholders and far the figure of the standard of the property and pay royalty. They bank cashiers and bank presidents and bank figure of the stockholders and far the demand for a bank president and a bank cashler, and a limited number of skillful bank clerks. Hurry up, Mr. Bank Trust, your advent was the owner of the corporation and had so cunningly phrased all the leases that it had all sternity to develop the property. It tapped the property and has let it go at the trust of the trust of the property and has let it go at the trust of the property and has let it go at the trust of the t The people who own the property cannot sell it or use the oil or man! Other places that were was a thousand miles from wood, water or their industry. They did not believe in the public doing anything. They prefer to trust egrporations. The daily papers have been filled with columns of matter showing how the Standard Oil Company destroyed Neodesha just to prevent the development of its oil and being put on the market. The Standard as all the oil it wants and does not want to have the expense of developing more fields. Under Socialism the whole people would own and operate the oil and gas supply. It would not be in the power of any corporation to rob the people by preventing production and ex-torting on the necessities of the people. Great is monopoly.

The Sceretary of the Interior has just issued an order closing against settlement over a million acres of land in Montana. In this section there are few settlers, but the govern-ment had given to railroads as subsides many thousands of odd sections which have been denuded of titaber and the order gives the rail- ing the pardon, as to ask you what would b roads the right to select as many sections in said of some Socialist governor who would any other locality in the nation. This order pardon a Socialist official who would steal such was made in the interest of the railroad and a sum? I do not believe that Bartlett went against the interests of the people. But rallroad men have "influence" with the men who
control the nation and the millions of voters
have little or none and none to represent their
right at the seat ofgovernment. You can bet the
rallroad and other corporations never get left
when it comes to "division of property." The
great corporations have stolen hundreds of
millions of acres of the public domain and
have skiuned as much more of its most valuable timber, the property of all the people.
Thus you see that private interests rob the
public and corrupt its public servants. The
people should own the government instead of
permitting the trusts to own it. But they will
never do this until they own the property of
the nation, for ownership of property means
the ownership of government. There is no
other government than ownership. was made in the interest of the railroad and a sum? I do not believe that Bartlett went against the interests of the people. But railinto office a thief. I think he went in with the road men have "influence" with the men who best intentions. But he was surrounded by a

This is Number 321. 1 Posts a Year. Open to the Control of the Con Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., January 25, 1902.

e same column that it cites the failure In 'e same column that it cites the failure of the Ruskin Co-operative colony, and tries to strike to enforce the scale of wages. show that co-operation is a failure when at-tempted by Socialists, the Omaha World-Her-United States has. The mine owners sent warded in their own time. Historians write ald urges its people to form a co-operative oil agents over this country and induced men to of dead heroes, seldom of live ones. Monuments drilling company and prospect for oil! Gee!

How does the deficit in the postal service, which does something for the people, compare with the deficit in the army and navy, which does nothing for the people? But, then com-parisons are often odious. There are emparisons are often odious. There are em-balmed beef and armor plate contracts in the wards due men should be bestowed upon them war department, and that is enough to make up the deficit perhaps!

> If drink is responsible for poverty, as our prohibition friends believe, why is it that millions of sober working people are poor, and thousands of rich people are drunken? The masses of working people are sober, industrious and frugal. Many of the rich are not sober, not industrious, and not frugal. Land and industrial monopoly produce poverty. That more of the working people do not drown their sorrows in drink is more of a wonder than that so few of them do. At least, that is the way it seems to me.

> The Omiha World-Herald figures that coal which retails in that city at \$7.75 per ton, can be mined and shipped to that place and sold for \$1.30 per ton. Will somebody please call down that fool editor. What would become of the coal operator, the jobber and the other parasites who profit on the difference between \$1.30 and the \$7.75? Know you not that these men eliminated and the pur-chase by the people of the things they need at actual cost would disseminate or "divide up" the wealth of the nation among the peo ple—and leave nothing whatever for the wealthy and rich. We do not want any sich nonsense in this -country.

An employe of the American Express com pany, Chicago, not let out of his job for show-ing a Socialist paper among the employes Which shows that this is a free country which shows that this is a free country, which shows that working people are independent citizens, which shows that the masters do not care what their slaves read! Under Socialism the workers would make all the regulations governing employment and they would the their own masters. But they are afraid to trust themselves. They prefer to trust their masters That is, a majority of them do. Socialists be lieve that people should be their own masters.

The postal department has turned over the Every Appeal Army comrade will want his nati to a private company, which can beat young men lose their positions because the prople in control prefer to favor corporations. will not be long before the letter carrier jobs will be bid in by corporations "in the interest of economy," and the wages cut in two, and process of building up great fortunes will continue at the expense of the workers. take place unless "there is something in it" for those who can command the change. The first thing the people ought to do is to take the government out of the hands of the cor-

The National Bank of Commerce, of Kansas City, has purchased the bank at Colony, Kan. Neede ha. Kanses, is in the heart of the great-oil and natural gas fields of Kansas, that are more remarkable than those of indignators.

The former is owned by a New York banking institution, which is buying up other banks throughout the country. Which is simply keeping up with the procession of consolidation which is simply keeping up with the procession of consolidation. There is no reason why the banking business of the country cannot be transacted by, one bank in a community, just as well as one postoffice serves each town, or as well as one

(Germany) University "warns the United States not to accept Carnegie's gift of \$10,000,-000 for the purpose of founding a national unismart enough to refuse to lease have developed versity." He points out that it will facilitate and property is selling at ten times its former learning whereby the proletariat "of educated price, but Neodesha is bottled up as tight as if men would be created, which would endanger men would be created, which would endanger the safety of the state, and these men will coal. The people did not have enough political flock to the Socialist ranks, thereby augment-knowledge to use their own credit and develop ing and multiplying the dangerous elements in their industry. They did not believe in the a very serious manner!" That language ought to open the eyes of the most ignorant, says the Appeal reader who sends me the clipping from a Berlin paper, but it is unfortunately true that the masses do not want to lears any-thing. Which leads the editor of the Appeal to remark that Socialism is making infinitely more headway with the middle and educated classes here today than with the overworked, under-paid wage slaves who would gain the most by it. But it has grown more in Amer-ica in the last six months than in the previous six years-and that is doing first rate. Educa tion is the great factor in spreading Social-

The republican governor of Nebraska has pardoned ex-State Treasurer Bartlett who embezzled \$500,000 of the public funds. He served only four years of a twenty year sentence. That is giving him \$125,000 a year to stay in prison! I am not so much condemning the pardon as to ask you what

The miners of Rossland, R. C., went out on go there under representation that there was plenty of work. Many went from Joplin, Mo. The miners appealed to the government to enforce the alien law, but they were informed by the government that is supported by their labor and votes that it would do nothing of the kind! But such is the condition of labor the world over. It supports the ownership of require great capital, include the realized significant to the world over. It supports the ownership of require great capital, include the realized significant to the world over. It supports the ownership of require great capital, include the realized significant to the condition of labor paratively small number of industries which the world over. It supports the ownership of require great capital, include the realized significant to the condition of the configuration. the world over. It supports the ownership of require great capital, include the government by the rich. If there were no working people in Canada you would find all working people in Canada yas would and an object the rich would at once leave. They would despise a country where they had to do their own lumber, matches, paper, from pipe, salt, work. Canada's wealth, like the wealth of all countries, has been made by the working paper, and almost every other article of every contractions. people-but those who do not work but govern have nearly all the wealth. The laws are NOT enforced against the rich. The laws made by the rich ARE enforced against the poor. Laborers, wake up.

Shall I infer that the Worker, of New es not want the public ownership of the postal system? Would it prefer to have it in private hands as being better than publie ownership, even if capitalists do run the country? Does it assume that Socialism will come all in a day when Socialists have been elected to office? Does it want no publicly owned property until everything is publicly owned, and the government in the hands of the working people? Such narrow tactics on the working people? Such narrow tactles on the part of some who are really Socialists, but not necessarily very wise, has made the Appeal the great engine that it is. Such methods drive Socialists away from such papers, and they have no chance to get readers to teach anything. For all the good they do they might as well not be written or printed. The Appeal is in favor of the public ownership of the nestal plant and all other plants. It don't the postal plant and all other plants. It don't have to sneer at men who want to teach the principles of public ownership by citing the things that are really owned by the public, even if they are not democratically managed in the interests of the whole people. The Appeal can afford to smile at the envy that must touch some of them. Teach Socialism. and your columns can be better used by those who desire to have their neighbors know the benefits of changing the system.

The postoffice department has denied the Appeal to Reason the cheap postage usually accorded newspapers. What they should do is to bar the dirty thing from the mails en-tirely. It is the worst paper that we ever read and does nobody any good. Its teachings are all bad, and no such paper ought to be allowed to circulate through the mails, should it be permitted to be published .-- Phil-Hpsburg Dispatch.

The above from the postmaster-editor, and chairman of the G. O. P. at first aroused an antagonistic reply. But on second thought I feel that he is not to blame. He is just as big and honest a fool as I was when I was a republican editor. He don't know any better. republican editor. He don't know any better. He would deny the mails to any one who does not advocate just the things which he has been taught to believe, just as do the minions of the czar of Russia. He may yet develop into a very good citizen of a republic. not a good citizen in a country that believes in a free press and free speech. He is more to be pitied than condemned. He is a poor postmaster who does not know that the Appeal has NOT been denied the mails and yet says

it has. Poor fellow. The United States supreme court has decreed that the city of Chicago can make the which the private gas trust furnishes light to consumers. As a result of this de-cision the price of gns goes down to seventy-five cents per 1,000 feet. Consequently, the price of the gas company's securities fell off six points on the stock exchange—causing a loss of many thousands of dollars to the holders. Was the money paid by these innocent purchasers confiscated? It looks that way, doesn't it? What right has the court to uphold a city in setting a price that the owners of gas must sell their products to the public? This is a mighty dangerous precedent, and if the decision is not reversed it will cause many timid stockholders of other enterprises to try and uphold other cities in doing the same thing, thereby causing a panic. If the price of gas can be regulated by the city, and the city should happen to elect men whose the family? Apply this test to every proposition and destroy the family? Apply this test to every proposition and destroy the same thing, thereby causing a panic. If the price of gas can be regulated by the city, and the city should happen to elect men whose the family? Apply this test to every proposition affecting the state. Are we to understand that it is a many time it took to produce them. You would not need to save a surplus, for your children would spend as man, with the powers of a czar? Or a mon need to save a surplus, for your content the save called. Are we to understand that it is a man, with the powers of a czar? Or a mon need to save a surplus, for your content the save called save a care? Or a mon need to save a surplus, for your content that it is a man, with the powers of a czar? Or a mon need to save a surplus, for your content the man, with the powers of a czar? Or a mon need to save a surplus, for you could spend as man, with the people? Neither. The state. Are we to understand that it is a man, with the powers of a czar? Or a mon need to save a surplus, for a mon need to save a surplus, for your content the man, with the sate. Are we to understand that it is an or need to save a surplus, for a mon need t interest was with the mass of the people, these unprincipled officers, could with impunity lower the price of any article sold by a private corporation within the limits of the city. Great Scott, brother capitalists, we must make a heroic effort to have this decision set uside, or our opportunities to skin the dear public will go a gilmmering. Rouse, ye coun-trymen, to the awful danger which threat-ens those of us who live by dividends from watered stock.

John Radke, Milwaukee, was thrown out of employment by the brick trust last spring and has been idle ever since. His wife was taken sick and the doctors told him she must be operated upon or die. The doctors too often do operated always bore a good reputation, held trusted positions, and was of "good family." (By the way I notice that men of "good family" fall just as quickly as others when they are under the influence of adverse condi-

The Outlook, of New York, in discussing Canada the future of the small manufacturer, says ed in his efforts to compete with the gigantic masses of corporate wealth." The Chicago masses of corporate wealth." The Chicago the railroads. the oil, coal, fron, steel, packing, brewery, bleyele, car manufacturing, copper, cordage, paper, and almost every other critice of every day use. Not one of these industries can be conducted except by corporations or indi-viduals controlling immense capital. On these depend every small industry in which the people of the United States are interested, well be paid in the simplest, cheapest and The man with small capital can enter only upon those business enterprises which fur-nish some small portion of an article for pubnish some small portion of an article for public use or engage in the work of retailing three to one, and they have found no cause to the completed article. In this latter he is go back to the old ante-deluvian methods running up against the department store to such an extent that observers aiready see the end of the retail establishment, which has been the mainstay of the local community in the past. The printing business has been a good field in the past in which to engage with a limited capital, but ask your local news-paper man, and he will tell you that his field is becoming narrow and narrower, the other hand, the metropolitan daily On weekly is largely taking the place of the lo-cal paper, and on the other hand, the large city job printing establishment with trevel-ing solicitors and modern equipment, is doing the work which was formerly a fruitful field the country newspaper man. Yes, the outlook for the small capitalist is almost as encouraging as is the outlook for the skilled artisan, who sees his position taken by his wife or child who tend the machine which does the work which formerly required his trained eye and hand. Some might get discouraged at the outlook, but bless you, dear reader, these indications are to the stu-dent of social and economic questions but the first pains of economic partruition, which means that a New Life will soon be born into the world. The happiness of the world will be that of the fond mother when she first caresses the new born infant at her side. while it smiles its wee smile of happiness in response.

The opponents of Socialism, in discussing what Socialism will and will not do when it is inaugurated, should bear in mind that Socialism will not be an established fact until a MAJORITY of the people want it. Socialism will then do what a MAJORITY decides. It is the duty of Socialists to point out what CAN BE DONE when people recognize the true function of society, which secure the highest happiness of the h race. Opponents of Socialism are continually holding up to public view their own conception of Socialism. In some instances, to support their view, some Socialist writer is quoted, but it should be borne in mind that the views of the Socialist—no matter how high he may have risen in the ranks of those who believe in the better order of affairs, could not be forced upon the public except with the sanction of the majority. Mrs. Cor-bin, who has just issued a pamphlet, first creets a straw man which she labels Socialism, and then proceeds to demolish it, which she does with neatness and dispatch. "The Socialist constitutes the state the sole property owner and sole center of authority, necessarily abolishes the family and the home." we first undertake to locate this mysterious and autocratic power, which the family? Apply this test to every proposition which the opponent of Socialism osition which the brings to the front. Bear in mind that So-cialism when it is established will be the pro-duct of the whole people and what they desire-so shall it be.

Marshal Field, the Chicago millionaire merchant prince, was asked by a New York paper some questions on American prosperity. 'in regard to American prosperity," he said,
'I believe we are almost at high tide. But "I believe we are almost at high tide. But judging from all surroundings, so far as I can see, it LOOKS as if presperity would continue for SOME time." He does not tell a waiting and expectant world how long a period this SOME time represents. Not long, for he says again: "I do not believe that the will be maintained to the exexport trade export trade will be maintained to the ex-tent it has for the last eighteen months."

If then after having exported a tremendous amount of the things we have manufactured, we still have a surplus of two billions, what die. So he forged cheeks enough to pay her doctor bill and confessed, making no effort to get away or deny the acts. He was arrested but because of the extenuating circumstances the court fined him \$150 and one year. Think of fining a man who had to commit forgery to pay a wife's doctor fee! And what good will imprisoning a man who had to commit forgery to pay a wife's doctor fee! And what good will imprisoning a man who had to commit forgery to pay a wife's doctor fee! And what good will imprisoning a man who had to commit forgery to pay a wife's doctor fee! And what good will imprisoning a man who had to commit forgery to pay a wife's doctor fee! And what good will imprisoning a man who had to commit forgery to pay a wife's doctor fee! And what good will imprisoning a man who had to commit forgery to pay a wife's doctor fee! And what good will imprisoning a man who had to commit forgery to pay a wife's doctor fee! And what good will imprison the court fined him \$150 and one year. Think you have a surplus of two billions, what will be the result if the export trade falls of profuction in the past two years have been multiplied several fold by the introduction of new machinery and improved method. of fining a man who had to commit forsery to pay a wife's doctor fee! And what good will imprisoning a man do who was forced to commit the crime or see his wife fle? World in with a rush

Q+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ Published Every Saturday

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Entered at Girard, Kas., P. O. as second-olssa matter,

0+++++++++++++++++++++++++++ WATER IS FREE.

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

Hancock, Mich., Jan. 9 - [Special]-That Hancock is a rather thirsty town is shown by the annual report of the water board, just issued. During the year just closed, 203,000,-000 gallons of water were used, and the village has a population of only about 4,000. has a population of only about 4,000. The water, too, is free to every consumer, the system being conducted by the village and no meters being used. Indirectly, the tax payers settle for the expense, but there are few towns in the country where the plan in vogue here is followed.

New Orleans does the same thing, and by it saves all the expense of book-keepers, in-spectors, meters, clerks, and labor of treasurer and auditing committees and possible scandals. The saving in New Orleans by making water free and taxing the property direct for the supvoted on by the property owners, and carried who study social needs or know anything about the laws of social contact.

Lamber, Cal., Jan. 5, 1902.

Editor Appeal to Reason.

What would Socialism do for me and many of my neighbors? I have 100 acres of land; twenty in grapes from which I got eighty tons, twenty in grapes from which I got eighty tons, realizing \$1,600; thirty acres of orchard from which I got 200 tons; twenty acres of wheat from which I got 400 bushels; thirty acres of pasture and hay land from which I got 120 tons of hay; I have 500 acres of hill land and keep 200 head of cattle and sell fifty head of fat cattle every year. Now tell me, what, under Socialism, would I do with my surplus stock, fruit and grapes? And how is the laborer in the mines and shops to get the thirs. borer in the mines and shops to get the things to live on if we are not to have any money, but just barter? I am in for the government to own all public willfiles. I have been an old time greenbacker from the first. I. W. BERRY.
Socialism will give you much more than you

now receive in all the good things of life. If four hours a day will provide all the good things all the people can consume (and it is ad-mitted that if all helped to produce it would) you would have all you now have for four hours' work without mental worry and un-certainty. You would have no anxiety for the future of your family for they would have the same opportunity. It matters little how profitable business is today it carries with it a great deal of worry and anxiety that is not good for the human family. The system today does not permit you to leave your place and travel with a mind free from worry. If your mind is worried you cannot enjoy your leisure when you are able to take it. The grape busi-ness, like all others, under Socialism would be under a department of the public service. It would be specialized to the limit that the best results might be obtained; so would the cattle and orchards. When you had performed your share of the labor, if you did it in six months of eight hours, you could travel or do whatover else you liked, and the business would go when some of its employes are taking a vacation. There would be no need of either money or barter. You would have credits that would enable you to get anything that you wanted. It could not be stolen. You could travel for the average time it costs to carry a passenger; you could stop at fine hotels or pleasure resorts for the average time it cost in labor to realntain them; maintain them; you could attend plays, lectures, or any other enjoyable thing for the you worry now about whether facilities for carrying the mail will be provided. Socialism will take from your life its uncertainties, its litterness and worry, its lack of pleasures. Much of the public service will be devoted to extending the pleasure plants of today and creating new ones that the whole people may, every hour not employed, find something that will make the hours happy and mentally profitable. Such conditions do not anywhere exist today, event if you have unlimited means.
Do you really believe your life was created only to raise grapes and cattle? Such things should be only an incident in life—not the aim of life. Poor indeed is that life whose whole being is bent on the machinations of wealth getting. Life is to enjoy and develop. It is not to see how much corn or money

A writer in the Baltimore Sun, in undera writer in the Battimore sun, in under-taking to point out the condition of the wife under Socialism, unconsciously presents a picture of the wife under the present regime. The mind of the writer sees the things which actually exist here, and she imagines that they will continue under the new order. To-day there is no home life in nine-tenths of the "homes" of the community in which you live. Look about you and you will recognize the truth of what I say. Cleanliness is one of the requisites of a "home." How many families in your town have bath rooms equipmit the crime or see his wife die? Would it not have been cheaper to have furnished him employment? Is not society that deprives a willing worker of the legal means to get a living the real criminal? The labor of Radke would create wealth, he wanted wealth, but no one would let him labor, notwithstanding he was a competent, honest willing worker and had hunted for employment for nine months. Great system! Some people think that everybody has an equal opportunity. Such people never use their brains and never understand what they read in their blessed party papers. Socialism would provide every citizen with employment at the highest pay, it would make free all medical and surgical service. Under such a system what incentive would Radke have had to commit forgary? You can study it out. The German Crisis.

The German industrial crisis appears to be increasing in intensity, causing more and more distress among the working classes with each The London Spectator reviews the sitweek. The London Spectator reviews the si-unition in Germany. During the past three years, says that paper: "Every kind of under-taking appeared to prosper, loans were easily procurable from 'spirited' banks, foreign com-merce was brisk, and new steam lines were continually projected. The court fed the pre-valling excitement, the Emperor encouraging every new development with his approval; the government proposed new enterprises in the navy to protect our growing commerce; and every thing and person was prosperous till the reaction came. Then it was discovered that everything had been overdone, that there were too many factories, too many mercantile com-panies, and, above all, too many steamships. There was an overplus of articles with nobody to buy them. . . . The landlords could not meet their mortgages, the citizens were driven back on their small trades, and the em-ployes were cut down or discharged by tens of thousands. It is admitted that fifty thousand men, most of them heads of households, are

The capitalistic press is becoming hysterical Says & Berlin commerover the outlook. al plaintively of the effort to tax I of the nation: "And what is to be bread of the nation: in the face of the growing acaretty of work? The empire, the states, the cities, must bence-forth concern themselves with this weighty question. The right to work may not be re-cognized, but the unemployed can not, never theless, be left to destitution and hunger. Even the poorest must eat to live. And must their

brend therefore, be made dearer?"

Tariff duties, free trade, a tax on dividents, fregulity on the part of the workers, and a lot of other seemsless political hash in suggested by the economists who have no understanding of the real situation. A prominent publica-tion, representing the agrarian interests, says

of the industrial interests: It lured the masses from the country Inte . It caused them to forget the agri cultural love of rural life, so that they know pow only how to live from hand to mouth. Therefore it should not leave the toilers out in the street because they yield a profit of only ten or twenty per cent., and the manipulators exchange have reached the end of their wisdom. It is irrational to let the well

being or the misery of thousands depend upon such circumstances as there."

The crisis which must come in the industrial world before the people will be brought to their senses has appeared in Germany, and from there it will extend to the entire commercial world. The same causes are at work in all other countries, and the results will be the same. England is on the verge of financial collapse, and the British statesmen are making heroic efforts to stem the tide by appealing to the patriotism (?) of the Eaglish people to come to the rescue. But hunger and destitution are hard task-masters. The United States will probably be the last to feel the effects of this final crash. We are young and vigorous and are just feeling the first flush of victory in our efforts to capture the markets of the world. The struggle for industrial premacy is becoming intensely in carnest. Na ources at the command of the capitalists are being used to turn the tide in favor of the country most highly developed industrially and which yields the greatest profits to capi-tal. At the present stage of the game the United States happins to be the favored country. This will continue until the Astatic hordes are educated in the production of the goods which they and the belance of the world con-sume. The workshops will then be transfered as they were from Europe to America, to Asia. Capital knows no country, its patriotism is the patriotism of the pirate, who owes alleglance to no flag except that which temporarily floats over its particular bark. Automatic ma-chines, which produce almost everything now needed, can be operated by the little brown and yellow men of the east as successfully as they can by the women and children of this There will always be a place for the skilled mechanic, but the demond for his services will become less and less—as it is in Germany and other highly developed industrict

The lesson? The lesson we must learn from this is the absolute necessity of establishing an industrial system which gives to each worker that which he produces, thus avoiding the "over-production"—(In reality the under consumption) of the things made by human Germany today is not suffering from a lack of willing hands to work, from a lack of raw material, from a lack of well equipped shops, from a lack of market, but from the fact that the laborers are unable to buy with

the ecenty wages given them the things which their hands produce.

The Law Upholds Injustice.

That part of the law which relates to the relations of property-holders among them-selves presents a deep impress of equity between preprieters and non-proprietors, we but an infantile delusion.

"Modern law clearly betrays its emanation from emital. This fact appears very clearly from the law's unremitting care for the fortance of the masters, and from us no less con-

The law is a monopoly of wealth, and in the spie of Themas there is no place reserved for

From Achille Loria's "Economic Foundas of Society," of which Prof. Kensby says What we desire above all, in introducing the work of this illustrious Italian scholar to the great English-speaking public, is to emphasize the eignificance of his gen-eral point of view, and inset upon the correctness of his economic analysis of se-

Thoroughly angered; the Taffeny Magnate Theresighly angered, the Reviews Magna shood glowering at the governor. "Oppo-me and my traffic combination, will you?" thundered "Why, I've get a good notion hay, your blamed little state for a freig house so rapidly that the hodgks were anapped in vaint.-Baltimore American.



The Smiling Convenance

Of Capitalism will change to one of consternation. when the figures of the Appeal's circulation reach the 200,000 mark, as it will in a few weeks. Give the susascription clerks occasion to grow during Madden week.

Waste of Industrial Energy by Competition.

From "The Ideal Republic," by A. M. Dewey.

Mr. Dewey's book is now in press and will be ready for malling the first week in February

"How do you account for so great a possibility?" retorts the skeptic, who has devoted his life to hard work, and who has be-Hered that an opportunity to work was all that any man had a right to ask in this world, and who is patiently waiting for his reward for well doing when he gets to heaven.

A careful analysis of existing industrial methods shows that more than 60% of industrial energ, is now wasted-much of it necescarily employed under the competitive system of doing things, but wasted nevertheless. What good reason can be given for the construction and operation of eight thousand flouring mills in the United States, when five hundred of them can do all the work required? And what is true of flouring mills is true of every other line of manufacturing which can be mentioned. Every dollar expended for travcling men and advertising to sell the products of labor is that much to society exceet that which returns to society an equivalent for the labor expended. Unproductive labor is wasted industrial envgy. And at present, the dear people who consume the products are these who feet the bill. Do you know that it costs more to sell goods than it does to make them? Well, it does, in every line of trade. All this is wasted energy. There is no more need for travelling men to sell goods than for drummers to sell postage stamps. And this has been recognized by the trusts already, as thousands of traveling men can testify. Under private ownership, however, the people have not benefited by the change. Only the manufacturers and jobbers have thus far profited by the dismissal of travelers and the consequent saving of energy. Under public ownership the people would get this benefit themselves.

At the present time statistics show the wealth product of the United States, measured in dollars, to be about twelve hundred dollars per annum per capita of population, or about six thousand dollars per annum per family of five persons. At present labor does not overage more than three-quarters time in any occupation, and less than that on an average for all occupations. With this labor constantly employed the amount of product would be increased onefourth. Then take into consideration the number of men and women now employed in useless labor, all of which would be eliminated under Secialism, and who would be employed productively, and it would double the wealth product per capita at least. Then consider the saving in cost to the consumer by the elimination of this wasted energy, and you can form some idea of the comforts which would be possible to every child of the state under the beneficent operation sible for every man, woman and child would be quite equal to that which might be enjoyed today did each man, woman and child enjoy an income of not less than five thousand dollars per annum. This is not a fairy story, or the exaggeration of a disordered brain, but the cold calculation of facts bearing on this phase of the situation

Consider just one of the many items of waste under competition -that of advertising. That it is an important feature of the competitive scheme is admitted at the outset. George P. Rowell & Co., the great advertising agents of New York, are authority for the statement that there are employed in the business more than twenty thousand persons, and that there is expended by 400,000 firms in the United States annually something more than three thousand millions of dollars. As there are some million and a quarter of advertisers altogether, it is reasonable to assume that this sum, vast as it is, tray be increased by five hundred millions more. Stop for a moment and think what this sum of money represents. In silver dollars, loaded upon trucks of one ton burden each, it would require about 110,000 tenns to baul it, and would form a solid line of trucks of silver coin 513 miles in length. This vast sum of money is now worse than wasted, as it produces absolutely nothing of value to society whatever. The same amount of money, expended usefully, would add wonderfully to the comforts of the people. Used to build homes for the people, it would put every family now living in the rickety tenements of the larger cities into elegant homes every twelve months, and take them out of the disease and crime-breeding surroundings of New, York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Boston, St. Louis, and fifty more of the great industrial centers of the United States. There are but fourteen million families in this country, according to the last census. This sum of money would, therefore,

put each one of them in a one thousand dollar home every three year As houses will be built under Socialism in accordance with scientific principles, and without any profit to any of the many interests which now reap a harvest from the construction of every home, it is quite probable that as fine a home could be had in each instance as could now be built for three thousand dollars. Think of it! And all this possible without in any way interfering with industrial interests at all. All this from the waste now expended in advertising alone: Supposing the advertising business does employ twenty thousand persons. The same amount of money expended as we have indicated would employ twenty times the number of people, and with the additional certainty that the labor expended was to add something of

real value to the welfare of the people. Another enormous tax upon the people is the expense for publishing newspapers. Every city now has a large number of daily and weekly papers, each with an extensive plant of machinery, each occupying one or more buildings of greater or less value, and each employing large numbers of men and women to gather and compile news, some of it of doubtful character, and all of them looking to the public purse for the pennies and nickles to support them as business enterprises. Much of the money referred to as being wasted in advertising finds its way into the coffers of these same papers. Un der competition one can never know what is true and what is false of what he reads. The incentive of commercialism to scoop each other, and to create sensations which will call attention to their own paper, and apparently for the moment give it unusual prominence, impels editors and managers to do things which are not honest, not professional from a journalistic standpoint, and decidedly discreditable from any view. When President McKinley was dying, but hours before his death, one or more newspapers in almost every city in the country issued extra editions announcing his death, going into the greatest details as to his last words, etc., just to prove the authenticity of their messages from Buffalo. The public were gulled for the time being, and the next morning when the facts became known, every one knew they had been imposed upon. And what was the incentive? The sales of a few hundred copies of extra papers! A few dollars, and nothing more! Under other circum stances, one would expect some explanation for the publication of such falsehoods. Was it forthcoming? Why, bless your heart, no! Not a word from any of them. Some of their competitors referred to it as a mean trick, but that was all, and the good people still support such journalistic ghouls with subscriptions and advertising patronage. And these papers have not been shut out of the mails

Under Socialism, one morning and one evening paper, publishing all the news of every character, and acting as a means of communication between the people and their chosen officials, would serve ev ery good purpose now served by all the papers published in any city There would then be no incentive to fake stories or wilful misrep resentations of a sensational character of any kind, and what was published would have the stamp of accuracy and authenticity upon it. The army of men and women now uselessly employed could be utilized at some other labor of a productive character, and all to the benefit of the people as a whole. The tendency of the present age is to gross exaggeration in matters of news. If an accident occurs, some papers take delight in multiplying the number of casualties by three or four, knowing the public will excuse them for the misrepresentation, and it is so easy to say "it is reported," and thus shift the responsibility for the lie! The blg headlines which herald the appearance of a juicy morsel of scandal would probably give way to the demand for decency in the manner of presenting the news, and while all the news would be printed, that which refers to the worst side of life, that which depicts the distress of the human family, would not, as now, be given preference over the news of a better character. The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon's demand for clean journalism will be realized under Socialism, but while commercialism furnishes the incentive for the sort the reverend gentleman does not relish, it will be served up to the people just the same. Mr. Sheldon should join hands with the Socialists to effect the desired change.

by the postoffice officials, either!

What do you think now of wasting industrial energy? Would you not be willing to try the experiment of saving it, and using it for some good purpose?

When the Poor Count Their

thing, forer and a volving no care or labor on the part of the lender. It includes all investments of capital whatsoever, returning dividends, as distingives countenance for the moment to guished from labor wages, or profits. Thus anybody who works on a the idea that the law is indeed the realization of railroad as plate-layer or stoker, has a right to wages for his work; justice. But as seen as we turn our attention and any inspector, of wheels or fails has a right to payment for such to the legal provisions regulating the relations inspection; but idle persons who have only paid a hundred pounds inspection; but idle persons who have only paid a hundred pounds towards the road-making, have a right to the return of the hundred pounds-and no more. If they take a farthing more, they are usurers. They may take fifty pounds for two years, twenty-five for four, five for twenty, or one for a hundred. But the first farthing they take more than their hundred, be it sooner of later, is usury.

Again, when we build a house, and let it, we have a right to as much rent as will return us the wages of our labor; and the sum of our outlay. If, as in ordinary cases, not laboring with our hands or head, we have simply paid say-£1,000-to get the house built, we have a right to the £1,000 back again at once, if we sell it; or, if we let it, to £500 rent during two years, or £100 rent during ten years, or £10 rent during 100 years. But if, sooner or later, we take a pound more than the thousand, we are usurers.

And thus in all other possible or conceivable cases, the moment our

the capital is increased by having lent it, be it but in the estimation of a bair, that hair's breadth of increase is usury, just as much as steading a farthing is theft, no less than stealing a million.

But usury is worse than theft, in so far as it is obtained either "Oppose by deceiving people, or distressing them; generally by both; and he finally by deceiving the usurer himself, who comes to think that to usury is a real increase, and that money can grow of money; whereas all usury is increase to one person only by decrease to another; and every grain of calculated Increment to the Rich, is balanced by its mathematical equivalent of Decrement to the Poor. The Rich have hitherto only counted their gain; but the day is coming when the poor will also count their loss-with political results hitherto un-

For instance, my good, old hairdresser at Camberwell came to me the other day, very uncomfortable about his rent. He wanted a pound or two to make it up; and none of his customers wanted their hair out. I gave him the pound or two-with the result, I hope my readers have sagacity enough to observe, of distinct decrement to me, as increment to the landlord; and then inquired of him, how

Usury is properly the taking of money for the loan or use of any- much he had paid for rent, during his life. On rough calculation, sum proved to be between £1,500 and £1,700. And after paying this sum-earned shilling by shilling, with careful snippings, and studiously skilful manipulation of tongs-here is my poor old friend, now past 60, practically without a roof over his head-just as roofless in his old age as he was in the first days of life-and nervously wandering about Peckham Rye and East Norwood, in the east winter winds, to see if, perchance, any old customers will buy some balm for their thinning locks-and give him the blessed balm of an odd half-crown or two, to rent shelter for his own for three months

> Now, supposing that £1,500 of his had been properly laid out, on the edification of lodgings for him, £560 should have built him a serviceable tenement and shop; another £500 have met the necessary repairing expenses for forty years; and at this moment he ought to have had his efficient freehold cottage, with tile and wall right weatherproof, and a nice little nest-egg of £500 in the bank, bosides. But instead of this, the £1,000 has gone in payment to slovenly builders, each getting their own percentage, and doing as bad work as possible, under the direction of landlords paying for as little as possible of any sort of work. And the odd £500 has gone into the landlord's pocket. Pure increment to him; pure decrement to my decoratively laborious friend. No gain begotten of money; but simple subtraction from the pocket of the laboring person, and simple addition to the pocket of the idle one.

> I have no mind to waste the space of Fors in giving variety of instances. Any honest and sensible reader, if he chooses, can think out the truth in such matters for bimself. If he be dishonest or foolish, no one can teach him. If he is resolved to find reason or excuse for things as they are, he may find refuge in one lie after another; and dislodged from each in turn, fly from the last back to the one he began with. But there will not long be need for debate-nor time for it. Not all the lying lips of commercial Europe can much longer deceive the people in their rapidly increasing distress, nor arrest their straight pattle with the cause of it. Through what confused noise and garments rolled in blood-through what burning and fuel of fire, they will work out their victory-God only knows, ner what they will do to Barabbas, when they have found out that he is a Robber, and not a King. But that discovery of his character and capacity draws very near; and no less change in the world's ways than the former fall of Fendalism itself.

Trust Methods.

The United States Investor (Boston) says that the present depressed situation in copper "is, in our opinion, the result of a deep settled conspiracy on the part of a handful of morally irresponsible financial adventurers to mail on the whole financial and industrial world,"and it declares its belief that "the two eductions in the Amalgamated dividend rate. and the several cuts in the price of metal, were all affected with malice prepense, as a part of a deliberate and diabolical plan to effect the ruin of a large number of persons in order to advance the interests of a few innovators in the copper industry." The "inner circle" in this case, according to the Investor, formed itself into a corporation known as "The Unit-ed Metals Selling Company." The investor tells the story of the company as follows:
"It appears that the 'real thing' is not the

Amalgamated Copper Company, but the United Metals Selling Company. As Lawson so pithly says, "The beginning of the foundation of the present "copper trust" is the United Metals. Selling Company, a close corporation, controll-ed by the Amaigamated interests. The long ed by the Amaigamated interests.' The long and short of the matter appears to be that the Amalgamated Copper Company was organized the express purpose of being 'milked' by the United Metals Selling Company. We have Lawson's authority for the fact that the Standard Oil people own the United Metals Selling Company. The public were solicited to step up and subscribe to the shares of the Amalgamated Company, but no one has ever heard of the public being invited to buy the shares of the United Metals Selling Company. The last-mentioned concern is unquestionably the means by which the promoters of the cop-per deal get their 'rake-off.' You do not find lompany in any of the stock market or corporation manuals, it would probably require con-siderable of an effort to find out the real naever appears in print, and the size of its profits is entirely conjectural. The concern, in the language of the street, is regarded as a 'cinch' for the Standard Oil millionaires. There is the best of reasons for believing that the United Metals Selling Company has been earning at an enormous rate. We have recently made some attempt to ascertain the salient features of this enterprise, and though we have not met with anything like the success that we could desire, we are nevertheless able to present a few points which may afferd a pretty good ink-ling of the purpose and methods of the United Metals Selling Company. In the first place, the capitalization, we find by a recent list of New Jersey companies, is \$5,009,000, of a par value of \$100. This capitalization, we are told, was all paid in cash. There were only a select few invited to go in. Although the entire stock was, at last accounts, practically held by about a dozen men, these six were the most influential. We are also told on good authority that the stock sells for \$300 or \$400 a share, though there are very few dealings even at these fig-ures. We know of an offer of \$200 a share which was refused. The Metals Selling Company, so far as its dealings with outside comive course; we understand that it is careful not to advance too large a percentage on the copper offered to at the ugh current reports state that, so far as the Amalgamated Copper Com-pany is concerned, it has been more lenient. In fact, as one well-infermed man says, 'it is not at all reasonable to suppose that the Stannot at all reasonable to suppose that the Standard Oil coterie will held the bag for the Amalgamated Copper Company, and that whichever way the game goes the Metals Selling Company is bound to win out.' And, finally, is may be added that we are informed that the United Metals Selling Company earned at least 40% last year; that is \$2,000,000 on a capitalization of \$5,000,000. From all that can be learned, it would appear that the Amalgamated Company is a mere detail in the plans of the Standard Oil people in connection with the copper situation. Amalgamated stock is a foetball, which they kick about the tion with the copper situation. Amalgamated stock is a football, which they kick about the market in any way that suits their specula-tive purposes, much as sugar stock has al-ways been a football for the insiders in the refluing business. Today they may be out of the stock and tomerrow they may be in their interests in the United Metals Selling their interests in the United Metals Selling Company are entirely of another sort. This concern is their stand-by; in it they have a 'dead sure thing.' It provides then all the means they could desire for absorbing the entire profit of the Amalgamated Company in the future, provided they see fit. This is an old scheme, and we have known it to be worked with the most extraordinary success in the past."

Economic Equality.

The exercise of irresponsible power, by whatever means, is tyranny, and should not be tolever mean, is to which men irresponsibly erated. The power which men irresponsibly exercise for their private ends, over individuals and communities, through superior units and as inwealth, is essentially tyrannous, and as consistent with democratic principle and offensive to self-respecting men as any form of political tyranny that was ever endured. As political equality is the remedy pointeal equanty is the remesty for political tyranny, so is economic equality the only way of putting an end to the economic tyranny exercised by the few over the many through superiority of wealth. The industrial system of a nation, like its political system, should be a government of the people, by the people, for the people. Until economic consulty shall endure the people. the people. Until economic equality shall give a basis to political equality, the latter is but a sham .- Bellamy.

The Old Men Must Go.

Springfield, Mo., Dally Record "The Frisco rallread company has adopted a rule whereby it will lay of all the old men in its employ and replace them with younger men. The rule is being gradually applied and a few of the old men have already received their final discharge. Some of the faithful old fellows who have given the best part of their lives to the service of the company are squirming.-but the role is inexerable, and they will

have to suffer the consequences. (You have said many sovere things against Socialism, and you have heard others say harsh things about it, but have you ever heard any one say that SOCIALISM would turn the old men and old women out to starve after they had severed their lives to sociate?) had devoted their lives to society?]

The Will o' the Wisp.

Chicago Record Berald Chicago Record Berald.

John Madson, who gave his name to the police as John Hudson, when he was taken from the Volunteers of America lodging house, 321 Clark street, sick unto death with pneumonia, expired at the county hospital yesterday. On two occasions he is said to have been worth \$100,000.

The local Trades Council of Christchurch, New Zealand, representing over 2,000 union-ists, have endorsed the Socialist party and or-ganized a branch. And thus the work of So-cializing the trades unions goes on.

All news agents on the Northern Pacific trains have been discontinued. It is under-steed that the order is intended to be perma-

Though the new century is quite young, Socialism has made greater progress within that time in the United States than all the grevious years,

The Two Sides.

the day I wrote this, there was a ball in w. On the same night I left home at o'clock. I left home after the factory had sounded, and when, after a week Sant work, people were freed for their Factory men passed by me and I by them, all turning their steps to puband inns. Many of them were ally tipsy; many more were with women. Every morning at five I hear each of the es which means that the labor of women. dren and old people have begun. At eight ock another whistle—this means an half

ock another whistle—this means an half r's rest; at twelve another whistle—this ns an hour for dinner. At eight o'clock ourth whistle, indicating the cessation work. By a strange coincidence, all the in my neighborhood produce the articles necessary for balls

e may on hearing these whistles, attach other meaning than that of the f time. There, the whistle has of time. led; it is time to go out for a walk. associates with them also ng they in reality have—that at the first at five o'clock in the morning, men and who have slept side by side in a damp et up in the dark, and hurry away to

building, and take part in a work of they see neither cessation nor utility and work often so in the heat. focating exhalation, with rest, for one, two, three, or even and more hours. They fall asleep, and again, and again do this work, meanfall asleep, and s for themselves, to which they are com-exclusively by want. And so it goes on one week to another, interrupted only

nd now, from every side, carriages ap-d, all going in one direction. On the ch box sat a coachman, some times in a ap-skin coat; and a foot-man-a dandy with Well-fed trotters, covered with ran at the rate of fifteen miles au hour; carriage sat ladies covered with shawls. taking care not to spoil their flowers and All, beginning with the hares on the horses, carriages, gutta-percha els, the cloth of the coachman's coat, dewn he stockings, shees, flowers, velvets, gloves, ts-all these articles have been made by of whom fell asleep on their their mean rooms, some in with prostitutes, and others in

The ball goers drive past these men, in and things made by them; and it does not enter into their miads that there could are are going to and these tipsy people, hom their coachman shouts so angerly quite easy minds, and assurances that doing nothing wrong, they enjoy themthemselves!

eleven o'clock in the evening until it-lodgings, or dying, as the washerwoman

Looks for Conflict.

From the Baitimore Daily Sun, January 6. at men will not much longer submit to the wrongs that the poor have to submit to the keynote of the sermon of Rev. Dr.

He said:

If I mistake not this year and the next few s will see many a conflict between the ch and the world, between poor and capibetween the rich and the poor. We see signs of the rising tide. Labor is combingaining strength; the masses pos power. The outcome of the ages of teach the principles of Christ from countless has spread the idea of human brother-

d equality everywhere. Poverty is a at will have to be considered. len will not much longer be content with ity; the causes of poverty are being cond, and many will seek to have them re-d; men wil not much tonger submit to authority; the days of glaring inequality

ong will have to pass away. much longer endure the long and excessive with so small a share in the fruits of it. Why should all the benefits go to swell the

the destruction of morality?
Why should the crime against humanity civilization perpetrated by our shirt, clothand tohacco factories be allowed, where dren and young girls are taught that \$1
2 a week is all they can earn honestly. It was once said, 'The American people, to be humbugged.' The Christian people, such their patronage of corporations, dement stores and factories, sanction and cort this kind of robbery, degradation sin. These and many such questions will a to be faced during the year."

A Capitalist View.

the Financier and Bullionist, a prominent from the United States of the Columbia are provided fournal published in London, is being alarmed at the inroads co-operation position, with making upon the territory heretofore control the exclusive property of the capital-offers no provided the exclusive property of the capital-

articles have appeared from time to time he F. and B. calling attention to the serious campairs been made to galvanize capitalist intersout of their complacency in view of what kappen. It has been pointed out, for explication in the capital has been identifying factured by the leadness of the state while capital has been identifying factured by the leadness of the state while capital has been identifying factured by the leadness of the state while capital has been identifying factured by the leadness of the state while capital has been identifying factured by the leadness of the state while capital has been identifying factured by the leadness of the state in the labor market than are the Chinese, and for this he is applauded by the leadness of the state of organized labor in the east. Those taction cannot deceive the laboring people much longer, and as the Socialist party stands with open arms ready to receive the members of organized labor and pledging them its support, they will naturally accept the invitation and gladly adopt its principles: "Equal rights to wheat the capitalist interest his esuntry have been facuously oblivious for such resources which is all the while formidable though little realized by these

threatened interests. Nor is it even an exaggeration to say that private capital is already between the hammer and the anvil of the two ferms of Socialism mentioned—the municipal and the co-operative. It stands to reason that when the application of capital accumulations in one direction is prevented by municipal monopoly of great undertakings, and when, on the other hand, manufacture as well as distribution is largely passing under the control of co-operative societies, there is an ever-diminishing chance of even moderately profita-ble investment in home enterprises. Here, therefore, we have the antithesis of America's modern tendency. In America there is the tendency to combine capitalistic omnipotence with exiciency and, perhaps, cheapness; here the tendency is quite as notable to overwhelm capitalistic by co-operative enterprise."

Then the writer proceeds to give the readers of the F. and B. some figures showing the advance of co-operation; figures with which doubtless many of our readers are familiar: the twenty-eight poor Rochdale weavers mul-tiplied in about sixty years to nearly 1,700,000 members of co-operative societies, with an aggregate business of nearly seventy millions sterling a year; -and so forth. Then he continnes

The competition of co-operative societies aggregated on a colossal scale, is formidable enough in distributive enterprise, as traders and investors in retail undertakings are painand investors in retail tineertakings are paid fully aware. But in other quarters there is a disposition to believe that, whilst co-opera-tion may be formidable as a distributive agency, it is not likely to make any great headway in other directions-notably in respect of production. The comfortable sleep which that false lullaby is inducing may prove fetal. The Co-operative Society does not deal in halfpounds of butter over the counter. It operates on a gigantic scale, and adopts every expense-saving expedient. It is already so strong and so resourceful that the wonder is that private enterprise has not been crushed out of existence already. It has its own fleet of steamships plying to and from countries whose produce it imports. - It has depots in European and American cities. And it is becoming a great home manufacturer. It has shoe and textile factsries in different trade centers in England. Taking the English and Scottish wholesale societies together the total value of their preduction during 1900 was £4,165,930, or 19,4% of their sales, Such facts as these do not conarm the supposition that co-operative produc tion-starting late compared with co-operative distribution—has been making contemptible progress. But that is not all. co-operative production in the United King-dom is very much more than the £4,000,000 dota is very and over which the wholesale societies are credited. Besides the those societies there are societies exclasively devoted to production, and it is reckoned that the total value of co-operative production in this country now amounts to something £12,600,000 If that be so, then the producfrom eleven o'clock in the evening until tive output of the wholesale societies—even le with empty stomachs men are lying at the water of the wholesale societies—even the water of the total."

Organized Labor and Socialism. The Minera Magazine

Whether the average member of organized labor believes in the principles of Socialism alities in the distribution of wealth and or not, it is useless to condemn him because he does not readily accept its teachings as a means of improving his condition in life. B. Wilson yesterday at the First United is much better for those who believe in its byterian Church, Madison avenue and principles to devote their time in educating him to a standard where he can distinguish between right and crong without difficulty. what I had to say with reference to child or," said he after the service, "was sugted to me when I may recently a trong of e, puny children—aimoet bables—leaving a tory after a day's work. I did not think law would allow people to work such small ldren." His text yesterday was taken from than ill, 4: "Ye have not passed this way tetofore." He said: of the laboring people while it remains in its present state of organization. Organized laber in these days of industrial evolution is not keeping pace with commercial industry, nor with the science of improved machinery. All of these are speedily moving forward in the field of industry, while the trades unionists remain in the same position that the occupied fifty years ago. This being the case, the officers of the different associations in organized labor who are opposed to any movement that will change from the decaying attructure of simple trades unionism cannot hold their people much longer, and when they break away they will naturally seek affiliation with what-ever body or associations, political or other-wise, that offer them the greatest inducement. In the United States and Canada there is no

other association that offers the working man greater inducements than the Secialist party, and with it the members of organized labor and with it the members of organized labor will ally themselves. Shall the laboring people with any themselves, sain the laboring people continue to follow men who are using their fully should not the workmen have a share influence in the interest of the old political parties that represent the money power, or will they some forces with the Socialist party that represent the industrial means that the party will the point of the social strength of the party will be a proposed to will be proposed the industrial means the industrial means and the social strength of the proposed the proposed that the proposed the

did exam d example of what the governments of Can-da and the United States intend to do for the inhoring people. Canada has an anti-alien labor law and an anti-Asiatic law, but notwith standing those laws, the mine owners of Brit-ish Columbia are permitted to import laborers offers no pro-Columbia The miners of British

republican adminis to which the profitable employment of Reosever his message, refers to a renewal fall in this country was menaced by hostile of the Cambee exclusion act, but makes no reference to the Japanese, who are a greater menace to the working people of the United

The Barbarian Way.

Sinbad, the sailor, tells of a country which e discovered, where it was the custom to inter with the dead husband the wife alive, giving her six small loaves of bread and a jug of wa-When these supplies were used up, the ter. grief-stricken widow slowly starved to death. It is gratifying to know that in the United States, under a beneficent government and Christian civilization that such barbarous practices are not telerated. And yet when my eye caught the following paragraph in a recent issue of the Baltimore World, I was inclined to think that maybe these uncivilized people were not so savage and brutal as our effete civilization. Here's the item. Read it and then compare it with the method of the barbarians.

"While all about her during the Christmas time men, women and children make merry, misery, starvation and want may be the lot of Annie Kirner, 63, and her invalid daugh ter, Amanda, 25.

"The Kirner's exist in a single room at the southwest corner Aisquith and Lexington streets. They may be allowed to remain there during the week. They may not. They had not the price of a loaf of bread when a World man scrambled up the cold steps, as black as a cav ern, found his way to their abode vesterday

Twenty years ago Mrs. Kirner and band had a large grocery store at Laltimore and High-sts. Mr. Kirner died. Mrs. Kirner and High-sts. Mr. Kirner died. Mrs. Kirne continued the business, but she gave creat. To the poor who needed brend, food most visions she gave, hoping to get the money back Then she failed. Now, when she asks the peokept from starving for money she is told that they owe her nothing she went down and down. Finally, the took to baking rastry, bread and edibles. She got along famously. Fortune smiled on her at last Just as she was getting along so well her daughter's illness swept away all her savings Then, piece by piece, the furniture went. Her daughter's illness swept everything fore it. Her daughter's life was saved.

fore it. Her daughter's life was say troubles had aged her. She could not do very much, but she managed to eke out enough for existence. Her daughter, too frail to work, too sickly to sew for any length of time, was again stricken.

"'Oh, yes, I went to the charity places," said Mrs. Kirner. She is a short, thin, bent, sickly looking little woman, whose clothes hung about her as best she could manage them. she repeated, as she laid he glasses on a chair. "over to Enger street saw a man named Freeman. I asked him fo The volume of \$1 worth of provisions. He refused me. But, I said, I thought this was the place for char-ity? 'Oh, you did,' he replied with a secer 'well, you know different now, don't you?' ' In the little room, scrupulously clean and kept warm by coal sent by Dr. St. George W. Fesckle, are the remaining bits of the Kirner furniture. Several baskets of old clothes, an old dresser, and an old rickety som covered by a ragged comforter. "My daughter sleeps there," said Mrs. Kirner, pointing to the sofa "She's sick. She has to have covers. Wherdo I sleep? Why, on the ironing hoard. You haven't any idea how comfertable it is to sleep on an ironing heard with two pillows on it trying to joke over the misfortunes. broke down. Tears slowly came from her sunken eyes and rolled slowly down her furrowed face.

"I want to work, but my fingers are going back ca me. See?" holding up her hands. The nails were black and nearly falling off. The fingers trembled from weakness. The dropped some change in her hand. The reporter

Yes, come to think it over, I believe the bar-barian way is much the better, don't you? It is such incidents, too frequent, which is causing a few men to stop in the mad scram seek to inaugurate a system under which the women and helpless, shall not be allowed to suffer and starve amid plenty. Socialism pro-poses to do this—and it will. Is it not your duty to help along the work?

Kick Him While He Is Down,



Another Mail Carrier Caught.

J. A. Wayland, Girard, Kan. Dear Sir: Having often noticed various ways how persons became interested in the Appeal, I will add my "experience." I am a letter earrier and among my other mail which liways company be allowed to work their that represent the industrial masses? We be the seven day, in the week, and then as company action give them almost starvation wages? Why should the department stores be allowed to run their business on present plans, roying the health of employes by reason paltry wages that are often instrumental the destruction of morality?

Why should the crime against humanity deficilization perpetrated by our shirt, clothand to factories be allowed, where the paper belonged the republican, democrats, conservatives and the solutions are refused papers are ganized labor who pass resolutions applieding the republican, democrats, conservatives and liberals for their position on the restriction of immigration and arbitration, the creation of industrial commissions, and other worthless measures calculated to deceive the laborer.

In the present strike now in existence at Rossland, British Columbia, we have a spiendid example of what the graver measures. It began reading the Appeal the bia, we have a spiengovernments of Cans intend to do for the
has an anti-alien laatic law, but notwithmine owners of British
ted to import laborers
sperate their mines
has are in the same
hand Japanese. In
dian government
miners of British ty association. The more I do for the cause the more I want to do. Now what I want is to fit myself to become a worker, so as to do more. Possibly you can show me what I can do to prepare myself to take an active part in next campaign. How about the correspondence s.nool? Send me something descriptive the work of it. I want to thoroughly understand Socialism.

J. E. F.

"During the past three years," says the New "During the past three years," says the New York Journal of Commerce, "six billions of watered securities have been thrown on the market." At four per cent this stock, which represents but a fraction of its face value in actual worth, would require half the entire wheat crop raised in the United States during the year 1900. In other words, stock gamblers and speculators, by manipulation of the stock market and the issuance of stock, based on no tangible value, are enabled to take for nothing one-fourth of the entire wheat crop in the United States every year. And you think the farmer has a cheal?

Same Old Cry.

A newspaper friend of mine was complaining recently that "there are too many printing offices in this town," which is no doubt true. The same can be said of the grocery stores, the dry goods stores, of the drug stores-in fact

in every line of trade we find it overcrowded Malthus, the political economist of the eighteenth century, proved conclusively (to his own mind) that there were too many people on earth for the good of humanity, and that the Creator had provided pestilence, crime, war, etc., for the purpose of decimating the power lation

And so the cry has continued every since. If business is bad it is attributed to over-crowding, followed by the cry of "over production.'

And yet a moment's reflection will convince you that such is not literally true. The cause of all our economic distress is not due to over crowding or over production, but to the planess system of doing business.

There are only two branches of public func tions that do not suffer from either of the above named causes of depression-the post-Bee and the public schools.

Both institutions are conducted by the nublic for the public. They are expanded to meet the exigencies of the requirements. The postal system is planned on the principal of giving greatest efficiency and service with the least expense. This is also true of the public

The point that I wanted to make when I started out, was that there are not too many people, but that the cause of all this disturb-ance is the utter land of system and forssight in the whole economic and social fabric

the things necessary for the people's comfort, welfare and happiness, consists of food, ciothing, shelter, instruction and entertainment, All of these things come from Mother Earth. The faw material, of which there is an abundance, ties hidden ready for the hand of the laborer. There is no lack of people ready and willing to fashion the material p : here by an all-wise Creator, into the things necessary for human happiness.

here, and that labor is here, and that labor is willing to perform its part, why should want stalk throughout the length and breadth of the land; why should labor stand idle?

There is no logitimate reason, but there is a cause—a cause that is becoming more and more -that of the private ownership of land and the machinery by which raw material is converted into shape for human needs.

The man who owns the land and machinery people dependent upon them for their subsistence, and a man dependent upon will of another for the privilege of using land and machinery is as much a slave as was the black man before the war.

THE CO-SPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

By Lawrence Gronhand; 304 pages.

No better exposition of Socialism has ever been written. Gronaude's arguments are all sound and are accessed as emclastes by Socialisms of all countries. He employs stroke language, but at the masse time is easily malestood. Thosewoods of Socialism over their conversion of the conver

Single copies 35c; 10 copies \$3. ********

SCHOOL NOTES.

The San Francisco Training School will be a great success. There will be a large class and the work will be greatly enlarged in many

The next fall term at Girard has thirty-two students already on the roll. The students of the last term have subscribed \$740 toward the cost of enlarging the work for the next term in Girard.

You ought to read the new catalogue of the Training School, and see what the students

say of the work they have done. locals at Abilene, Kansas Omaka, Sloux City and Ponca will each send a student to the Training School next fall.

Washington is taking the lead in the new students, both in the correspondence work and for the San Francisco Training School.

REMEMBER THE MILLS DATES. Prof. Walter Thomas Mills, A. M., will spea as fellows:

St. Louis, Jan. 24; Fredonia, Knn., Jan. 28; Winfield, Knn., Jan. 29; Arkansas City, Jan. 30; (afternoon): Anthony, Kan., Jan. 30, (evening): Hutchinson, Kan., Jan. 31, (3.p. m); Las Animas, Colo., Feb. 1; Denver, Colo., Feb. 2, (afternoon and evening): Littleten, Colo., Feb. 2; Laramie and Obeyenne, Wyo., Feb. 4 and 5; other Colorado points, Feb. 6 to 9; Provo City, Hab. Feb. 10. Sait Lake City, Hab. Feb. City, Utah, Feb. 10; Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 11; Ogden, Utah, Feb. 12; Logen, Utah, Feb. 13; Idaho and Montana, Feb. 14 to 18; Washington, Feb. 19 to 24; Oregon, Feb. 25 to 28; California, March 1 to 14; San Francisco, Training School, three months, beginning

These meetings by Mr. Mills are largely at-These meetings by Mr. Mills are largely at-tended, and Socialists are made at every meet-ing. In Omaha one of the comrades brought with him five republican friends, and every one of them went away a Socialist.

The Socialist Floors the Professor.

"In the great division of labor," says the parasitical professor, "it is a law of Nature that there shall be brain workers as well as those who work with their hands."

who work with their hands."

"Quite true," replies the Socialist, "There must be brain workers under any system of society. Under the present capitalist system, brain work for the most part consists of the exercise of mental faculties in devising warm and means to live in idleness; that is, that one class may subsist off the labor of another class. Under Socialism the finitus of the efficient brains will be directed towards perfecting machinery, studying the non-unknown ing machinery, studying the nor, unknown laws of Nature, that the toil of the two-ple may be lightened, that the rawe hours of AIL the people may be longers. The two worker under Socialism will add to-instead of

deducting from the sum total of production E. N. RICHARDSON.

To Sell Ten Children.

Youngstown, Ohio, Jan. 11.—Considerable interest has been aroused by the announcement of Captain McDiarmid of the Salvation Army, that tomorrow night he will sell at auction ten children on the stage of the Park theatre. Captain McDiarmid says: "I have the consent of the parents of these children, and shall sell each to the highest bidder. I will keep within the letter of the law and see that each child secures a good home and is properly educated." Youngstown, Ohio, Jan. 11.—Considerable in

Nearly 8,000 persons were murdered in the United States last year. Cain seems to have many followers.

******** "SOCIALISM IN A NUTSHELL."

A compliation of the most pointed paragraphs which have appeared in the Appeal to Reason.

What Dr. L. N. Kinnan, Whiting, Kan., soys of it:

"Socialism in a Nut Sholl, by J. A. Wayland, is the
very best condensed promotion of Socialism In have yet
seen. It carries with it the optimism of Truth, and being in hirmony with universal issue and the elemant rights
of homeatry it, longitus with the field that removes
theoretism, and I predict that its efrequency amongst the
masses will remove mountains of ignorance and prejudice."

Illustrated cover page, showing the contrast between the Cay of the Present and the Cuy of the Puture. illustrated cover page, showing the contrast between the Cay of the Present and the tray of the Puture.

Eer Propaganda Work you will find it is the best pamphiet ever fasted by the Appeal. Per 100, 51.00.

American Philanthropists.

Stephen S. Marchard, an American who lives in London, some time ago told his English friends what a prosperous country the United States is and what a generous people we are. A large number of our humble citizens have during the past years gathered together a little purse and lately presented it to Mr. Marchard. To show his appreciation, he fitted out the handsourest hed chamber in the world for himself. It cost all told \$968,700. Mr. Marchard employed the best architects and artists in the world to furnish the designs. He employed skilled mechanics and artisans to execute them. He searched the land and the sea for its treasures to beautify, and sent expeditions to the heart of savage Africa for ivery ditions to the heart of Savage Africa for ivery to complete the decorations. One tusk of tvery cost \$20,000, but what of that? Did not the great American people furnish the funds? A dressing table coeting but the trifling sum of \$61,000, a wash stand that took \$30,000 and a bedstead that taxed the exchequer \$145,000. The carpet cost but \$41 per yard, and the other furnishings matched. furnishings matched. And after Mr. Marchard had furnished this beautiful bed room from the money given him by the great free hearted American people, what does he do? Does he invite as his guests those who created this tower of lavish luxury? But no—he occupies it exclusively. Possibly the wives and daughters of these same liberal Americans may be living in carpetless rooms, but what of that?

Mr. Marchard must have been a great and good man to have been presented with such a munificent gift. What was the great deed he had performed? Was he a statesman, a warrior, an inventor, an author, an artist, a merchant, a farmer, a working man? No. why was he the recipient of this wonderful gift at the hands of the American people?

Simply this: HE WAS THE SON OF HIS FATHER. Years ago Mr. Marchard's father settled on

a tract of farm land. In time, other men came and settled near, and seen a settlement sprang up. In time a town, then a city, and Mr. Marchard's father found himself a rich man, and of those who came later he exacted a portion of their carnings for the privilege of liv-ing on his land. And the children of those who paid for the privilege of living, took the places of their parents and continued to pay to the son of the elder Mr. Marchard all the product of their toil—keeping barely enough for their meagre needs. And so that's how it happened that a portion of the American people are so generous in their dealings with Mr. Marchard, and that's why he is telling his Eng-lish friends that this is the most prosperous country in the world.

The Making of Tramps.

Topeka Herald.

If we are to believe Miss Jane Addams, of Hull house, current jests about the perpetual weariners of the tramp frequently bide a deeper meaning than most suspect, says the Boston Transcript. She finds that many per-sons slip into tramp life through physical and moral exhaustion, resulting from overwork in childhood. In a recent address on this subject before the Chicas ciub, Miss Addems said; the Chicago Business Woman's idams said: "Child labor undertaken too early or performed in excess sponsible for a large number of the and ambitionless wayfarers of America. The boy or girl who works too early is surfeited with labor, bankrupt of ambition long before the time when work should begin at all." The belief that trampdom often is recruited from the ranks of youthful tellers who have been overcome by an intense and terrible physical and moral fatigue because they overtaxed their strength is not new, but so far it has hardly been made the subject of careful investigation. At Hull house these facts have been observed for a number of years, and data are being coliected. "We notice," says Miss Addams, the child workers who were bright and neing and ambitious when comme six or seven years age, are different nowadays Nearly all of them are dull and lifeless, lacking energy and without ambition; many are actual tramps."

Commercial Greed the Cause of War.

The Hague, Jan. 2.—The sovernment is dis-turbed by the appearance in Het Volk, the Socialist organ of Amsterdam, of charges taken from a Dutch East Indian paper to the effect that the Jambi war, which cost so many lives on both sides, was precipitated by cap-italists anxieus to seize native petroleum and gold fields near Palembang, Sumara. It is asserted that prominent officers of the Dutch army and employes of the Dutch government occupying the highest sositions, were prom-ised large rewards if the campaign succeeded, and hence connived with the greedy conspirators to bring about the war. in commenting on the charges, says that the government cannot refuse to make the fullest inquiry and to inflict the severest punish-ment on any officials who may have sold their consciences for gold.

Clubing Rates.

WEDGAN S22 A WEEK and aspector to face with right introduce Poultry Compone impactable following Compone

The Socialist Party,
Agitatile sinus housed of Socialism, education cattivates its
growth and regardation galaxies in harvost. The harvest time
has arrived. Now is the bose to erganize and socialism Party,
for the workers. For information workers, by the workers and
for the workers. For information workers, by the workers and
for the workers. For information workers, by the workers and
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for the workers. For information workers, by the workers and
for the workers. For information workers, by the workers and
for the socialist Party addition is the formation and
secretary, Bossa 127 Emitte Suitelan, 84 Leach Mo.

An Easy Way to Make Money.

I have made e500.00 in 80 days selling Dial-washers. I did my housework at the same time. I den't canvas. People come or send for the Dial-washer. I handle the Mound City Dish-washer. send for the Disn-washer. I handle the Mound City Dish-washer. It is the best quithe market. It is lovely to sell. It washes and dries the dishes perfectly in two minutes. Every flaty who seem it wants one. I will devote all my future time to the business and expect to clear \$1,000.00 this year. Any intelligent person can do as well as I have done. Write for Mound City Dish-Washer Co., St. Louis, Mo.

****************** A SOUVENIR

For Meritorious Work for Socialism.
Every week until further notice the Appeal will give
GOLD WAT-II to the riob raiser sending in the largea maniser of yearly subscribers, providing the comrade
as not stready been evanded a watch, in which case it
if go to the next highest list. A socienty inscription
it is engraved on the luide of the case (the case case are y the Appeal for meritorious work for facts payelisse of postal subscription cards 65 n eta will be counted for the week in which the ii. Weeks end son Friday evening. Watch day been awarded to the following name

ment by private corporation. The idea of a flat rate, regardless of distance and other conditions, such as now prevails on letter postage. It would probably never be able to carry out; but it is quite conceivable that the government could reduce the classifications to, say, four or H. Herine, Mahan, Idaho,
T. W. Lewen, Mystle, Lowa,
W. W. Fremhan, Der Illio, Terus,
W. J. Strwart, Aranbaa City, Kannas,
Cito Jelman, Oniony, Mass,
E. L. OSGEED, Los Angoles, California, in Assess in the control of little cents and a maximum rate of the fifty cents for ten words, though we have not the first of the first away. I data by which any definite figures can be laid. In not be tailed to down. The government could economize furnishes and the first of th

************************** The number of suicides during the year 1801, was 7, 45, as compared with 6,755 for the year 1800 and 5,340 for the year 1899. And still this is a happy and contented nation. ly for such rights. The government could use the portoffices for telegraph stations, thus

Manlla will soon have a cable news service from the United States. The government at Marila has agreed to send the hows every day points on the telegraph lines (which are owned by the United States), FREE. Eh?

Over 200 delegates attended the Socialist convention at Los Angeles recontly. It the island of Manhattan for lilustration was an enthusiastic gathering of carnest men and women, determined to help bring about tains a hundred offices; the Western Union and women, determined to help bring about he new order of things. Socialism in Amerprobably maintain twice as many. That means that rent must be paid for three hundred offices the new order of things ica has long since abandoned its swadiling clodes. The days of its vigorous young manthat three hundred office managers must be encayed, and many other employer maintained bood are not far off.

Germany has talked such an enormous erop out occasioning inconvenience to the public sugar beeth that it is proving a serious and unfortunate affair for that country. This is the statement which the United States congut general at Berlin makes in the January issue of the Consular Reports. Think of it is, and claims for damages would probably ruising so much sugar that the people activeted as they are by the telegraph admis And we trations in Europe—that is, they would not be recognized, and no responsibility in money y are in need of that article. Germany a civilized country!

Christiania, Norway, atthough coldly situ ated geographically, is likely to have a hot time in municipal affairs at least. At a recent municipal election there six women were elected to the town co-neil-two Conserva-tives, two Socialist; two non-political. A husand and wife will sit in one council. shand was a temperance candidate, the wife

When Roosevelt was governor of New York he said: "Let us strive to make the condi-tions of life such that as nearly as possible honestly entitled and no more, and let us the same time that our efforts must be to build up rather than to strike down, must be to build up rather than to strike down, and that we, can best help ourselves at at the expense of others, but by heartly wo, and that produce to market. If the society were with them for the common good of each and them for the common good of each and

giants wish to amuse themselves establishing a court where all later difficulties will be settled to the satisfaction (of the capitalists) no one should say them ney. These tren have an axe to grind, and they should be allowed to grind When it is sharp and ready for use man who turns the grindstone should take possession of it. It will be ready for use and in much better shape than before the process of sharpening.

The O'Hares"-Frank P. and Kate-the Apl's traveling agents and lecturers, will leave Louis on February 1 for a trip over the St. Louis on February 1 for a trap of "Walash" in the interest of Socialism, arrive-ing at Kansas City about February 20. "The ares" are recent graduates of the School of Social Economy, and are both fine speakers and champion Socialist agitators. Comrostes in towns glong the Wahash railroad be-tween St. Louis and Kansas City desiring to make afrangements for a lecture, should write to Frank P. O'Hare, care Fugene De Prez. 715 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

Dyersburg, Tenn. last week voted on the proposition to erect a water and light plant. The proposition curried by a big majority. A dispatch from that place to the daily pressures that the city is will with excitement, brased bands are parading the streets, if a whistles, for hores, entrone crackers and fireworks of all hinds are being used to colourate the great victory. Some day the natenable will be wild with excitement—it will follow the announcement that the people of the latted States have voted to own the means of production and derification, not only of each and light, but every article which energy into every day use. Dyersburg, Tenn., last week voted on the tag, into every day use.

arove true, will be one of the most deadly known to modern warfare. It is claimed for the new engine of destruction that more men can be murdered for less money, and with less danger to the party back of the new machine. sted some diamonds from Europe and forthan any now on the market. The United States government is negotiating the device, says a Washington dispatch, and it is quite likely that it will become the property of the get to declare them to the custom authorities. Her lapse of memory would have resulted in defranding the covernment of \$1,200 duty had it not been that the treasury department was itted to retain the diamonds. Had he been a millionaire the gems would have a coalstated, but, of course, one with his lib would not be guilty of intentionally deuding the government. It is only those currents collector that are treated as smug-giers.—Milwackee Drily News.

The Socialists of the city of Milwaukee are The Delly News of that city gives a man and a half account of the plans and look for the Socialists. You see the Socialists have a warm friend on that daily paper I be sees that the Socialists have a fair show in the news columns. This emphasizes the fact, which the Appeal has frequently called to your attention, that you should assidiously cultivate the city editors and reporters on the daily press. Pick out your man and stay with him, until he becomes interested. A reporter on a daily paper can belo or hinder the move-ment locally to a considerable extent. Now is the time to commence work on them.

Before the war of 1881 timed souls denounced the abelitionists as faratics. They said slavery could not be abelished and if the attempt were made hyrribe would be the results. But I income abelished it, immertalized himself and sent this republic on in its giorious career. Now at the beriming of the 2-th century other thaid souls say "existing wrongs cannot be remedied. We have reached perfection in our industrial and political system: Socialism is a nice theory but is not practicable; if put in operation the country will go to the dogs." But the Socialists and other far-seeing men say fair play, co-operation, brotherhood, and the rewarding of everyone according to his deeds

A Postal Telegraph Service.

Albert B. Chandler, chairman of the board of directors of the Poetal Telegraph company, in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening "Our own government, should it take the tel-

egraph lines, would be at a considerable advan-

agraph lines, would be at a considerable advan-tage over private corporations. It would be no great matter for the government to establish a greater uniformity of rates, and to fix tolls on a basis so low as to be impossible of attain-ment by private corporation. The idea of a flat rate, regardless of distance and other con-ditions, such as now prevails on letter postage,

could reduce the classifications to, say, four or

five, on which it might perhaps fix a minimum

rate of fifteen cents and a maximum rate of

down. The government could economize fur many ways that are not open to a private cor-

poration. It could wipe out the item of taxa-tion which, in many places, is now most bur-densome and unreasonable. It could have the

whereas the private corporation must pay dear-

avoiding large expenditures for rental. Having

no competition it could naturally reduce the

number of offices without bringing any hard-

hip on the people.

As an example of what could be done by the

The same amount of business could be easily

omizing as it could, the government would al-

most of necessity reduce the present tolls, and

facilities. People would learn to use the tele-graph wires almost as freely as they use the

As in a civilized country there are but few

commodities of which the e-changeable value arises from labor only, rent and profit contributing largely to that of the far greater part of them, so the annual produce of its labor will always be sufficient to purchase or command a

ing. But there is no country in which the annual produce is employed in maintaining the

industrious. The idle everywhere consume a great part of it; and according to the different

organized a movement for the establishment of a home for indigent newspaper men. Andrew

Carnegie has been appealed to for the first pub-

Now listen to that, will ye? A home for the

newspaper men who have been or expect to be reduced to pauperism by the most prosper-

brains that conduct the papers of foday. Servile, ignorant. No wonder the capitalists find it

easy to control the millions when the teachers of the millions are so easily gulled. Yes, beg Carnegie for a few pennics to keep you

B. Pittingbill of Oakland, Cat., has invented

a projectile which, if the claims of the inventor

government, at a cost of several hundred thou-ands of dollars. A man appeared in Wash-

2 few thousand dollars to put it in operation and he offered it free to the politicians at the

The delay in placing the Socialist automobile

the road has not been because of the lack the whole amount of the fund being paid. The Appeal instructed Mr. Lockwood some

time ago to proceed with closing a contract for the machine, and it would advance the money

the machine, and it would attract the money necessary to pay for it, depending on the gang to help make up any deficiency. So far, he has been unable to make a satisfactory arangement. Perhaps the makers are too first making racers for the rich. The fund now

Readers of the Appeal should send for sen-nte document No. 177, 54th congress. It con-tains some valuable information from official sources relative to the exorbitant charges made

y railroads for carrying mail and the methods

amounts to \$1.116.

head of the government. The man promptly locked up as a dangerous lunatic

ous country on earth! Wouldn't that a canine smile? After men have spent a canine smile? After men have spent their lives praising a system as the best human pro-

value must either annu-

stimulate an increased use of telegrapi

done in a much smaller number of offices

would be assumed.

mails now.

ordinary or average

A Washington Joke.

"You know," said the orang-outang, "that man is descended from a monkey."

"Yes," answered the chimpanzee, "and his descent has been very great. But let us set it down to his credit that he tries to rise again. Every now and then you hear of some man who is doing his best to make a monkey out of himself."—Washington Star.

Appeal Army



The Fiji getting in with his "Madden Week"

Kansas now has thirty-six locals.

Eleven yearlies from Comrade Eggen of Hu-

Ten yearlies from Comrade Kepler of Carthage, Mo.

Ten scalps from Comrade Spevacek of Manitowoc, Wis.

Eight scalps from Comrade Brooking Waldron, Ark.

Fourteen new ones from Comrade Nichols o Sweetwater, Wyo.

"Harmony" week was a great success. Every Comrade N. C. Glibert of Genosco, Ill., sends

in fifteen yearlies. Twenty-two yearlies from Comrade Kaess

"How to Work for Socialism," by Walter

Thomas Mills. Sc. a copy. Sixty copies of "Metrie England" go to Com-

rade J. C. Wood of Secor, Ill. Comrade Elmer S. Fall of Somersworth, N H., gets in with sixteen scalps

Comrade Joe Elers of McDonald, Kan., gets to but with seventeen yearlies.

The government would have to earn no divi-dend on the invested capital if the business should be carried on as the post-office business Comrade Livingstone of Hooversville, Pa treated as they are by the telegraph adminiscets in with twenty-five yearlies.

Comrade J. J. Lyon of Ft. Scott, Kan., orders a bundle of five for a year, Under government control, telegraph business would probably be increased, and so would the demand for experts in the business. Econ-

"Things as I See Then," by J. A. Wayland 5c. a copy or 30 copies for a dollar. Comrade Matter, secretary of Tailors Union

No. 155, Cincinnati, sends ten scalps. Comrade Joe. LaBarge of Pine River, Mich sends ten yearlies and orders ten postals.

Comrade Andrew of Methuca, Mass., renews his subscription and sends twetve scalps.

"I am still in the fight," writes Comrade tark of Kingsland, Ark. He conds ten yearlies. Comrade Gunderson of Whitewater, Wis. gets in with fifteen yearlies for

Comrade Fred Carlson of Helena, Mont. ends ten yearlies. Socialism is on the

Comrade Doyle of Benicia, Cal., subscribes for a bundle of five and also sends forty-fiv

employed in raising, preparing and oringing that produce to market. If the society were to annually employ all the labor which it can annually purchase, as the quantity of labor would increase greatly every year, so the produce of every succeeding year would be of vastly greater value than that of the foregon and the state of the foregonery in which the annual part there is no country in which the annual products in the state of the foregonery in which the annual products in the state of the foregonery in which the annual products in the state of the foregonery in which the annual products in the state of the foregonery in the state of the state Comrade Bowdre of Eldon, Iowa, hits us playfully with a club of forty-four "harmony

Comrade Hart of Enterprise, Cre., sends in the subscriptions of twelve new members of the Army.

"Keep your eye on the name and date." 'Madden Week" commences February 1, and proportions in which it is annually divided be-tween those two different orders of people, its ends February 7. Comrade All'son of Chicago got eleven of his friends to "come cat of the Jungle" and subscribe for the Appeal. ally increase, or diminish, or centinue the same from year to year. -Smith's "Wealth of Na-tions," page 107.

Eleven scalps from Comrade Ed York of New York, Jan. 13.—Henry Watterson, ald-d by Col. Alexander McClure and others, has

Dexter, Mo. He writes, "It was the result of a few hours street work." Comrade Taylor of Orange, Mass., sends nin-

yearlies. Fifty Socialist votes were cast a Orange at the last election. Eight scalps from Comrade Luthy of Camp belt Hill, Ill., and five from Comrade Emmond of Greenfield, Ill. "It's coming."

The Socialist "vibrations" struck Comrade Farnsworth of Sheidon, lowe, and he commu-nicated them to six of his friends.

duction, and saying that everybody has an equal chance, to appeal to their lords for a few trum's of charily to provide a place where they can spend fre embering years of life without actually starving! But such are the Comrade Dr. Kibble of Oblong, Ill., has go find of being the only subscriber to the Africal in his town. He sends in twenty scalps Compade Pearl Morris of Marion, ind. caught the Inspiration all right. She sents thirty-five yearlies to be credited on "harmony

> Eighty-two scalps from Comrade Gardner of Dissacre, N. D. North Dakota is bound to be one of the first states to elect a full Socialist ticket.

> Comrade Matsck of Davenport, Iowa, sends in the subscriptions of forty iowains that want to get into "barmony" with the rest of humanity.

"The movement is beginning to show some signs of life here at last," writes Comrade Lyons of Decatur, III. He sends seventeen

Comrade Frank Cattez of Ft. Wayne, Ind. got into the vibrations and harmonized ty-seven yearlies. Let's make 'em 'l ington lately with a device to save the lives of little children in the cities of New York and Chicago. It would have cost the government

We only have a few copies of J. W. livan's "Direct Legislation." You will have J order at once if you want a copy. 10c. a copy or 10 oples for \$1,000.

Hannibal, Mo., comrades have organized a Socialist club of eleven members. They start the ball rolling with the Solar Plezus combination of books.

"The 200 papers were put to good use. out them in the farmers wagons and buggies." writes Comrade Adams of McLoud, Ckln. He ands eleven yearlies.

James Meurhead, Pawtucket, R. I.: "I have been a republican, but at this writing you can count on me with you every time. Once I was blind, but now I can see."

Fresno, Cal., comrades have organized a lo-cal and also a class in the international School of Social Economy. Appeal Army Comrade Alexander was appointed secretary.

The Orlando, Fia., "Local" now numbers thirty-five members, all wide-awake and full of enthusiasm. Comrade Greetham, an old veteran of the Appeal Army is secretary. Comrade John N. Heldt, Helena, Mont

adopted by them in padding the mails during that period of time when the mails are weighed, on which is based the rate of pay-"The Appeal seems to be getting better and better, and our 'local' is increasing in numbers every week. Have state organization under headway." Let the Appeal do your book and pamphlet printing. This department is now equipped with facilities for handling a limited amount of outside work.

Twenty copies of "Merrie England" for \$1.00. You can't invest a dollar to better advantage. If a perusal of "Merrie England" don't set the reader to thinking you might as well mark him off your list.

Comrades Mr. and Mra R. C. Massey, who have been attending the International School of Social Economy, have gone to California for a little outing before returning to their home in Fargo, N. D.

A Northern Pacific railroad conductor was 10 "let out" a few weeks ago and one of the response given was that he was peddling too many 100

Occasion and other Socialist matter. And still the play goes on.

Eighteen scalps from Comrade Hunt of Kansas City, Mo. "I started out Thursday," he says, "and got ten and thought I was through for awhile, but while I was looking for another scalp I got eight more."

"I want to get on the heing line where the bullets are the thickest," writes Comrade Breeman of St. Paul, Minn., "have always been a republican but am one no longer." He sends in six scalps as an evidence of his sincerity.

"Marshalltown has not gone back on the Appeal," writes Comrade Hoy of Marshalltown lowa." We have a local of twenty-three goo. members and us we increase our membership we will see that the Appeal is not neglected." He sends five scalps.

Comrade Randall, a traveling salesman Ohio, writes, "I handed a copy of the Appeal to a machinist a few days ago. Last night be stopped me on the street and gave me an order for it for a year." See how it works, com-rades. They are hungry for it. Comrade C. H. Shell of Ponca, Neb., orders

100 copies of Mills' Famous Setalia speech and seventy-five copies of "New Zealand in a Nut Shell." He writes, "Mills gave us a speech here on the 8th, to the satisfaction of a goodly comber, even the republicans taking no ex Thirty-nine yearlies from Comrade Nichola "I found it very easy, Mishawaka, Ind.

or alshawara, Ind. I found it very easy, orites this comrade, "to get subscribers, althought they had never seen the paper, and I think if everyone would spend a few moments every day in this work the Appeal would soon have 500,000 subscribers." A Kentucky telegrapher: "The Lord raised

up Madden to rescue the people from slavery. Don't cuss him, but praise him as the greatest friend of Socialism on earth. When the So-'riend of Socialism on earth. cialists win and they reflect upon the causes that brought it about the universal opinion will be: The trusts and Madden did it."

Do you want the "Madden Week" souvenir watch? Of course you do. Think how proud your great grand children will be, when dis-cussing the "Madden Incident" with their friends, to be able to show a souvenir gold watch that was awarded their illustrious forefather for meritorious work for Socialism.

"By jove!" said the Army Editor, "these ten line sub blanks are getting altogether too small, for the gang. Here's Comrade Osgood small for the gang. Here's Comre of Los Angeles with 115 yearlies." the red-headed fairy swallowed her gum; the riji had a fit and the bulldog chewed up two solumns of copy fresh from the literary edi-John M. Trew, Delta, Colo.: "I have been

reading the Appeal to Reason for one year. I reading it. I talk to a good many men cry bitter against Socialism as a policy, but a few pertinent questions brings out the fact that they are Socialists in the concrete. Queer. isn't it?" Comrade Williamson of Fay, Texas,

the Solar Plexus and a bunch of definition cards and red stickers. He writes, "My kids say they are going to send the red-headed fire girl a wad of sweet gum and that she nust keep it hid from the little nigger," There vas a wicked gleam in the Fiji's eye when he eard the Army editor reading the above.

In sending in \$5 for the Appeal to pay TWENTY years to him, Frederick William Hurd, Pepperill, Mass, remarks that he is a republican and is likely to continue to be, unless the is DRIVEN out of the party, but he believes in free speech and free press and sends leves in free speech and free press and sends in his twenty year subscription as a reply to the attack of Madden on the Appeal. He says wants Socialism answered, not suppressed.

Comrade W. E. Clark, secretary of the Kanas City Appeal to Reason club, is fast gaining she city Appeal to reason cith, is last gaining a reputation as an able speaker on economic questions. His speech on the mission and meaning of trades unions, in Turner hali, Kensas City, last week, has attracted consider-The Kansas City dailles all attention. he attention. The Rausas con-mentioned the meeting and gave the sub-tance of Comrade Clark's remarks. It is stance of Comrade Clark's remarks. It is papers are beginning to learn that their readers are interested in the subject of Socialism.

The name of the Wellington, New Zenland Branch of the Socialist Party now appears on the bundle subscription list for 100 Appeal's by overy Trisco mail. Comrade Alexander Mon-ro, of Wellington, who sends in the order, writes: "We are trying to get other branenes to join us in getting Socialist papers on this plan, and hope in time to work up a big cipulation in New Zealand. We of N. Z. will be be glad to hear from any of our American omrades at any time, and sample copies of accialist papers and pamphiers, election matacetalist papers and pamphiers, election matacetalist papers. cocialist papers and pamphiets, election matter, or anything bearing on the progress of the cause in the States will be especially well-come. These may be in English or any other language. Our Peotone branch has adopted your suggestion and taken a column weekly in the local paper which they will fill with their local paper which straight Socialist talk."

************* For the President's Consideration.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 10.—State Labor Commissioner M. D. Ratchford today gave out the result of the investigation into the subject of female labor by special women agents in Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus. These agents interviewed 6,920 females employed in workshops and factories. Of these, 5,944 were American born. The average age of these working women is 21.8 years. They averaged forty-six weeks' employment during the past year, and worked an average of 57½ hours per week. Their average wages were \$4.83 per week. Dependent upon these women for support were 1,606 persons. While the average carnings were sons. While the average earnings were \$4.83 per week, the average living expenses were \$5.26 per week. This discrepancy is explained by the reason of many poorer paid girls receiving aid from the parents. On the average, the working women of these three large cities are not making living wages.

"The New Century Song Book," by Dr. R. M. Lawrence, 1223 Wall St., Los Angeles, Cal., M. Inwrence, 1323 Wall St., Los Angeles, Cal., is the suggestive title to a book of songs and poems which should have a place in the home of every Socialist in the land. Locals and organizations should have a supply. Send 25c to above address and secure a copy.

The United States has nearly 200,008 of railroad. This is two-fifths of the mileage of the entire world.

Insist on your congressman securing for you copies of the United States Labor Bulletin it's free for the asking.

Machinery and Labor

"Machinery does not displace labor," confi-dently remarked a local political economist to me the other day. "It requires as much labor to produce the machine as the completed ma chine displaces.'

This statement is a favorite with many ple—especially among that class of individual who have never run up against the probleof existence when in -competition with the

The absolute fallacy of the statement can entity be demonstrated if one will consider a subject for just a moment. For instance, modern self binder will cost about \$175 at r tail. The amount paid in wages to 181 in producing this machine, does not \$150 (In fact is much less) but we will great that it is equal to that. Suppose labo-paid \$2 per day for the work of building t binder, it would require seventy-five men day to complete the machine. To make comparison which we desire to draw, plaine we will say that it required five men working fifteen days to put the machine in the fiready for work-counting the labor necess to hew the wood in the forest and dig the from the earth.

Now, what will the machine do?

farmer will tell you that this machine wi the assistance of one man and a team (cour ing the team equal to the lator of one man will in fifteen days cut and bind a large acreage of wheat than seven harvest hand working the same length of time.

We see, then, that the labor problem on the first season's work, "plays" about even-an that it really requires as much labor to produce the machine as the machine displaces.

"Ah-ha! I told you so!" exclaims our exphatic friend. But stay-how about the next year? The machine required no labor to produce it, and

is ready to go, to work again, and the me who labored to build the machine must see employment at something else. And each ye, during the life of the machine it displaces similar number of men, and makes the life of the laborer just a little harder.

The example above is but one of a multitude of others in every branch of industry and trade.

"Tis true that much labor has been ployed in making machinery to increase the productivity of labor, but the purchasing en pacity has not kept pace with the increes in production, and we behold the incongrue spectacle of a nation with \$2,00,000,000 sur plus products stored in our warehouses and granaries, while many children, old men and women, and even able bodied workers are actually suffering for the necessaries of life But the remedy? What's to be done with the surplus? How shall it be distributed?

Who does it belong to? It is now in th hands of men who are plentifully supplied with everything they need, who by a clever method called business, have absorbed or taken from the producers this vast amoun The republican and democratic parties offer

the surplus?

no solution of this problem—in fact, they are pledged to perpetuate it. Then what's to be done? Simply this: Give to every worker the product of his labor. This can only be complished by the plan proposed by Social ism.

Note This.

A recent issue of a New York daily pape Vincent Astor, son of Colonel John Ja

Astor, probably the richest ten-year-old boin the world, is to have a Tuxedo villa, and very, healthful and magnificent establishmen it will be, for upon the young heir depends th perpetuation of the \$100,000,000 house of Astor "Delicate since his birth, he has been reare

with the tenderest care. He has a chron bronchial weakness and has been frequent taken to Switzerland in search of Consumption has been feared.

The house which Colonel Astor has taken Tuxedo is for his son, who has passed the la two or three winters away from New York.
"Of course young Mr. Astor will have a
establishment of his own at Tuxedo, as he has

had wherever he has lived—at his father's fin country place. Ferneliff on the Hudson; in th house on Fifth avenue at Newport.

"it has been said that young Mr. Astor wi go lo school at Tuxedo, but it is equally probable that the Harrard man who has for som time been his tutor will continue to teach his and train his mind. "The Astors have preserved their immens fortune by entailing as the English do, bleaving it almost entirely to the oldest so And Vincent Astor's life has been modeled

And Vincent Astor's life has been model after the lives of the children of the great

ments, bedroom, bathroom, playroom, dining room and study; has had his tutor, governes maid, waiter and groom.
"Often his father visits him and then the both are happlest. Sometimes when his mother has only intimate friends at her table he take luncheon or dinner with her. His grandmother Mrs. Willing, who lives in Philadelphia, is de-

"A physician accompanies him everywher and he is fed on health foods. He has had li the pleasure in the sports and romps of oth children for fear of endangering his health."

Retail business men in New York paid las year to seven daily papers over \$6,000,000 to advertising. This sum was added to the good purchased, and the consumer paid for some thing for which he received no value what ever. To illustrate: If Uncle Sam paid st millions of dollars to advertise the fact tha postage stamps could be purchased at the Not york postoffice at a certain price, the cost of the advertising would necessarily have to be added to the price of the stamps. Advertising is a tremendous waste, and after a while we will wonder why in the world the people were ever so foolish. But we are learning better-trusts and combinations are playing

havor with the amount of advertising, more nearly perfect the trust organization be comes, the tess use there will be for adver-tising. What's the use for the Standard Of company advertising its wares in your t thas no competitors—hence no necessity to teil people where to get its goods. This say ing now goes to the pockets of the stock-holders. When the trusts are owned and op-erated by the public, the saving will be rep-resented by lower priced goods.

Get Socialist organization started at on and prepare to contest the local elections the spring. It is greatly encouraging to oth ers, and helps to start the move the movement. One of the best forms of pro-scands is to get tickets in the field, no mater how few votes it receives. It must have start, and the scener the below.