********** During the Year 1901, 8,170,388

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Every reader of this paper will feel a touch and women, fired by the impulse which comes to youth in the springtime of life, are determined that HERE and NOW shall be established the Eden of human existence. To this end the energies and efforts of thousands are directed. The figures tell the plain story of what has been accomplished in one yearthe results will never be known until the history of the Co-operative Commonwealth has been written.

EIGHT MILLION APPEALS-each carrying cannot stand!

EIGHT MILLION VOICES proclaimed last year in clarion tones that humanity must be free—that the work of emancipation com-menced with the first dawn of intelligence very history of American railroads has been free-that the work of emancipation commust be carried to its full fruition. How to conserve our energies and put forth our efforts to the best advantage should be the rule forts to the best advantage should be the rule castern states were full of little lines, ten thou-of conduct for the new year, as we start on sand miles of them, that bumped along from the second mile of the new century which in its accomplishments will as far surpass the one just completed, as did the ningeenth the

Get this thought firmly fixed in your mind: That you are one of the workers BUILDING THE STEPS that leads to the Co-operative Commonwealth. The nineteenth century witnessed the clearing away and the preparing of the ground. The first year of the new century represents the first step. We must build the one for 1902 by education and organization. TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND subscribers were sent in by the Army during the month of January. That is a good start; it is inspiring, and shows that the comrades have been caught up by the vibrations of enthuslasm and are working in perfect harmonyeach knowing that the other is doing his best. Keep it up. It's coming.

The local papers over in Jasper county, Mo., re showing up how the banks of that county refuse to pay the taxes levied against them. of their value, not only do they get an interest on other people's money, who take all the chances of loss with no possible gain, but the banks refuse to pay the little tax assessed against them. The banks are in politics, they have influence, they know how to use it and the working people's property pay the bills. Pubworking people's property pay the bills. Public banks which would be as safe as the government and which would not be in pointies to bribe officials would be a great menace to our liberty! At least that's what the bankers tell us—and they ought to know. The bankers, who number some 5,000 in the nation, don't want public banks. The will of the 5,000 is greater than the interest of all the other military because the other military don't think -because the other millions don't think.

The United States government has given contracts at Manilla for twenty-one steamers to be used as parole and revenue cutters to English firms in China and the work will be done by Chinese coolie labor. There must be some-thing "in it" to thus discriminate against they just dote on the republican party and its stoning the men who have, as a rule, proven they just dote on the republican party and its themselves faithful to the rich, and who usumasters; they like to pay taxes to support Chinese coolie or slave labor. Nothing so becomes an American workingman as carrying a touch in a republican or democratic election process. They have been pulling the wool over the eyes of the voters for the last forty years and the voters never catch on. Workers in no country have the Socialists ever did an act in favor of the capitalists and against the workers. But you don't like the Socialists.

of opposing political views from the administration. I am not in sympathy with the po-litical tenets of "Discontent," but it is just as much entitled to pass through the mails, if it the same rate of postage, as any other par It seems to be the aim of the postal department to establish a precedent that will gradually grow into complete censorship of the press, much as it is in Russia or Turkey. These be times that will be pregnant with great re-

Kansas City officials let a contract for straightening the curbing at the gutters at eleven cents a foot. He hired two men who worked a day and a half and they fixed 1,711 feet. The city paid the bill of \$185.21! So you see how the contract system works. The peo-ple elect a set of schemers to look after city business. They contract the work out to others and do nothing for the people themselves.
Then in the giving out patronage they pay contractors \$60 a day for each laborer and teil the laborers how well off he is! And then tax him to pay the profits of the contractors. O, we are great people, we are!

The public lighting commission find that the service of lighting Detroit, which is done at the city's plant, will cost this year, \$50,000 less than last year. Under the old regime, it less than lest year. Under the our regime, it cost several times that amount in dividends and profits to the private company which furnished the city with lights. Gradually people are beginning to understand that the community can do many things for itself to much better advantage than if turned over to a few individuals. When one is convinced that the city can furnish light and heat, it is an easy matter to enlist his ervices in promoting the Co-opera-tive Commonwealth, under which the public Will own and operate all the means of pro-duction and distribution.

The platform on which the Kansas City con rades will make a strong fight this spring con-tains a pisnk against child labor, favors com-pulsory education, the proper care of the sick and the relief of the poor by other means than pitiful charity doled out under the present tom. Comrade Clark is the candidate for

The near approach of the municipal elecof pride when he notes the number in the box tions throughout the country has created a at the head of the Appeal, this week-that demand for facts and figures on municipal number tells the result of a year's work such ownership. In order to meet this demand, the as the world has never before witnessed. Men Appeal has just issued a sixteen page pamphlet giving a condensed statement of the arguments supporting municipal ownership of water and lighting plants, backed by the latest and most available statistics of their practical operation. Over 2,000 cities in the United States own either water, light or gas worksand the success of mese enterprises is inducing many persons to endorse the idea. From municipal ownership it is but a short step to the conviction that the whole people should own all the means of production and distribuwith it an inspiration and hope for better tion. Socialists can do no more effective work things-is creating a thought current against at this time than to circulate municipal ownerwhich the dogmas of political superstition ship facts and thus secure the interest and finally the co-operation of thousands of persons who could not otherwise be reached.

> Speaking of railroad consolidations, a writer one of consolidation. Cheap roads were built in the thirties, from town to town, much our trolley lines are now built. By 1850 the one town to another, and then changed passengers and freight for the next town, where another transfer was made. Later, they were consolidated. The consolidations were fought in the legislatures just as vehemently as the northwestern governors have fought the Northwestern Securities company, but they went on notwithstanding. We would have curious system of railroads now if they had not-if passengers from New York had to eight times to reach Albany and ten times between Albany and Buffalo, or even if eighteen arrangements had to be made for a through passage."

> The daily papers just now have a great deal say regarding the report of the Inter-state Commerce Commission, which made public the fact that the railroads have repeatedly and brazenly violated the laws of the United States. Suppose they have—what are you going to do about it? In ye olden times it was impossible for a weak government to enforce its edicts against the strong robber barons, because these fellows were bigger than the government. At present the railroads are much more powerful than the United States government—this is repeatedly shown in their vio-lations of the law and the contempt in which they hold legislatures and congress

A cablegram from Berlin announces that the kaiser is proud of the fact that the young men of his empire are rushing to the naval recruiting stations by the hundreds. These young men are out of employment, and the op inal salary is preferable to loafing or begging. Suppose the German empire, should offer to the youth of that land employment at manufacturing useful articles, with the full results of their labor as the pay—less enough to main-tain the plants—what would be the result? Do tain the plantsyou not think that these young fellows would prefer employment of that kind than the prospect of being shot and mangled on a naval

Instead of a pension of \$25,000 a year to ex presidents, I would vote for a pension to every workingman in the nation who had not been convicted of crime and had passed the age of sixty. I really think that would produce in-finitely more pleasure in the world than penofficers.

The town of Winnetka, Ill., is the only city in the nation that enjoys the benefit of Direct Legislation, so far as I have read. The citizens of that town are not governed by the council; they govern the council by a majority rule. per to come under the ban of the postal de-partment. It is passing strange that the papers versant with the history of the city, but I will selected for censorship should in all instances venture that there has not been all the city. of misrepresentation or corruption since the method has been adopted. Direct Legislation would purify politics.

> Isn't it a little singular that all over the na-tion the Catholic priests and bishops should begin within a few weeks a crusade against Socialism? The order from the top has gone Socialism? The order from the top has gone forth at the demand of the trust influence that the clerey must help its friend and patron—the republican party—for which the trusts agree to give Catholics employment if they will obey their priests in politics. To that end is the organization of a Catholic labor organization under the direction and control of the tion under the direction and control of the

> In 1893 one-fifth of the railroad mileage in the United States at that time was in the hands of United States officials—run by the government, if you please. These roads were taken in a bankrupt condition, placed on their feet and a good dividend paying basis at public expense, and then turned over to the original owners who had wrecked the roads for the purpose, in many cases, of squeezing the small stockholders out. And you think that the public could not run the railroads?

> "Water to Be Cheaper! Free Meters Likely!" That's the heading over an article in the Chi-cago Dally News. You see the water supply of that city is furnished to the city from the publicly owned Lake Michigan, through pub-licly owned water mains, laid in publicly ownlicity owned water mains, laid in publicity owned streets, and the income from this publicity owned institution vas such last year that not-withstanding the corrupt political methods prevalent in that city, the rates can be cut in two and the plant maintained. If the concern was privately owned the reduction would go into the pockets of eastern capitalists.

> One man in every fifteen of the wage earn one man in every fitteen of the wage earners in the United States is dependent either directly or indirectly upon the rallroads of the country for his employment. Ten men control the railroads of the country. In other words, ten men absolutely make the conditions under which one-fifteenth of the wage earners and their families live in the United States.

"THE INCENTIVE AGAIN."

Mr. Haarvig, a recent subscriber to the Appeal, is an inventor. He asks what incentive he would have under Socialism. He believes that necessity is the mother of invention, and inventions are the cause of human progress along the line of labor-saving—such as steam, electricity, etc. Under Socialism he thinks there would be no more inverting, as there would be no profit, and he could make a living without bothering about such things, and no capital to seek to profit by his devices. The incentive of profit removed, the inducement to labor more than the rest of society for which he would receive no greater reward would, to his mind, destroy progress in mechanical ap-pliances. L. ANDREW LARSON. Chicago, Ill.

I might ask of what benefit are mechanical appliances if they do not benefit the race? Why should the majority uphold any system under which a few only are benefited? It must be admitted that only a small per cent of people ever invent, or ever will invent, under any system. But they make useful the inventions of others, and should therefore have consideration in the distribution of benefits.

Again, if necessity is the mother of invention and invention is the most important thing, why not make conditions of poverty for all so that the world will get the benefit (?) of the inventions of the rich, who are always as-

sumed as having the best minds? I deny that the hope of pecuniary gain is the motive behind invention, which is nothing more than the discovery of some truth. Doc tors discover new things about their profes sion, as much as any other, and they give such discoveries free to the profession and the world. The honor of the discovery is all the pay they ask. Capitalists take their discoveries and make money out of them, but that does not multiply the discoveries. The greatest inventions of the world have not been patented nor worked to build up fortunes. Who discovered the multiplication table? Who worked out the art of the alphabet? These are greater than all the other inventions of the earth. the incentive one of money? As John Ruskin puts it, "No GOOD work was ever done for money, but for love of the work or love of the master." That is, that when men do things he master." That is, that when men do things or money, they are not good things nor true things nor elevating things. No money incent must FEEL his passion, and he feeling it would write it, even if it brought him imprisonment instead of honor or fortune. We Copernicus, Galileo, Bruno, inspired by love of reward to discovery? Was the great masters in art so inspired? Not all. When all men are economically free, when the opportunity to give the world the benefit of their genius is open, a thousand times the number of inventions will be made. But not without reward. Not at all. The world will sing their praises, and that is the greatest incentive to human action. Will any person claim that any genius goes into the army for the pitiful pay? It seems to me that a man must be very low to the sale of intelligence, who for a few dollars a month will go out and risk his life in an endeavor to kill his fellow man. The incentive to do so is the approbation of his fel-lows. That incentive to rise above the level will always be present, and more under So cialism than under competition. Every vile and untrue book, every had picture, every device to deceive that profit may follow—these are the fruits of that incentive called money, and but for such base incentive they would exist. Given the freedom fo act, given the freedom from bread and butter worry so the mind can act, and there will be more USEFUL inventions in a year than the world now receives in a score. It will be the only road to honer, and there will be a host of men following that road. And when they have worked the world can afford to honor them, for the whole world will receive the benefit of their genius. Any actor would rather play before 10,000 people for nothing than to play before a small audience for money. If he is a real actor he would, but if he is a base churl, who has no sense of his art, he will prefer to take the gold. But we have too many of the lat-ter and too few of the former under the present system. Don't fret about Socialism de-stroying all incentive to progress. If you un-derstood the SPIRIT of the movement you

would see your error. MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

The fourteenth annual labor report of the United States is devoted to an exhaustive investigation of the cost of production, rates, wages paid, etc., of municipal and private owned water, light and gas plants. The figwages paid, etc., of municipal and privat owned water, light and gas plants. The fig-ures are interesting and no doubt authenti-There are 1.787 municipal waterworks plantsmore than half the total number in the United States: 460 municipal electric light plants and

ourteen gas plants owned by cities.
On page 35 the cost of producing water given, showing the cost to be in private plants, \$61.60 per one million gallons; while in municipal owned plants, the cost was \$63.70. The wages paid for doing this work was in private plants \$16.28; in municipal, \$21.67.

Cost of production Private. Munic. one million gallons.\$ 61.60 Wages-per one million gallons..... 16.28 Salaries — per one million gallons 14.33

Average price per million gallons sold 160.00

The points in this official statement should interest you as a citizen are these. That the cost to the users under city ownership is only \$59, while under private ownership it is \$160; that while the cost to produce is \$2.10 more under public than private ownership to the cost to produce is \$2.10 more under public than private ownership to the cost to produce is \$2.10 more under public than private ownership to the cost to produce is \$2.10 more under public than private ownership that the cost to produce the cost to the usership is a citizen are these. ship, \$5.39 more is paid out in wages, while the salaries of the kid-glove brigade is \$3.73 less salaries of the kid-glove brigade is \$3.73 less. But greater than even the getting of nearly three times the water for the same price is the taking away of the incentive of the private company to bribe your city officials. It is therefore plainly to the interest of every user of water and every wage-carner to have city ownership. As these are the great majority, why should they support the private ownership that overcharges and underpays them, and corrupts their officials and judges. These are figures that are furnished by your government; by your republican politicians. Now will you believe the hirelings of the corporations when they tell you that private ownership is the best?

The Washington, Iowa, Press, says: Socialists howl about unfriendly conditions. The complaints should be lodged not against circumstances, but against themselves. In an early day in this county the men who had foresight enough to get hold of \$1.25 per acre land, deal in it, hang on to it, got rich. Very many more, having the same chance, did not seize it, and died poor. Whose fault was it? The difference in fortune was due to the men. One man had the providence and sagacity or horse sense; the other lacked it." All right. But these are not "early days."

man go into your county today and do it? Is it the fault of the man who was not born soon enough? And why should there be any "chance" about a place to live on and produce? Every man might develop the mus-cle of a blacksmith, but all men will not do so, and is that any reason that a blacksmith should use his superior muscle to pound those undeveloped into submission? The man who in the "early day" loaned his money to the fellow who took up the land, now has not only his land but the land of a hundred pre-emp-tors. The value of his loan increased faster than the increase of the land. Therefore, ery man should have loaned money to his fellow—but in that case who would his fellow be who would borrow? The men who in the early day pictured the great fortunes that would be made by the farmers out of a new railroad and got them to subscribe in various kinds of individual, city, county, state and na-tional subsidies enough to build twice the number of miles he proposed to construct, made millions. I suppose every man have done the same-thus assuming that all could be beneficiaries of subsidies and none giving to them! But logic is logic. Yes, the difference in fortune is due to men. Those who make fortunes get it out of the political, religious, or other studidity of the many. That is great fortunes. Small fortunes are gotten by small cunning. Highwaymen get fortunes here and there. Others are gotten by adulterating the food or other necessities of the peoof life after all? Isn't there some noble traits that are as worthy of emulation? Is a life a failure because it fails to, legally or otherwise, steal the products of labor enough to accumulate fortunes? Tell me, going back to the land question, how is the child of today to get its share of land? Why should land come to those of that generation free and not to those of to-Whose fault is it? Why has the editor of the Press not been taking advantages of the great opportunities present today to tune? Does he not want a fortune? If he can't see where he can make it, how can others? If he can't see, and the fact that he is not a millionaire proves he can't, isn't he talking There are opportunities for making fortunes today-no man can doubt ago, and they are growing fewer every day. man can make millions by monopolizing the oil business-no doubt about it-but is there an opportunity to do so? You will hear such rot as the Press prints in ...! the little 2x4 papers of the country. Their ters tell them to print, and they print. They are poor. They are not over wise. They print the stelch. being capable and being poor they show themselves incapable. If incapable, how do they know the things which only the capable can If the Press had ability it would not be confined in its influence to a little local sheet. There is room on top. If the Press thinks those who howl about unfriendly con-ditions are at fault in this matter, are incompetent, it would make him feel funny to see the great printing plant of the Appeal. It is as a mountain to his shop. And I say condi-tions are at fault. And I am not poor, either.

Our republican and democratic friends are many Socialists at Northport, Wash, ays. The Socialists elected all the city these days. officials from mayor down on Dec. 3. The first of the year, when the Socialists prepared to take their places, to which they had been legally elected, the republicans and democrats combined, renaived to the city ball, and LOCKED OUT THE LEGALLY ELECTED the republicans and democrats have shown that spect for the law of the land than had Billy the Kid or Black Bart. Their action will profit them little. By their tactics they are doing the very thing which will strengthen the be no street rallway franchises to give away Socialist cause. The Socialists on all occasions Are you so blind that you do not see the rem respects the laws. He may not like some of them, and he may be opposed to them, but he proposes to change them by the machinery of state provided by the constitu-tion. As Socialists, we can well afford to suffer a little in convenience at the hands of the republican and democratic anarchists.

Foreign syndicates and alien landlords own over 23,690,000 acres of land in the United States, from which they collect annually mil-liens of dollars in rent. These fellows live in palaces in Europe and England, and the American laborer whose forefathers refused to pay all tax on tea to royal King George, tentedly plods along, paying into their many thousand times as much money as under the old method of direct taxation levied by the old method of direct taxation levied by kings and princes. But we are a free people. We think it so very much better to do this than to keep the land for our babies and children, that they may have a home and plenty to eat and wear. How the royal flunkles must laugh at how they outwitted the Yankee.

The chamber of commerce, Detroit, Mich., invited Hubbard, of Philistine fame, to address that august hody of financiers. A number of

that august body of financiers. A number of the influential members objected on the ground the influential members objected on the ground that recent utterances of that gentleman led to the belief that he was a Socialist. To which charge, Thos. Neal, president of the chamber of commerce, said: "As to the charge that he is a Socialist, possibly that may be true, but he is still in good company. SOME OF THE GREATEST MEN IN THE WORLD WERE SOCIALISTS, or would be so regarded by men

Although the balance of trade in favor of the United States last year was over \$600,000,000, we as a nation are shipping millions of dollars in gold to European countries. A Chicago banker, when interviewed regarding the movement of gold to foreign countries, says it is an indication of "OUR PROSPERITY." Geel How these fellows do figure. After shipping over one-half billion dollars' worth of merchandise to foreign countries, we are still shipping abroad money besides! And they tell us this is prosperity! Mebody but a fool will swallow such rot.

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"Human nature remains always in its fundimental bases, unchanged." amental bases, unchanged." It has been said that human nature is much the same the world over, and it is quite true. It is well to understand there this property is a said to understand these things, and more est should the Socialist worker understand them. In figuring on how a certain argument is going to strike "the other fellow" it is always best to mentally place oneself in the midst of "the other fellows" environments. Try and look at the matter through "the other fellows" eyes. A little thought given to this subject will save much time, money and labor. Well directed energy is what counts. Suppose YOU had energy is what counts. Suppose YOU had been born a republican—had nothing else dinned in your ears all your life, and then some Socialist came along and commenced cramming you with his doctrines like a section man tamping rock ballast. Make you angry, wouldn't it? Of course it would, if he subscribed for the Appeal to be sent to you for a year you would be mighty apt to refuse to take it out of the postofice. If, on the other hand, he handed you a copy of the Appeal with some such remark as this: "Here's a unique little paper I've been reading lately. Look it over. paper I've been reading lately. Look it over. You will and some mighty interesting things "in it." This would not antagonize you and you would read it. You might not like what you read, but you would read it. Then if later, he handed you another copy and called your attention to some particular article, the chances are you would read that also. By that time you would be interested and quite likely the next time you met your Socialist friend you would hand him twenty-five cents and probably say something like this: "I don't believe a word of this Socialist stuff, but that believe a word of this Socialist stuff, but that little paper you gave me has some good things in it. I'll take it a year, anyway." Now don't you think that it is a much better way than sending the paper to some one that don't want it? Better give the "stray copy" a chance. Take a copy of the Appeal along when you go to the barber shop, read it while you wait and then go off and convenient forget. then go off and conveniently forget ... Leave a copy in the street car when you ride to your work every morning. There are hundred of ways of disposing of as many copies each week as you can afford to pay for. If there is any better method of pushing the propaganda I don't know it. The Appeal Army now numbers fully 15,000 comrades, of this number 1,000 are subscribers for a bundle of Appeals

EVERY MEMBER OF THE APPEAL ARMY should receive a bundle during the coming year! That would mean nearly 100,000 copies year! in addition to the regular subscription and the results from a judicious distribution of them would create a sentiment against which the blind partisanship of the prevailing system would beat in vain. The Appeal has been sustained during the past size and the province of the prevailing system. sustained during the past si two very trying and critical periods, by a bul-wark of opinion created by just such propa-ganda methods. Believe me when I tell you that this movement will need strength to carry it through the trying times which are ap-proaching. WE MUST BE PREPARED TO LIEFT THE COHORTS OF PRIVATE CAPI-TALEM as every polit. Our most rates; weapon is education. Think this over, comrades, and "telegraph" it down the line.

Three members of the St. Louis city council have been arrested for corruption in office in connection with the Suburban street railway case. Same old story. The street car mag-nates wanted a valuable franchise, and in order to get it, they used money and other favors to secure the influence of prominent members of the city council, who yielded to the seducive wiles of the street car company and voted away the rights of the people of St. Louis. And outraged public feeling will be satisfied by And outraged public feeling will be satisfied by the bare arrest and conviction of these fellows. The franchises, secured by fraud, will still be the property of the fellows who got it in this manner, and the public will be held up in the future for millions of money. There will be little satisfaction to the working people of St. Louis who must put up high prices for poor service, to know that a few men languish in prison (if indeed-it over comes to that) as a prison (if indeeds, while the stockholders in the concern reap a harvest Would be so in the concern reap a harvest would be serviced. ers in the concern reap a narvest. W there were no franchises to give away? And is the city owned the street railroads there would be no street railway franchises to give away edy for this corrupting influence in our civic life? Are you so wedded to the traditions of the past that you will continue to turn a deaf car to the very plain and obvious duty of the day the advocacy of public ownership of the things which people need in their everyday life?

Prof. Walter Thomas Mills is now on his tour through the west and will arrive in San Francisco about the first of March, or shortly thereafter, to commence the second term of the Training School at that point. This term the Training School at that point. the Training School at that point. This term promises to be much more largely attended than the first. Prof. Mills is doing a splend'd work in equipping young men and women as speakers and agitators. Mills is without doubt the strongest man the Socialists have on the platform today. We need more of them. The Pacific coast comrades should lend a hand and give the San Pranciscos speech with the San Pranciscos speech. give the San Francisco school a big boost.

The national committee of the Socialist party completed its labors at St. Louis the latter part of January. Thirteen delegates representing seventeen states were present. The work, for the first six months of the party's united existence, is encouraging to all Socialists and friends of the movement. A good, solid working basis has been established, and there is now no reason why the Socialist sentiment in this country should not be brought within the folds of the Socialist party and a powerful organization perfected through powerful organization perfected throug which the workers can find political expression for their views.

In nearly every letter the Appeal Army tell me that the people are willing to listen to the gospel of the New Social Order. This is the first time since I have been in the work that this sentiment has come so generally from every section. Boys, we have them on the run. It will be easy from now on. Did you do your duty last week in interesting some ease in the matte? If not, why not?

While the United States is preparing honor the German prince, the old country deing itself proud in lavishing honors on American steel prince now "doing" the open capitals and Moste Carle.

Direct Legislation.

Dr. John R. Haynes, of Los Angeles, Cal., recently delivered a lecture in that city on "Direct Legislation." Mr. Haynes has visited Switzerland and made a personal investigation into the workings of the initiative and referendum in that country, and is an enthusiastic believer in the principle. Among other things he said:

is one of the most important that can possibly be brought to your notice. The time has come when it can be truthfully said that, without direct legislation, your loudy vaunted political liberty is a delusion and a snare, This do I feel so strongly that I would that you had here tonight a Marc Antony, who would hold up before you liberty's tattered robe, and with fiery and seductive eloquence point out the great cruel gashes made therein by the fore-sworn representatives of a great democracy, whose dagger thrusts were guilled by self-in-terest, bribery and corporate power. A CHANGE NECESSARY.

change necessary in our methods of government? Is the present representative system all that could be desired, and has it been satisfactory? I doubt if there is a single person in this room who will answer these questions in the affirmative. If Coilis P. Huntington, Tom Platt, Matthew Quay or Boss Croker were here they would answer, 'Yes,

very satisfactory—to ourselves.'
"Have you ever thought how preposterously idiotic is our present representative system' Take our city. Los Angeles is now governed by representatives elected for a definite period Los Angeles is now governed of years, and during their term of office they instead of being our servants, are our absolute masters. The city council has the legal right to pass and enforce an ordinance in opposito the desire of every elector of the city legislate, even if every elector prayed for it The people have absolutely no redress during an incumbent's term of office. Even at is ex piration, through ward machinations and cliques, aided frequently by the influence of employes and the money of wealthy corpora-tions and syndicates, a majority of the same offending council may be returned to office And this, despite the fact that they represent but a fraction of the city's total vote, and that they may have repeatedly legislated against the best interests of our citizens.

NO SATISFACTORY REPRESENTATION. presentative government does not represent the will of the people. For instance: A an income tax. Where can he find a represent-ative to voice his wishes? He therefore picks out that which he believes will be most important and votes for the man who will probably represent him on that one matter only, will misrepresent him on the other two But if A had the privilege of voting for meas ures as well as men, then he would be an act component part of a true democracy, and it would make no difference to him whether his representative believed in any of his prin-

"From its very nature, representation can only roughly approximate the wishes of the community. Only a few great interests can thus determined. Where many issues are before the people it breaks down completely. Representation falls because of the weakness of hu-man nature and the concentration of corrup-Elected representatives owe their nominations to the machine and its boss, and so

people.
"What an absurd proposition for an intelligent community, to place office holders, during their term of office, beyond the control of the people they are supposed to serve. Would not owners of a large manufacturing concern be considered actually promoters of dishonesty, should they appoint for a definite period of years their officials, without reserving the power to interfere with the actions of these offi-cials, reserving only the right to reappoint them at the end of their respective terms of

THE REMEDY.

"What is the remedy? Elect honest men to office you say. All who have watched the up-hill, thankless struggle carried on for thirtyfive years by the various Citizens. Leagues Committees of a Hundred and similar associations, for remedying the evils inseparable from our present representative system, know how absolutely fruitiess have been their efforts to obtain good government by electing honest men to office. After herculean efforts they succeed, occasionally, in electing honest, re sponsible men, who find their hands tied, to great extent, by the machinery that ha cen in motion for years, with the sole object of working for its own interests, which are, of course, opposed to those of the people. est turn out very frequently, after becoming office holders, to be weak brethren when they are invited to partake of the loaves and fishes. Think of it! One million and a quarter of

dollars was paid to the legislature of Illinois by the Yerkes syndicate to get, for a nominal sum, a fifty years' surface railway franchise for Chicago streets, and a very large sum, esnated at \$500,000, was paid to the board of aldermen of Chicago to ratify the action of the state legislature.

"Thus, he who runs may read what a sta-pendous failure is the present representative system alone, when it offers immense premi-ums to long at men to become rogues.

"You ask, what then is the remedy? I

answer, direct legislation. Institute a true democracy. The best governed country on earth to lay is Switzerland, that of New Zealearth (eday is Switzerland, that of New Zear and following close behind. In Switzerland any elector can propose legislation, (provided of course, he has a certain small percentage of electors to second him) whether it be mu-nicipal, cantonal or federal, and such proposed legislation becomes a law, if endorsed by a majority of the electors—this is the initia-tion; and any measure, excepting those requiring digency, passed by city, captonal or national legislative bodies, must be submitted to a vote of the people, if any elector, seconded by a certain small percentage of voters, de-mand it, before it can become a law, and if re-jected by the people the proposed measure fails—this is the referendum.

Direct legislation is, therefore, the exercise

the right of the people to propose laws accept or reject laws made by their legis laters, and to recall those representatives who

"Direct legislation is a part of the organic "Direct legislation is a part of the organic law of South Dakota. Two legislatures in Oregon have by an overwhelming and absolutely non-partisan vote adopted it, and it now only needs a referendum vote of the people to become a part of the Oregon state law. And they are sure to vote right.

"As a matter of fact, in the last few years, direct legislation amendments or laws have in introduced in almost every legislature be country, for instance, New York state, whereth, Connectiont, Georgie, Colorado,

"The great democratic British colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania and New Zealand have, by a referendum vote, formed themselves into the United States of Australasia, and the day may not far distant when the citizens liberty-loving, progressive republic may stand upon the ruins of London and Brook-lyn bridges, and mourn over the decadence of England and America, unless the latter nations take to heart and follow out the broad principles of true democratic government, as outlined by the youngest of nations.

"Special elections will seldom be called to on proposed changes. Laws will be defeated or adopted at the regular elections. Moreover, the very existence of the vetoing power of the people will obviate the necessity for its use, because the legislators will not in-troduce corrupt and private bills which will not pass muster at the polls; the larger part of the most objectionable legislation will not have to be killed; it will die before it is born. Look at the experience in Switzerland. In twenty years there were but sixty-eight laws passed in progressive Zurich; fifty of these were accepted and eighteen rejected. Berne with 531,000 inhabitants and 120,000 voters, av erages only three laws a year. The referend um in both these cantons is compulsory.
"As to the cost, it will be more than bal

anced by the great economies resulting from pure government and pure laws. The Swiss, (perhaps the most economical of communities) vote, as before mentioned, on all important measures, national and municipal,

marvelous reduction in taxation has resulted where the system of law making by the practice, as for example in Zurich."

The speaker maintained that representation would not be superseded by direct legislation. So far from the legislatures being robbed of their effectiveness, emergency legislation is left entirely to them. Hesides, they have full power in other directions, subject only to the people's revision. They are the advisory and drafting committee for the citizenship.

Concerning the alleged difficulty for the uneducated citizen to judge of the merits laws proposed, the speaker declared that it was easier to form an opinion on a measure set plainly forth in black and white than to guess how an unknown candidate will act, if elected, and how far he will care for the interests of the electors who return him, pecially when under the influence of the mighty dollar.

making would result. The contrary has been proved by experience. Eir Francis Adams, British minister to Switzerland, after long official experience of direct legislation there, says: "The referendum has struck root and expanded wherever it has been introduced and no serious politician of any party would now think of attempting its abolition. Conservatives, who violently opposed its introduction, became its carnest supporters when they found that it undoubtedly acted as a drag upon hasty and radical law making."

In 1891 the people of Switzerland, by a large majority, rejected the proposed purchase by the government of the railways. In 1895, when the measure was again submitted to the peo-ple, it was sanctioned by an overwhelming

majority.
"An objection sometimes raised to the initiative is that the people are not competent to frame laws. But there is little doubt that those citizens who will set a new law on foot, will be of an intelligence equal to the average, and, is the matter of drafting laws, expert help can be as easily obtained outside as inside the council chamber. We are told that only a small percentage of the electors citizen who goes to the polls, to declare for or against a measure; the ignorant and indifferent citizen does not, thus the intelligence of the city is represented."

. To the contention that under direct legislation administrative abuses would not disappear. Dr. Haynes replied that the remedy lies in the citizens' hands, namely, the imperative mandate, since the corrupt councilman or other official is never safe from the popular vote, which can recall him from office all the voters can keep effective watch on administration, the departments must necessarily keep straight.

The advantages of direct legislation were The and up:
ADVANTAGES.

"First-The Introduction of reforms. Philadelphia would not have been robbed of her stead of spending \$22,000,000 upon her public building. Philadelphia would have taken that money and enlarged and improved her water system, not leaving it, as now, to distribute filth and disease, that the council might carry out a boodling scheme.

"Second-Direct legislation means a pure government. Syndicates, corporations and others will not attempt to bribe representatives, because the special legislation which is the price can and will be vetoed by the pro-ple. The briber and the bribee will practically

"Direct legislation will be the death of the lobby, as it will be impossible to lobby people. It comes from good authority two-thirds of the Albany legislature is pur-chaseable, whereas, careful computation has shown that not more than one-tenth of the reonle are purchaseable. Blackmailing by representatives will cease to exist. One reason of our great corporations owning the majority of legislatures is self-defense otherwise they would be the subject of endiess blackmail. Parwould be the subject of endiess blackmall. Par-tisanship will be eliminated from city affairs. Citizens will vote on measures as they believe their interests require, and having the oppor-tunity to study proposed measures for them-selves will not be likely to go against their own interests at the bidding of a party ma-chine."

AN IDEAL REPUBLIC.

As a signal instance of the futility of government by representation, the speaker said:
"Do you know that in the cotton mills of Alabama and other southern states there are children 8 years old working from 5 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night, thirteen hours a day, six days a week? Can you nicture these baby white slaves little warms. teen hours a day, six days a week? Can you picture these baby white slaves, little weasen-faced old men and women, dragged from their wretched beds at 4 o'clock in the morning, breakfasted with corn meal and possibly fat pork, and driven to their slave pens, the factories, there to work in the dust and dirt and heat through a long, hot, southern day? Do you know that the legislatures of these states have been petitioned time and time again to stop this hideous crime against humanity? But these factories are earning from 40 to 100% per annum upon their capital stock, and can afford to pay large prices to prevent legislation. It is a case of boodle va fiesh and blood, and of course, boodle wins every time: And this is called an ideal republic!

"Why, do you know in England this child murder was stopped thirty years ago? Do you know that in New Zealand no boy or girl under 16 years of age is permitted to work in a fastery more than eight hours a far, and writes Comrade A. L. Bonney.

Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska and California. then only between the hours of 8 a. m. and

6 p. m?
"If the people of Alabama could initiate legislation, do you not think this would be stop-ped at once?

"If these poor little wretched slaves could

express their thought, they would say of the factory whistle:

"'Across the flats at dawn the monster

screams Its bulk blots the low sun, ah God of truth! To wake from night's sweet mockery

dreams
And hear that hoarse throat clamorous for my youth.

"My hearers, if you will believe in direct legislation, and believing, work and strive for its accomplishment, you will get it, and then will you be nobler, better, freer men and women, broader, fair-minded, and then will our nation be indeed an ideal republic, veritably the land of the free and the home of the

A Study in Economics.

What is interest? It is money paid for the use of money. If you lent me \$500 at 5% in-terest, that would mean that I must pay you \$25 a year for the loan of the money as long as I kept it, and that such payment would not reduce the amount of the loan. So that if I kept your \$500 for twenty years, you \$25 a year interest, I should at the end of that time still owe you \$500. That is to say, you would receive \$1,000 from me, although you lent me \$500.

Where do I get the interest from? I have to work for it. But you get it from me. You don't work for it. You possibly worked for the principal—that is, for the first \$500—but do not work for the interest, the second

Suppose I have \$5,000. I put it in a and draw 3%-\$150 a year-interest for it. At the end of twenty years I shall have drawn out \$3,000, and yet there will be \$5,000 to my credit. How does my money breed money How do I get \$8,000 for my \$5,000? How car the banker afford to pay me more than I put

If, instead of putting my \$5,000 into a bank, locked it up in a safe and drew out \$150 a year for twenty years, would there be \$5,000 left at the end of that time? There would not. There would only be \$2,000. Money does not breed money. Interest has to be worked

Suppose a rich Jew has lent \$5,000,000 to the government at 3%. He draws every year \$150,000 in interest. Who pays it? It is raised by taxation. Why pays the taxes? They are all paid either by the workers or by those who get their money from the workers. And the Jew gets his interest forever. That is to say that, after he has drawn back all ble \$5,000,000 in interest, the government goes on paying him out of your earnings, my hard-headed friend, \$150,000 a year as long as any

one is left to claim it.
And the worst of it is that the money the Jew lent was not earned by him, but by the ancestors of the very people who are now pay ing his descendants interest for the loan Nay, worse even than this. It is a fact tha

a great deal of so-called "capital" for which interest is paid, does not exist at all. The Duke of Plaza Toro is a wealthy peer He has an income, a rent roll, of \$150,000 year. The Earl of Chow Bent has \$250,000 year, the Marquis of Steyne has \$250,000 s year. These noblemen, together with a rich Jew, a couple of rich cotton lords and a coal

struct a canal. They engage some engineers and some nav-ies. To pay these men their wages and to provide tools and other plant, they need "cap

They get an estimate of the cost. Say it is \$2,500,000. The capital of the company is \$2,500,000. But that is needed to complete the work. It can be started with much less. They therefore issue 50,000 shares at \$50 each; \$10 payable on allotment, and the rest at stated times.

The company consists of five men. takes an equal number of shares, and pays down an equal sum, say \$50,000, making a total of \$250,000. With this amount they can go on until the second call is made.

Now look at the position of the duke. He has paid in his \$50,000, and at the end of the year he will have another \$150,000 ready in the shape of rent. The others are in similar positions. The Jew waits for his interest, the coal owners and the cotton lords for their profit. And all these sums—the rent, the interest and the profits—are earned by the work

So the canal is made. Who makes it? Not the rich share owners. Oh, no. The canal is made by the engineers and navvies. And who finds the money? Not the rich share holders. nta. Oh, no. The money is earned in rent or inthe colliers and the cotton operatives.

But when the navvies and engineers have made the canal, and when the laborers, min-ers and spinners have paid for it, who owns

Does it belong to the men who make it? Not at all. Does it belong to the men who earned the money to pay for it? Not at all. It belongs to the rich share holders, and these men will get other men to work it and

will keep the profits of its working.
That is to say, all the goods which are can

That is to say, all the goo ried on that canal must pay tollage. The tollage, after the costs of repairing and working ried on that canal must pay tonage, age, after the costs of repairing and working the canal are defrayed, will be profit, and will be divided among the share holders in the form of dividends. Who will pay the tollage?

of dividends. Who will pay the tollage?

The tollage will be paid by the people who carry the goods, and they in turn will charge it to the people who buy the goods, and they in turn will charge it to the people who use the goods. And the people who use the goods will be either workers, who pay the toll out of their earnings, or rich people, who pay the toll out of the earnings of other workers.

The canal heling made the duke takes toll.

The canal being made, the duke takes toll-ge, which is paid by the workers, much of age, which is paid by the workers, much of it, perhaps, by the farm laborers, navvies, engineers, spinners and colliers, who found the money for the causi or did the work of mak-

******* THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

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Commercialism and

the Pulpit.

Rev. Smylle, D. D., in Northwestern Christian Advocate. By commercialism we mean the disposition to look at things from the standpoint of commercial values, and to measure everything in . That the habit of our time terms of money. That the habit of our time is to think of things, not as to their intrinsic worth, but with reference to selling points, is only too evident. The aim is not goods, so as to give the best possible quality for the lowest possible price, but to get the largest return for the least expense. Quality at best, is but a secondary consideration. The sole aim is to get the best sellers. Hence shoddy and pretense, not to say fraud, enter largely into much of our manufactured goods. The emphasis is put on appearance rather than quality. The attempt is constantly made by wise in this world's wisdom to make ev erything look better than it is, and thus secure the larger price.
It is sad to contemplate how much commer

cialism pervades the thought and doing of our time. The public speaker, the journalist, the man who writes books is usually the advocate of some special theory. There is much ground for the notion that opinions are made to sell; that they do not so much represen matured conviction, carefully developed in an earnest quest for truth, as the most money Few men of our time have risen above the notion, so often expressed by men of the world, that "business, either public or private, is one thing, and religion quite another. In theory, most of us are Christian, but in practice, a large percentage of us is thoroughly infidel. We are willing to be religious after a fashion, but we repudiate the claim of Christ to rule in business or in politics or in socia life. If anybody is such an enthusiast as to insist on enthroning Jesus in all the relations of life, we exclaim impracticable! But why is it impracticable? Because it is assumed, it will not pay. That is to say, we insist on putting the money god above Jesus Christ All that is bad and vicious in business, in politics and social life is rooted in the notion it pays to do wrong, and pays better often than to do right. Money considerations with very many people are very much stronger than ethical, and the moral law is therefore abrogated by prospective dividends

Is there no way to break the shackles which this way of thinking has put on us? all our standards of value be reduced to terms of money? Must the pulpit as well as the pew make its controlling factor that which will pay best in current coin? There are doubtless those who,

thought, will be inclined to resent the sugges tion that the pulpit is to a considerable ex tent controlled by commercialism. But is it a slander? Is it not a fact that we measure a slander? Is it not a fact that we measure preachers, from the humblest to the highest, in terms of money? Is not the preacher, as well as the author and the editor, measured by what he can sell his product for, or what others.can make out of it? It is impossible to doubt that the important considerations in making up a great journal are selling points. They are a very important factor, if not the factor, in what is called successful authorship. Men of highest reputation have left out, works solely to increase sales. A book that can hope for a great sale today must pander to what is often a vitlated public taste. is to say, commercialism rather than truth must have the pre-eminence. He would be a bold man indeed, who dare claim that the only line of public activity that does not bow down to the commercial idea is the pulpit. The man who wants to be blind to the fact that the ring of dollars influences very largely, if it does not control, the preaching of our time is wel-come to his pleasant delusion. It is impossi-ble to ignore the fact that the preachers in demand, in very many places, are men who can give drawing entertainments on the Lord's day. It is equally true that there are large numbers of ministers who comprehend this fully, and are alming to be upto date in meet-ing this demand. Commercialism in the pulpit is justified on the same basis as in busihis failure to preach a certain line of truths dred dollars in his salary. Think you he was wicked above all the preachers of our time? Official boards calmly represent that they cannot raise the salaries of men who preach cerlines of truth, and for that reason kindly but firmly demand a change. What is this but demanding that sermons shall represent selling points rather than matured conviction? Is at enthroning the dollar in the temple of the Living God?

If we are to face anything short of igno-minious defeat in our effort to conquer this been suggesting is to any extent true, there ought to be those who are willing to forego the better salaries and higher honors for sake. It is easy to drift with usages and customs of our time, and not aim to rise higher than we have to and not lose caste. People move in sets and are satisfied to average well with their set. They measure themselves among themselves and are content. Who sinks out of self into Christ? have, thank God! But it is not noticeable at our conferences or when the work of the cab-inet is discussed in church circles or in the homes of the people. Us and ours, me and mine, are the great considerations.

We should rise above mere commercialism.

both pulpit and pew, and put character above mere considerations of gain. We must break the yoke of commercialism or the cause of Christ is surely lost. If the pulpit would eman-cipate itself a revolution in business and pol-itics would immediately begin.

Mr. Dooley on Second-Class Mail Matter. apologies to Finley Peter Dun

"Fwhat is th' throuble," queried Mr. Hen-

"Fwhat is in throadle, queried Mr. Hen-nessey, "with th' sicond-class mails?"
"They're in th' wrrong class," replied Mr.
Dooley. "That's parrt of th' grief; an' th' rist
is due to a mon na-named Madden."
"Is it wan of th' Sligo Maddens?" asked Mr.

Hennessey.

"Tis not, thin," responded Mr. Dooley.

"This Madden is from Canady, where he went in '67 to ixpil th' tyrant opprissor and kem in '67 to ixpil th' tyrant opprissor and kem hack from widout y'r brukfast. His blo-hack from widout y'r brukfast.

is: 'By educa-ation and timperament en,' he sez, 'iz qualified to adorn and Mr. Madden,' he sez, 'iz qualified to adorn and bliss,' sis he, 'any station or daypo on th' regular rots of thravel,' he siz. 'And,' siz he, 'his thrainin' and his mintal methods,' he siz, 'have singularly and eminently fitted him for private life,' he siz, 'in any capacity where he is not obliged to kape his mouth shut for long periods,' six he.

"Ye see," said Mr. Dooley, " 'Tis like this: The thir-rd assistant postmaster gineral arrives at his office I' th' mornin' and he sees a copy of the Unuscome Perverientor ferminat his disk. "What,' six he, 'is that eminerat and rivolu-

tionary organ doin' in me office," he siz. It has a purple cover wid red frogs' legs upon it, he siz. Take it up wid th' tongs, he siz, 'an' trun it out o' th' sicond class malls,' he siz, 'Call me stinographist,' he siz, 'an' I will write a adict,' he siz. "Ar-rr-re ye ready,' he siz. "Adict thorty-three hoondred and sivinty-

wan of this day and date herewith, D. V. State of Maddenness, county of Choomps, ss., take notis: To all postmasthers to whom these prisints may come—bad scran to ye, have ye got thot?" he siz. 'Ye have?" 'Thin go on,' he siz. 'It is hereby ordered that no publica-tion can be excluded from th' sicond class mails save an' excipt such as are already admitted thereto,' he siz, 'an' that all other publications excipt those so excluded shall be admitted upon payment of the proper rates of postage, onless,' he siz, 'th' rates of postage previously paid shall be higher than thim demanded of publications,' he siz, 'th' in the siz 'th' in the demanded of publications,' he siz, 'th' in the siz 'th' man%ded of publications,' he siz, 'which ar-re not yit admitted to th' sicond class mails under the resthricting clauses of th' prior r-rulings covering this and similar subjects, but which, he siz, 'have no bearing upon th' exclusion from th' sicond class mails,' he siz, 'excipt them of which th' same ar-re similar rates are not to be demanded, siz he, before publication or afther the publication has ceased to

"And what?" asked Mr. Hennessey, "does he mane by thot?" "Tut, tut, ye foolish mon," responded Mr. "'Tis as plain as th' head of Kin-

sale. "But I can see no hair o' sins in it," ob-

jected Mr. Hennessey.
"Fwhat matter?" replied Mr. Dooley. "Th'

mon must kape his stinographer worr-rrkin'.
Is he not an economist?"—Donald Wylie, in Newspaperdom.

- Objections.

We object, we find fault, but we propose a

remedy.

We object to making successful living a matter of chance, luck or fate, and object as strongly to a control of the relations of man-kind by the "law of the survival of the fittest." "The survival of the fittest" is the survival of the strongest—a law of destruction adopted or resorted to by fishes, beasts, birds and in-

sects only through necessity—the requirement of hunger or shelter; it is not a necessary resort of human beings. There is enough for The law of gregarianism or communism is greater than the law of individualism; col-

lectiveness and sympathy are better than iso-lation and hate, and justice is better than We object to a man's possession of what he has not earned, and ownership of what he has

What the Creator has made man

should not individually possess; the water, the land, the air, belong to all.

A man was heard to say: "If I had a farm would live on it and never come to city; in this city we live by eating each other up." The proper remedy is the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, and consequently the living of all human beings in harmony, sympathy and mu-

tual helpfulness. The head sin of all sins, the father of all crimes, is the desire and effort of one man to live by the labor of another. Nearly if not all wars, murders and thefts can be traced to this sin as a cause, and superstition, ignorance and poverty result from it. The remedy is Socialism.

Ninety-five out of a hundred of business men make failures, and all live in constant dread of failure, which is a consequence or condition of the competitive system of living.

The remedy is the co-operative system, by which it would be possible for all to make a success of life, intellectually, socially and financially, and by which there would be no fear of failure, no vast wealth and no extreme poverty, and by which happiness would be universal. J. C. STEINER.

Can You Not See?

Do you not see can you not hear do you not feel what is all about you? Surels who runs may read.'

Go to the great cities. See the splendid lighting at night, lasting until morning. Can you not see that soon "there shall be no

Enter some of the magnificent edifices of architecture. Touch the button-rise story after story in the elevators. Mark the conveniences of each floor. Note the cafes gant in all necessary appurtenances—often found at the top, where they should be; ob-serve the rest rooms here and in many other

places as well. Note the conveniences of the great de ment stores, typical of the governmental in-stitutions of this kind in the near future.

Hear what the phonograph says to you. Think of the instrument improved until, with the perfection of the human voice, it brings world for Jesus, the pulpit must wash its to you the eloquence of an Ingersoil, the hands clean of this taint. If what we have thrilling spell of a Patti's voice, or the end chantment, in connection with sight, of the stage in play or opera.

Can you not see what is coming?
Think of the marvelous productions in foods!
Of the big and little contrivances of use and eauty for the kitchen, to lessen the labor and beauty for the kuchen, to lessen the labor and add to the comfort of woman; of the endless array of lovely and useful garments ready made for the service and elevation of man; the exquisite-jewelry now manufactured so inexpensively for his adornment!

Can you not see Bellamy's dream being re-alized?—Freedom.

We Should Be Proud of 'Em.

After pointing out that legislators enact laws which are not operative and which are not enforced, A. Hamilton Lang, in the Phil-adelphia North American proceeds to write an article which is at least remarkable for its frankness if nothing more: 'Agitators and disturbers of the public peace

seek to array the working people against the better class by charging that the latter un-duly pile up fortunes through practices of duly pile up fortunes through practices of public officers who overlook provisions of the law. These vast fortunes should be the pride of the nation. In England the general public teels a glow of honest delight in learning of the immense land and money holdings of the duke of Westminster and its other millionaire aristocrats. America is really the same, for human nature does not bear to the control of the co for human nature does not change. We have as earnest an admiration for our Vanderbilts and our Astors, who are our real aristocracy, and as truly honor those who have risen from the ranks of poverty, so to speak, as, for in-stance, John W. Gates and the Rockofellers, as do the English their better classes. For political purposes or from jealous motives cheap newspapers and persons vilify and attack our aristocracy. Consorship of the press obviously was never more required than all present."

B. P. Daniels, who has just been marshal of Arizona, was a democrat a (gambler) dealer. And yet we are this is a perfectly good system! boodle politica. Mas who could elected are aggestated!

etters from the People.

closed please find a list of subscribers closed please find a list of substitute and some renewals. They are all e new and some renewals. They are all road men and telegraphers. The Appeal is roughly popular on the Nickle Plate and is growpopular on the Nickle Plate and is growpopular on the Nickle Plate and is growpopular or the substitute of the Appeal is all to the Appeal, said: "Oh, the Appeal is all the Appeal, said: to wait a while and the Appeal, said: but I am going to wait a while and what Mark Hanna is going to do to har-dize capital and labor," which puts me in d of the story of the lion and the lamb. degend in Holy Writ, where Beithe king, surrounded by his followers, er, the king, surrounded by his followers, enjoying a feast of good things, when in s of fire appeared upon the wall these "Thou hast been weighed in the balnad found wanting." It is a general behat history repeats itself, and even now has the hardward. rning eye may see the handwriting wall of our industrial system. But apital refuses to heed the warning. And back along the path of the wheels of can see the mangled remains bones of those false teachers and can see osophers, who have failed to see, or hav-seed, have failed to heed the writing on Yours for Equality and Progress .-

have been in but a short time from my in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. I can the cause growing down there. The pec-are willing to listen to the words coming are coming over to our side. We had using city convention, by far the largest nave ever had, and I look for a large inset outer over 1900. Trusting that you will see the good work I am yours — H up the good work, I am yours .- H. C.

other member of the Amalgamated Asa few copies of your paper and also a of books on Socialism. Its teachings me like a heaven-sent gift, and I thank kindly for the service. It was as a true help and insight for me into most kindly nity's needs and capitalist's despotic which causes all. Oh, how I pray ere ste the world shall find its mistake in tting this despotic rule to continue and g true government to exist.-David J

ur class in social economy is progressing ely and interest is increasing, not only in class but in the visitors. The time seems for Socialism. The writer has lately apho a year ago would throw up their hands holy horror at the mention of Socialism, at now will stop and talk about it and ask restlous. Central Labor Union elected all ocialist officials.—B. H. Vail.

FEW WORKMEN ARE IDLE

But Many of Them Cannot Keep

I traveled for five years for M. E. Wheeler ertilizer Co., of Rutland, Vt., traveling the ew England and eastern states. I know that e railroads own the coal mines in Pennsyl would sell coal in Rutland ... for \$7 per ton because they could get that ce and not compel consumers to burn wood. s wood is very high and scarce at at point, and the same company would hip their coal 200 miles farther north, and only charge \$4 per ton simply because ood was cheaper at that point. I have nown D. & H. coal to sell at Whitehall, Y. where the railwast had to company with Nown D. & H. coal to sen at whitehalt, Y. where the railroad had to compete with the Champlain canal, for \$3.50 per ton, and se than thirty miles east of Whitehall is utland. Vt., where they had no competition of railroad company charged \$7 per ton, and the inhabitants seem to think it is all right and for them. The Vanderbill system of good for them. The Vanderbilt system mirols the traffic of northern New York com-etely. The roads charge the farmers and rehants just whatever they please, and yet one person in fifty would be in favor of blic ownership of public utilities. The rea-al believe is that they have not had the estion properly, presented to them in a man-r to wake them up and cause them to think. P. L. Robinson.

I have been a subscriber to the Appeal for long time. I wish to say that I am more not more pleased at the liberal, charitable one of your paper. If all Socialist papers one of your paper. If all Socialist papers and speakers were as fair and honest as the appeal, I am quite sure it would hasten the oming of the Co-operative Commonwealth by any years. It is not very often that a perion of other creed can attend a Socialist meeting and go away without feeling insulted and spit upon by the speaker, who, instead of caching the principles of Socialism, descends the common tactics of the average political spit of the common tactics of the average politi the common tactics of the average political clare. Clergymen and religion, politics the than their own, the murdered and the line president common tactics of the average political than their own, the murdered and the line president common tactics of the average political than their own, the murdered and the line is inadequate. There is plenty of work, ther than their own, the murdered and the bing president come in for their share of illification and abuse, so that one would think that mud-slinging were the principle argument if the Socialist, as it is of the old parties. In iew of these things I am much gratified to to the your constant appeal to Socialists for more charity and more kindness. Comrade siles, I believe, is working to the same end. If we may soon have speakers capable of smething better. I am a Roman Catholic, and the may soon have speakers capable of smething better. I am a Roman Catholic, and the same that Pope Leo has taken such a stand trainst Socialism. However, this is merely a folitical matter, and Catholics violate no brinciple of their religion by differing from the Pope in such matters. That some of the American clergy have denounced Socialism, I do not so much regret, for I think they will be led to see their mistake through such men as Rev. T. McGrady, and when they do, I think they will stand with the people. I think there is no clergy so devoted to the material see well as the spiritual welfare of their people as the American Roman Catholic priest. ing president come in for their share of swell as the spiritual welfare of their peole as the American Roman Catholic priest.

In pleased to see in the Appeal frequently
mething from the pen of Father McGrady.

M. Dewey spoke a few words to the Soalias here last Sunday, in which he took ocson to say many kind things about you and
my work. I have also heard Comrade Lockcol speak. I believe he will be a very effecteffeld worker when once equipped for that
urpose.—R. J. West.

I never took much interest in the paper or what it advocated until the evident desire of Mr. Madden to aqueich the paper came to my notice. I believe it will make you more subscribers than ever for the American people always sympathize with the under dog. I have always voted the republican ticket, but like the Irishman, I may, "If you chate at all, chate fair."—G. A. Robbins.

[The above writer would not let a poor cripple send the Appeal to him. He maid: "No. you keep the quarter, but don't send me the paper; I have no use for it. I kept sending him a copy occasionally; with the above result.—H. R. Thracher.

under an alias. Mr. — is the chairman of our county board of commissioners and has kindly consented to let me use his name. ng republican, my humble efforts for a few weeks has shown him what he never knew before—that he has been all along a Social before—that he has been all along a social-ist of the purest type, and he is one of the hottest advocates of its principles you ever saw. However, he is still working under the guise of a republican, because he retains office under that party organization, and is able to accomplish more good by simply advocating the principles of Socialism, to most of whom the word is odious because of their ignorance His vote will of course go to the right hole. Don't mention my name or I'd go up in the air so high I'd never light on the right-of-way when I came down."

Socialism is new to me and I want to know more about it, also my friends. Have thought of a scheme that I shall put in operation. Think it will help to circulate Socialist papers in a thinly settled country like this. It is this: Put up a neat mall box on the public road labelled thus; "The objects of this lox is for exchange of literature. Put in only what you would have others read and take out only what you will read yourself." We can then drop in our Appeals and other literature, and the curious are sure to take them out. After reading a few copies and missing the next, they will surely subscribe .-- M. B. Zurnwalt.

I take and read several papers, but I think I have learned more from your paper during the year that I have read it than from all others combined,—T. L. Cook.

I have been machined out of employment by such politics as we have at present, (dem. and rep.) alike, until it brought me face to face with (Socialism), and there I intend to stay. It amazes me why I wasn't brought to it sconer. I happened to find "Merrie England" among some scraps that were thrown away, and since then-well, hurrah for Socialism! subscription expires, I shall renev it, cost what it may, even if I must admit that am short of funds in these prosperous times -A. H. Kramer.

The Kalamazoo Evening Telegraph, a stal-wart republican paper, commends in its edwart republican paper, commends in its ed-itorial columns President Roosevelt's words on the happy condition of the laboring man in this country at this time. The city reporter however, after making a round of Kalamazoo returned to his office den and penned the following, heading and all:

COST OF LIVING UP

And Many are Obliged to Ask for Help.

Families.

Superintendent of the Poor Has Established a Wood Yard to Help.

Cost of Living Up—And Many Are Obliged to Ask for Help—Few Workmen Are Idie—But Many of Them Cannot Keep Families-Superintendent of the Poor Has Established a Wood

Yard to Help. . High prices for food and fuel are keeping the city poor department busy this winter in sup-plying a large number of men and women who otherwise would be self-supporting who otherwise would be served that the situation is quite unique, for some of those who ordinarily ask aid have not been heard from as yet, while many hard working heads of families find themselves unable to meet all expenses owing to the increased cost of liv-

The rise on wood, coal, potatoes, flour and almost every necessity of life has sent many a man to superintendent of the poor. Sidney Catherman, for help—many of them men whose pride would keep them away if it were anything but a case of absolute necessity. Men who could easily make both ends meet on modern workingmen's wages find that the closest economy will not provide enough to pay for food and wood, and as a result the greater call is for fuel which is much higher this year. Wood which last winter sold from \$2.25 to

\$2.40 a cord, is \$2.60 a cord this year, and the additional cost to the poor man who uses it for both heating and cooking is the last straw which breaks his purse. Mr. Catherman is which breaks his purse. Mr. Catherman is supplying wood at reduced rates which are saving the city much money. He has a con-tract with farmers for over 100 cords at \$2.25 delivered in any part of the city, and the de-mand for it has been unusually large.

other winters, but the same wages which sup-ported them in former times will not keep them fed and warm now. Many pitiful cases are seen at the superintendent's office. Indus trious men who have never asked for help be trious men who have never asked for help before are obliged to accept wood and perhaps
food from the city, even while they have
steady work, and are earning as much as
usual. A general raise in wages is the only
thing which can make them self-supporting
in the winter.

But Little Difference, After All.

Commenting on the fact that President Schwab gambled at Monte Carlo and lost and won money in ten thousand chunks, the Springfield Republican remarks:

"Mr. Schwab might reply that his Monte

Carlo diversion is quite as harmless and inno-cent as the business of some of the Wall street habitues and promoters of the Amal-gamated copper games, who play for much higher stakes and who play, moreover, under the approving of tolerant sanction of metro

higher stakes and who play, moreover, under the approving of tolerant sanction of metropolitan society. Such a game as that conducted in copper by men of the first eminence in our financial world has caused more ruin and suicides within two months than the Prince of Monaco's gambling den has caused in a year or several years, and it has been far more demoralizing to social sobriety, honesty and contentment. Mr. Schwab's own trust is something of a game of chance in which people are invited to stake a share of their possessions. Certainly this is a fair description of a venture which brings together properties worth in all probability not much if any over \$500,000,000, capitalizes them at \$1,200,000,000, and scatters the securities as widely as possible among the investing public. No one can tell how it will work out. As a method of acquiring unearned wealth quickly and in large chunks for a small group of men, the game at Monte Carlo in not to be mentioned with this of promoting a highly infasted trust in the United States. The president of the United States steel corporation access to be manifesting abroad a spirit which he acquired in pretty close supportion access to be manifesting abroad a spirit which he acquired in pretty close supportion access to the president of the United States appared to the control of the unitesting abroad a spirit which he acquired in pretty close supportion access to the security close supportion access to the security close supportion access to the security close supportion at the security close supportion access to the security close supportion a

LITTLE STRIKERS.

Blighted Childhood of Tiny Girl Mill Hands.

Dorothy Adams in New York Herald.

It was early, very early, in the mild March morning last year, when the little velvet cut-ters, in twos and threes, came trooping down the hillsides into Haledon Hollow and found me sitting there in the doorway of the deserted mill.

They seemed more like a band of school children off for a spring holiday than the com-pany of striking wage earners that they were assembling for their daily mass meeting. Children they were, every one of them. their little old faces and bent forms did say ever so plainly that they had never been chil-dren, but always women? The heart that beat under every small, shabby jacket was the heart of a child.

And because they had children's hearts and because every breeze that soft March morning blew the breath of spring each girl grasped the ends of a skipping rope in her rough little hands, and two of the strikers, the tiniest of them all, had not forgotten to bring with them their long neglected dolls. For after all, it was a holiday, a strike holi-day, the only holiday the working child knows.

The mass meeting was called for 8 o'clock, and there they were at that hour, every one of the seventy-five strikers, skipping ropes, dolls and all, gathered in small groups and whispering and eyeing me furtively.

Their shyness was the shyness of country children, for such all of them really were. At last two little girls with more courage than the others approached, while their compan-ions fled in dismay and disappeared around

the corner of the big unsightly mill.

"Please, Ma'am," one of them asked, "are you a forelady looking for hands?"

She carried a doll in her arms, and when I told her that I was not a forelady, but had come to spend the day with her and the rest of the girls if they would allow me, her big, brown eyes opened wide and she laughed.

You're surely not Mother Jones, are you? I thought she was an old, white haired woman.

"And not her daughter, either?"

"We are looking for Mother Jones this morning," the larger girl spoke up, "and we all thought you might be her when we first saw you as we came down the hill. Oh, we do wish Mother Jones would come and help us with our strike! They say that strikers always win when they have Mother Jones to help them." The child with the doll vanish-

ed, but in a moment reappeared with two other girls, who began to make shy advances friendliness by asking me if I lived in Paterson. As soon as I told them that I had come from New York and that I knew, too, what it was to work and suffer and starve, that I had come to spend the day with them and find out the truth of their condition, every bit of their proud shypess was gone, and they led me into the deserted mill to show me how much hu-man suffering is woven into the warp and woof and pile of every yard of velvet that was ever made.

Were it not for the long frames that fill the floors of the big barren rooms, a velvet factory might well be mistaken for a flour The beams and rafters overhead, floor under foot, the walls, are all infolded in a sheet of soft, white dust from the lime coated webs on the frames.

It is this all pervading lime dust which most unendurable of all laborious occupations As proof, it is only necessary to look at the hands of a velvet cutter who has worked at the frames any length of time. They are hacked and bleeding most of the time, even in the summer, and in the winter, the girls told me, it is something almost unbearable. The finger nails are ruined beyond all remedy, and the pretty, soft hair soon becomes harsh and brittle and breaks off and loses all its juster. But until some philanthropist gifted with Yankee ingenuity comes along and invents a machine for cutting velvet, little girl's hands must work, though hacked and bleeding, and little girl's ringlets and braids must be sacrificed in order that the edge of the long steel velvet cutter may be preserved.

"Liming" is the first process which the un cut velvet must go through before it is ready for the cutter's knife. This work each little cutter does for herself, usually at night after the working day is over, so as to have it dry and ready for handling the next morning.

The webs of 100 yards each are stretch over wooden frames and heavily whitewashed with a strong solution of lime. When perfectly dry, the stiff web is unrolled on same frame, ten yards at a fime, and "races" cut, one by one, by hand.

To make the most measer wages at this work entails a labor almost herculean in its torture. It means that these fragile girls, these stunted children, as they ply their tasks up and down the velvet frames must walk not less than twenty-five miles a day.

Nine hundred races she has a day. Nine hundred races she has to cut in ey

ery twenty-two inch width velvet. Nine hundred times does she have to walk, or rather run, back and forth the length of the ten run, back and forth the length of the ten yard frame before every race in that much velvet is cut. That means something mor ing, during which she is not allowed to stop one moment to rest, nor could she afford to stop even if she might. She must cut at least forty-five yards of this kind of velvet a day, or it is not worth her while to work at all. Maybe she is working on what is known as "slips." a cheaper quality of velvet and one in which only every other race is cut, and of which she is expected to make ninety yards

For this toilsome labor the little girl carries ror this tollsome tapor the little girl carries home to her mother at the end of every two weeks wages based upon \$2.85 for every 200 yards. The most that I found any child to have earned was \$6.50 for a fortnight's work. But that was a red-letter pay day, and did not come around very often or to many of the

What eats into their pitiful earnings are the dockings for damages and broken knives, and then sometimes, only too often, they get a piece of material full of snags and knots which it takes double time to cut.

At 7 o'clock in the morning each little cut-ter has her long, sharp dagger-like knife in hand and is at her frame ready to run the long day's tread mill. She stops at 12 o'clock long enough to eat a hasty lunch, and then back again to the tread mill until a quar-

This is the gist of the story of how a yard of velvet is made, as told me and shown he by the little strikers gathered there in their shandoned mill.

"And now," said the child who acted as speciaryuman, "and now we have struck for selecting pay. We want \$2.50 for \$60 yards of latter pay. We want \$2.50 for \$60 yards of latter handed of \$1.51. Mr. Smith, the super-

a cent less than what we have naked for, and no damages either.'

help us, we'd surely win," said another. "Yes, if Mother Jones only knew how our feet and legs ache and swell she'd come to

And surely Mother Jones or any

I know she would."

"Oh, if Mother Jones would only come and

mother's heart would have bled to see the piti-

ful sight that I saw. Little feet swollen and

distorted and the blue veins in small ankles

and legs gnarled and knotted. The agony suf-fered from twenty-five mile walks every day

on such feet and with such ankles can better be imagined than expressed. Even the chil-

dren themselves wince when they recount it.

found that in their childish ignorance they

supposed Mother Jones to be a sort of all-wise

feminine providence who always turned up

just in the nick of time to take the side of the striker as against employer. With all the

sublime faith of childhood they stood there in the mill yard and waited and watched for a

little old white-haired woman to come down

and help them, and I could not find the cour-age to tell them that Mother Jones was sev-

eral hundred miles away, and having two or three other and bigger strikes on hand, had

in all likelihood as yet never heard of theirs.

days afterward the brave little strikers were

forced to accept the compromise originally of-

fered them, \$3 for the cutting of 200 yards of

A Howl from the South.

The following interesting and absorbing ac-

the people of the south are legally held

count, taken from the Orlando, Fla., Record

up by the freight and express companies, will read with varying emotions by Appeal sub-

In the good old times when knights were

bold and barons held their sway, the baron took good care to locate his feudal stronghold

near the highways of travel, and history tells

us that both knight and baron were wont, oc

casionally, to swoop down upon the defence-less merchant, pursuing his way from one mar-

ket town to another with the wares of his trade, and with the promptness and efficacy rob

the merchant of such of his goods and chattels

as seemed to them right and proper. And the historian has quaintly added that they were

very careful to take no more than the traffic would bear, for that the merchant, if robbed of

In these later times we have our barons bold

The present rates of expressage on fruits

and vegetables from this section of the state to the northern markets, it is safe to say, are

hope for future prosperity has been built, is the latest sufferer from the rates, and if some-

thing is not done at once to stop the extor-

These are strong words, but they are the words of truth and soberness.

Unless the people of this county awake to the facts and demand a redress of their wrongs, the pine apple and vegetable growers will be

obliged to discontinue business, as the rates

have reached such a point that shipping can

More than that, the rates are deterring would-be settlers from coming here to embark in the business.

ers has just recently had an experience that enforces the truth of the statement.

He has been successful in locating parties here and has had correspondence with others from the north, with every prospect of finding locations for many others. As an instance of how our section is being robbed of good

settlers, he relates that he has been in com-munication with parties in the state of In-diana, and they had about concluded to come

and to embark largely in pine apple raising. They requested the grower to send them a

crate of sample pineapples, which he did. He was very careful to obtain the rate from this

city to the town in Indiana, and to have the

amount inserted in the bill of lading. The rate, as given at the office here, was \$1.30

When the pine apples were received the fruit gave entire satisfaction and excited the wonder

and surprise of all-who saw it. But the

and surprise of all who saw it. But the prices charged by the express company at the receiving office were so great that the parties there saw the futility of trying to ship fruit under such rates, and abandoned their intention of coming to Florida. They were called upon to pay the enormous sum of \$5.25 for

expressage on the crate of pine apples.

Another instance occurred during the holi-

press charges were not paid, and the box was sent collect. The charges at the Boston end were \$4.75, which the receivers very properly declined to pay.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the situa-

tion companies.
We should set about seeking a remedy and

Capitalism Exemplified.

Bundle Rates

tion of the worst form.

applying it.

As an illustration, one of our principal gr

crushing out the life of every industry

The pine apple industry, on which

tion, will be entirely ruined.

not be done.

who do not hesitate to take all the traffic will stand, and as in the case of some of our indus-tries,, enough, also, to kill both traffic and in-

his all, would come that way no more.

scribers:

But Mother Jones couldn't come, and three

was pitiful to watch them scanning the hills for Mother Jones. I supposed she had been sent for, but when I made inquiries I

Solar Plexus No. 2. 20 Cartoons and Comments, Warren 50c 25 Title Deeds to Land 10c 19 Why I Am a Soctatist, Herron 20c 10 Christ, Property and Man 20c 10 What I socialism, Mills 20c 10 What I socialism, Mills 20c 10 What I socialism, Mills

A Heroine's Reward.

\$1.00 Takes the Bunch.

Associated Press Dispatch.
Radom, Ill., Jan. 27.—The widow of General John B. Turchin, now over 80 years of age, and who followed her husband through the civil war, performing many heroic acts, is practically an object of charity.

At the outbreak of the war General Geo. B. McClellan was a civil engineer in the employ of the Illinois Central railway, and Turchin, also an engineer, was his assistant. Turchin became colonel of the Nineteenth Illinois regiment, and during the war the rebels set a pre-mium of \$50,000 on his head—dead or alive.

Mrs. Turchin followed her husband when his regiment was called to Washington to defend the capital after the Bull Run fight En route, the train went through a bridge near Vincennes, the Knights of the Golden Circle having cut the timbers. A half hundred of the soldiers were badly injured, and on this occasion Mrs. Turchin cut up all her clothes save a single dress for bandages.

It is a matter of record that Mrs. Turchin in Paint Rock Valley, between Winchester, Tenn., and Larkinsville, Ala., went back and brought up a section of artillery and directed the fire on the bushwhackers who were mercilessly peppering the federals from the rocks of the mountain side.

At another time, when there was a threat-ening stampede of the wagon train bearing the ammunition of the Union forces, Mrs. Turchin drew a revolver, stood in the road and commanded the teamster at the head of the train to throw his wagon across the road to blockade the train so as to hold the nition. In the afternoon of the fight troops under Thomas and Snodgrass had ex-hausted their last 100 rounds and were using the cartridges found in the belts of the dead Union soldiers.

Mrs. Turchin's act enabled the boys to hold out until one brave teamster came galloping along with a fresh supply. For several years past a persistent effort to secure Mrs. Turchin has been made without avail, the department ruling adversely because of a tech-nicality touching the marriage in Russia of General and Mrs. Turchin.

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Agitation plants

A SCHOOL of SOCIALISM.

San Francisco gets the next term of the Training School for Social Workers. Watter Thomas Mills, A. M., Principal. Board of Examiners—George D. Herron, Charles H. Vall, A. M. Simons, J. A. Wayland, James B. Smiller, Peter sissuan.

The first term of this Training School closed at Girard, Kas. December Sist. No school was ever indertaken which so tally met the expectations of its friends. A large number of the students will go at once into the Seida party workers.

Of the twenty-two students in the regular course, all are arranging to take another term, after a period of actual experience in Seid work. Five of the number will g-to San Francisco for the next term. Forty-inhe stadenis are arready pledged for the San Francisco term, it will begin March 15, 1622, and tast for 12 weeks. The next fail term at Girard will open with more than 100 stydents.

The course of study at San Francisco will include lessons in tion. If these charges are to be continued the business of shipping to the north will have to be abandoned, for the simple reason that no one can ship from here and receive anything over the charges for his fruit or vegetables. To say that the present charges are robbery, is putting it too mild for patience. It is extortion of the worst form. Its results will be ruin to this whole section, if we longer submit to being bled by the conscienceless transporta-

for It weeks. The next fail term as Girard will open with more than 100 students.

The course of study at San Francisco will include leasons in social Edonomy. History, Voice Traiging, Practice in Speaking, the Preparation of Addresses, Parliamentary Practice, Methods of Study, Campaign Tactice, How to Canvas and to Organizs, Correction of Common Errors in Speech and Physical Culture.

The tuttion will be ten dollars. Mr. Hillis will have three as sistants in the achool work. There are now almost a thomsand commades taking the course of the twenty leasons in Social Economy by correspondence.

If you should come to the Training School, Whether you can come to the Training School, Whether you can come to the Training School on should take the Correspondence work at once. Send stamp for circuiar to

Walter Thomas Mille, Girard, Kan. List of State Secretaries of Socialist Party,

List of State Secretaries of Socialist Party.
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Capitalism Exemplified.

Only 4½% of the babies born annually live to the end of the allotted three-score years and ten of man's existence. Yet of the other 95½% nearly 20% die unnecessarily. The facts came out in a paper on "Unnatural Death," read at the recent meeting of the Sanitary Institute of England. The author told his hearers (Chicago Clinic) that about one million babies were born annually in England. Thirty thousand of the million would die violent deaths from accident, thirty thousand would die unnecessarily from tuberculosis, and one-hundred and twenty thousand more from absolutely preventable causes, such as small-pox, measles and scarlet fever. Only forty-five thousand would be allowed to live out their natural lives, and nearly one in twenty would die because the machine was worn out. One fourth of all the diseases which destroy life are absolutely preventable, and fifteen years would at once be added to its average duration if the practice of byriene were placed on a level with its theory. Medical Journal. S copies one year to one address..... \$ 1.00
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Constant Descripter, Iowa. Jan 24 Warren Guschi, Davenpert, 1982, de la San Bi- W W, LERMOND, Thomselon, Maine, 251

The Northern Pacific railroad still owns 22,000,000 acres of God's fertile footstool in the northwest.

Mines using machinery for mining coal pro duced last year over 52,000,000 tons of coaltimes the amount produced by machines

By a vote of eight to seven the house com-mittee on commerce decided to favor the con-struction of a cable across the Pacific ocean by the government.

Only SUBJECTS have to petition for redress Rulers do not have to use the degraded method Are the American voters rulers or of petition. Are the America

A glucose sugar combine, backed by seventy

millions of capital stock, into which plenty of water, and but little sugar has been poured, will shortly be ready for business. Socialism is no new thing. The principle

upon which it is founded is as old Rocky Mountains. Electricity was ered" by Ben Franklin, but it always existed. It is easy to bring objections to Socialism.

There is always a thousand reasons against every social change. Yet the change comes, and the objectors silently learn wisdom.— Quite recently two vessels gave practical ex-

pariments in wireless telegraphy, Persons on board the ships, which were over one hundred miles apart, sent frequent messages to each other by this means. campaign against free text books. Socialism has been inaugurated by the I

cration of German Catholic societies of Illi-nols. The opponents of education are the natural enemies of Socialism. Ontario province, Canada, will build

equip a railroad connecting North Bay with Lake Temiskeming. A bill has been intro-duced in the legislature providing for the immediate construction of the line. Opie Read, in declining to become a Chicago

alderman, declares he would rather be a sophomore in the university of hell. But might he not come in contact with Chicago aldermen there, also?-St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Says the World's Work: "A strip of land

beginning at the hundreds of miles wide. Washington ports in the northwest, and sweep-ing east to the lakes, is practically an industrial fief of Mr. Hill and Mr. Morgan.

The co-operative system, says the London Chronicle, has higher aims than dividends and profit-sharing, and in its maintenance of those original objects for the honor of its members and the elevation of its work people lies its

Rev. Carl D. Thompson, pastor of the Peo ple's church at Elgin, Ill., announced from his pulpit a few Sundays ago that benceforth he would devote his energies to Socialism. He will join J. Stit Wilson on the Pacific coast and work in California.

The Cormen Willie recently made a speech in which he took a gloomy view of the out-look, and said that economic conditions were Agitation by bold, bad men think they see a way to improve conditions. ust, however, said the kalser, be stopped.

As a result of the bigh death rate among young children at Montreal, a pure milk depot was opened on July 5, and from reports seems Over 4,000 bottles five bables lives actually saved, and many more kept in health. The price was reduced to five The children averaged cents per day. from forty-five to fifty a day. The milk depot is carried on at a loss, but the good results Telegrapher.

Admiral Bradford and General Greeley both advocated before the congressional committee the public ownership of the proposed cable to the Philippines. The trust magnates should cut off their heads. Why should private cap-ital be deprived of milking the government and the public on tolls? Why not have the government give the corporations the money and let the corporations build and own the cable? That is the way the Pacific railroad was Shame on the destruction of private anything!

In the vast wilderness of human flounder-In the vast wilderness of human floundering for the right way out of their misery, they
have refused at all times in all countries to
take only the paths that others have taken
vainly before them. They knock down a king
and set another up; they make their laws
more strict and have to repeal them; they
make laws that make criminals and then
make places to confine their ylctims; they
that themselves about with political or religious prejudice and refuse to listen to others than those who see things like themers than those who see things like selves; they wander in and around the paths. Freedom lies within view at all times but near it they will not go, nor even look toward it. They refuse to collectively own the things that would mak · life happy,

Says Prof. Commons: "Today, among the poorest classes, home is a travesty. The mother must work to compensate the father's mother must work to compensate the father's enforced idleness and low pay, and her children come into the world with feeble bodies, broken nerves, and moral impotence. It has been said that to educate a child you must been said that to educate a child you must been said that to educate a child you must been said that to educate a child you must religiously that the point is it that if you would have a people intelligent, moral and Christian, you must relieve their mothers and grandmothers from poverty and excessive toll. The home is the place where, most of all, environment tells. Overwork for women and children is the physical basis for crime, intemperance and vice. The youth, the man, or the woman who has grown up in a home—or the mockery-of a home—such as this, can never escape from prison of his own faltering body."

The 'Frisco railroad system has posted a new rule to take effect February 1 ding any of its employes to use tobacco in any form while in their employ.

We are at the beginning of the greatest change that humanity has ever There will be no shock, as there ever undergone. is no shock at a cloudy day-break.-H. G. Wells.

Mr. Harriman, the railroad magnate, thinks that the merging of the railroad lines will enable the railroads to operate much more eco--by dispensing with useless The public will get no lower rates-of course

The employes of the Chicago and North western have decided to demand an increase of 10% in their wages—to make up the deficiency caused by increased freight rates the articles of food and clothing which they use. If the workers were onto their jobs it would not be necessary for them to "ask" or "request" a raise—they'd take it.

An eastern paper has just issued a list of all the millionaires in the United States, to-gether with the line of business by which r with the line of accumulated their money. A careful ex-accumulated their money the fact that among the amination discloses the fact number is not a single WORKING man. And some one has tried to make us believe that LABOR creates al! wealth!

Dr. William J. Jasques, of Boston, hopes soon to announce a successful method of transforming electrical power directly from coal, without the intervention of steam power. This would reduce the cost of power to a remarka-ble degree, and effect almost as important revolution in power as did steam a few centuries

ing from New Zealand to his home paper, says: "There is no child labor here." I was just thinking: How many years will it be be-fore a citizen of New Zealand can come to the United States and write home, "There is no child labor here?" But then New Zealand used to be inhabited by a race of cannibals. What could you expect?

F Marion Crawford the well-known novelist, in an interview in New York a few days ago, said he believed the world is drifting into Socialism. "I hope and believe." he declared, "it will be the Socialism of Bebel, brought about by peaceful means and without a resort to violence." The method of Bebel and every other Socialist is to gain a majority at the polls. Of course, if the minority revolts, it will be held accountable.-Cleveland Citizen.

A bill has been introduced in congress, drawn up by five members of the Nebraska Stock Growers' Association, providing for the leasing to stock raisers of the public lands. The measure is backed by some of the largest finan-cial interests in the United States, and will probably become a law. Suppose the working this country had the by which they could come into possession of the lands of the United States—wouldn't it be howled down as class legislation? And besides, what do the workingmen of this country know about laws and what about laws and what they want, any These questions should be left to the way? other fellows. And they are—unfortunately the other fellows are so busy looking after private snaps that the workers find it difficult to even maintain an existence.

The Illinois factory inspector's report 1901 shows an increase of 29% in child labor over 1900. During the same period the increase in men laborers was only 9%. This is The same report shows 12.951 employed than in 1900. More more women prosperity! In 1900 there was 14,256 children employed in Chicago factories. In 1901 there was 19,839, an increase of 5,583. Give the prosperity crank another twist. The good people of Chicago are just now crying for more and better educational facilities. If the above rate of increase in child labor keeps up they not need them—the children will all be busy at the capitalistic mill to attend too busy at the capitalistic school. Wonder if our forefathers ever an-ticipated that the time would come when a common school education would become a

The German government will purchase the famous Westphalin group of coal mines, order to escape the extortion demanded for the coal used on the government railways. This announcement leads the St. Louis Chron-"If a great power would thus seek to fortify itself against the excessive inroads of a giant combination on its treasury. why not adopt some such measure to protect its people? In a regulifican form of govern-ment the application would be of a more definite nature, for the people are the govern-ment—so, why should they not take the same measures of protection for themselves as for the national being they have erected. And in more than pay for the outlay.-Railroad train of this thought comes Socialism pure and simple. However much Socialistic fdeas may be disputed, the more severe the domination of monopolies, the more forcible they appear as a remedy."

> "I dare not advocate Socialism, as I am principal of a large school, and would lose my job if I did. But I lose no chance to start an 'entering wedge' by way of questions to my young people. Nearly every recitation af-fords opportunity to 'prepare the ground' or 'drop a seed.' "—A California comrade.

> 'drop a seed.' "—A California comrade.
>
> The above brings this thought to ma: The African burghers that played the greatest havoe with the English soldiers were the ones that stayed in "the bushes" and picked them of one at a time—the Boers won few vic-tories in open battle. The greatest power in the world is "suggestion," and no one has a the world is suggestion, and no one has a better chance to use this power than the school teacher. It is a science but little un-derstood, but those who do understand it are making themselves felt in the world. Social-ism is a world-wide movement and it needs all kinds of workers—there is work for all, there is room for all

Mr. Bryan bas been told by the postal au-Mr. Bryan has been told by the postal au-thorities that he cannot send his paper to congressmen as a present, and that if he per-sists in sending it to them he must pay the regular printed matter rates of eight cents per pound. Mr. Bryan is not in sympathy with the present administration. Senator Mason is, and hence nothing has been said to the publisher of a Chicago magazine, who is spread-irg broadcast the following postal card:

Office BOYCE'S MONTHLY.

Chicago, January 9, 1902.

Dear Sir—We have the honor and pleasure to inform you that Hon. Wm. E. Mason, Senator for Illinois, has instructed us to mail you

Boyce's Monthly for one year for which he has paid us in advance for same.

Hoping you may find our publication interesting and that its receipt each month will call to mind OUR SENATOR, we are respectfully.

BOYCE'S MONTHLY.

Lapeer county, Mich., holds its first Socialist convention at Lapeer, February 22, to select delegates to state convention at Flint, February 22.

Appeal Army Ösessaassassassassassassassassö

"NEVER MIND PINIONS, BUT SHARPEN YOUR BEAK AND SMITE."

Comrade Robertson, of Grants Pass,, Ore. gets in with fourteen scalps.

F. W. Evans, Tarryall, Colo.: "Everywhere I go now I find Socialists and readers of the Appeal."

The International Brotherhood of Black smiths, of-Houston, Texas, have subscribed for the Appeal in a body.

And still the good work goes on in New Or leans. Comrade Vidrine gets in from there with another club of ten.

Comrade Howard Bly, of Toledo, Ohio, sends wenty-two yearlies as a result of his first experience on the firing line.

You will find "Municipal OwnershipFacts and a handy little pamphlet to hand out at this time of the year. Per 100, \$1.

W. A. Savage, Saleniville, Ohlo: "The first effort on my part towards the universal broth-erhood of man." He sends five yearlies.

"This is my first list, but it won't be my ast," writes Comrade Rogers, of Comer. Ore 'Look out for me!" He sends seven scalps. Three packages of scalps from Omaha-fiv

from Comrade Cohen, 20 from Comrade Michelson and forty-five from Comrade Buscher. Another club of eight from Comrade Dillet of Star. Neb. He writes: "If we can get the

people to thinking, we think the time spent.' The cyclone struck Bloomington, Ill., and the excitement subsided Comrade Fabefore lexon had 139 scalps of all hues dangling at

his belt. Comrade Dewey, of Rockford, Ill., found his tomahawk getting rusty, so he sallied one frosty morning last week and brought in

Tampa, Fla., ought to be a good place for a live "soap box" agitator. The chief of police reads the Appeal. Paid for it with his own money, too.

Ten scalps from Comrade Dake, of South Chicago. He writes: 'This for Harmony Week; took about three hours. The boys are waking up around here." You will want a few hundred copies of "Mu

nicipal Ownership-Facts and Figures 100 copies, \$1. Cover your town before the Comrade White, of Salida, Colo., says he had a staunch republican ask him for some

Socialist literature the other day. There will be more of them. Two more girls have been added to the clerical force of the subscription department

'em come, comrades, we will take care

of them somehow. W. Beard, Ely, Ore.: "The Socialists of Clackamas county are waking up to the fact that in order to get a seat in the band wagon

they will have to hustle." In the days to come, when any one asks you who made a Socialist city out of Rockville, Conn., tell them Comrade Krieger. He

sends sixty-two yearlies. Mart Wheedon, Pocahontas, Ala.: commenced reading your paper I feel that it has supplied a long felt want, and I shall do my best to help the cause.

John P. Murray, Franklin Falls, N. H.: "I started out lass Thursday to get five subscribers, but every one was so interested that tonight I have twenty-five."

Readers of the Appeal at Edwardsdale, Pa. who wish to renew their subscriptions can se cure the advantage of our club rates by calling Comrade John H. Harris.

A western railroad agent writes: "I al-ways keep a copy or two of the Appeal lying around the waiting room. They are eagerly picked up and carried away."

"They can't make the Socialists 'lay still up here," writes a Crookston, Minn., comrade Comrade Lockwood has been stirring them up in that vicinity the last week.

"Gee whiz!" said the Fiji. "Dem Texas fel-lers jess who pin' 'em up." This remark of the office boy was caused by a list of ten from Cromrade Landrum, of Durango, I W Zetler Muscatine Iowa:

here are glad to note that you do take up a lot of space in your paper squab-bling with other Socialist papers."

Another Richmond in the field. Comrade Herrington is a new member of the Army at Medimont, Idaho. He teaches children for a living, and men for the love of it.

Five copies of the Appeal to one address for one year for \$1. Every comrade should have a bundle of five. Subscription postals will be accepted in payment for a bundle.

Comrade Rinke, of Little Rock, Ark., playing havor with the political wire pullers in that section. He sends twenty-four yearlies all paid for with their own money.

"Send the Appeal to ten more who are s to take an active part in the harmonizing of our very inharmonious social system," write Comrade Matt Whalen, of Chicago.

Cooley, of Cooleytown, Neb., sends in fiftee by freight. Suppose he owns the whole "shooting match" out there, or he would never have gotten them in Mr. Bryan's dominion. What struck Whitney, Ore.? The city coun

cilmen, mayor, treasurer, and the whole "shoot-ing match" have subscribed for the Appeal Comrade Raver is the culprit who done the

up thirty-two stragglers and sent their names into the Appeal office. The Fiji will send them their first course of treatment in a few Eight scalps from Comrade Titus, of Fronce, Cal. "Would have sent more,"

writes, "but this country is so prosperous that a good many have not got the twenty-five cents." Even North Carolina is waking up. rade Warren, of Small, N. C., ships in six scalps which he says was "the result of a few

hours' appeal to the reason of a few republican Every railroad Socialist should keep a supply of those red stickers on hand. See that one goes on every car that passes you. They are ten cents a hundred or fifty cents a thousand,

The Hutchinson, Kan., comrades had a red hot time last week. State Organizer Benton. Rev. Laughter, of the Southwestern Advocate, and Prof. Walter Thomas Mills all spoke there

J. C. Lewis, Alsdorf, Texas: "Enclosed and the names of ten subscribers. I have only been a subscriber for a short time myself, but every man I have asked and showed a copy of your paper has subscribed."

Comrade Wilson, Shelby, Iewa, has traveled ever his county four times and brought in six-

ty-four recalcitrants. He was a little unruly himself, at the first appearance of the Appeal, but was gradually tamed.

Socialism seems to be growing a bit in Mexico. A railroad comrade who runs an engine from Laredo, Texas, to some point in Mexico, sends sixty-five yearlies, thirty of them from the Mexican side of the river.

"We hope that all trade unions will soon wake up and do a little thinking for themseives," writes Comrade D. Jones, of Port Townsend, Wash. He sends a list of eight, all members of the Sailors' Union.

Another member of the gang broke loose in Maine. Comrade Merchant, of Skowhegan, escaped with twenty-five, and the blow nearly killed the Fiji. What's the matter with Has the air become impregnated with Maine? Socialism?

The comrades seem to have things "all a-fire in Milwaukee. Comrade Moore, of that city of the "amber colored fluid," sends a list of ten, and there were several other lists that will be mentioned as soon as the bulldog gets them sorted out.

Cur stock of cloth bound copies of "Brice's Financial Catechism" is now exhausted, and we can fill no more orders for it in cloth. We have quite a number of copies in paper that we will sell for twenty-five cents a copy as long as they last.

Alton, Ill., has the reputation of being the strongest citadel of organized labor in the country in proportion to its size. Out of a voting population of 3,500, 2,500 of them are unionists. It is now up to the Socialist workers of Alton.

Notwithstanding its name, Pataha, Wash. Comrade Shawlee gobbled up ten and sent them as samples. Think they will be fine in about a year's boiling. The linotype editor, who looks so much like a minister, wants to know how that name sounds.

Out at Tacoma the people are praying, "Mr Comrade Johnson buson, turn me loose!" held on to fifty-one of them, however, and them in Uncle Sam's mail ove plutes' railroad, and we have them nicely glued to the mailing list.

J. E. Miller, Idaho Falls, Idaho: "Tonight at our local a part of us will rake up all the mean things that can be said about Socialism. while the rest will defend the cause. a week later we will give a public debate conducted in the same way."

M. J. Andrus, Genoa Junction, Wis.: meet frequently with those who are so situated that the expression of their opinions would jeopardize their chance of making a living. Nice, isn't it? And we done it ourselves, too! Well, we are learning better."

A. B. Conklin, Varna, III.: "We organized a local in our village last night, and are going to keep things booming from now on. year ago we had one Socialist in town; today we have about twenty, and expect to double that number by the next year."

A. C. Davis, Cozad, Neb.: "Things are get ting warm under the collar in this neck of the woods, and Socialism is better understood than ever before. I am head miller in the flouring mills here, and we have an entire So cialist crew, proprietor and all."

Municipal ownership is the road which is traveled by a great many persons before they finally endorse the Socialist position. Get your neighbors interested in this phase of the question by giving him a copy of "Municipal Ownership-Facts and Figures."

Comrade Williams, of Urich, Mo., writes to request that room be saved in the "Madden week" book for a dozen or more scalps from that district. "Tell him," says the Fiji, "that I'se dun 'iled up all der 'scription gal's typewriters, and ebert'ing is ready." Oh, no; the trade unions are not getting in-terested in Socialism, or nothing! Comrade

Brockhausen, secretary of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, orders 500 copies of Greenbaum's "Decoy Ducks and Quack Rem-Greenbaum's edies," and 500 copies of "The Trial."

Comrade Poor, Esterwood, La., incidentally makes sugar, but his great forte is fishing. He may be a poor fisherman, but he always goes loaded with bait. Just shipped him a bundle of five, ten Gronlunds, ten tals, 100 Mills' speech and the Solar Plexus. Comrade Mitchell, of Kuats, B. C., sends four-

een scales, accompanied by his picture for the red-headed girl. The red-headed girl now quite a collection of the comrades' pictures on her desk, but the Army editor noticed that she took this comrade's picture home. Wonder why? A Colorado operator comes in with a good

suggestion. He writes: "Tell the boys to paste one of those little red stickers in a prominent place on every freight that passes his station. We ought to get one on every car in the country in a short time, where they We ought to get one on every will start many thousand to thinking." Evansville, Ind., comrade: "Heard Mills

when he was here, and I think he done a lot of good. I asked a man here to subscribe for the Appeal a few days ago, and he said he was a good republican and he was afraid the paper might make him change his mind. He took it, though."

There's that unlucky number again. Whe Comrade McAllister's club of Pine Grove, W. Va., arrived, the office pup cast a suspicious glance at the new office girl and made a bee-line for the graveyard to get the left hind-foot of a rabbit. West Virginia! The demense of Elkins!

A. E. Long, Salem, Ohio: "Enclosed find the names of twenty-nine new subscribers. I have simply devoted my noon hour for two successive days in securing this list in the shop in which I work, which is pottery. Now, brother, you can do as well, if you just get a few "Water Tanks" and put a little zeal and energy into the work."

Twenty yearlies from Comrade Arnold, of Columbus, Ohio. He calls it a "Madden bou-Columbus, Unio. He calls it a "Madden bouquet." He writes in part: "Since distributing 1,000 copies of that No. 313, the scalps seem very easy to land. We will keep the work going here. We have a good branch, and are making arrangements to put out a full city ticket this spring."

W. H. Cook, Edmunds, Wash.: "Two of us commenced soliciting for the Appeal about a year ago. Result, about sixty-five Appeal subs and a good many snubs. The town has now issued bonds to purchase the city private water works; built a town hall and warmed its new floor by organizing a Socialist party lo-cal, of which two aldermen and the clerk are members.

Comrade Garland, Cambridge, Mass.: comrade Garland, Cambridge, Mass.: "Here are eight subscribers secured by the judicious use of the copy I receive when I have done with it. Comments are unnecessary." It occurs to me that if the judicious use of one copy will secure eight converts, the judicious use of five copies should secure five times as many. And don't forget that we send five copies one year to one address (one person) for \$1.

"Well, great Scott!" exclaimed the subscrip-"Well, great Scott!" exclaimed the subscrip-"Will they never quit?" "Wilat's tion editor. "Will they never quit?" "Wi a catin' yer" asked the sporting editor. "Wh I thought I had everything cleared up, a

here comes a string of seventy scalps in that fellow Marks, of Chicago, ten from Co rade Miller, of St. Paul, Minn., fifteen fr. Comrade Rohn, of Springfield, Ohio, two Ohio, twelveston, Was from Comrade Beauchamp, of Easton, Wa and ten from Comrade Welsh, of Sagin Mich.

Eleven years a railroad station agent. lost a day. Dont smoke; don't drink or 35 years old; gray hairs; twinges of r) tism; family of five to support; \$400 in expect to get fired any minute "as a p for having a little knowledge and a gressire for something better." That's the of just one railroad man-a friend of th Read between the lines and the enough of it to make a good sized boo

Comrade Richter, of Chippewa Fails, He says: "Think I can find fellows ea who will be giad to get them, and after have had two or three copies they will it regularly." This comrade has the right There is no better method of pushing the aganda than handing out extra copies of Appeal.

Comrade Main, of West Plains, Mo., five venries. He says: "This is my first tempt, but after reading a few copies of Appeal, I thought it time for me to to procession and go in out of the weather at least make an attempt to seek shelter list is the reward of a few minutes' time should think getting subscribers for the peal a mighty easy job." It is; try it again comrade.

"Ten scalps from Comrade Orsen, Cherwith, Wash.," called the subscription edit 'Check," replied the Fift boy, and he heav a sigh, as he noted the big pile on the su man's desk. "Ten from Comrade Peterson, Avery, Iowa." "Check," and the Fiji boy h off another chunk of the red-headed "Seventeen from Comrade Kraft, incisco." "Check." "Ten from Com gum. San Francisco." Burke, of Cincinnati." "Check." And th it went on from early morn till the shad of night marked the ending of another day,

Reports from Ogden show that Comrad Smith and Hoving are doing good Utah. These comrades are graduates of W ter Thomas Mills' school, and are therefore well equipped for the work. An Ogden of rade writes: "I have seen Comrade Smith tight places, but he could always get out his own satisfaction, and, better yet, to satisfaction of all his listeners. He has clear idea of the objects and aims of Socialist and knows how to present it so the people of understand."

R. M. Stanton, Chadron, Neb.: "Am pleas to see the number of subscribers in the Keep it there, for we watch it wit great interest, and it inspires us to work. The number is less than it was, but under the new trees. 'law and order' the list will be substantia and not fluctuate as it has in the past. a mistake to send the Appeal to one that do not want it-it is nauseous and works an jury. If a man wants it, he can tell by to or three sample copies. I favor samples." T comrade has the right idea. Work the 'str

copy' plan for all it is worth, but don't s the paper to one who does not want it. It was Indian summer. The Fiji boy said was. Comrade L. W. Lermond, of Thoma was. ton, Me., sat drowsily in his wigwam dreating of the happy hunting grounds where the people would be well housed, well fed an delightfully entertained. A messenger from Washington roused him with the information that his people were attacked. He due his tomahawk, and a grim determination of spread his face. He left the wigwam and w not seen again for several days. When returned, he had 243 scalps! And each or of them had paid his own money, and attes ed that fact over their own signature. He shi ped them by mail in one letter. When the were opened the red-headed girl kissed the subscription editor, much to the disgust the Fill. The whole office force came is the Fiji. The whole office force came in see the string of scalps—nine feet long. As it is coming! This is the largest list the ever came to the office. will say that he is entitled to the weekly so enir, which has been ordered to him. next letter opened was from Comrade C. Porter, Chattanooga, Tenn., with fifty pa

The lines of railroads in the United Sta placed end to end would reach around world eight times. And the ninth circuit being laid at the rate of twelve miles per This feat has been accomplished in a over three-score and ten years-the allot lifetime of the average man. And do you thit that a nation that can do that can't abolt And do you this poverty? You'll change your mind in lo than twenty-five years.

Mr. Hill, when quizzed by the Inter-sta Commerce Commission, told that body of pl lanthropists that if the railroads consolidat and raised the rates, that the "people he recourse to the courts." And he then wink the other eye. Recourse to the courts! Con owned and controlled by the railroads! In t Cou language of the Bowery street urch "Wouldn't that jar you?"

Collis P. Huntington declared several yes United States would be consolidated under management. "I may not live to see it," management. "I may not live to see it remarked to a young man, "but you Economic conditions will demand it." A and a half after his death has seen the pr tical fulfillment of the prophecy he uttered.

A republican contemporary suggests as means of getting rid of the banditti in Philippines to follow the plan employed Mexico. Pardon the cut-throats and man soldiers of them. In other words, give the a commission to kill and loot on shares. Gre

The United Mine Workers will ask for 10% increase in pay and a 7% differential the rate for machine and pick mining. The advance in pay does not cover the increasecost of living. It is not likely that the of erators will grant the advance without

The economic saving produced by monopole is a strong enough incentive to bring about monopoly, LAW OR NO LAW. Whether will be a private monopoly or a governmen monopoly remains to be seen.—World's Wor

The senate has passed a bill creating a n cabinet position to be known as "Commer-and Labor," with the accent on the first wor it will be used to increase our foreign ma

************* The Fiji's Combination.

1 copy "The New Stavery," by Ha

\$1 Takes the Bunch.