

210 Pledges in the Seven days since last report. This means an additional circulation of 54,600.

If No. 375 is on yellow label your time expires with the next issue.

This is Number 374. 25 Cents a Year. Appeal to Reason. Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., January 31, 1903.

Published Every Saturday FOR THE OWNERSHIP of the EARTH AND THE FULLNESS THEREOF By ALL the People, and Not by Part of the People.

WHAT SOCIALISM IS. Socialist Economics Stated in Paragraphs. By A. W. RICKER.

Under Socialism there will be but little of government as we understand that term today. This will no doubt surprise many, who have thought that the powers of government will be increased, rather than decreased. When you understand that the Socialist primarily aims at perfecting the organization of industry by removing all competition, useless labor and waste and by concentrating effort, this will all become clear to you.

The Fredonia, Kansas, Herald, has opened a column for Socialists. It's irresistible.

It is much better to freeze than to exercise sense enough to vote capitalism off the earth. You would rather that Rockefeller would have millions of profits, than that your children had a fire to warm themselves. If not, then why do you vote for capitalism?

The Voice of Labor, Augusta, Ga., is getting in some hard blows for Socialism. Where is the labor paper today that says aught against the co-operative commonwealth? The drift is all ONE WAY.

When one reads some of the capitalistic sermons now being preached in the churches of the rich, he is constrained to exclaim after the fashion of Shakespeare, "What damned error ever existed but some sober brow would bless and approve it with a text."

The removal of the tariff on anthracite coal is likely to serve as a good object lesson to the people. It will not affect the coal situation in any respect. Congressman Dahlzell of Pittsburgh was frank enough to say so, while the measure was pending.

The railroads and the coal industry are conducted from the same headquarters—Mr. Morgan's office, New York City. This is the reason wood cannot be shipped, for the railroads will not haul wood except at a price that makes its shipment unprofitable.

There is a doctor in Colorado Springs whose name is Sonnonstine, and who publishes a Socialist paper called the "Pink Iconoclast." He manages to make this paper so hot that its pages sizzle. Brann's iconoclast was not in his class at all. His motto seems to be, "If you see a head, hit it."

The democratic papers are making a great ado about the tariff on coal, claiming that by its removal we can import cheaper coal. Why in the world should we import coal when we have it in the United States in abundance? I suppose it has never occurred to these effete statesmen that an international coal trust is by no means an impossibility. What we need is to free the land of the dominion of the Baer's and "the Christian men" who own the people's necessities. We have plenty of coal and all we need is a chance to get at it.

Another capitalistic hiring, by courtesy called a judge, has issued an injunction. This time it is Judge Morris of that portion of the United States District Court, which displays its autocratic power in Maryland. The offenders are the strikers Iron Molders. Ah, well, boys, I suppose you voted the capitalist tickets at the last election and you are getting EXACTLY WHAT YOU VOTED FOR. I feel like crying "Lay on McDuff," until you cry "hold, enough." When you have had enough I feel sure you will vote for Socialism.

It is a fact which should not be overlooked, that in the recent years on coal yards and coal trains, which have furnished news for the daily papers the last ten days, the raids have always been led by the well-to-do. It is precisely this middle class that will become the revolutionary leaders in the coming conflict for the overthrow of the capitalistic system. Men who have toasted their shins by hard coal grates and dined on cutlets will become firebrands when the organization of industry finally reaches the small bankers and merchants and relieves them of further business opportunity. Oh, there are merry times ahead of us.

Some of the clergy have lately hit upon the following expedient for combatting Socialism. They have discovered (?) that while Christianity urges men to give, Socialism proposes to take. Yes, we do propose to take—that which labor has produced and give it to the producer. What a Christian virtue it must be in Rockefeller to give away that which has been produced by other men, and how Christlike a preacher must feel who is supported by our industrial barons. Out upon such senseless drivels. While the clergy have slept, wrapped round with theological blankets, the people have thought, and their thinking bodes ill for the whole system of institutionalism.

The Appeal publishes so many books, that many of them are of necessity sold without a careful reading by the editorial staff of the paper. Last night I picked up a copy of "Christ, Property and Man" and read it through. I want to say here on the editorial page that this book should be placed in the hands of every minister of the gospel. Give it to the poor preacher, the humble man of small salary. He is a slave of the economic system the same as you and I, and I know from frequent contact with him that he really feels the burden of human suffering. This book will appeal to him as no other, and help him to really understand "the mission of Jesus," something of which he now has but a dim perception.

Franklin said after signing the Declaration of Independence, "Gentlemen, we must hang together or we will hang separately." The laboring men are not hanging together. They are hanging separately. Their self love is founded on individualism and not on the common interest of their class. Their self love has brought them to a wage that simply allows them to exist. Three-fourths of the wage earners are unable to send their children through the high school. Some day the wage workers of this country will learn a lesson from the trust magnates and middle men. They will discover that the only way a wage worker can save himself is by saving his class—all the wage workers.—F. A. Kulp.

The capitalistic statesmen are in that unenviable situation which is equivalent to "We are d—d if we do, and d—d if we don't." Only the Socialist is serene, for he knows that the whole structure will sooner or later fall and he is busy constructing another.

America can undersell the world, because she has more fully organized her industries than any other nation. Trusts can sell at home at an enormous profit, and abroad at cost thus working off their surplus product. If the tariff plays any part in this at all it is in opportunity to charge a higher price at home, for the product of the mills. I think this contention true as regards some things. However, the trusts are attempting to put off the day of inevitable panic by this means, for so long as the produce of the mills can be sold, the employes can be kept working. Is it not altogether probable that a sweeping removal of the tariff would disturb the whole system of production and distribution and precipitate the oncoming panic sooner than it would otherwise be reached?

How Socialism Would Solve the Coal Problem. Detroit Times, Formerly "Today."

It is easy to find fault. But the fault finder who does not suggest a remedy for every error that he points out is not a useful member of society, except to the extent that his criticisms may cause wiser men to think and ultimately solve the problem that he has failed to grasp. It is to the eternal glory of Socialism that it HAS a remedy for each defect to which it calls attention in the capitalist method of producing and distributing wealth.

Socialists find fault with the private ownership of coal mines and railroads. They protest against a condition of things that makes thousands of miners work for just enough to keep soul and body together for the purpose of making a few idlers like Baer and Olyphant rich. They protest against a condition of things that makes it possible for a handful of men who control this particular public necessity to charge \$9 a ton at the mines for coal that it cost them only \$1.25 a ton to mine. They protest against a condition of things that makes it possible for unscrupulous speculators to connive with the railroads in the manipulation of the limited supply of coal for the purpose of extorting the greatest amount from the purchaser.

Now let us see what conditions would exist in the coal industry if the Socialist plan of a co-operative commonwealth were applied to coal mines and railroads.

First of all, if the people through the government, owned the coal mines, better wages would be paid to the miners. The miners now receive 90 cents a ton. No one can tell what wages the government could afford to pay, but it seems fair to assume that it could double the miners' wages and make the cost of bringing coal to the surface of the earth \$1.80 a ton instead of 90 cents.

Doubling the wages of the miners would enable each man to support his own family. The wife could remain at home attending to her duties, instead of doing washing for others, as many have testified that they are now compelled to do, and the girls, instead of hiring out as domestics, could go to school, or assist their mothers in their household duties.

There would be no more pitiful tales of breaker boys working for a few cents a day during years that should be spent in school and as a result there would be a better educated, more sturdy, rising generation.

The coal having been brought to the surface of the earth, the next step would be to take it to market. There is where the railroads owned by the government would come into play. It would be idle to try to give the exact cost of this operation, but some idea of it may be obtained from the amount of extortion that is now practiced by railroad companies owned by private individuals. The testimony of a railroad man before the interstate commerce commission the other day is informative on this point. He said that the cost of hauling an average freight train from New York to Chicago is \$240, while the railroads charge \$3,600 for hauling the freight that the train carries.

The railroads now charge about \$1.50 a ton for hauling coal from the mines to Detroit, so it may be said that about one-fifteenth of this sum, or 10 cents is what it would cost the government to ship coal to us over its own railroads.

The next step would be to deliver it to the consumers in this city. Here again the government would take the place of the retailers. Under private ownership there is a great deal of waste in this process, because there are scores of dealers, each striving for his profit, where one—the government—would do better. They are under heavy expense for office rent, advertising and a thousand and one other things that could be eliminated if there were no competition.

Now let us see what would be the cost of taking the coal from the cars and delivering it to the consumers, the useless expenses of competition having been eradicated.

In normal times, the private retail coal dealers, notwithstanding the heavy burden of expense that competition places upon them, are satisfied with a profit of \$1 a ton. Some of them now claim to be getting only 50 cents a ton, while some others are apparently getting the last dollar that they can squeeze from their customers, but that doesn't matter for the purpose of this illustration. Inasmuch as \$1 a ton profit to the retailer represents a sum sufficiently large to make many coal dealers wealthy, we will assume that 50 cents a ton is about what it costs to take coal from the cars in Detroit and deliver it to the consumers, though this is undoubtedly excessive.

THAT WOULD MAKE THE COST OF ANTHRACITE COAL TO THE CONSUMER IN DETROIT, \$2.40 A TON NOTWITHSTANDING THE FACT THAT THE MINERS' WAGES WOULD HAVE BEEN DOUBLED.

This is a practical illustration of what Socialism would do for the coal industry. Is there any flaw in the reasoning? Is there anything visionary or improbable about it? And who would suffer and who would be benefited if it were to be applied? Let us see.

The miners would receive double the wages that they now obtain, so they would not complain. The public would get its coal for half the sum that is charged in normal times under capitalist ownership, so the people would not complain.

THE BAERS, THE OLYPHANTS AND THE MARKLES WOULD NOT GET A DOLLAR NOW THEY EARNED IT. THEY WOULD COMPLAIN. NOR WOULD THE MEN WHO NOW OWN THE RAILROADS GET A DOLLAR FOR THE SHIPMENT OF COAL UNLESS THEY PERFORMED SOME USEFUL SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH ITS SHIPMENT. THEY WOULD ALSO COMPLAIN.

BUT WHAT NEED THE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE WHO ARE NOW BEING ROBBED BY THE RAILROADS AND THE COAL TRUST, CARE FOR THE COMPLAINTS OF THESE IDLERS WHO HAVE SO LONG ROBBED THEM? WHAT NEED THE PEOPLE CARE IF THESE MEN WHO NOW HAVE MILLIONS THAT THEY NEVER EARNED, BE COMPELLED TO WORK LIKE THE REST OF US FOR A LIVING? AND THEY WOULD HAVE THE SAME CHANCE TO WORK AS ANYBODY ELSE!

If Socialism will do this for the coal industry, do you object to it? Do you doubt that it WOULD do practically this? Why don't you vote for it then? It is because you have been deceived into voting for candidates placed in nomination by men who DO object to it—the men who are profiting from present conditions.

Socialism would effect the same end—the elimination of profit and extortion—in every sphere of human activity if generally applied. If the extortion in the beef industry be less than in the coal trade, the net saving to the people would be less, but the commodity would be placed in the hands of the people at cost, whatever that might be. We would all be just as busy as ever making the things we need, the only difference being that each would have ALL that he produced while no one would have anything that he did not produce. There would be no Baers or Olyphants, but there would be a great many more happy, contented people.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

Employers hire men, women and children for the lowest possible wage, and sell the product of their labor for the highest price obtainable. No regard is paid to the needs of the help, for this is not business.

When the workers get old they are discharged, and younger ones are put in their places. The old are not rewarded for faithful service, and for profits created, for this would not be business.

The rich, and the well paid public officials who could well afford to pay, ride on the railroads free, but the poor pay full price, for this is business.

The honest preacher who tells the truth about society from the pulpit is discharged, and the one who prays "God bless the rich who can give charity to the poor," gets a raise in his salary, for this is business.

The college professor who teaches a political economy that would elevate all the race, is turned out, while the one who says that Rockefeller is greater than Shakespeare is exalted, for good business procedure requires this.

The congressman who introduces a bill to permit the people to acquire their own coal mines is called a dangerous man, while the one who makes it legally possible for the capitalist to sub and plunder the people is given thou-

sands to spend for campaign purposes. This is simply business.

A good business man recognizes all the foregoing facts, and adjusts his business accordingly. Do you blame him for being hard and merciless? To be anything else is to invite business failure.

Preachers, doctors, lawyers, merchants and politicians are all in the same class. One is about as honest as the other, and few of them are living as they would like.

Truly, business is business. It is just morality, justice, or even decency, it is just business.

Under Socialism we will all have business, but it will be decent, moral and just. We will create things for use instead of for traffic. If you don't want Socialism, after you understand it, it is because you want to cheat, rob and deceive. There are some people in the world who really like to do these things. Are you one of them?

The writer has a letter from ex-Congressman E. R. Ridgely in which he states: "I have become convinced that the only solution of the monopoly problem is to be found in the collective ownership and control by all the people of all the necessary means of production and distribution. I bid the Appeal god speed in its grand work, and will do all possible to help secure the million readers—then a million more."

THE DIFFERENCE.

Tennyson could take a worthless sheet of paper, write a poem on it, and make it worth \$65,000—that's genius. Vanderhilt can write a few words on a piece of paper and make it worth \$5,000,000—that's capital. The United States can take an ounce and a quarter of gold and stamp upon it an "Eagle Bird" and make it worth \$20—that's money. A mechanic can take material worth \$5 and make it into watch springs worth \$1,000—that's skill. A merchant can take an article worth 75 cents and sell it for \$1—that's business. A lady can purchase a 75-cent hat, but she prefers one that costs \$7—that's foolishness. A ditch digger works ten hours a day and handles several tons of earth for \$3—that's labor. The printer of this could write a check for \$30,000,000, but it wouldn't be worth a dime—that's rough. To which we add, a Socialist can take 25 cents and upset the whole combination.

nelly, next to Tom Watson, was the greatest genius of the movement of '32. He has left his name on the pages of American literature and thought like John Brown. His body has perished, his spirit still moves men's minds. Yesterday the Appeal received from friends in Minneapolis the Representative's last subscription list. It is valuable to this movement as it puts us in touch at once with the readers of the paper, whose editor in 1892 wrote the Omaha platform which declared that "wealth belongs to him who creates it."

The "Social Unrest" is the title of a new book, by John Graham Brooks, just issued by the MacMillan Co., New York, \$1.50. It voices the opportunist sentiment which deals the class struggle and teaches so-called experimental Socialism. It is well expressed in such measures as municipal ownership under capitalism.

Many of the farm journals have begun to talk favorably of Socialism. The Central Farmer of Omaha, is an outspoken advocate of the movement, and recent copies of Up-to-Date Farming and Gardening of Indianapolis shows a strong tendency in the same direction.

One by one, all the papers which helped to make the people's party great succumb to the inevitable. One of the last to go down was the Representative of Minneapolis founded and edited by Ignatius Donnelly. Don-

ACeul Bunco Game

Ernest Untermann

"Look here," said J. P. Morgan to his faithful manager, "this thing has got to stop right now. I can't afford to have those Socialists making their way right into the very heart of my steel plants, telling MY men that they can run MY business without Me, and stirring up class hatred. I want it stopped, and that at once."

"B-b-b-beg your pardon, sir," said the manager tremblingly, "but there is only one way of stopping it—"

"One way is enough," growled Morgan, "hurry up and do it!"

"B-b-b-but," faltered the manager, looking imploringly at the national emblem decorating the ash basin of the mighty man, "I fear—"

"What?" roared the ruler of the universe, "do do you want to dictate to me? Another word and I'll kick you out!"

This was the last straw. The long suffering and patient manager flared up.

"Well, I might as well die now as some other time," he said with an air of determination. "I tell you straight that the only way to stop this trouble is to close up and remove your steel plants to the North Pole."

Morgan's face was purple by this time and he looked as if he were ready to throw his whole desk at the manager. But the latter was now thoroughly aroused and raised his voice still louder.

"No, I'm not crazy," he continued. "If you want to stop Socialists from coming into your plants, you might as well get off the earth. Every working man in this country who has an ounce of brains is either a Socialist now or will be one within a twelve month. And if you continue to snub me the way you have been inclined to do lately, I'll be damned if I don't join 'em too."

For a second, Morgan seemed to be on the point of bursting like a rotten mushroom. But he suddenly composed himself and ejaculated with a dry laugh: "Guess that's so. Excuse my bad liver, Gus. Have a cigar, old man, and then sit down and let us talk this matter over."

"Well, you see," said the manager, "I've got a cute plan already worked out for the occasion, and was going to suggest it to you, only you were so infernally hotheaded—"

"I know, you're a god fellow, Gus," interposed Morgan soothingly, offering the manager a match. "Let's hear what you got."

"You know very well," began the manager, "that you can't stop Socialism from coming. That's that fool idea you brought back from your interview with emperor Billy of Germany. Only a royal rattle brain could entertain such a pipe dream for a moment. But a shrewd business mind like yours—"

"HUM," grunted Morgan, acknowledging the compliment. "And you had the finest opportunity to study your friend Krupp's benevolent scheme right on the spot—"

"By Jove, that's so," exclaimed Morgan. "Well, he's dead, poor fellow."

"But his scheme is very much alive, all the same," grinned the manager. "Just listen to me. We can put it into practice here. I tell you, it's the greatest thing on earth to take the wind out of the sails of the Socialists and get a hold on the greed of your men. Human nature, you know. You can't stop Socialism, but you can put it off. Now this is what I propose: We have made about \$136,000,000 profits last year. If we are sharp, we can make that much and more for many a year to come, and our men will not kick, either. Just take about two million dollars and issue shares of preferred stock to all the employes from top to bottom. Two million isn't a drop in the bucket. You sometimes spend that much in a day and don't notice it. Mind, you're not giving this money away. They'll have to buy the shares, of course, from their wages.

Now don't interrupt me, till I get through. Whenever \$50,000,000, and less than \$90,000,000, is earned during 1903, 1 per cent shall be set aside for employes shares.

Whenever \$90,000,000, and less than \$100,000,000, is earned, 1.2 per cent shall be set aside.

Whenever \$100,000,000, and less than \$110,000,000, is earned, 1.4 per cent.

Whenever \$110,000,000, and less than \$120,000,000, is earned, 1.6 per cent.

Whenever \$120,000,000, and less than \$130,000,000, is earned, 1.8 per cent.

Whenever \$130,000,000, and less than \$140,000,000, is earned, 2 per cent.

Whenever \$140,000,000, and less than \$150,000,000, is earned, 2.25 per cent.

Whenever \$150,000,000, and less than \$160,000,000, is earned, 2.6 per cent.

That is, they must earn the full profits of the company first, and pay the whole interest on bonds, dividends on preferred and common stock, and sinking fund. Then, whatever is made over and above this, we offer them in the form of preferred stock with a seven per cent dividend. They can either pay the full price of \$2.50 for each share, or pay up in monthly installments. We charge them 5 per cent interest on deferred payments, of course. No one gets any stock certificate, until his shares are fully paid for. But any one can get the interest on his stock from the date he commences payment. And if he stops paying and quits, he can get his money back, and keep the difference between the 5 per cent we charge and the 7 per cent dividend he gets.

Then we offer them an extra dividend of \$5.00 per share, if they stay for five years without interruption in the service of the company. See?"

"Let me see," said Morgan, "We've got to divide them into different classes, so as to give the higher salaried men a greater incentive."

Say, for instance, at the present time there are in the service of the corporation about 168,000 employes, whom we divide into six classes.

Class A, all those who receive salaries of \$20,000 a year or over.

Class B, from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year.

Class C, from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year.

Class D, from \$2,500 to \$5,000 a year.

Class E, from \$800 to \$2,500 a year.

Class F, \$800 a year or less.

Any man who belongs in class A will be allowed to subscribe for an amount of stock represented by a sum not to exceed 5 per cent of his annual salary.

Class B, 8 per cent.

Class C, 10 per cent.

Class D, 12 per cent.

Class E, 15 per cent.

Class F, 20 per cent.

"That's a good idea," said the manager, who had been figuring in the meantime. Now let us see, where we are at. There is one man with a salary of \$100,000 and eleven with a salary of \$20,000 and more. The first would then get sixty shares, the others together 660 shares. They would make up class A. Class B would consist of the fifty men who get from ten to twenty thousand a year, and they would get 700 shares. Class C with five to ten thousand a year, two hundred men with 1,800 shares. Class D, 1,500 with \$2,000 to \$5,000 a year, makes 6,000 shares. In all, 1,761 men with 10,220 shares. Leaves about 15,000 shares to be bought by the other 166,239 employes.

Now they belong to a class who can't buy more than from one to three shares. The men with the biggest salaries would have nearly half the stock, and would talk about the great benefits, and so forth, and speed up the other poor devils who would fit have money enough to pay for their shares in any other way than by installments. We can select the best of the cattle to sell stock to. That will act as an incentive for the others, and they will work like devils to earn more dividends and become more eligible. If any fellow kicks during the five years or shows any sign of resistance to our demands, or votes the Socialist ticket to our knowledge, we kick him out. And so we can always keep the worst elements out, and get others in that will have to demonstrate their fitness to be stockholders. And those who are, wont dare to say boo, because they would be afraid to lose that five dollar bonus, if they don't hold out the full five years. And the whole thing don't cost us a cent. They must pay every blessed farthing, and what with interest, increased speed, discharges and manipulations of the market, we'll be a good round sum in pocket at the end of each year. There will be no strikes, no fear of Socialism, and everything will be lovely."

"You're a peach, Gus," said Morgan, slapping his manager on the back. "Now we'll see our press agent about this."

Next day, the great dailies announced in startling headlines on two full pages the astounding fact that the United States Steel corporation had inaugurated a system of profit sharing with all its employes that would usher in the millennium.

A reporter of the Appeal to Reason, however, overheard on the same day, the following conversation between two machinists in one of the greatest rolling mills of the corporation:

"Say, Bill, are you going to take any stock in this company?"

"Bill, did you ever see me take stock in anything Morgan pretended to be doing for the working class? With my yearly wage, I can't buy more than one share, and in order to do so, I would have to lay aside \$2.50 first, or pay that much in installments. Then I would be a Socialist, and get the enormous dividend of \$5.75 each year, with a chance of getting an extra dividend after five years of grinding. In the meantime, Morgan steals every second in the day of money I have earned, and expects me to keep my mouth shut for \$5 a year of money that really belongs to me, anyhow. Take stock in that bunco game? Not much. I am going to take stock in the co-operative commonwealth."

"What are you a Socialist, too? Shake, old man."

FOREIGN NOTES

By AGNES WAREFIELD, Boston, Mass.

RUSSIA.

Fire in the Uspeshk coal mine, (Bachmuth, South Russia) killed 88 men. Eleven miners were rescued after 20 hours, and 23 after they had spent 5 days of torment underground.

HOLLAND.

In Amsterdam, Dec. 19, Comrade Henri Polak, president of the Socialist party and of the Dutch Diamond Workers' Federation, was elected to the city council. He received 2,500 votes, against 1,000 liberal and 716 clerical votes. In the general municipal election of 1902, the Socialists had 1,814 votes. Comrade Polak is the first Socialist elected to the Amsterdam city council. He takes the place of a deceased liberal, whose seat in parliament has also been filled by a Socialist, Comrade Troelstra.

BELGIUM.

The International Socialist Bureau, on account of the coming elections in Germany, has voted to put off the International Socialist convention in Amsterdam, till August, 1904. The Socialists in all countries are to vote on the matter and report the results to the Bureau.

The law against gambling in Belgium, which the Socialists strongly advocated, went into effect Jan. 1. The professional gamblers have fled to other countries.

FRANCE.

The harbor workers of Marseilles are much dissatisfied with the shippers' conduct in refusing to pay wages due before the strike began, on the ground that the strikers are to be treated as "deserters." The harbor workers have appealed to the courts.

Christmas shopping came to a sudden standstill in the great bazaar "Printemps" in Paris, when the hundreds of employes struck on account of the discharge of one of their number, who had several times made requests of the managers in favor of associates. It was an auspicious time to strike, and the managers yielded very promptly.

The Humberts, the millionaire swindlers who were arrested in Madrid, reached Paris Dec. 29, and were imprisoned in the Conciergerie.

ENGLAND.

There were upwards of 1,500 homeless people in Glasgow on Christmas week.—The Labour Leader, London, Jan. 10.

Nine millions of the English speaking people profess no particular religion. The number who profess a religion which they never practice, has not yet been ascertained.—The Labour Leader, London, Jan. 10.

During 1902, the trade of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society reached the enormous figure of \$3,500,000. Pierpont Morgan beats that, and the remaining large majority had only \$750,000.—The Labour Leader, London, Jan. 10.

A meeting of 3,000 Belfast citizens has declared in favor of the municipalization of the tramways. And yet it is said, they don't believe in home rule in North of Ireland.—London Labour Leader, Jan. 10.

SWEDEN.

In Malmo, Comrade N. Persson, president of the Masonic Federation, and Comrade A. Nilsson, editor of Arbetet, the Malmo Socialist Journal, have been re-elected to the common council. The first had 53,424 and the second 29,981 votes.

In Gefle, Comrade O. Lindstrom was re-elected common councilman, with 20,717 votes. In Soedertelje the Socialist candidate stood first among those who were not elected. That town presents a striking picture of the working of the law. The 2,000 voters have 2,500 ballots to cast. But the voters diminished to 18,282 this year, on account of debts for taxes and failures in business. Two hundred persons blessed with fortunes had over 800 ballots in all, while the remaining large majority had only 878 votes. In Soedertelje the Socialist candidate stood first among those who were not elected. That town presents a striking picture of the working of the law. The 2,000 voters have 2,500 ballots to cast. But the voters diminished to 18,282 this year, on account of debts for taxes and failures in business. Two hundred persons blessed with fortunes had over 800 ballots in all, while the remaining large majority had only 878 votes.

DENMARK.

The 14 Socialists in the parliament of Denmark have presented two bills for the relief of the unemployed, which were discussed in three December sessions. One bill asks the government to appropriate \$125,000 a year for the trade unions' fund for the unemployed. The other bill asks that to relieve the government of this year's appropriation of \$125,000, he give the municipal poor department funds. Comrade J. Jensen, who is president of the Federation of the Trade unions, had full statistics, led to debates and in closing said: "If the liberals have millions for cannons and princesses they ought not to do as they did last year, and relieve the unemployed with nothing but sixty-five pages of statistics. The speaker for the liberals opposed the first bill, but favored the second, and the minister of the interior agreed with him. Another liberal supported the first bill. Also Comrades Lyngsbe, Borgerberg and Chr. Rasmussen took part in the debate, which was ended by placing the bills in the hands of a committee of 15 members.

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland's parliament, consisting of 167 members, has 43 army officers, 20 Socialists, and 100 in the government council there are 35 army officers against 4 Socialists. So it is no wonder they did not grant the amnesty requested for the citizens sentenced to imprisonment for refusing to serve as soldiers against the strikers. The amount of \$80 had already been collected up to Jan. 1, to relieve the families of the men who are in prison for refusing to take up arms against the strikers in Geneva.

After long deliberation the Swiss government has amended the law securing a day of rest for transportation employes. Several minor improvements are made.

The Swiss people will vote on the new tariff bill, for they have obtained over 30,000 signatures for a referendum. The Socialists will vote against the tariff. They say it would make the cost of food higher for the poor and would benefit only a small favored class.

The Swiss Gruett Society's central committee and the Swiss Socialist party's executive committee, hitherto in Lucerne, on Jan. 1, moved to their new headquarters in Biel, (Canton Bern). The president is Comrade Reumann, who is also one of the managers of the Swiss Labor Secretariat.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

La Voix du Peuple, (The Voice of the People) has published a long article on the Socialist and labor movement in the Argentine Republic. Till 1880, there was only one trade union, that of the bakers, in Buenos Ayres. At that time the dissatisfaction among the workers grew stronger and more general. The spreading crisis worked up the workers and impelled them to a general union of efforts. Socialist and labor papers were started and several large strikes were conducted. The laws which were enacted to restrain workers could not stop the movement, which gradually spread from Buenos Ayres over all the centers of the country.

TO THE ROOTS.

A School Boy Digs Down to Find Food to Build Him Right.

A good, straightforward letter was recently sent by a bright clever youth which shows his ability to go to the bottom of a trouble and rectify it.

He says: "I attended high school for three years but made little progress. I did not enjoy good health; my food was not properly digested; this caused headache and hence I could not study. I tried taking exercise in the foot ball field but was unable to stand it as it always increased my headache.

"During the summer holidays I began eating Grape-Nuts and the benefit was immediate. The headache stopped, my food digested properly so that I had no more stomach trouble, my general health improved, my weight increased and my brain was clear and bright.

"The result was that this summer I procured Junior Leaving and Junior Matriculation Standing. I also took my place on the football team as half-back and played in all the games of 1901.

"This wonderful increase in mental and physical health I attribute to no other cause than the nourishment I got from Grape-Nuts. I recommend them to everybody who desires health. I am only a boy of 17 years, but my weight is 148 pounds and this weight was procured solely by the use of Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There is a reason why Grape-Nuts should correct a delicate, physical, or a sluggish mental condition. The food is highly nutritious and is predigested so that it helps the digestive organs to assimilate other food. It is also rich in the phosphates that go directly to make up the delicate gray matter of brain and nerve centers.

country. Many speakers and agitators went about and produced good results. In Bahia Blanca, where in 1888, there were not yet 20 Socialists and only two subscribers to European labor papers, there is now a Socialist party with a successful paper, people's house. With the introduction of people's houses, the founding of co-operatives kept pace. In Buenos Ayres, there is a co-operative bakery, which devotes 10% of its net profits to the victims of labor labor, and 20% to the free (non-sectarian) schools. The co-operative cigar factory gives 30% of its profits to found similar co-operatives, 10% to labor victims and 10% to the labor press. In the capital, Buenos Ayres, nearly all organized workers, even the teachers, have founded a union and make common cause with the workers. Hardly a week goes by without several meetings, so the political and economic situation is being changed and influence, in spite of all repressive laws and persecutions.

GERMANY.

The Socialists of Germany celebrated New Year's day by electing over thirty comrades to municipal office in twelve towns. Bertha Vorwaerts for Dec. 11 to Jan. 1, reports the election of over 28 Socialists to the common councils of 141 towns of Germany. In 14 of these places the reporters said the entire Socialist ticket was elected, without giving the number of candidates.

In Langburkersdorf, near Neustadt, Saxony, the Socialists turned over a new leaf at New Year's by electing the whole ticket to the common council. The Socialists of Raschau, Saxony, did the same. In Goepfersdorf, Saxony, the Socialists turned over three lucky new leaves at New Year's, by electing 16 comrades to join the three already in the common council.

In Desslingen, Wuertemberg, the five Socialist candidates were all elected to the common council. In Brannbach, Saxony, the Socialists won a splendid victory by electing five candidates to the common council, obtaining a majority, for they now have 9 members out of 14.

In Doehlen, near Dresden, the "Evangelical Trade Union" circulated a stirring appeal, with the emphatic warning: "Beware of the Socialists, they will ruin you." The Socialists, to enlighten the municipal campaign, Result, 34 monarchist and 219 Socialist votes. The Socialists held high jubilee, as they thus greeted the happy New Year.

Employers in Knitz and other places have received the emperor's Essen speech against the Socialists, from the police, with the request that it be posted up in the work rooms.

The half-starved weaver of Zillertal in the Riesengebirge now earning from 48 cents to \$1.30 a week! But they can't feast their eyes on the emperor's Breslau anti-Socialist speech, which is hung up in the weaving rooms. It tells them how unchristian and un-German they are, because they have a "good and secure living." It is astonishing how "patriotic employers" dare hang that speech, instead of bread, before the faces of the workers. Cannot they imagine what the effect must be to the workers, that speech which reminds them of their "good and secure living."

In Meerane the weavers' wages have been cut down year after year until they average now only \$1.44 a week. While they were on a strike ever since Oct. 10. Others, in places near, joined the 1902 Meerane weavers, making 2,000 strikers, who about 2000 men and women, in 1901, received assistance from the Textile Workers' Federation gave assistance from its funds, but in December an appeal was made for outside help. The Socialists and trade unions are now collecting offerings for the strikers.

The night asylums for the shelterless in Berlin received 371,651 persons in 1899-1900; 416,957 persons in 1900-1901, and the alarming number of 622,533 persons, (231,716 men and 411,817 women) in 1901-1902. The number of persons who died there has never before been so large a number.

The women Socialists of Hamburg, as Comrade Zietz, (a woman) reports in Die Gleichheit (Equality) by energetic work during the past year have increased their membership list now about 1,300 women belong to the Hamburg Socialist clubs. They paid party dues amounting to \$188 in 1902. They have increased the number of subscribers to Die Gleichheit, (the Socialist women's fortnightly review) from 100 to 500 in that city.

Is This Your Daughter?

Burning words uttered by A. Des Moines woman at a recent trial, reported by the News:

"Among several female witnesses who testified in Haynes' case, was Jessie Smith, Miss Smith frankly admitted that she was a woman, and worse than that she had been frequently arrested by the police and that she had pleaded guilty to being a disorderly person upon trial, in police court.

"BUT," said the woman, "I was not drunk and expressing facially the wretched frame of mind at which she had arrived. 'I am going to tell the truth about this case. It may be charged in reply that my reputation is that of a fallen woman, but I would not care to be called a drunk and a wretch of myself. It is all true, Judge,' addressing the court with a face sternly set and lips compressed, as though it cost her an effort, 'but God knows if I did not submit to me as I have would have no place to sleep and nothing to eat. I have not a dollar, no, not a cent. I cannot go into respectable society or seek employment in good families, because I have placed myself beyond the pale. No decent woman and no self-respecting man wants to come in polluting touch with me. The police hound me here and there. The saloon habitués debauch me with whiskey and vile wines. But I am going to go to the end of the truth in this case, let it hit whom it may."

"I, with other women, have frequented the saloon kept by this man. We have prostituted ourselves in the place and in consequence of this, we are worse than the women we were morally as I am worse than a pure woman. They used to keep a lounge in the back room. I have paid the proprietors twenty-five cents for the use of this room many, many times. I have drunk whiskey in the place, and my brain reeled and in the delirium of debauchery I was only the physical semblance, the base counterfeit of a woman. Oh, God, I am weary and heart sick of a life that takes hold upon me, and finds relief only in the grewsome oblivion of the grave."

SHE BURST FORTH IN SOBS.

She sank back in her chair and as the terrible thoughts of her past and present misdeeds rushed into her brain, she burst into sobs. A strange hush fell upon the crowd in the court room. Justice Duncah turned away with a suspicious gesture with his handkerchief toward his eyes. Five or three hundred women who had looked on with only a touch of sympathy upon the seamy side of life, arose and tiptoed out of the room. The attorneys and reporters, calloused by frequent contact with the miseries of the world, sat motionless. A low wailing struck a vibrant chord in their scarred natures.

Funds for Populist Edition.

Names are arriving for the Populist edition on every mail. Those sent in by private individuals are accompanied by funds, but those sent by Populist editors and state committees are not. We cannot expect the Populist editors and committees to neglect the papers of the people, but must do that ourselves. Comrades, don't overlook the importance of this issue. Send in your contribution at once.

The plates from which this edition is printed will be held for a short time only.

Amount previously reported, \$28.00.

Lexington, Miss., 25c; N. M. Hanson, 25c; A. W. Beamer, 25c; E. H. McKibben, 25c; P. R. Gray, 25c; E. A. Barth, 25c; Geo. R. Rogers, 25c; B. W. Gledhill, 25c; Burlington, Vt., 25c; J. B. Weibour, 10c; J. Y. Hesser, 25c; J. D. V. Williams, 25c; D. Rousseau, 25c; Walter Price, 25c; W. M. Bell, 75c; Jas. Charles, 12.25; D. S. Sheets, 25c; Rev. A. W. Pierce, 25c; E. F. Davis, 25c; Geo. Zehel, 25c; J. M. Tiller, 25c; C. Sherman, 1.50; Julia Eldred, 25c; W. C. Burgess, 25c; C. S. Dustin, 25c; W. H. Hazen, 25c; W. J. Stewart, 25c; M. B. Wesson, 25c; A. S. Hoxie, 25c; W. D. Altman, 25c; H. B. Weaver, 25c; Central, Mo., 25c; E. F. Davis, 25c; Geo. Zehel, 25c; J. M. Tiller, 25c; C. Sherman, 1.50; Julia Eldred, 25c; W. C. Burgess, 25c; C. S. Dustin, 25c; W. H. Hazen, 25c; W. J. Stewart, 25c; M. B. Wesson, 25c; A. S. Hoxie, 25c; W. D. Altman, 25c; H. B. Weaver, 25c; Central, Mo., 25c; E. F. Davis, 25c; Geo. Zehel, 25c; J. M. Tiller, 25c; C. Sherman, 1.50; Julia Eldred, 25c; W. C. Burgess, 25c; C. S. Dustin, 25c; W. H. Hazen, 25c; W. J. Stewart, 25c; M. B. Wesson, 25c; A. S. Hoxie, 25c; W. D. Altman, 25c; H. B. Weaver, 25c; Central, Mo., 25c; E. F. Davis, 25c; Geo. Zehel, 25c; J. M. Tiller, 25c; C. Sherman, 1.50; Julia Eldred, 25c; W. C. Burgess, 25c; C. S. Dustin, 25c; W. H. Hazen, 25c; W. J. Stewart, 25c; M. B. Wesson, 25c; A. S. Hoxie, 25c; W. D. Altman, 25c; H. B. Weaver, 25c; Central, Mo., 25c; E. F. Davis, 25c; Geo. Zehel, 25c; J. M. Tiller, 25c; C. Sherman, 1.50; Julia Eldred, 25c; W. C. Burgess, 25c; C. S. Dustin, 25c; W. H. Hazen, 25c; W. J. Stewart, 25c; M. B. Wesson, 25c; A. S. Hoxie, 25c; W. D. Altman, 25c; H. B. Weaver, 25c; Central, Mo., 25c; E. F. Davis, 25c; Geo. Zehel, 25c; J. M. Tiller, 25c; C. Sherman, 1.50; Julia Eldred, 25c; W. C. Burgess, 25c; C. S. Dustin, 25c; W. H. Hazen, 25c; W. J. Stewart, 25c; M. B. Wesson, 25c; A. S. Hoxie, 25c; W. D. Altman, 25c; H. B. Weaver, 25c; Central, Mo., 25c; E. F. Davis, 25c; Geo. Zehel, 25c; J. M. Tiller, 25c; C. Sherman, 1.50; Julia Eldred, 25c; W. C. Burgess, 25c; C. S. Dustin, 25c; W. H. Hazen, 25c; W. J. Stewart, 25c; M. B. Wesson, 25c; A. S. Hoxie, 25c; W. D. Altman, 25c; H. B. Weaver, 25c; Central, Mo., 25c; E. F. Davis, 25c; Geo. Zehel, 25c; J. M. Tiller, 25c; C. Sherman, 1.50; Julia Eldred, 25c; W. C. Burgess, 25c; C. S. Dustin, 25c; W. H. Hazen, 25c; W. J. Stewart, 25c; M. B. Wesson, 25c; A. S. Hoxie, 25c; W. D. Altman, 25c; H. B. Weaver, 25c; Central, Mo., 25c; E. F. Davis, 25c; Geo. Zehel, 25c; J. M. Tiller, 25c; C. Sherman, 1.50; Julia Eldred, 25c; W. C. Burgess, 25c; C. S. Dustin, 25c; W. H. Hazen, 25c; W. J. Stewart, 25c; M. B. Wesson, 25c; A. S. Hoxie, 25c; W. D. Altman, 25c; H. B. Weaver, 25c; Central, Mo., 25c; E. F. Davis, 25c; Geo. Zehel, 25c; J. M. Tiller, 25c; C. Sherman, 1.50; Julia Eldred, 25c; W. C. Burgess, 25c; C. S. Dustin, 25c; W. H. Hazen, 25c; W. J. Stewart, 25c; M. B. Wesson, 25c; A. S. Hoxie, 25c; W. D. Altman, 25c; H. B. Weaver, 25c; Central, Mo., 25c; E. F. Davis, 25c; Geo. Zehel, 25c; J. M. Tiller, 25c; C. Sherman, 1.50; Julia Eldred, 25c; W. C. Burgess, 25c; C. S. Dustin, 25c; W. H. Hazen, 25c; W. J. Stewart, 25c; M. B. Wesson, 25c; A. S. Hoxie, 25c; W. D. Altman, 25c; H. B. Weaver, 25c; Central, Mo., 25c; E. F. Davis, 25c; Geo. Zehel, 25c; J. M. Tiller, 25c; C. Sherman, 1.50; Julia Eldred, 25c; W. C. Burgess, 25c; C. S. Dustin, 25c; W. H. Hazen, 25c; W. J. Stewart, 25c; M. B. Wesson, 25c; A. S. Hoxie, 25c; W. D. Altman, 25c; H. B. Weaver, 25c; Central, Mo., 25c; E. F. Davis, 25c; Geo. Zehel, 25c; J. M. Tiller, 25c; C. Sherman, 1.50; Julia Eldred, 25c; W. C. Burgess, 25c; C. S. Dustin, 25c; W. H. Hazen, 25c; W. J. Stewart, 25c; M. B. Wesson, 25c; A. S. Hoxie, 25c; W. D. Altman, 25c; H. B. Weaver, 25c; Central, Mo., 25c; E. F. Davis, 25c; Geo. Zehel, 25c; J. M. Tiller, 25c; C. Sherman, 1.50; Julia Eldred, 25c; W. C. Burgess, 25c; C. S. Dustin, 25c; W. H. Hazen, 25c; W. J. Stewart, 25c; M. B. Wesson, 25c; A. S. Hoxie, 25c; W. D. Altman, 25c; H. B. Weaver, 25c; Central, Mo., 25c; E. F. Davis, 25c; Geo. Zehel, 25c; J. M. Tiller, 25c; C. Sherman, 1.50; Julia Eldred, 25c; W. C. Burgess, 25c; C. S. Dustin, 25c; W. H. Hazen, 25c; W. J. Stewart, 25c; M. B. Wesson, 25c; A. S. Hoxie, 25c; W. D. Altman, 25c; H. B. Weaver, 25c; Central, Mo., 25c; E. F. Davis, 25c; Geo. Zehel, 25c; J. M. Tiller, 25c; C. Sherman, 1.50; Julia Eldred, 25c; W. C. Burgess, 25c; C. S. Dustin, 25c; W. H. Hazen, 25c; W. J. Stewart, 25c; M. B. Wesson, 25c; A. S. Hoxie, 25c; W. D. Altman, 25c; H. B. Weaver, 25c; Central, Mo., 25c; E. F. Davis, 25c; Geo.

