Number of Subscribers

is Number 304. 1 to Reason

think?

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5++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ THE APPEAL ARMY.

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During the summer months it has been the usual custom of the Appeal Army to take a little vacation. This was not true, however, during the summer just passed-there was no let up on the propaganda work, and I have ures published below show the business which the Army did for June, July and August last year and this year:

It shows an increase in the number of sub

scriptions nearly double the number sent in last year; and of three times the number of extra papers. The books and pamphlets, however, show the largest increase-for every ropy sent out last summer, forty were sent out this summer.

This is a splendid showing, and surpasses anything of the kind ever accomplished by any propaganda machine in the world's history. As a result of this aggressive campaign of education we find people every where intelligently discussing. Socialism and the magnificent principles for which it stands. Prejudice is rapidly disappearing, although incite them to any act of violence. At first, exertion for a given result? The govern in some communities during, the past few they were classed with destructionists, but weeks there has been a disposition on the part of some of the extreme partisans to resort to the old tactics of misrepresentation and greatest party in Germany. There are nine abuse. Even this will disappear as more literature is circulated.

The public press is beginning to discuss fairly and undertakes by argument to refute the nation. But when no candidate has a ma- itive individualistic methods could raise their the Socialist position—and in many instances jority, there is no election, and the two canthe metropolitan press is treating us with a fairness hardly to be expected, but no less ter for the second ballot. It is estimated that gratifying to the men and women who have for so many years worked unceasingly to put Socialism in its true light before the great mass of humanity-for whose benefit it is designed and whose uplifting it will finally accomplish. That there will be no halt in the ican politicians to study: work of education is evident from the man ner in which the comrades are taking hold of the fall campaign. It is during the long winter evenings that we may expect people to read, and every household in the land should be plentifully supplied with Socialist litera-

The fairness with which a great many metropolitan papers have treated the Socialists during the past few weeks comes as an agreeable surprise to me, and illustrates forcibly the inroads Socialistic thought has been making on the minds of people in unexpected places. Last week the Appeal printed a number of extracts from daily papers which indicated that the editors have not been blind to the trend of economic thought. However, on the other hand, in a great many places - notably the smaller cities - the growth of Socialism has had the effect of arousing partisan antagonism even to the extent of threatening personal violence to its like private and corporate management is a advocates and a gross misrepresentation of its principles. This condition is due entirely it engenders builds pitfalls for its own unto a misunderstanding and misconception of our principles. This means that we must redouble our efforts wherever this spirit is rampant -and the comrades on the ground are the best judges of the methods to pursue. The wide circulation of the editorials printed in this issue and last week's Appeal will go far towards disarming the prejudices of the party blind, who draw their inspiration from their party organs. The Globe-Democrat and will not cause such a condition? Are there the Chicago Tribune are considered oracles of the republican party, the Kansas City currences? In the meantime the people are Times and the New Orleans Picayune are taken likewise by the democrats as the stand- would not surprise the world if the Socialists ards of political truth, while the Philadelphia North American, the Springfield Republican and the Kansas City Star, representing the independent element, will force the general public to admit the impartiality of their views upon Socialism. Taking it all in all, I think we are gathering material from the opposition which will prove mighty effective propaganda material in the hands of Socialists in silencing carping critics who know nothing makes for vertebra in humanity. Wipe it out of Socialism and who will accept nothing other than what is found in their party jelly-fishery."

In the excitement caused by the events of the last few weeks, the importance of the closing down of the smelters at Argentine has been forgotten. Now comes the news that the smelter trust has closed down another great smelter at Pueblo, Colo., throwing 1,000 men out of employment at the beginning of cold weather, and that one-half of the Leadville smelters have closed down throwing out of employment 1,500 men, and that very bad feeling exists among the workmen thus thrown on the labor market with tion of Socialism with anarchy had one exno other work in their lines. And this move cellent effect. Every man and woman who at Leadville by the trust has caused the closing down of a large number of mines, because the owners cannot get their ores smelted. This will cause a heavy fall in the always reacts against the actor. A new life price of mines thus affected and the trust and activity has sprung into existence in the will be able to buy them in at a very low Socialist movement. price. There is no excuse or explanation given by the smelter trust for its action, and the interests affected are at sea as to what action to take. A criticism of the trust is ests, just as any other business man has. fect the question of employment of more not read scientific works.

than 5,000 men directly and as many more indirectly. It will depreciate the property of mine, residence and business, millions of dollars, and will ruin a large number of retail merchants. It is incomprehensible why peo-ple prefer to have the power to do this in the hands of a corporation rather than in just been looking over the records. The fig- their own hands. No one really likes this action, even though they are not directly interested. If the public owned the mines this action would not be taken unless there were more lead, gold and silver than was wanted. and in that event the displaced labor by the closing down would be furnished with employment in some other line, without loss of time or uncertainty. The lessons of this kind will multiply, becoming more and more frequent, and will finally attract the attention of the public long enough to get them to study for a solution. For certainly there must be a solution.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

The steady growth of the Socialist movement in Germany shows its wonderful power and law-abiding methods. No effort of the emperor and his followers have been able to that view is not now held by any one. They have a million more votes than the next parties in Germany, and if the same voting country prevailed there, they would control didates having the highest vote only can enat the next election they will have 3,200,000 votes unless the election be deferred two more years, which it can be by the emperor, if he choose, when it will attain a majority. Here is a lesson that it will be well for the Amer-

E IN GERMANY 30,000
701 000
101,000
354,670
311,961
599,990
1,427,298
2,125,010

Total vote of Germany .. 8,000,000

By the breaking of a large bank in Leipsic Germany, which had been underwriting watered stock in industries, several hundred firms failed, several thousand families were ruined, and a dozen suicides in despair oc curred. It has shaken the financial world, and the worst panie that ever shook the na tion is now convulsing its business. It looks failure-totally impractical. That the greed doing. The publicly conducted industries are not affected in the least by the condition. And after all is there not as much wealth in Germany now as there was just before the panie and failures? And why should there be so much distress when there is no loss of wealth? The only trouble is in the transfer of the possession of wealth Then why cannot rules be established that no men not wise enough to prevent such or flocking to the Socialist standard, and it should carry Germany at the next election

In a pamphlet trying to find some objections to the position of Mr. Bellamy in his earth covered with pretty, comfortable work "Equality," Mr. W. M. Reedy of St. homes, and see the great armies of workmen Louis, says: "The world, if it ever comes to busy erecting them. No country has such a the Bellamy stage, will seek surcease in suicide. It will make itself tired. The salt of its civilization, because the public has not sin, the flavor of folly gone, and life would undertaken it. There is land enough, mabe dull, flat, stale and unprofitable. Vice terial enough, willing workmen enoughentirely and we are reduced to a state of

What think you of that? That vice only makes life worth living! Don't want to wipe vice out! That without it there would be no backbone, no stamina, no character! If this be true, we should encourage vice, not try to curtail it. According to his position, the more vice the better! But that is about as good an argument as any one can find against Socialism. The system we live under is one of vice, and of course it will fight against being abolished. It lauds vice!

The foolish, ignorant or libelous associabecomes an active Socialist where before they were only passive Socialists. Injustice

Every public library in our cities has from

********** ROOSEVELT ON TRUSTS.

"More and more it is evident that the state, and if necessary the nation, has got to possess the right of superbision and control as regards the great bustness combinutions, which derive a portion of their importance from the existence of some monopolistic tendency." **********

WHEAT AND SOCIALISM.

The wheat product of the United States this year is about 600,000,000 bushels. All of this could be raised on the wheat lands of California. According to the U.S. Labor Commissioner this vast amount of wheat represents the labor of only 10,714,300 days of eight hours, if it were raised under the most scientific farming with the best machinery and organization. As it was produced, it probably cost ten times that much labor. Why should people want such a lack of sys tem that it takes them ten times as much ment, if it would take charge of the wheat raising, could pay every worker (farmer) engaged in it, five times as much wheat for one-half the time he now works for what he produces. How proud every citizen would be methods of plurality that obtains in this of his country if it would make such progress. No country on earth, with the primwheat for what this nation could sell it for, and still have a great profit in the exchange of international commodities. And if such industry were done by the government it would benefit indirectly every citizen, no matter what his vocation. The shorter hours would absorb all the labor, so it would throw no one out of employment. Such is the dream of the Socialist. The day will come when the people will adopt just such measures for their own benefit. And if it benefits them to raise many times as much wheat for a given outlay of labor, why should it be opposed? Are big crops a detriment to the nation? The government can exchange a bushel of wheat for ten pounds of coffee. just as the speculators do, and you can see what benefit that would be to the people of this nation. It would give you ten pounds of coffee for twenty minutes time spent in producing wheat. Would that injure you? By the government employing as many days labor in producing wheat as the farmers put in, employing the best machinery and methods, the wheat crop this year would be easily 3,000,000,000 bushels, instead of 600,000,000. Which system would be best for the nation?

I do not think that there is any man who would not like to see every citizen of this nation housed in a comfortable home. I think every one would like to see the disappearance of all the huts, shanties and tumble-down houses, and in their stead appear beautiful home's and pretty lawns and surroundings. It would make the earth take on new and delightful appearance. It would elevate the character of all the people-even those who now live in good homes, for they would see nothing but smiles and happines: and intelligence all about them, and that would make them happier. This nation has enough people, enough skill and material to do this, but it lacks the social organization to do it, else it would be done, for it is something no one would oppose-unless it would be done in a way that would make The interests of a few might in this way oppose such a beautiful condition, but aside from that they would like to see the delightful condition, no matter how long then why can it not be done? The better sur roundings people have the better they are. It is the lack of beautiful surroundings everywhere that make all people less happy than they would be.

It is remarked by those who have paid at tention to the matter that the women o Colorado have developed in broadness of mind wonderfully since the ballot has been placed in their hands. They have clearer ideas of the great questions of the day, public matters and people than the women of any other state. They have more clubs and take a greater interest in classical literature and advanced thought than the women of any other state. They can take part in conver sation in other topics than the small gossip of community, which occupies the mind of women usually. The ballot in the hands of the women is a developer.

The pamphlet "New Zealand in a Nutshell." never failed to interest its reader, no matter his position. But it does more than this; it shows him how to abolish strikes and where 500 to 2,000 volumes explaining Socialism. If the people are not ruled, but govern themthe subject is something that should not be selves-in other words, where the people are hardly the proper thing, for it has a right to read, why have these books been placed in the government-even under England. It will conduct its business as best suits its inter- public libraries? There is scarcely a scientific awaken a new line of thought in the mind of work that does not explain and teach the any workingman. Hand one to your friend The action of it, however, will seriously af- principles of Socialism. But the masses do and see how it will startle him. Price five

sell for 2% cents a yard at Fall River. They retail at four to ten cents a vard. The difference is eaten up in competitive expenses A rational system could sell goods for much less than the making of them, 'don't you

I note in the dispatches that cotton prints

books treating on sociology are in active demand at the libraries. A new interest has centered on the subject and thousands are reading up on it. This will make more So-

Reports from some cities show that all the

cialists, for if people understood Socialism

there would be no opposition to it, for it would help every one. The Lake Shore road has just put on thirtyfive large engines that pull about three com-

mon trains, and has laid off thirty-five full crews-about 175 men. Under Socialism these new engines would be welcomed by every railroad man, as they would tend to reduce the hours of labor without reducing the pay, for less labor producing as much wealth should be entitled to as much pay. It is very different under the private ownership of the railroads and other industries. It now has the effect of throwing men out of employment. Which system would most benefit the work-Because of extortion of the Southern Pa

cific railroad rates, Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York, the largest handlers of copper in the world, are building 250 miles of railroad from their Arizona mines to El Paso. Now here is a remedy for railroad extortion. every man who feels he is extorted, should ouild a railroad of his own! But still he will lay himself liable to criticism for trying to create discontent if he says railroads charge too much. Phelps, Dodge & Co., have no complaint about extortion on the mail service. Funny, isn't it? The public is the safest operator of industries. But so many people are anarchistic and afraid to trust

The expanding volume of water in the Ger man companies was more than the credit of the banks could hold up. This condition will pass over to England because of the closely woven fabric of all capital and that will caus, the English holders to throw on the market their American Iroldings to sustain them selves, and that will cause a fall of the mar ket value of the watered stocks and bonds of our industrial business and then will come the looked for panic here which has been hinted at by the financial interests of this country for some time past. Owing to the international character of capital, what hurts its tentacles in one country is bound to be felt in all other countries.

Seventy years ago a poor and unknown printer stood before his case and gave birth to these burning words: "I am in earnest: I will not equivocate? I will not excuse; I will not retreat a single inch, and I will be heard. Posterity, will bear testimony that I was That man was William Lloyd Garrison. "He was opposed by powerful influences. Bitterly assailed by men in high places. Persecuted by the church. Reviled by pious men and women everywhere. He was threatened, mobbed and ostracized by society. But he retreated not an inch. He was in earnest; he did not equivocate; he did not excuse, and the time came when he was heard. He was right. The whole world bears testimony that he was right. There is a lesson in this for those brave men and women of today who are working for the abolishment of white slavery. Be earnest. Do not equivocate. Do it impossible for some to rent their build not excuse. Do not retreat a single inch, and insist on being heard. Posterity will bear testimony that you were right.

> Judging from the letters which come to this office from every corner of the country, and the words of cheer and encouragement manifested, the Socialists have never been more active and determined. They have taken the bit and are simply running away with the poor old Appeal. While the subscrip tions to the Appeal are coming in at an in creasing ratio, the most encouraging feature of the propaganda work is the number of books and pamphlets ordered by the comrades. Our book shelves are practically empty, and edition after edition are being run through the big book press as fast as machinery can do the work. Pamphlets have an insiduous way of never growing old as hence are always at work, carrying their messages of good cheer and hope to the toiling millions, who more than ever are look ing to Socialism to lead them from the industrial wilderness into which humanity seems to have wandered. Keep up the work! Victory cannot much longer be delayed!

Why should any citizen who believes in government, be afraid to trust his government with the ownership and management of the Fruit requires technical scientific knowledge railroads or any other monopoly? Is it because he has no faith in government? Or be- sible with any one unless they devote all cause he believes the men he helps elect are too corrupt, dishonest or incompetent to op- ital in lands, trees and appliances. The high erate an industry in the interests of the public? The Socialist has faith in government be had and the highways would make all the and would rather trust the industries to the management of republicans or democrats, as public servants, than to a few individuals whose sole object is to see how much they can make out of the people. Which class is most anarchistic?

ð+++++++++++++++++++++++ THE TREND OF THOUGHT.

Recent events have directed the attention of the people to the subject of what political parties really stand for. The papers for the first time in my memory are trying to define the differences in party creeds. Heretofore, parties divided on some specific measure, such as slavery, tarif, gold standard, etc. But none of these has been a principle or completed policy. Just what the real diffenence between the parties was, more than the outs to get in and the ins to stay in, has never been taught. Most of the things which the republican party stood for, there was ac quiescence on the part of the others, and vice versa. In fact, so far as the application of : principle that twould apply to all things, none of the parties have had any principles.

The democratic party claims to stand for the principle that "the country least governed is best governed," but that infers that government is a bad thing and logically carrying out that position would make no government the best, because it would be the least. But the party repudiates this anarchistic but inevitable position of their principle. While decrying government, they favor government much as we have it-if only they are allowed to administer it.

The republican party stands for government, that it shall be all powerful, but denie that it shall extend its functions to industries, yet itself applies government to some industries, such as postal, school, army, navy. penal and elemosynary and many other institutions. It refuses to apply the principle of government as a principle. It stands for organization for the benefit of a few. And so does the democratic party while denying the principle.

The populist party wants to apply the principle of government to a few things like transportation or banking, but refuses to apply it to all things. It wants government protection of the people from the dominance of few private interests, but refuses to see that the principle should be applied to all interests. It favors government extension to cover a few more interests and refuses to recognize the principle on which it bases thes.

The Socialist alone stands out for a ful length principle. He wants government, and is willing to follow that demand and apply it to every activity of life. He does not ask favorfor a few, nor condemn the few dominant in dividual interests he follows the logic to it: full and rounded completeness. He does no. believe that the feast government is the best nor does he believe in applying governmen: to a part of the body of society only.

When the people begin to think on these subjects and analyze the aims of parties, and then study their own self-consciousness, there will appear a new factor, a new life, a new de parture in politics. Heretofore the politician have made fake campaigns and the peopl soted one or the other of the dominant tick ets, feeling that it did not make much diffe: ence anyhow which way the thing went. Thi is the first time in the history of this na tion when the abstract principle of govern ment attracted the attention of the masses

AN AROUSED INTEREST.

The Appeal office is in receipt of a large number of inquiries concerning what book will give the most concise statements anarguments defining what Socialism is. Thes tre coming from ministers, lawyers, mer chants and men of that class. In view of th fact that there are too many of these 1 answer personally, this paragraph will hav Genesis to Revelation," by Rev. F. Sprague, of Springfield, Mass., (\$1.75) is p. haps the strongest and best indexed and r. erence work by an American. "A Co-opera tive Commonwealth," by Gronlund, (50 cent is one of the standard books on the subjec-It has run through many editions. Both a published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. Ti Appeal sells them for \$1 and 40 cents respec ively. "Looking Backward," (Houghton, Mi flin & Co., Boston, 50 cents,) and "Equality." (D. Appleton & Co., New York, 50 cents,) bot. by Bellamy, have had the largest sales of an books, and have perhaps set more people to thinking on the subject than any other works in this country. Harper Bros. publish a large number of works on Socialism. There are long as there is a shred of paper left, and likely two thousand works on the subject printed in this country. There is no subject which has so voluminous a literature

> Would it not be a delightful thing and a beauty and use forever to have the highways of the nation lined with fruit trees instead of useless ones or none? A department of government could plant and care for these scientifically and the fruit resulting would be a blessing to every citizen of the nation. in its production and care. This is not postheir time to it and that requires large capways would furnish the land, the trees could trees accessible. The wages of the men to care for them would be more than offset by the public benefit of the fruit.

A false accusation always and eternally re acts against the accusers,

From The New York Tribune

SOCIALISM IN

PROPAGANDA BY WHICH IT HAS The Socialist must not on any account be confounded with the anarchist. INCREASED RECENTLY.

Wiesbaden-The recent election for the Reichstag at Memel-Heidekrug was a most significant example of the rapid increase of Socialism in Germany of late years. Since the election of 1898, the Socialist vote has increased 50% in the district Heidekrug; this is only the latest instance of the growing power of the Collectivist party in Germany The Democratic-Socialist party the growing The Democratical partial in Germany The Democratical partial in today the strongest political partial in the continually empire. Its power has continually thirty years. At the thirty years. creased in the last thirty years. At the general elections for the Reichstag in 1871 the Socialist candidates polled 124,655 votes; in 1881, 311,961; in 1890, 1,427,298; in 1893, 1,787. 738: in 1898, 2,100,000 votes.

About one-fourth of the total electorate total clectorate splendid organization of their party. The general management of the party is placed in the hands of an executive committee, which has full power over all socialist organizations throughout the country. In every locality of any importance, the Socialists are grouped into political clubs, generally called "electioneering clubs" because such clubs have the least to fear from the police.

The German Socialists long since understood that the success of their party dependence of their party definite how the state and have the individual control everything, which would mean chaos.

Boone, lowa, Independent

Several **

Several

have the least to fear from the police.

The German Socialists long since understood that the success of their party depended to a great extent, upon the financial independence of their leaders. The Socialists have succeeded in making their party a wealthy one. Every member contributes to the party fund. A portion of this money is used to defray the expenses of the local organizations, another portion serves for the Socialist propaganda in the provinces, and the remainder is sent to the executive committee. wealthy one. Every member contributes to the party fund. A portion of this money is used to defray the expenses of the local organizations, another portion serves for the remainder is sent to the executive committee. The total amount received by the committee last year, including proceeds from the party organ, the Vorwearts, amounted to \$65,000. All the party lenders are paid regular salar-The president of the executive committees receives fifty marks a month, the treasurer one hundred and fifty marks and the secretary 250 marks. As the mem-bers of the Reichstag receives no salary; the the Socialist deputies are paid six marks a day out of the party funds. Those who are not residents of Berlin and who go to the capnot residents of Berlin and who go to the cap-ital entirely for the purpose of fulfilling their mandate as representatives in the Reichstag are paid an additional sum of twenty-five marks a month. The managing editor of the Vorwaerts receives a fixed annual salary of 7,200 marks out of the party funds, the other editors being paid salaries ranging from 2,400 to 1,200 works. The authors of official Sca editors being paid salaries ranging from 2,400 to 4,200 marks. The authors of official Socialist political pamphlets likewise receive payment for their works. Resides these the party keeps up, at a great cost, a trained party keeps up, at a great cost, a trained party keeps up, at a great cost, whose duty is the communities, they are at one end of a line, at the other end of which is associated agree of the communities. We must drive the spoils system. it is to bring over new recruits to the Socialist These agitators are sent forth periodgreat industrial centers for instance they are despatched from Hamburg into the provinces of Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover and Mecklenburg, well known orators of the party, men like Bebel, Sing er and Auer are always in great demand Bebel recently stated at a meeting that in order to comply with all the requests he re-ceived to preside at Socialist meetings six hundred days a year would hardly be suffic-

One of the greatest difficulties which the Socialist leaders have to meet is to secure suitable halls for their gatherings. The police exert great pressure on the restaurant keepers to prevent them from letting their halls to Socialists. In garrison towns soldiers are, invariably torbidden to enter any reslice exert great prevent them from letting their keepers to prevent them from letting their halls to Socialists. In garrison towns subliers are, invariably torbidden to enter any restaurant or public house frequented by Socialists. This is known as the "military boyeott," to prevent which certain innkeepers in Saxony have gone so far as to hang up signs above their entrance door, with the insigns above the entrance door and the entrance They inform esort to boycotting methods. the restaurant keepers that if they refuse to let their halls for Socialist meetings every member of the party will boycott their restaurants. In all the large manufacturing conmember of the party will boycott their restaurants. In all the large manufacturing centers, the Socialists have been successful in their boycotts. Thus, formerly, in Berlin, they had only one large hall in which to bold their meetings. It a well assessed by men of a wealth and respectability, by corporations evading just taxation, or by widespread violence to the marriage tie, as by anything that can be cited as inflammatory to weak or disordered minds. They observe society well managed they have now secured as many as they re-

But, even after the hall has been recured, the Socialists are not at the end of their troubles. Though the laws concerning publle political meetings vary in the different states of the empire, they are invariably severe and are applied in the harshest manner possible. Notwithstanum, law of exception no longer exists, the German law of exception no longer exists, the German Socialists are always treated differently from other citizens by the police. To begin with, other citizens by the police. To begin with, socialist meeting cannot be held in any socialists. officers are seated on the platform next to the speaker of the evening and are accompanfied by a stenographer to take down the speech of every speaker. As a rule representatives of the law first attempt to present the orator of the evening from speaking, by informing the chairman of speaking, by informing the chairman of the meeting that there is an apprentice in the audience. (According to the German law no apprentice is allowed to be present at a public political meeting). The chairman then puts the question: "Are there chairman then puts the question of the chairman then puts the question of the chairman of the chai any apprentices present at this incetting? If so, I request them to leave." As a general rule nobody leaves the room. "I see an ap-prentice," repeats the official, "and conprentice," repeats the official, "and con-sequently, I dissolve this meeting." Noth-ing then remains for the Socialists to do but to leave the hall. But, far from attaining the desired results, such acts of intolerance on the part of the government simply adds fuel to the fire of discontent among the working classes and increase the ranks of the Socialist party. In winter time, it frequently happens that the police dissolve Socialist meetings under the pretext that the meeting hall is too cold.

But the Socialists have other means of

ding their doctrines besides public meet-The "companions," as they term one anings. The "companions," as they term one another, meet at various singing and social clubs, other, meet at various singing and social clubs, generally at small restaurants belonging to socialists believe in the principle of evo-members of the party. These "party restaurants," as they are called in Germany are to be found in every city and town in the employee that socially advance as material progress goes for education. Teach the people the injustice and wastefulness and criminality of for present unjust conditions.

(Concluded bottom of Finh Coisman)

**The Docial Economist, Text.*

**Interior a number of the desire to take life and commit crime.

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A MARKED ADVANCE IN UNDERSTANDING

on the part of those papers and speakers who a few years ago were the outsoken opponents of Sccialism is GERMAN EMPIRE. evident from the array of matter from republican and democratic sources which the Appeal presents below:

New Orleans Picayune, (dem.) Sept. 16.

T. C. Star, Sept. 18. It is easy enough to understand the anxiety of Socialism to wash its hands of anchism. The two really resemble each other no more than vice and virtue.

Chicago Inter-Ocean, Sept. 17.
The Rev. John R. Crosser, in addressing the Presbyterian ministers, said that the annrchy which most threatened the life of collectivist party anarchy which most threatened the life of atic-Socialist party the government and its institutions was political party in the anarchy of the boulevard, which bribed has continually in-

who studies and works for society, for

person has equal rights before the law, that frain from expressing its surprise at the de- in the same issue.

the government should protect the weak gree of ignorance which crops out in some and strong alike.

Tacoma, Wash., Daily News, (dem.)

There may be a disposition on the part of some people who have not followed the question to confuse in their minds the docof so-called Socialism with the destructive policy of anarchists. Of course, no one who has given any thought to the great social and economic ques-tions, which are now pressing for a solution would be in danger of any such confusion of mind, but to many newspaper readers the terms Socialism and an-archy may have much the same significance. Socialism is simply the application of the principles of natural right and justice and equality to the economic questions in which society is interested. When applied to matters of government, we call the principle democracy. Socialism is the extension of the principles of democracy from politics to Socialism is the extension of economics. We are steadily grafting Socialism upon our democracy and giving it more and more recognition in politics. Municipalities all over the world are dealing with the problems of Socialism. The public ownership of certain utilities, such as the light and water service in Tacoma, is a step in the line of Socialism rather than what we term democracy. The question of trusts is which is now uppermost in the minds of the

Socialists in this country today.

But Socialism and anarchy are wholly distinet and they are diametrically opposed to each other. A man cannot be a true Socialist and advocate anarchy any more than he can be a follower of Jesus Christ and at the same time be a murderer and as-

of Socialism and anarchists in synonymous Libuquerque, N. M., Journal-Democrat,

unexpected places regarding the character and nature of the two isms above named. There may be a few who call themselves Socialists who are in sympathy with anarchism and possibly a few anarchists who are in sympathy with Socialism, just as there may be some republicans and crate who are in sympathy with various isms outside of their respective parties, but in their principles the Sociausts and the anare as far apart as the poles. The anarchist wants to destroy all government of every sort, and leave every man absolutely free to do as he pleases in every thing, without any restraint or any kind, ernment that they want the state to run everything—railroads, telegraphs, telephones, street cars, water works, big factories, and, in short, everything that touches the public interest. Anarchists believe in violence and seek to attain their ends through murder and assassination, while Socialists are opposed to force in any form, even to strikes among workingmen, and teach that in any country where men can vote the ballot is a sufficient remedy for all wrongs. They are also opposed to war, and believe that all also opposed to war, and believe that also opposed to war, and believe that disputes, whether between individuals or nations, should be settled by arbitration. In nations, should be settled by arbitration. In a Socialists might properly be likendeed the Socialists might properly be likened to the Quakers, because they are opposed to the employment of force in any form.

The ignorance which prevails to some ex-tent among certain classes of persons in this country, and even in the columns of some public journals, regarding the difference be-tween anarchists and Socialists sometimes bring about situations that are highly amusing. For instance, we saw not long ago in one of our contemporaries a very violent item demanding the extermination public journals, regarding the difference beago in one of our contemporaries a very violent item demanding the extermination of all Socialists on account of their perni-(rep.) Sept. 11, 1901.

The Journal-Democrat has no sympathy with anarchism or Socialism. It beligyes ought to own the water works, gas works and other public utilities,—thus hanging that the principles of the republican party and other public utilities,—thus hanging their are the best principles upon which this Socialists in one column and endorsing their country can be governed. But it cannot re-fundamental principles in another, and both Socialists in one column and endorsing their

The Causes Which Produce Disorder

Are being given intelligent consideration by men recognized as authorities by the conservative element in our country. These papers and writers begin to perceive that the conditions which the Socialist has pointed out, are alone responsible for the anarchial condition in which we find society today. As they continue their investigations, they will be forced to admit that the Socialist is the only party which proposes a remedy adequate to meet and remove these conditions,

Reb. A. Hinckley, Philaoziphia.

When the policemen of a great city are permitted to do unlawful things, when the mayor and other officials of a great city are permitted to undermine and defy the forms of law-that is anarchy. When the people are indifferent to these things, when they do not see their import, when they cease to revere institutions under which they live-then is anarchy encouraged. When good people sit quietly by and see self-constituted bosses usurp the power of government; tem, which is organized anarchy, from pel-ities. We must learn what faithfulness to ities. We must learn we free institutions means.

Springfield Republican, Springfield, Mass.

If one is seeking for causes, there is much more reason to point to the spread of lynching and burning at the stake in this country as responsible for an anarchistic assault upon the head of the state. What is lynch law and burning alive to satisfy mob ven-grance but marchy. The mob flouts the law and attacks the foundations of social order. Anarchy is lawlessness, and it fol-lows that all violation of law, whether by a mob or a thicf or a great corporation, breeds anarchy in a real sense. The world certainly reaps what it sows, and one of the soher lessons of that, shot in the Temple of on the other hand, Socialists likewise sion of any enemy of law and the state, are quite as much encouraged and nerved to desperate deeds by the spectacle of laws successfully and defiantly broken by men of wealth and respectability, by corporations evading just taxation, or by widespread vioor disordered minds. They observe society of disordered minds. They observe society of a child watches the habits of disrespect for the makers, the interpreters a parent, and they are influenced for good or had by its behavior, and form their opin-prolific breeders of anarchists. ions of it as a child is influenced by the example set before him.

What is needed is the reign of law in all

departments of life, from the highest to the

Pitladelphia North American, (r:p.) Sept. 11. ent social system are sympathetic with and if it be true—and who can deny it?—that disrespect for the makers, the interpreters.

That is the sort of logic we are hearing administrators of the law anarchists, this is a time when a peculiarly painful sense of tarpitude should afflict many highly, placed citizens. Among them:

members of a legislature that openly sold a United States senatorship to a man who escaped conviction of the crime of misappropriating public money by pleading the statue of limitations-a legislature whose general scora for common honesty gave it a disgraceful eminence even in a state ac-customed to corrupt legislatures.

A governor who became the accomplice of a band of politicians and speculators and conferred on them by his official signature the legal privilege of stealing the streets of the state's cities.

An attorney general who made one of a gang of marauders that tried, with the legislature's help, to steal the coal lands of the

A justice of a supreme court, appointed by the governor whose former law partner he was, and who secretly revealed to that governor in advance how each justice would vote on a case in which the governor was politically interested.

The mayor of a great city who turned blackmuller in the effort to proteet himself from newspaper criticism, who habitually jobs in contracts, gives away enormously valuable franchises to his confederates, counives at the existence of illegal and profitable dens of vice, and from being a b when he entered office is reputed to have be-

come a millionaire.

The chiefs of a political machine which carries elections by padding the assessment rolls, employing repenters, stuffing ballotboxes, and surrounding the polls with po-licemen who play the part of bullies and thugs by these means teaching the people that the citizen's vote avails him nothing whenever those in official power consider it their interest not to permit an honest ex-pression of the public will, thus undermining faith in the ballot as the only remedial agent

under a republican form of government.

Philadelphia North American, (rep.) Sept. 12. love Anarchists are enemies of our present so-cial system; Czolgosz is an anarchist; there-

promoters of assassination.

That is the sort of logic we are hearing from newspapers that make a specialty of speaking for "capital," and which render men of wealth the serious disservice of makmen of wealth the serious disservice of making it appear that they are small-brained and hard-hearted enough as a class to believe that so long as they themselves have plenty it is unpardonable in anybody else to complain.

The argument that because anarchy represents one form of social discontent all forms of social discontent are equally irrational and dangerous with anarchy is put forward by those who assume that in addressing the American people they are speaking to fools. Only a very extraordinary kind of fool can be made to believe that because a murderous wretch has attempted the life of the president it becomes exbecause a murderous wretch, has attempted the life of the president it becomes everybody's patriotic duty to cease criticising the trusts, cease discussing the problem of poverty and the dangers threatculing the republic through the rapid growth of enormous fortimes which have their roots in monopoly. Notwithstanding Czolgosz, and notwithstanding the equally silly and repulsive efforts of the organs of a mindless variety of monied conservatism to turn Czolgosz's crime into an argument against all reform, all progress, the American people will still discuss questions which invalve the common welfare. The singletaxer will persist in insisting that poverty would vanish were all sisting that poverty would vanish were all taxes laid on land. The Socialist will contaxes laid on land. The Socialist will contrusts themselves are the most efficient workers for the incoming of the Socialistic ideal of a Co-operative Commonwealth.

Men who are neither single taxers nor Socialists will continue to debate the wisdom of government ownership of the railroads as a means for destroying the discrimina-tions between persons and places, and by tions between persons and places, and by thus converting the iron roads into national this set an example of large logical consequences in granting clemency to the which are favored, as the Statalard Oil company is favored, by the transportation companies. Democrats will continue to regard a protective tariff as the mother of monopolies and requirements will not be discussed to the state of t olies, and republicans will not be dissuaded from considering free trade as a scheme for ruining the industries and impoverishing the labor of the country. And men who love the republic will continue to "speak evil of dignities" while any of the dignitaries whom it has pleased Providence to set in not satisfied with our pres- authority over us do evil things.

The Socialist View.

A.M. Simons, edilor Intern'l Socialist Review From the time of Bakunin and Proudhon down to the present time, in every land on has fought the philosophy, denounced their dividual representatives, exposed the propaganda, and by every means in its power sought to make anarchy impossible, is the Socialist party. It alone has always dared to denounce murder, whether it be ruler or ruled, whether it be on the throne or in the workshop, whether by slow starvation or the bullet of the assassin, and it alone can go into the court of equity of the future with clean hands, and rest assured of I what the verdict will be.

Ex-Senator R. A. Dague, Alameda, Cal.

As a system of economies Socialism opposes extertion and monopoly; it pleads for jus-lice for the working classes; it urges com-pulsory education, that the children may become useful citizens; it opposes all vio-lence and hopes to inaugurate needed reforms through the ballot box; it appeal is to the reason and conscience of the peo-ple; it stands for co-operation, brotherhood and pence, and the chief plank in its plat-form is: "Do outp others as you would outo others as you that others should do unto you. movements having for their object the litting of humanity have been misur stood and misrepresented in their infancy.

The Social Economist, Bonham, Tex.

thing can be gained by the destruction of individuals; that the individual as a bad ruler is a product of a bad system, and that when the system is revolutionized we cease to produce bad rulers. The anarchist and the bad rulec are the result of a common cause. The sountries that produce the most anarchists are those that are most misgoverned. Russia and Italy are hot-beds countries are weefully misgoverned. Where are the most liberal governments are the fewest anarchists. So the there are the people who charge that Socialism and an mehy are the same advertise their ignorance of the movements.

Max Hayes, edilor Cleveland, O., Chizen.

Assassination or murder cannot be abolished by law. The crime is as old as the human race. Sometimes murder is committed by individuals; sometimes by nations. War is murder on a large scale, and, therefore, all the more horrible and deplor-

To expect that congress can enact a law that will prohibit assassination by increas-ing the penalty or imprisoning some one who may be suspected of being murderously inclined is to pin faith on something unrealizable, for suspects may be innocent while those with murder in their hearts large, and penalties are recklessly disregarded by those who are consumed by the desire to take life and commit crime.

war instead of encouraging the war spirit and thirst for blood. Teach men to worship Justice more and Greed less. Teach them to improve conditions so that not a human being shall be in want or misery.

Let us remove the cause of crime, and in

order to do that we must consider the ecoorder to do that we must consider the people. When all men are nomic life of the people. When all men are in full enjoyment o. life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, when the gaunt wolf of hunger no longer haunts the doors of latest the principal one of which is kept by a former workingman, dismissed is kept by a former workingman, dismissed is kept by a former workingman, dismissed to the people. ists, crime will disappear for the reason that the cause has been removed.

Can poverty, the mother of crime he re moved? It can if the people decide that it shall be because there is now more than enough wealth produced to provide every all the necessities and comforts of life and all the necessities and comforts of life and and two vegetables, costs twelve cents, most, of the luxuries as well. The capitalists who hire labor to produce wealth for brary, where many of the habitues profit rather than for use, are devising the brary, where many of the habitues profit rather than for use, are devising the second state of the profit of the laboration ists who hire labor to produce weath to profit rather than for use, are devising the pers, the Vorwaerts and heipziger-Volkszeiways and means of exporting over two billions, that wealth in order to prevent a tung, kept there on file.

The party choral societies are one of the of \$150 per family could be very well used at home. But it is only one item showing the tremendous possibilities of this nation. at home.

The International Trust.

The World's Work for August. It has been reported that the salt companies of the United States and Canada and Great Britain are to be united into one, or are to come under the management of a single organization. If such a consolidation be made it will control the production and the market in all these countries. It will, therefore, be an international trust.

Organizations that practically control the market in several countries are not new, The Standard Oil company and the American Tobacco company are among the conspicuous industrial organizations which have such extensive foreign markets that they at least approach international trusts. But these companies were not made by the consolidation of companies that had grown up in different countries, and definite international organization is the new fact about the reported Salt

er or later; for only one thing is in the way of their organization—the customs duties of some governments, and these are not as serious obstacles as they are supposed to be The only difference between an international trust and a domestic one is that the monopoly is made theoretically the more complete. But we have already gone so far into successful monopolistic production that the movement is bound to extend across national

Men who have not made up their minds to the swift coming of such an era of sweeping monopoly-or of a nearer approach to itare lagging behind events; for consolidation is a tendency stronger than any legislative or other restraining power that has yet asserted itself. Whether the experiment lead to industrial wreck and to social oppression, of bring an era of very much cheaper production and of social benefits, we shall in due time discover; but, whatever be the result, the extension of monopoly is the strongest commercial tendency at work today, and it has not by any means yet spent itself. The probability is that its development has only fairly begun. Nearly every effort that has been made violent item demanding the extermination begun. Nearly every effort that has been made of all Socialists on account of their pernitors to check it has furthered it. The law, for incious doctrines, while in an adjoining colorists stance, against railroad pooling hastened umn was the declaration that "the city great railroad consolidations. Every wellinformed railroad man now in active life ex-pects to see practically all the great roads in the United States come at least under the practical control (if not the ownership) of a very small group of men. The same group of men will control steamship lines across the two great oceans.

Nor is it in the United States only that the tendency to consolidate is strong. In Ger-many our example is followed. There are reports, for instance, of a consolidation of steel makers under the leadership of the Krupps. In England the same tendency, if yet somewhat weaker, is still at work. As the move-ment gains strength in any one country it will necessarily gain strength in another. for the organization of an international salt trust is the crude method yet used by the English company. By American management and method it is said that a very handsome profit could be saved without increasing the

Certainly we have passed the time when political oratory or social essays or even legis-lation is likely to change this world-wide ten-dency. The movement will work itself out, successfully or disastrously, and no exterior or artificial force is likely to check it.

Utopianism.

Men who consider themselves good practical men of business are very apt to dismiss as Utopian any proposals which are beyond their limited range of vision. On this subject Ruskin said: "Utopianism is another of the devil's pet words. I believe the quiet admission which we are all of us so ready to make-that because things have long been wrong, it is impossible they should ever be right is one of the most fatal sources of misery and crime from which the world suffers. Whenever you hear a man dissuading you from attempting to do well, on the gre that perfection is 'Utopian,' beware of that Cast the word out of your dictionary altogether. There is no need for it. Things are either possible or impossible-you can easily determine which, in any given state of human science. If the thing is impossible, you need not trouble yourself about it; if possible, try for it, It is very Utopian to hope for the entire doing away with sin and misery out of the world; but the Utopianism is not our business—the WORK is."

A Doubtful Boston Precedent.

As the vast majority of Protestant country pastors are too poorly paid to make presents to their wives unless they get them by "conlemnation proceedings," so to speak, the Boston precedent is open to serious question. For can it be reasonably contended that there is any special "benefit of clergy" in the matter of shoplifting which laymen, many of whom are also too poor to buy presents for their wives, may not also claim

Boston's heart got the better of her head in this case. But there is one good feath. " in it—the pardoned pastor has promised to quit the ministry and find some occupation that will pay him enough to live on and be honest.

by his employers for his active part as a Se cialist leader. Deprived in Lis manner of his only means of a livelihood, he started a small restaurant. The money was advanced from the party funds. Today about twenty-five Socialist veterans are habitues of this restaurant. The noon meal, consising of soup, meat and two vegetables, costs twelve cents, beer included. Adjoining the dining room is a li-brary, where many of the habitues spend

The party choral societies are one of the most powerful mediums of Socialist propaganda. There are 635 societies of this with a total membership of more than 24,000. There is no excuse for a condition where the many eke out a bare subsistence and the few pile up millions and billions of wealth that they cannot use, and so long wealth that they cannot use, and so long as this state of affairs exists, so long as the capitalistic profit system of production exists, it need not be surprising that half-crazed cranks spring forth here and there and blindly attempt to wreak vengance on those whom they believe to be responsible for present unjust conditions. The purposes of these associations is to spread a wide knowledge of Socialist songs-among the people. When not interfered

The Passing of the Wash Tub.

In "Equality," Mr. Bellamy forecasts many had to do in the way of keeping and wearing hanges which will be made in economic at-their old clothes till they went to rags, that airs, and points out the influence of this is something which won't bear thinking of." that is rather startling," I said, "to find the ical changes foretold by him a decade or more ical changes foretold by him a decade or more tion of the washtub, although I perceive that ago, and which at the time were considered that was the only radical solution. 'Warrant-preposterons and the idle vaporings of a ed to wear and wash used to be the advertice and in fact are part of our every day life, lends interest to many of his forecasts. Not the least interesting is his solution of the dreaded "wash-day" problem—the nightmare of many nouseholds—in fact the great majority of American homes. Bellamy's here, who was by rather a startling process, whisked from the 19th into the ding, and hangings that we use about our 21st century, at which time the Co-operative houses." ling process, whisked from the 19th into the thouses."

21st century, at which time the Co-operative houses."

21st century, at which time the Co-operative houses."

"You don't mean that they are paper-made "You don't mean they are "You don't Commonwealth, is in full operation, for the first time meets a young lady dressed in the becoming costume of that advanced day.

The extremely delicate tints of her costume some fabric so the

clothes," she said; "but you see we do not ters relating to the purity of our clothing and

wash them."
"Not wash them!—why not?"

apable of being surprised at anything; but perhaps you will kindly tell me what you do with a dress when it becomes soiled."
"We throw it away—that is, it goes back to the mills to be made into something else."

"We have discovered many new fibers, but quer impervious to moisture." It is rather a question of process than material that I had in mind. This is not a textile as articles of wear have been sent to the common material for garments nowadays."

"We use rubber, but not for wear. Our wa"But—but," I exclaimed, "what if it should terproof paper is much lighter and better

come on to rain on these paper clothes? Would they not melt and at a little strain

think you would find it as hard to tear this to be told that the delicious but mysterious paper as any ordinary cloth. The fabric is articles of food which come by the pneumatic so strengthened with fiber as to hold together very stoutly."

"Go ou! I exclaimed. I suppose I am fact think you would find it a to be told that the delicious but mysterious paper. The fabric is articles of food which come by the pneumatic so strengthened with fiber as to hold together very stoutly."

The fabric is articles of food which come by the pneumatic so strengthened with fiber as to hold together very stoutly."

"And cotton!—linen! Don't tell me that as in the case of all rejected materials I have heep have been given up, like wool?"

"Oh, no; we weave fabrics of these and other vegetable products, and they are nearly as other forms." thenp as paper, but paper is so much lighter "But you certainly do not use paper ketted more easily fashioned into all shapes that it is generally preferred for garments, you seem to have changed most of the other but, at any rate, we should consider no marrials fit for garments which could not be "Fire will still burn, indeed, but the electrication away after being soiled. The idea cal heat has been adopted for cooking as well as for all other purposes. We no longer use and using them over and over again would heat our vessels from without but from withof washing and cleaning articles of bodily as well as for all other purposes. We no longer use and using them over and over again would heat our vessels from without but from withbe quite intolerable. For this reason, in, and the consequence is that we do our while we want beautiful garments, we discooking in paper vessels on wooden stoves. In your even as the savages used to do it in birch-bark day, it seems, even worse than the practice vessels, with hot stones, for, so the philosoff washing garments to be used again you phers say, history repeats itself in an everwere in the habit of keeping your outer garasseeming spiral."

The provided Head of the purposes. We no longer without but from wi

The fact that many of the mechan- problem of clean clothing solved by the abolition of the washtub, although I perceive that

becoming costume of that advanced day.

The extremely delicate fints of her costume some fabric so cheap that they can be reled me, says Mr. Mest, to remark that the jected after the briefest period of using color effects of the modern dress seemed to When you would have swept a carpet we be in general very light as compared with "Not always made of paper, but always be in general very light as comparing those which prevailed in my day, air bedding we renew it, and so with those which prevailed in my day, air bedding we renew it, and so with those which prevailed in my day, air bedding we renew it, and so with those which prevailed in the second of the secon "The result," I said, "is extremely pleasing, but if you will excuse a rather prosaic suggestion, it occurs to me that with the whole nation given over to wearing these delicate schemes of color, the accounts for washing must be pretty large. I should suppose they would swamp the national treasury if laundary bills are anything like what the used to be."

This remark, which I thought a very sensible one, set Edith to laughing. "Doubtless we could not do much else if we washed our sup that change in customs in these matclothes," she said; "but you see we do not ters relating to the purity of our clothing and terms we hard-finished surfaces. Our hygienists say that the change in customs in these matclothes," she said; "but you see we do not dwellings, has done more than all our other "Not wash them!—why not?"

"Because we don't think it nice to wear tagious and other diseases and relegate opelothes again after they have been so much demies to ancient history,"

"Talking of paper," said Edith, extending
"Talking of paper," said Edith, extending

soiled as to need washing."

"Well, I won't say that I am surprised," a very trim foot by way of attracting attention to its gear, "what do you think of our but modern shoes?"

"Do you mean that they also are made of paper?" I exclaimed.

"Of course." "I noticed the shors your father gave "Indied! To my nineteenth century intelect, throwing away clothing would seem I had ever worn before. Really that is a great-idea, for lightness in foot wear is the "Oh, no, much less so. What do you supfirst necessity. Scamp shoemakers used to put paper soles in shoes in my day. It is "Oh, no, much less so. What do you suppose, now, this costume of mine cost?"

"I don't know, I am sure. I never had a evident that instead of prosecuting them for wife to pay dressmaker's bill for, but I should say certainly it cost a great deal of money." enscious prophets. But, for that natter, "Such costumes cost from ten to twenty how do you prepare seles or paper that will cents," said Edith. "What do you suppose last?"

"There are plenty of colutions which will

I took the edge of her mantle between my make paper as hard as iron."

"And do not these shoes leak in winter?"

"I thought it was silk or fine linen." i "We have different kinds for different hard." fingers.
"I thought it was silk or fine linen." I "We have different kinds for different weathers. All are seamless, and the wetweather sort are corted outside with a lac-

clothes? every way."

clothes? every way."

"After all this it is easy to believe that your

"After all this it is easy to believe that your would they not part?"

"A costume such as this," said Edith, "is and caps are also paper-made."

"And so they are to a great extent," said not meant for stormy weather, and yet it Edith; "the heavy headgear that made your would by no means melt in a rainstorm, how-men bald ours would not endure. We want

ever severe. For storm-garments we have a as little as possible on our heads, and that as paper that is absolutely impervious to moist- light as may be."

ure on the outer surface. As to toughness, I "Go ou!" I exclaimed. "I suppose I am next

gether very stoutly."

"But in winter, at least, when you need eeed—I am prepared to believe it!"

warmth, you must have to fall back on our "Not quite so had as that," laughed my companion, "but really the next thing to it, "You mean garments made of sheep's for the dishes you cat them from are made hair? Oh, no, there is no modern use for of paper. The crash of crockery and glass, have proper makes a garment outer which seems to have been a sort of running. them. Porous paper makes a garment quite which seems to have been a sort of running as warm as woolen could, and vastly lighter accompaniment to housekeeping in your day, han the clothes you had. Nothing but eider is no more heard in the land. Our dishes and down could have been at once so warm and kettles for eating or cooking, when they light as our winter coats of paper."

need cleaning are thrown away, or rather,

specially valuable, and finally, perhaps, accounts of modern novelties about as far them away to others. It seems that as it would be prudent to try it without furn sometimes kept their wedding nishing some further evidence of the truth is long though for their daughters to of the statements she had made. She prowomen sometimes kept their wedding nishing some further evidence of the truth dresses long chough for their daughters to of the statements she had made. She prowear them at their weddings. That would posed accordingly, for the balance of the seem shocking to us, and yet, even your fine morning, a visit to some of the great paperladies did such things. As for what the poor process factories.

How the Farmers Busted the Trust.

The grain buyers along each of the three railways over which Solomon reaches the Miscourt river markets had formed associations or syndicates. For the last two years these syndicates had kept the price of wheat at Solemon about fornteen cents below the Kansas City price. Controlling the trade, they had sufficient influence with the railways to renr them slow in supplying cars to any farm-who might wish to ship his own wheat.

and commissions and a rair profit and found that it should not cost them over ten cents a bushel to get their wheat to Kansas City, railway came along and looked over the They concluded that the grain buyers were ground. He said nothing. Neither did the profiting too mach, and resolved to go into farmers. But the very next freight train the business themselves. They formed an astronomy grain supply of grain cars. Since then the farmers' ociation, employed an experienced grain handler as manager, and leased an elevator. They made a cast fron rule that any member selling his wheat to any other buyer should pay one cent a bushel into the association

ing fifty-two cents for wheat, or four cents more than the syndicates. The next day one of the syndicate buyers offered fifty-five cents, thinking to drive the farmers' clevator out of business: Then, as the farmers came in with wheat, their manager told them to weigh it on their own scales as a matter of precaution, but to sell it to the syndicate of the cents them divide the profits with the grain syndicates and the farmers will be in the same power of the syndicate of the cents will be willing to go one step farther. They the association. The syndicate found that it was not only buying grain at a loss, but was also paying a profit to the institution that it do now in the elevators.)—Inter-Ocean.

was trying to put out of business. In three weeks it gave up the fight and withdrew its agent from Solomon.

Then the railway to which the farmers

elevator was tributary became mysteriously unable to furnish cars. The farmers did no quarrel with the railway. They simply pooled their horses and wagons and hauled their grain to another railway. The delivery spouts from their elevator overfung railway property and access to them was blocked by The farmers about Solomon meditated a string of loaded coal cars. They made to complaint, but set carpenters to work build and commissions and a fair profit and found ing spouls on the other side.

supply of grain cars. Since then the farmers elevator has had no trouble about cars or anything ese, and is shipping 90% of the grain from Solomon. (The farmers have learned a valuable lessor

treasury.

On July 16 the farmers' elevator was payting fifty-two cents for wheat, or four cents year the two roads mentioned will not be

ehiffonier loaded with ammunition and every unsuspecting visitor gets a large dose of Socialism before he can get away. They seem to like it as they always come back for more

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,

Appeal Army

The army editor would suggest that you lay in a supply of Carlsons and Comments." They will hit the spot and get the attention of your intended victim, and white you have him by a soutzed, land him high and dry. 50 opies, 50.

The "Hummer" is still in great demand with

Eight yearlies from Comrade Brown of Forest Grove, Ore.

Another bunch of ten scalps from Com-

Wefel of Ft. Wayne, Ind. Comrade Alice Sedaway of Stafford Springs. Conn., sends a list of ten yearlies.

Comrade McGarvey of Saginaw, Nich., is doing good work among the miners there.

Comrades Peterson and Hare of Minneapo lis have each ordered a bundle of tive for one vear.

When any one arks you to give him cialism in a nutshell, hand him one of those definition cards.

Comrade Wagner of Union City, Ind., wants to know if he can get in to the Appeal band wagon. You bet. Hop in.

Comrade Lowther of the Southwestern Advocate of Winneld, Kan., is stirring things up in good shape in that section.

The Chicago American of September 17th devotes a full page to matters pertaining to the labor laws of New Zealand.

Comrade Peabody of St. Louis has been awarded the wooden spoon. He sent a copy of No. 302 to every daily in that city. Although Comrade Johnson of Washington, Ind., has been laid up with a broken leg ail

summer he keeps the sealps rolling in. You can make no mistake in handing a man one of those definition cards. You should

never be without a few in your vest pocket. One thousand and forty-five copies of Wayland's Monthly for August have been sent into the state of Missouri during the last ten

A bundle of five Appeals for one year are sent to one person at one address for one dollar. Every worker should have a bundle of five.

Courade Kindred of Clinton, Iowa, was the first one to get to but with a list of ten year-ly subs. for Wayland's Monthly on those new blanks.

Comrade Stergerwalt writes that he's back in St. Louis and in harness again. All right Stergerwalt, the "Mound City" can stand a few more Appeals.

"Eo long as there is eight cents profit on a ten cent drink you will never stop the liquor traffic," said a liquor seller to the judge who was about to sentence him.

A fear of the truth is an indication of a ed man does his own thinking. Comrade Mason of Bellaire, O., writes: "We

have just organized a Branch of sixteen members. Just to keep the wrath of the office pup in check I send seven scalps." A record edition of 5,000 copies of Way-land's Monthly for August was run last week

Every copy has been disposed of and a third edition of 2,000 copies is now on the press. Comrade Hurst of Providence, R. 1., orders the "Hummer," 200 Definitions and fifty copies

of Wayland's Monthly for August. It would he bard to make a better selection of ammunition. Did you ever notice that while the edite

rial columns of the average daily papers are filled with flowery tales of the Kations prosperity that the news dispatches in the same journal tell a different story. Comrade De Prez is running a school for

Socialism in St. Louis. At least that is what his patrons think. When they get measured for a suit he gives them a big goo of econom ies gratis. And they like it, too.

The sentiment along the Iron Mountain in Missouri is gradually but slowly changing in favor of Socialism. Comrade Wagener hits every town once a week with a head full of logic and a grip full of Water Tanks The demand for the "New Zenland Journal"

has been so great during the past few weeks that our supply is exhausted. However, we have another consignment coming, and all orders now in will be filled promptly.

You can always depend upon the Appeal Army doing the right thing at the right time. They never fail, Just now they are ordering those definition eards by the thousands. Have you placed your order yet? \$2 per 1,000.

While many of the comrades are doing plendid work along individual lines they should not forget that co-operation is the basic principle of the success of any cause. Get together, comrades. Work together.

Reno, Nevada comrades order by telegraph ter General of the 1,000 copies of the Appeal for distribution during Fair week. The movement is gaining great strength in Nevada, for which much section 97. The credit is due to Comrade J. A. Hamilton of field acceptances p

A Leavenworth Kan Comrade writer "1 a good many of the papers are trying to class Socialists and anarchists together I would suggest that every comrade do as I have done go down in their pockets and send in five ubscriptions."

A bundle of five Appeals for one year is now going to the White House Hotel, Good-hive, Minn., Ekewise to the Hendquarters Ho-tel at Goodhan, Minn. Comrades, see that very hotel is supplied weekly with a bundle of five for one year.

Headquarters of the Socialist party of. Marion county, Ind., is at 21 Union Building, 119 West Maryland street, Indianapolis. Their literary agent, Comrade Wm. Mahoney, 423 literary agent, Comrade Wm. Mahoney, 423 North Noble street, will accept subscriptions for the Appeal at club rates.

Comrade Retzer of Kansas City, Kansas, is doing good work in that city. The Army editor would like to suggest to the contrade that he get in touch with the "Appeal to Renson" elub at 3425 Woodland avenue, Kansas City,

It may be of interest to the gang at Gales-burg, Ilb., to know that their work there Laoor Day is beginning to show results of which they may not be aware. We are receiving many requests from that section for sample copies and book catalogs. Comrade Richardson of Leominster, Jass

sends in a list of eight yearlies and says: "I got them in about five minutes." I tell you, comrades, they are waiting for you-all have to do is to go around and get their quarters for a year's subscription. Comrade De Prez's tailor shop in St. Louis lined with Socialist pictures. He has a big

Observed their sweetness by a purfull. A St. Louis comrade has been discovered who has silently and patiently been educating his fellow government employes until nearly every mother son of them is working for the Co-operative Commonwealth.

writes in for a picture of the office bull dog.
Sorry, but the last time we tried to get his
photograph the artist let fall some fool reHe had an money to buy a candle. He had that we had to postpone the ceremony until the photographer recovered.

some time back to stir things up in Delaware great man. What a god-send to such a man is beginning to show results. We now have a would have been the Appeal's offer of a free good worker at Wilmington and the Delaware

Socialism which is denied to many, and they will make cuthusiastic workers. They cheerfully risk their lives to save property and hu-man beings and its dollars to the hole in the doughnut that they will vote right when they realize that the happiness of every American civizen depends on 'em.

AUTOMOBILE FUND.

Amount previously reported, \$729.10. Emma Piel, \$1; F. Schenker, \$2; Andrew Beehbel, \$1; G. R. Lumley, 25c; J. W. Ely, 50c; J. F. Wright, 50c; H. F. Bray, \$1; Dr. Hardeman, 50c; C. C. Arkle, \$1; Cash, 25c; N. M. Allen, 13c; M. A. Smith, \$1. Total, \$738.23.

Pailiamentary Law.

At the Indianapolis convention Comrade Cary of Massachusetts, after his day's service as chairman of the convention was over, said to Comrade Mills: "Will your Training School cover the question of parliamentary

"Then I shall recommend it every when

and urge everybody who expects even to be a delegate to a national convention to take the course," said the Socialist member of the Massachusetts legislature from Haverbill.

The importance of knowing parliamentary law if you are to have an effective part in the transaction of public business cannot be over stated.

At this National convention there were delegates who were strong and capable special instructions to present certain matters to the convention who were never able to do so because they did not know how to do so and secure a hearing when a hearing would be in order.

It is said that for whole weeks, during the

narrow mind. No broad minded man is afraid French revolution, that the members of the to investigate any question. A broad mind-inational assembly would debate and annoy and inflame cach other without even having a question before the house.

The twelve weeks of this training course

will give its students daily practice in parlia mentary law and they do not need afterward to miss a hearing because they do not know how to get the floor.

Well Stated.

Let me kindly make an Appeal to your Rea

Under Socialism the PAY for a day's should be invariable, but the NUMBER OF HOURS which CONSTITUTED a day's work could be VARIABLE.

Under Socialism men will COMPETE for positions, elective or otherwise, which require superior abilities, but men will NOT COM-PETE for inferior work in the industrial ranks, unless a shorter workday constitutes day's work.

Something to Remember.

Do you know that the government may legally take ever the telegraph lines at any time it wishes to do The only thing necessary to do is to appoint appraisers to appraise the value of the preperty. This is provided for in the following Postal Laws (pages 56, 57 and 55, Postal Laws and Regulations):

Section 53. Companies to File Acceptance-Before any telegraph company shall exercise any of the pow ers or privileges conferred by law, such company s Ble their written acceptance with the Postmaster Gen eral of the restrictions and obligations required by 4R. S., P 52-68.7 Section 96. Postmaster General to Select Appraise

for the United States-The United States may, for postal, military or other purposes, purchase all the telegraph lines, property and effects of any or all com-panies, acting under the provisions of the Act of July 24,1866, entitled: "An Act to aid in the constru ment the use of the same for postal, military or othment the use of the game for postar, minimity of the purposes." or under this title, at an appraised value, to be ascertained by five competent disinterested persons, two of whom shall be selected by the Postmaster General of the United States, two by the company interested, and one by the four so previously selected.

Section 97. The following named companies hav flied acceptances pursuant to Section 33 prior to December 5, 1892, and on the dates respectively states Western Union Telegraph Co., June S. 1867: Postal Tel

Ninety-eight other companies, which includes ever ompany ever organized, have also signed it. agreement covers every mile of privately owned tele craph line in the United States

"Politics of the Nazarene."

"Politics of the Nazarene."

By O. D. Jones.

Says Equity, Topeka, Kna.: "Politics of the Nazarene or What Jesus Said to Ito." is the title of a most thought-prevoking work by O. D. Jones, of folian, Mo. This work ought to be carefully read by all who "aim to be followers of the meek and lowly reappearer of Judas. If shows the politics bearing of His teachings, and emphasizes the necessity for the practice of the principles, which is promagated in the process and which we work with the promagated for the practice of the process and the process of the proc

STUDENT'S COMBINATION

26 Books and a Year's Subscription to Way-land's Monthly, \$1.00.

Parable of the Water Tank Beilamy. The Social Conscience, Henderson Wanted A New Conscience, Henderson Wanted A New Conscience Title Ireeds to Land Herbert Spencer Why Ralivoud Men Should be Socialists. Why Working People Should be Socialists. The American Farmer, Gordon. Sactistism, Simons. Property, Pyporn Laker, the Creator of Capital Penics. Conse and Cure, Gordon. Decoy Dricks and Quark Hemedies, Greenb. The Land. Machinery, Inheritance. Caristism, and Poems to: the People...... Ten Men of Money Island. Public Ownership of Railroads Public Ownership of Balfronds
Economic Waste
A Possible Twentisth Century Trost
Ethica to Sociolism
The Real Criminal A. M. Dewey.
What the Collect Follows Are Saying.
One Year's Subscription, Wayland's Monthly.

All for One Dollar. 100 copies Water Tank

New Zealand in a Natshell Public Ownership of Railron What the Other Fellows are Saving ... 500

A College Education Free

Some comrade at Webster Grove, Mo. he read stretched out along side of the old marks about Socialism and anarchy being all few books, and they were mostly borrowed the same and the pup chewed him up so badly ones. But he mastered the science of concentration and secured an education. The opportunities of securing an education open to the The Army editor wishes to call the attention of the Army to the fact that their efforts, young men of today were not available to this scholarship in the greatest institution of list has nearly reached the hundred mark.

That's not had when you remember that less learning in America! A man that wanted an than three months ago there was only three education bad enough to ride twenty miles subscribers in the whole state. to borrow a book would have found a way to The St. Louis gang have had all the fire en- secure one of these Ruskin scholarships. The gine houses put on the list. The big hearted, young man who don't want an education bad blue shirted fire fighters have time to study enough to work for it is just an education bad enough to work for it is just as well off without it-it wouldn't do him any good.

out it—it wouldn't do him any good.

On the result of the next state election to be held in Massachusetts November 5, 1201, the Appeal to Reason will distribute among its army of workers the following prosents:

To the one estimating the exact or nearest exact number of votes polled for all candidates for governor running on a platform demanding "public ownership of the means of production and distribution," the Appeal will give a warranty deed to a l60-acre farm to the farmous Ozark fruit belt of Northern Arkansas. To the next nearest estimate, a four-year scholarship, including board, tuition, room and books in ituskin Coltege, at Trenton, Mo.

To the third nearest, a two-year scholarship covering the same items.

To the fourth, a \$100 library.

To the fifth, a \$20 library.

To the one sending in the largest number of yearly subscriptions during the life of this contest, which colleges scholarship, including the same items as those mentioned above.

Only one of these premiums will be awarded to any one person.

All of these scholarship are transferable.

All of these scholarships are transferable.

RULES.
Each estimate must be accompanied by five yearly subscriptions to the Appeal.
They may be sent in at any time during the life of this contest, which closes at 6 p. m., November 1,

1961.

In case of a tie the estimate which reached this office on the extiler date and bour will be awarded

the premium.

The fact that you are contesting for some other premium does not bur you from this one.

The purchase of five subscription postal cards entitles you to one estimate.

If you have no estimate blank write your estimate just below your name and address on subscription blank, and draw a circle around it.

Your estimate positively Your estimate positively must accompany your club list and remittance for same, or it will not be placed in the catimate box.

POINTERS FOR CONTESTANTS Socialist vote for governor of M last nine years, stood as follows:

Vote, Year,

871 1897.

2023 1898 3,104 3,249

The fearth edition of Warren's "Cartoons and Comments" is just off the press. It's a handy little kookiet to give out to the relieve who hase't "the time to read." The pictures will stiract his attention and impress a lesson on his mind. He will probably be hadcoes by his carlestly to read and haif the hattle is then son. 30 copies, 75c.

ADVERTISEMENTS are accepted under this head at 60c, per inc. each inscribing cash with order. Ten words make a line, so discount for time or space. Only one column will be sold. Socialist platform slips, suitable for enclosing in letters or for distribution, 190 per 100.

file of the Appeal, sub-Chloage Courades can provide Appeal postel subscription axis of Thes. E. While, St. North Clark St. - 339-35

Gitmened Labels Samples and prices free. Address Fenton Label Co., 5834 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa., 385-tf Southwestern Advocate, an advocate of Christian Social ism. Eight pages: published weekly. Write for asimple copies of, Lowther, Editor, Wingleth, Kamasa.

The Chicago Branch International School of

The Chicago class in the Carrospondence lessons in Socialism will be continued by Mrs. May Wood issues. In addition to the will be entirely and extensive sectores will be given on the subjects covered. Classes begin first seek in October. For further information address May Wood simons, M Fifth avenue, Nature.

Have you not yet supplied yourself with one of our Automatic futor Strops? If not, you chould do so at once and save time and money. They are to be used on an ordinary razor. "The out shat you make, but what you save, that stakes you rich." Price output, I be cettle. Citrard Strop Co., Girard, Kar. The Socialist Party.

Socialist Branches and Committees should reincurber that at the surplus earnings of the Appeal above expenses of operation are used to advance the propagands, and they can help specified ing it their printing. All above the cost of tabor and stock will be turned into the propagands fund. The charge for the work will be as low as any other house.—U The Socialist Party.

r the workers. For information upon how to organize the Socialist Party address Leon Greenis. Passa 47 Emilie Butding, St. Louis, Mo. Looking Backwards.

By BELLAMY, (unabridged ok costs 50 cents in the U.S. A. Dundas Sf., London, Ont., Canada. Single copy, 15c; two cop Sc; dozen, \$1.25; St copies, \$3. P. O. order or U. S, stamps.

Important.

A School of Socialism.

We give twenty leasons in Socialism by correspondence. Each reason contains tweive large pages of printed matter. The stueach leason, and these answers are examined here and corn tions, suggestions and directions for further study m

explain it to others, if you want the facts of listory fand the truths of setsace which bear on the subject of Socialism at your tongue's end and ready for use, you should take these lessons. Terms for these lessons by correspondence only \$3.00. Every Socialist should take them.

ocialist should take them.

If you can come to Girard for three months we will do our at to make you an effective field worker and set you to we Walter Thomas Mills, A. M., Principal, Girard, Kansus.

THE COURTS OF THE POOR will be the feeding article in THE COURTS OF THE POOR will be the leading arriete in learnathoral Norlalist Review, from the pen of Charence S. Darrow, the noted Chiego lawyer and writer. It is bound to create a tremendous sensation. The same sunsher will contain an article by the editor. A. M. Simons, on Socialisms vs. Anarchy, which recent cerents make cry timely. Lone Bertrand, a Socialist Deputy of Beigium, contributes an original and most valuable article on "The Go operative Movement in Beigium and Its Results," which shows what the Beigium Socialist have done in the way of supplying the meetives with the necessaries of life without paying a profit to capitalists. "A Catholic View of Socialism," by a Catholic priest, and a lotter from a Socialist at Manila. will also be of interest. Frice the nester a copy, one dollar a pear.

For one dollar sent by any Appeal reader who has never been a subscriber to the Review, we will send Vandervulde's "Collectivism" is civil, Liebanecht's "life of Marx" in cioth, and the Review one year. This offer Lefte of Marx' in cioth, and the Review one year. This offer Lefte of Marx' in cloth, and the Review one year. This offer Lefte of Marx' in cloth, and the Review one year. This offer Lefte of Marx' in cloth, and the Review one year. This offer Lefte of Marx' in cloth, and the Review one year. This offer Lefte of Marx' in cloth, and the Review of the capture of the second of the capture of the Review of the capture of the capture of the Review of the capture o

"The Railroad Ouestion"

By Ex-Gov. Larrabee of Iowa. Cloth bound; 457 pages. This book has al-ways sold for \$1.50. The Appeal has bought the entire edition; 30c per copy while they last.

The combined manufactured, agricultural and mining products of the United States in 1900 was over twenty-three billion dollars.

One weaver can operate iwenty-five Nor-thorp looms, while under the old style it re-quired an expert to look after six or eight

"All for ourselves and nothing for other people, seems, in every age of the world, to have been the vile maxim of the masters of mankind."-Adam Smith.

"A financier is a man who makes lots of money, isn't it, father?" "No, Freddy, a financier is a man who gets hold of lots of money other people have made."-Ex.

An artificial leg trust is the latest. Does this means that prices for such articles are to go up, and that henceforth every unfortunate cripple is to have his artificial leg pulled:

—Boston Herald.

Clothing, food, etc., should be produced for USE and not for speculation. If the former were true today it would be impossible for gamblers to make money by manipulating the stock markets.

The total wealth of the United States in 1900, says Carroll D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, is between ninety and ninety-four billions, an average for each person of \$1,200-or for each family of \$6,000. "Dick" Croker is back in New York to see

that his town votes right at the coming elec-tion. Croker is an absentee landlord who spends his money abroad, but what does infatuated Manhattan care for that I Chicago Daily News. Oregon held their The Socialists of

state convention at Salem on September 25-the object of the convention being the forma of a permanent state organization and to outline a campaign for the advancement of Socialism in Oregon.

I am anxious to see the Socialist state in order that the fellows who are too lazy to work now, when work is offered them, may be compared to the control of pelled to dig or starve. I am as much interested in the elimination of the tramp and the pelled to dig or starve. loafer as of the millionaire and the coupon clipper. Kansas Populist.

The Federation of German Catholic Socie ties has secured an injunction restraining the Chicago school board from spending \$40,000 for school books to be used free by the chil-dren of that city. They objected on the that that was a dangerous-precedent and might lead to Socialism!

The succer trust has added fifteen million dollars to its capital stock, by writing cer-tificates to that amount and placing them on the markets. You see the sugar trust by raising the price of the article can pay dividends on that much additional stock The dear beloved public is easily separated from

The young Marquis of Anglesey, who last year was divorced by his wife and who is the head of the HOUSE OF PAGETS OF ENG-LAND and the UNITED STATES, yesterday reported to the London police that he had en robbed of jewelry valued at \$140,000, icago Tribune. But we have no royalty Chicago Tribune. But we to support in this country.

August Scherdfeger, a butcher, pleaded guilty to the charge that he had violated the health laws by using preservative chemicals in the manufacture of sausages, and paid a fine of \$25. Minneapolis Journal. (This man placed the lives of hundreds in leopardy by re-sorting to a common "business" practice—yet lessis let off with a fine of \$25).

Two Des Moines men, one an attorne the other a doctor, are fighting in the local courts for the possession of a corpse. The petition as filed states that the corpse is of the actual Nature of \$35.—Republican, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, This condition should be laid at the door of the Socialists! They control things, make the laws, and all that!

The fine saddle horse belonging to Mrs. Jefferson Seligman of New York claims the distinction of having \$1,000 worth of gold and silver fillings in its teeth. And thus again of the wealthy idlers for who would have it this \$4,000 had not Mrs. Seligman done so in the manner indicated?

Carroll D. Wright, in the World's Work for August, says that from 1890 to 1899 wages increased 4.3%. Dun's Review for September

The sheriff of East St. Louis is making raids on the small householder who is delin-quent with his taxes, and many families, so says the Republic of September 9, are being pushed to pay the assessments, which in "many cases amount to more than the goods are worth." Up in Chicago the millionsire are worth." Up in Chicago the millionaire tax-dodger, who cheerfully lies to the assesor, is enjoying life.

Natal products for about one-third less than foreign, in this way protecting the farmer. Maial products for about one-third tess than foreign, in this way protecting the farmer. The net revenue from the railways pays the interest on the entire public debt and a large portion of the ordinary government expendibune. ture. -Citizen and Country, Toronto.

The published statement of the net earn ings of the M. K. & T. railroad show an increase of over 10%. The annual report of the Kansas labor commissioner shows a decrease sign of waiting for some tesset to heave in the earnings of the railread employes of the state—including those of the M. K. & T., of over 15%. Great is the system of business for collisions to take place by reason of autowhich we now consider the best on earth—matic signals which will announce the ap-

The Socialists of Sacramento have nominat- over his American affairs to his hired men and live like the balance of the titled gentle-"It is only by being a citizen of a well or-dered state, that the individual has got rights."—Hegel.

"What is the best pamphlet to hand to one what is the test panished to hand to bush who has never read anything on the subject of Socialism?" is a query often received at the Appeal office. In every official railroad time table there is a rule which reads: "In case of doubt take the safe course." Com-rades might apply this rule in their propa-Comganda work: In case of doubt hand out a copy of New Zealand in a Nut Shell. It presents a fact not a theory.

An anarchistic justice at Providence has is-sued an injunction against the innocent sport of the millionaires at Newport who have been racing their autos up and down Ocean avenue, mowing down the careless populace right and left. This Daniel come to judgment has the effrontery to believe that people who don't own autos and who have to cross the street occasionally should be protected. Have link? our millionaires no rights the burgeois are bound to respect?—Minneapolis Tribune.

Two men down in Gainesville, Texas, stole a can of beans from a grocery store. The men were arrested and fined \$1 each. The costs in the case amounted to \$35 each, says the Signal of that city, which the men are ing out on the rock pile. Such is the fate of a hungry man, who steals a can of beans to stay the demands of nature. Had the fellows swiped a railroad by manipulating the stock market they would now be dining at Delmonico. But some men never will learn.

"Wholesale Poisoning," is the heading over a telegram from Atlanta, whichfact that 260 enlisted men in the 27th infentry at Ft. McPaerson are in the hospital, poiston-ed by impure ice and food. The contractors you see rust make money even if they have you see riust make money even if they have to adulterate and sell food which the ordinary man would not give to a hog. What an awful thing it would be to eliminate the contractor and manufacture for use the things which Uncle Sam needs for his soldiers and sailors He makes rope and guns-why not food and

Comrade Powers, of St. Paul, Minn., makes a suggestion that the Appeal wants to see carried out. We want every Socialist who owns a phonograph to write at once to the company from which he gets his records and them for one containing Walter Thomas speech on Socialism. Combade Mills Mills' will furnish the speech free, and the companies will be after it as soon as they know there is a demand for it. Let us have So-cialist speeches, as well as republican and democratic speeches, for use on the phone graph.

The National Bureau of Standards will be in its work about the first of next month. The introduction of exact scientific methods into manufacturing and commercial processes involves the use of a great variety of standards of far greater accuracy than was form-erly required." This is what has given rise to the institution of the barcau. When a man a bag of flour hereafter he will-get full weight, because the bureau of standards will nsure that. But will the bureau of standards prevent commercial enterprise from coniving that his flour shall be half cornmeal? Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The Chicago-Record Herald gives the ment of a recent Tammany picnic: Four hundred kegs of beer, 510 quarts of champagne, 200 Four hundred bottles of whiskey, 10,000 eigars, 24,000 clams 00 eggs, 8,000 ears of corn, 4,000 eels, 10 bar relst of potatoes, 100 head of cabbages, 900 gal lons of coffee, 2,300 pounds of roast beef, 750 loaves of Breed, 5,000 tomatoes, 100 smoked 700 quarts of milk, 520 gallons of ice 2,300 pickles, 300 pounds of sugar, 103 ream. tubs of butter, 850 chickens, 2,000 pounds of steak, 300 bottles of Rhine wine, 250 bottles of gin, I gatton of water, 170 bottles of brandy, 1 box of sarsaparilla.

Society folk-have arranged to use autos to venient bighways, and as the autos to be used are high-speed machines a veritable au-tomobile race will be seen. Willie K. Vander-bilt, Jr., is to bring out his "White Ghost" and "Red Demon:" Bertie, otherwise Albert C nour machine, and the Belmonts, August and everyone do his duty fully and honestly, in Oliver H. P., each have fast ones; and Sidney order to insure victory to international So-Dillon Ripley has a forty-horse power nuto cialism." from France.-N. Y. Journal.

Possibly government ownership passed off on unsuspecting Uncle Sam.—Santa Barbara, (Cal.) Morning Press.

ing the strenuous days of the abolition period and got so in the habit of fighting and plan-Here is an object lessen on state owned releases. The colony of Natal owns all the lines of railway, 550 miles, and transports with the products for alway, and transports of the part of righting and planting for the right of the part transports cess in Life and how to Achieve it at the Ex-diless than the farmer by pays the farmer by pays the has the account of Wilford L. Wilson, Human-itarian, correctly balanced.—Minneapolis Tri-

In a few years every vessel going to se will be properly equipped with a wireless tel-egraph apparatus, and when in trouble in-stead of waiting for some vessel to heave in which we now consider the best on earthfor stockholders and the drawers of dividends.

The drawers of divican be established. Those who thought a
few years ago that we had reached the limit

in the heritage of all mankind and makes of him his hired servant. When society reaches a higher ethical plane it will recommend to be a family purse.—Social Democratic that to despoil a man by business methods is no more right when judged by the rules of jus-tice than to despoil him by physical force.

Last summer Uncle Sam desired to buy large quantity of writing ink for use in his various departments. He called together his expert chemists, and had them prepare samples of the best ink they could manufacture to operate the rich asphaltum lake in Venezfrom the best chemicals obtainable. With these samples in hand he compared the inks submitted for his inspection by manufacturers and made his purchase accordingly-paying the lucky man who captured the contract a good healthy profit. Question: If your Uncle Sam can make samples of good ink, he not make the entire batch and thus save to himself and the public the profit which went to the fellows who secured the con Rope and fire arms and cannons and other things are made by the nation, why no

Justice Doyle of Chicago last week rendered a decision which ought to hold his name up to lasting infamy. A striker pulled the sleeve of a non-union man who was on his way to work and said "Can I speak to you?" He was arrested for this without a warrant tried before Justice Doyle and held to the criminal court under bonds of \$200. The striker, Brown, had committed no assault and had made no threats. His object was to per-suade the non-union man not to go to work. We can imagine nothing that is more calculated to bring the judiciary into disrepute and to promote anarchy than the action of this same Justice Doyle. To arrest Brown without war rant was an anarchistic act. To find him guilty was in defiance of law.—Memphis Commer-cial Appeal. (This is a democratic opinion of cial Appeal. a democratic judge).

John J. Slater of Lancaster, Pa., was agrested the other day for counterfeiting. When arrested, his wife broke down and admitted that her husband was guilty, and stated that they needed the money to support their eight children. The husband was out of work, and was forced by his poverty to commit the was forced by his poverty to commit the crime, says a telegram from that place. Quite a likely story—the idea of a man being out this time. of work is utterly preposterous at this time. He could easily support his wife and eight children as a section man on \$1.25 per day, or Kansas and for three weeks or a month carned \$3 per day. After paying his fare he would have had plenty of money to have supported himself and children during the balance of the year-sent them to school this winter and lived like a prince until next barvest.

There are 20,000 school children in Chicago unable to attend school because the city lacks school facilities. The city , so we are told by the papers, has no funds with which to meet the demands made by the children who desire an education. The same papers tell us of the tax-do lgers-men whose wealth amounts to millions of dollars but who perjure them selves in order to escape paying taxes, thus robbing children of their rightful heritage an education. Ignorance produces poverty and crime and these combined produce chaos and desperation with all of their attendant hor The first duty of society to the youth is education-there is plenty of wealth and plenty of talent-can you figure out in your own mind any good, sane, logical reason why children should not have every opportunity to obtain that knowledge without which the cannot become useful citizens?

At the 13th annual convention of the United Brevery Workmen at Philadelphia, the Seretary-Treasurer submitted his report which contained among others the following para-graph: "Resolutions have been adopted in members to take part in the political move-ment, with a view to battling for the deliver-ance of the profetarians. The time is come for our comrades to do their duty on election day by casting ballots in favor of the Socialbring them in at the death during the com-ing hunt season at Hempstead. The chauffit their class. Much has been written in our Brauer-Zeiung about this subject and members should understand that things car not continue to go on as-they do, and that something must be done for the future if we expect a change for the batter. We owe this not only to ourselves; we owe it to our fel-low beings, and above all to posterity. Let small

In West Virginia immense oil fields have been discovered and various little compan roads will be simplified by the forming of big combinations now in progress. When all the roads are finally merged into one concern needless competing lines will be abandoned.

Marshall county a small company has sequencedless competing lines will be abandoned. has risen 33.7%." In other words while wages are slowly crawing up at the rate of less than 1% per year, the cost of living has been jumping ahead at the rate of eight per public ownership of transportation lines with vide for the country's demands. Once reduced to this basis, the country can consider public ownership of transportation lines with greater intelligence and there will be less danger of a lot of worthless properties being field. The Standard company is putting down wells on every take of the farm and expect in this way to pump all the oil from under An old man has just died in St. Paul at the age of \$7, who largely neglected his opportunities to make money and alf but wasted his life in humanitarianism. He began during the strengons days of the abolition period one is liable to get hurt over it. Of course none of the officers of the big company will be there when hostilities open-the fight will take place between the hired men of the two could possibly occur if Uncle Sam owned and operated the oil wells? Did you ever hear of mail carriers fighting over who should de liver mail matter in a certain district?

into society. From then on, as long as she lives, she is the white slave of the loom. Her youth and heavity fade early in the vitiated and over-heated atmosphere of the millroom; can be established. Inose who thought a few years ago that are had treached the limit in invention may calm themselves. It would not over-heated atmosphere of the millroom; he long, wearing, exacting work breaks her own he following: Governor, G. H. Wrenn, of Springfield; Lieutenant-Governor, State, Alonzo H. Dennett of Middleboro; State Treasurer, Wendell P. Bosworth of Brockton; Attorney-General, Clarence E. Society has made laws to protect the weak physically from the strong man; shall we not Spelman of Westfield; Auditor, James J. Mc. Vanderbilt, following the lead of Astor, Radley-Martin, the Singers, and others of the strong man at one time was the law, and then, carrying the little babe to some the same as the other? The strong man at one time was the law, and then, carrying the little babe to some the same as the market at beautiful residence is England and will turn. and over-heated atmosphere of the lands her the long-wearing, exacting work breaks her down in health and nerves. A barren room or down in health and nerves. A barren room or plan by which some worthy gentlemen purpose to make a fortune. Near this town is have special classes.

During the past few months, the papers have been filled with news to the effect that there was likely to be war down in Venezuethere was even likelihood that the to operate the rich asphaltum lake in Venez-uela. The dispute reached a warlike state and this country sent a war vessel to that point to preserve order. Each company had an armed body of men to protect their re-spective "rights," and bloodshed was only averted by the consolidation of the two com panies as one, and now peace hovers over the land of our South American neighbor. Combination! What a powerful factor in Combination! What a powerful factor in the world this principle is for peace! The two companies join hands and thus their interare identical as far as profits are con cerned. The former combatants can now turn all of their attention to the common enemy-the public-and who is to say them nay to any extortion they may see fit to impose upon the people who use that very necessary article? Can you not see in this a lesson? What factor produced discord between the two companies and how was actual bloodshed averted? In what relation does the public stand to the new combination? Is it not the same relation as that between the companies before the consolidation? How then can dis cord in the future be averted between the as phalt trust and the public? Would it not be better to combine our interests than to even engender the danger of discord?

The social romance has become a prominent feature of modern literature, and in this sphere it is very successful. Books of such a character meet with phenomenal sales that testify the interest felt in any scheme to relieve the tension of suffering under the old order. All of these projects reach a delightful climax in the neld of imagination, but in the sphere of reality they are notable failures. The true so cial romance remains to be lived, and it is to be a thousand-fold more interestgoing ing than any depicted in the pages of fiction. Neither Bellamy, Howells nor Zola, whose latest work lies on the reviewer's table, has painted so bright a picture as the world will present when the new order of things is inaugurated. The experiments which succeed in books but fail in life, presuppose the spirit of divine brotherhood, whereas nothing higher than mere human brotherhood is be found even among those who think that they are fitted for co-operation. The quality of fraternal unity that prevails is illustrated in the family where brothers fall into conten tion hourly upon the smallest pretext, and their father's death is a signal for a general contest over the inheritance. Successful cooperation implies a different psychological and physiological basis for conduct. the co-ordination of intellect and will anatomical transformation must precede the the human brain itself must be changed. ethical. New sets of cells must be opened in that higher mental faculties may be developed .- Flaming Sword.

Commenting on the enormous special divi-dend of 1900% recently declared by the First National Bank of New York city, the Banking World quotes, a bank cashier as follows: The largest sums to be made in banking come from the financing of new corporations or reorganizations. To be able to take such contracts is the reason why some of our banks are increasing their capital stock to \$10,000,000 each, with five to ten million dol-lars surplus: Financial transactions in this country are growing so enormously that a million dollars is now the minimum sum required to float an ordinary enterprise. take such a contract heretofore several banks would have to divide it. The people interest ed prefer to deal with only one concern. They are willing to pay more when they can do so. It is a great thing to have \$10,000,000 \$29,000,000 in a bank that is free from being drawn by depositors. With such resources it can undertake things that would be impossifor the smaller concerns. Often deals lock up money for a while, although they are perfectly safe. Each of these big banks has its chain of correspondents, and from these it naturally gets all the business that they cannot handle alone, while the smaller banks can gain a return advantage in security against local troubles. It is the rivalry between the Morgan and Reckefeller parties to control and reap the benefits from lacy of Socialism."

this profitable business that has led to their Mr. P. was to handle the subject. The next battle for the banks, and there is little doubt oan-that it will continue until they either divide up the control of the whole of America's finances or one crushes the other."

sing farm, which Fire Chief Hussey of Houston, Tex., thinks people. The lat-that municipal fire insurance would be a good thing for that city. In a newspaper interview years that after it had paved every street and furnished every modern appliance, it would be necessary to stop taxation alto gether in order for the municipality to ge gether in order for the municipality to get rid of its surplus money. It would have a tendency to equalize taxation. As matters now stand every man wants to render his property for taxation as low as possible. Municipal insurance would have the effect of counterbalancing insurance and taxes in that respect. I am firmly of the opinion that water works and electric light plants are not in concerns. Do you for a moment think that I should like to see it tried here in Houston." could possibly power if Under Civil war— Evidently the fire chief has been in Houston." Evidently the fire chief has been studying fire insurance statistics. Assuming tent the same average rate prevails in Houston as over the balance of the United States, that city paid in insurance premiums \$414,000 to insurance Of the 30,000 mill operatives in Fall River, nearly half are women. A boy may escape the fate, but among the poor a girl child is born to the destiny of becoming a millhand. The put in operation the poor is a property of the state of the destiny of becoming a millhand. The put in operation the poor is surface was put in operation the poor is surface was put in operation the poor is surface. nearly half are women. A boy way estable in the destiny of becoming a millhand. The to the destiny of becoming a millhand. The Massachusetts labor law does not permit of the iniquity of child labor, but at fourteen one ceases to be a child and becomes a minor, and at that age the girl makes her debut into the mill as naturally and inevitably as the girl of more fortunate circumstances does into society. From then on, as long as she is the white slave of the loom. Her lives she is the white slave of the loom. Her

ed and placed on the market at an expense of less than \$2 per ton, giving our company a net profit of \$3-making the claim worth more than all the gold and silver mines state of Colorado." The public will h The public will hail the enterprise and its promoters with enthusiasm and dig up the price without a murmur.
Such a thought of operating it as a public
institution and selling ice at the labor cost
of marketing it, is considered foolish. Suppose this ice mountain represented a formidable fortress against which all the foreign
bosts would heat in vair do you suppose your hosts would beat in vain, do you suppose your Uncle Sam would allow a private corporation to obtain it as private property? Not much. And yet what greater enemy is there to the people of the United States than the excessions. sive heat during the hot summer months? Think of the lives that could be saved and the misery alleviated by a proper distribution of the cooling qualities of this product of nature—clearly put there for the use and benefit of all mankind, as is the sun and the rains and the winds. Let's abolish from our minds the idea that mon-foreigners-are our ene mies, and combine our forces to fight the common enemies: Cold, hunger, excessive heat and dire want-whose victims in each year are many times that of all wars waged during the same time.

Gov. Odell's Discoveries.

It seems that Governor Odell on his reent tour discovered that it is not the care of the defective classes which is costing the state so many millions annually—five and a half millions last year—but the care of an official aristocracy reaping the rich rewards of political service.

Wherever he went he found these nobles, fat and sleek, housed in luxury, attended by throngs of servants, leading lives of Sybar-itic idleness, having as their chief occupation the thinking out of some new devise for tick-ling their pampered, almost sated tastes. And so accustomed had they become to this rose-leaf lined lap of luxury provided at the public expense that they welcomed the governor to without a suspicion that he might be unsympathetic.

It must cut his kind heart to have to listen to the Sparten call of duty and disturb these lotus land cases in a world of harsh toil and plain living. But he is sternly going forward. How the thorns must be beginning to prick through the rose leaves! Will these lotus caters be able to endure the pangs of oncoming privation? Perhaps the legislature will take nity on them and let them down coming privation? Perhaps the legislature will take pity on them and let them down gradually—or "receive and file" the governor's recommendation. The latter is the usual course. - New York World.

An Incident.

An Ohio comrade tells the following interesting incident: "I was visiting an old uncle of mine not long ago, and, in the course of our conversation, we touched upon the all absorb ing topic at that time—the steel strike. This was just the chance I was looking for. Now this good old man I am quite sure had never read anything on the subject of Socialism and knew practically nothing about it. I commenced to tell him about New Zealand and how they had solved the strike problem. After thinking awhile the old man laid his hand on my shoulder and said, "My boy, it may startle you somewhat, but do you know believe that the government should own and operate all industries and run them for the benefit of all the people instead of the few."] looked at the old man in amazement. "Why you are a Socialist,' I exclaimed. It was the old man's turn to be startled. Is that what the Socialists advocate? he asked, 'I thought Socialism was a mild form of anarchy.'

"The result was that after a little explanation on my part I gave him a copy of New Zealand in a Nutshell and Gronlund's Co-operative Commonwealth. There is now not a better Socialist in the country that old uncle of mine.

All goes to show that the country is full of good men and women that are Socialtsts but don't know it. It's your duty to "show them."

This is a True Story

Mr. P. was a retired merchant prince, who lived in the pretty suburb of an eastern city.

John W. was his private secretary. Mr. P.
was a member of a literary club, made up of the clite of that aristocratic neighborhood, and had attained considerable local fame as

business an able speaker.

That John wrote, or at least outlined, these speeches were of course a matter of no im-portance. One night the subject chosen for discussion at the next meeting was "The Fal-

> morning John found the following note on his desk: "Furnish me with an outline of all arguments combatting the theory of Socialism." John immediately picked up his blue pencil and wrote on the bottom of the note: Can todo it. There are no arguments against Socialism."

It is needless to say that John and Mr. P. htd a hot session a few minutes later.

Result: Mr. P. read a copy of Gronlund's

Co-operative Commonwealth and John is still his private secretary.

School Notes. Comrade O'Hare of St. Louis is in Girard to

stay for the course in the Training School.

The Register of the University of Cincinnati resigned his position to attend Training School.

A college professor, a graduate of Princeton University and a student and a teacher of mistory for many years, writes to us saying: These lessons (the Correspondence Lesson gather strength and clearness with every line. I have studied ancient history trying to nurse its dead, naked facts into life and meanings, but I must say that I never did get so clear a light upon this subject as these lessons give. The first three lessons reveal the very pith of antiquity.'

The Chicago comrades in bur branch class there have arranged for a course of lectures in connection with the lessons and on the same topics. May Wood Simons, who will conduct the class, 56—5th avenue, Chicago, can give particulars.

Scattle, Chicago, Des Moines, San Francis-co, Baltimore and Clarinda, Iowa, are among the more active of the new movements for local classes. In Chicago in addition to the regular acutral class three out lying wards and a self-sustaining club are arranging to

have special classes.

Comrade D. Thompson, one of our cycle rades at Elgin Ill., pastor of the People's church at that place, goes to California to join J. Stitt Wilson in his work, who is also one of the best friends of our school. Thompson will start early in October. Those wanting dates for a good speech by a good Socialist and one who can tell you about our work should address him at 300 Loquic Avenue, Elgin Ill.