EVERY ONE WHO SENDS IN A CLUB OF SUBSCRIBERS IS ONSIDERED A MEMBER OF 

# opeal to leason. Fifty Cents a Year. Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., April 12, 1902.

### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* A WORD ABOUT METHODS

trust the Appeal Army will make good use of the offer of the 100x200 foot improved corner next the public square, Girard, in their can-vassing for subscribers. The offer is given to increase the circulation of Socialist literature, and incidentally to help some worker to a snug property that will make him or her feel pretty secure from the pinch of possible want. It will go to the person who gets up the most enthusism in the effort to secure it. Enthusiasm is contagious. You impart it to

and harmonize their vibration with Centering their attention on what you working for and how easy it will be to get It they will give you a subscription to help secure the prize—just as they give men their votes to elect them to office in which they have no interest. Pull the blank on them and have them sign it to help you get the property. This will work more times than it fails if you will bubble over with the inspiration that you are going to succeed. But you must FEEL that you are going to succeed. Go in with that idea. In the wind up the result will be that many people will take and pay for the paper who would not entertain the idea for a minute if their attention was directed solely to the paper and they will read it and get converted as have other thousands and thank you for having opened their eyes.
You can start in any time on this offer. The

person who sends in the most yearly subscrip-tions before September 1 will be given a warranty deed, free of all incumbrances, to this valuable property. The names do not have to be sent in at one time. Send them in as you get them. Some worker will get a valuable property for a few days' earnest, enthusiastic

A club each week will win it.

Nature has put us under surroundings that force us to make enough exertions to get sus-tenance to keep us in good physical condition. To get rid of the severity of the struggle we have devised better or quicker methods of getting our needs, and called them machines. The unconscious thought behind this action has been that we would have more leisure and yet have more needs supplied—better homes, better clothing, more food, entertainment and instruction. first thought of the sewing machine was that it would relieve the slavery of the needleworker-but it has done nothing of the kind She does twenty times as many stitches, she does not get any better living than before. Life is a continual struggle just as it was bethe invention of machines. The benefit of machines has not gone to the people who use them. Greater wealth is on the earth than ever before. Fifty years ago the wealth of the nation represented \$308 per person and there was not a millionaire; today the wealth is over \$1,000 per person and millionaires have multiplied into the thousands while the people are not better off than before. The increased wealth the all held in the pressenting of a few thousand. is all held in the possession of a few families. Such minds as are develop ssession of a few thousand prehend such questions are asking themselves what is the reason for this condition. Of course children and ignorant people are not expected to comprehend or be entertained in such matters. It is not to such that the thinker di-rects his words. It is the contemplation of this question that has given rise to the Socialist hope and aspiration all over the earth. We know that more machinery should lighten the labor of all and fill the earth with gladness. We know that it has not done it except for a few-and those few such as do not USE the machinery but possess it. If, therefore, those who POSSESS the machinery get all its benefit, it were better, it seems to us, that we all possess or own the machinery that all might get its benefit. There is no NATURAL struggle for existence today. The struggle is made artificially. The conditions of production are man-made and can be man-changed. The rules governing are impossible and impractical. They should be changed to conform to man's nature and desires. The common ownership of capital will do this. All will be owners and workers. Then if one will not work they will get no benefit; if they do work they will receive a benefit equal to their aid in production. Under such an industrial system four hours' work will sup-ply every worker with all his wants. It is up to you to decide whether you prefer such a con-dition, or prefer to have the struggle for exwhich you now have.

All of us want better condition. Even those who think the Socialists are foolish, if not worse, are not satisfied with the way things are going, industrially. You do not like to read the stories of horrible poverty and child labor and crimes that are printed in the daily papers. The difference between us is the methods for a . We think a radical change is neces while you think that a change in the tariff, or the money, or the election of honest men to office will care the trouble. We don't. We do not believe that the republicans and democration office are all dishonest. If all men were disin office are all dishonest. If all men were dis-honest, then there would be no hope. They are ignorant of the disease, we think. If they un-derstood the malady they would apply the remedy. They are now where we were before we got our conviction about Socialism. We were not less honest then than now. We have investigated more evidence and have more light. That is the reason we are appealing to you to read the evidence we have studied, that you, too, may help Socialism or show us where-in we are mistaken or deceived. But if you have not read what we have, how can you sh us our error—the error of what we have read? How can a man who has not studied electricity teach the electrician his error? How can you who have not studied Socialism tell us in what we err, if we err? Are you afraid to read it? Or do you consider a subject that is growing faster than any other of so little importance faster than any other of so little importance that it is not worth your time to read? Come, be fair. Neither condemn nor approve it until you have read up on it. We have all read and been brought up on the teachings of republicans and democrats. We are, 2s a rule, as intelligent as the average of people. We see the side that you see, but unless you have read our side as thoroughly as we have, you do not see this other side that we see. We see both sides. You see but one. Is this not a fair statement of the case?

tee that you pay from 15 cents to 30 cents and is raised by the workers in Brazii for han 2 cents a pound. The difference is you pay for the glorious privilege of priapital in coffee lands, ships and business.

They once told us that "the foreigner pays the tariff." Next it will be that "the trusts pay the tax."

The president thinks congress has no power to relieve a deserter from taint. Is he greater than congress?

Last week the Appeal received 3,509 annual, 8 six months and 86 three months subscriptions. This is below the normal receipts. The Button Brigade should get a hustle on.

Evans has resigned the pension departmentto take effect when another position is named for him. Some people act as if the government were created for furnishing them soft

St. Louis sprinkles her own streets at a cost of \$1.25 a front lot for twelve months' service. Cincinnati contracts out her street sprinkling at a cost of \$6 a front lot for seven service. There you have it. How do you like

Was congress bribed in connection with the Danish Island purchase? No! Congress is composed of honorable gentlemen—men of wealth and patriotism above the temptation of The people pay the bills, so wot's

Rev. Stauffer of Buffalo says that Socialism is the unhatched egg of anarchy. Just as the preachers of his cloth are the unhatched eggs of infidelity-because they have been preaching to the people, and every year there are more and more men and women who deny the divinity of Christ. It's about a standoff.

Frank Sullivan, a sailor, was sentenced by Judge Cook, San Francisco, to ten years for stealing 15 cents—his first offense! Ye gods! But slaves are cheap and profitable to prison contractors. This reminds me of the way rulers got galley slaves in the olden times, so well portrayed in "Ben Hur." This decision was brutal.

The Hartford, Conn., Courant, the leading re-publican paper of the state, is denounced by the Washington Post for favoring government ownership of the railroads as the only way of escaping the extortion and corruption of the transportation ownership by corporations. The Post says "the entire communistic ownership would naturally follow." Sure thing.

The minority of the committee in congress opposes the arid land irrigation bill "because Thus you see that under this system improvements are opposed on the ground of being detrimental to values! Progress is not wanted, as it might interfere with some person's cinch on the public! And some people say there would be no incentive to progress un-

Socialism is attracting more attention just ow than any subject that the common pe talk about. Let the fellows high up ignore it all they please—it is not stopping its growth.

After all the common people get what they
reat when they go after it—and they are going to have Socialism before long because they will demand it, notwithstanding all the upper superfluities of the realm will stick up their noses at it. It is coming faster than the aboli-

A reader desires to know the difference between communism and Socialism. When I use the word communism, I mean a state of society in which ALL wealth is held by all the people for the equal use of all, regardless of the effort any may have made in its production. By Socialism I mean when all capital is held by all the people, its consummable wealth subject to the order of each person according to their ef-

A convention of Co-operators has been called to meet at Lewiston, Me., from June 20 to 24, by the Fraternity Workers of Boston, which is part of the extensive co-operative movement Henry D. Lloyd, Bradford Peck, Prof. Parsons, B. O. Flower, George Washburn, J. Pickering Putnam and Rev. Hiram Vrooman are some of the notable names attached to the call and an est of its purpose. The call expresses the belief of the signers that economic power superseded the political power and is now the militant and ruling power of the world and that industrial co-operation is the only force Programs of the conference may be had of Hiram Vrooman, Rozbury Station, Boston, Mass.

At Beaumont, Texas, has been unearthed a ang as bad as the Bender family. Five gang as bad as the Bender family. Five mysterious disappearances have new light thrown on them. This gang murdered speculacame there for investments, robbed them, and weighted their bodies in the river. them, and weighted their bodies in the river. The speculators came to prey on the necessities of the people and were preyed upon. The methods were a little different, that is all. Such are the results of private property. If all capital were public property not one of these murders would have profited the doers, and of course without the incentive they would not have committed the crimes. Under Socialism the crimes would not have benefitted the killers the amount of one penny. Well, how do you the amount of one penny. Well, how do you like the effects of your beloved private property system? Splendid, eh? Socialism would be awful, wouldn't it, if men had no incentive to murder or steal or cheat?

-State Senator Clarke, of Cleveland, said that trashy literature send children into crime. Well, everybody knows that if they know any-thing. The knowing of it does not remedy the matter. Why is there any trashy literature? Such literature is an effect, beneath which there must be a cause. Who would write such stuff if there were not a profit in it? Who would sell such stuff if there were not a profit in it? There you have it. Profit, then is at the bottom of the whole matter. Have the public in its organized capacity do all things and eliminate all profit, and there will not be a piece of vile literature sold. But perhaps you would rather have crime cultivated than eliminate the system of profit? Well all you have to do is rather have crime cultivated than eliminate the system of profit? Well all you have to do is to keep on thinking and voting as you have. Mr. Clarke supports such literature by opposing Socialism, which would eliminate all profit from every line of human endeavor. Why men will shut their eyes to logic, to evidence, as direct as this, is one of the things that passes understanding. Honestly opposing fleets, calling them bad, and yet refusing to remove the cause that produces them! Twas ever thus, but it is to be hoped that it will not always be thus.

### VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

At the city election held in Chicago on the Ist, the Referendum league had forced the proposition on the ballot, giving the people the right to vote on whether they wanted public ownership of the street railways, electric and gas plants and nomination of city officers by direct vote. The corporations tried to defeat the submission of these questions to the people. The papers declared that the people did not want public ownership. The result of the election was a surprise to many. The vote for public ownership of street cars was 124,594 for to 25,987 against; for gas and electric plants, 124,190 for to 19,047 against; for direct nomina-tion, 125,082 for to 15,861 against. On the mat-ter of public ownership the people stand five to one in favor of it. Will they get it? Will the desires of five-sixths of the people be carried Not if bribery and courts and corruption funds will prevent it. Already the mayor has said that public ownership does not mean oper-ation of the plants! Think of a political machinery that prevents five-sixths of the peop from controlling. It is this way all over the nation. In every contest where the question has been submitted to the people they have voted overwhelmingly for public ownership The vote in Chicago will have a great influence on the whole nation, and will start a movement in the cities for the taking out of private own ership franchises by which the public is robbed and the public service vijiated. I'll venture that every Socialist in Chrago voted for "the public ownership of monopolies." That is what the Appeal stands for.

Having read a great deal lately about the Western Co-perative Association that is buying up the stores in Trenton, Mo., and other places, I went up to Trenton last week to see what the thing meant. Many of "y readers have been asking me questions about it and I was unable to give them any advice. I find the association has purchased several of the stores at Trantal and is operating them. The central idea is to combine retalling under a common munage ment and do away with the wastes of competition, in the same way that the trusts have been doing in the lines of production, Mr. Vrooman, who is giving the movement 'ife, has at ready put a good deal of money into it and is putting more as rapidly as the plans can be car-ried out. The stock of the Western 12-opera-tive Association is held in trust by the trustees of Ruskin college at Trenton, and the mone for carrying out the vast enterprise is raised by means of bonds on the property of the Associa tion. Mr. Vrooman has advanced the mone for these bonds, which are to pay 5% interes After the payment of the inferest, one-third of the profits of the industries go to an educa tional fund and two-thirds are rebated to the purchasers (if members) of goods in proportion to their purchases. Mr. Vrooman's idea is to ple in purchasing and distributing goods, give them back two-thirds and have the other one-third for the pushing of education along the lines of the Ruskin college, which is very close to the lines the Appeal has been following for years. The general plan of operation is along the well-known lines of the Rochdale system, which has everywhere been financially success-ful where managed rights but which is not ful. where managed rightly, but which is no educational as was the intention of the original promoters of it fifty years ago. The plans look to me practical, safe and inviting, and i am impressed with the conviction that the men way, it is in such a shape that if it fails they will lose with no chance of gain. The co-operation of the rich for their own benefit must be met with the co-operation of the many for their own safety. Stores will be put in where memberships enough are subscribed, and competent men had for the management. The advantages of buying goods for two or three hundred stores at a time can be readily seen. Later the Appeal may have something more to say on the matter, but it will await developments

Editor Appeal to Reason.
Did we not take the Philippine Islands by coluent? If so, why did we pay twenty millions for them?—H. E. Rice, Colorado Springs.

Yes, we took the islands by conquest, but many British and perhaps many Americans held Spanish bonds. These bonds would have sunk out of sight but for the millions we paid to help them pay the interest. And if the Span-ish government had not gotten the money, tell-ing their people that they had forced this govlution that would have changed the ruling house of Spain and perhaps brought on a repudiation of the entire debt. This government did the thing that helped to keep the Spanish throne a throne. The rich have no politics or patriotism except money. English influences, marriage between our rich girls and royal families, and large business interests held by English and American financiers, had much, i not all, to do with it. They knew the Americans would not kick and they would have twenty millions clear profit, and cause that many more bonds to be issued on which to

The action of the electrician in cutting up huge casting in Milwaukee, by means of a car bon point, as easily as a carpenter could saw a board, has aroused the United States treasur; department at Washington, and they have be gun a system of electric alarms. Assistan Secretary Taylor says: "With their appliances burgars can cut through a knife can go through a cheese, and the only way to protect money is to stand over it with a gun." And men call this civilization! It will be hard for the country banks to protect their coffers, as they cannot keep enough men to overpower a gang if they put in electric appliances. Under Socialism put in electric appliances. Under Socialism there would be no money to protect. Like the bank of Venice, that stood for 700 years the financial rock of the world, Socialism would have no metal or bonds—only personal accounts credit on books. No thief could steal them. Only barbarians have more faith in metal than in anything else. metal than in anything else.

When J. P. Morgan was asked what he meant by a "community of interests," he said, "A number of men who own property who can do what they like with it." He referred to the great railroad lines of the country. Well, suppose these men should like to suppress a newspaper that they did not approve and should refuse to haul paper to it? Or suppose they should not like the politics or religion of any, business man and should either refuse to haul his goods or charge him ten prices? And there you are. BUT AMERICANS WOULD NOT SUBMIT TO KINGS, oh, sel

Why have not the people enough intelligence

Spain has made a law requiring the duty on various articles of necessity used by the people to be paid in gold. The articles of luxury used by the drones and leeches will be paid in the cheap currency. This is done for the benefit of the masses! And the Spanish jaspers will believe the lie, just as the lie about the gold standard, tariff, bank notes, etc., is believed in this country. It is easy to skin the unsophisticated in any nation.

The Pope has issued a testament condemning divorce and Socialism. In view of the fact that priests need no divorce in their ce-(?) and live on the earnings of others, ed in silks and fine linens, dining on the best the country affords, they will readily fol-low the instructions of the man who claims to hold the keys of heaven. This will help Socialism and will not check divorces any. The world is not Catholic and is breaking away from what little is left in it.

The public is being treated to a delectable slice of Washington patriotism in connection with the purchase of the Danish Islands. appears that some \$500,000 was used to bribe omebody in connection with the treaty and the payment of millions for some barren The name of Abner McKimey is men tioned in the house proceedings as one of the persons who knew something about the mat-ter. An investigation will be made. Such is the cost of empire.

The necessity of getting literature into the hands of the people as soon as possible must strike you just now, when trustification on top of trustification is wiping out the old order and creating the rule of money more absolute than monarchy. Permit no delay. I know it is hard times for most of you, but times will be harder and means to get literature will be scarcer. If each member of the Army will devote all his powers to the end of reaching the minds of the people this year, next year we the work will go still more rapidly. If each of you will do what you CAN, we will set the nation afire with Socialist zeal. Set right down and write for literature. Let others bicker about tactics—let us make Socialists.

America is furnishing the horses and food for the British troops in Africa to crush the Boers Patriotic men would not sell horses to crush liberty, but the British pay (with money they collect from us for use of our own railroads) and people sell horses. Under Socialism the nation would own the horses and the nation would not sell horses to the British. The would not sell norses to the British. The people here do not want the Boers crushed and under Socialism the people would be the gov-ernment and no action like that could be taken until a majority of the people had voted "yes" on it. That they would not do. If a vote on the Boer war were submitted today, I am confident that 95% of the people would vote that they hoped the Boers would win. But politicians corporations are ruled by men who are associated with the British in the ownership of American monopolies—and there you are.

Mrs. Astor has interviewed herself to the fect that no man can be a gentleman unless he has a college education. It has stirred up a hornets nest among some of the vulgar rich. Lincoln was not a college graduate and hence no gentleman, according to this upstart, who has squeezed off the common herd. Mrs. Astor should be made to work for her living like bon-est women and men. And American citizens, these ungentlemanly people, vote to support a system of private ownership of land and capital that enables Mrs. Astor to look down on them with disgust and revile them. How long will you do it? Under Socialism Mrs. Astor would have to work just like you or your wife. Is she any better? Is she made of different mateshe any better? rial? Is her blood of another color? Why should any woman, Mrs. Astor or your wife, be kept in unearned luxury, a tax on other people? Let's change the rules of the game of wealth.

kept in unearned luxury, a tax on other people?
Let's change the rules of the game of wealth.

I never had the pleasure of listening to the Rev. Granville Lowther of Winfield, Kansas, just convicted by the Southern Kansas Methodist conference of the awful crime of having enough sense to think (which to many is heresy), but judging solely from the reports of the trial in the unfriendly press, I should say to the trial in the unfriendly press, I should say to the trial in the unfriendly press, I should say to the trial in the unfriendly press, I should say to the trial in the unfriendly press, I should say to the trial in the unfriendly press, I should say to the trial in the unfriendly press, I should say to the trial in the unfriendly press, I should say the trial in the unfriendly press, I should say the trial in the unfriendly press, I should say the trial in the unfriendly press, I should say the trial in the senting. that he is a man who will be heard from in the portentious times just ahead of the world. He is a gifted talker, a man of sincerest motives and deep knowledge. His heresy consisted in his having Socialist convictions. He said: "I judge no man harshly: I impure no socialist convictions. He said: "I judge no man harshly: I impure no socialist convictions. He said: "I judge no man harshly: I impure no socialist convictions are socialist convictions. He said: "I judge no man harshly: I impure no socialist convictions are socialist convictions. He said: "I judge no man harshly: I impure no socialist convictions are socialist convictions. He said: "I judge no man harshly: I impure no socialist convictions are socialist convictions." judge no man harshly; I impugn no man' judge no man harshy; I impugn no man motives. But as for me, I could neither be a Christian nor a patriot and not be a Socialist; nor can I preach Christ and not embody in my teachings the fundamental principles of Socialism." The Socialists in centers where there are enough to 60 so, should give Mr. Lowther the great audience which his ability and singular centitie him. cerity entitle him.

Please explain how barbers would get along un-der Socialism.—Comstock, Erie, Pa.

The public would erect the finest structures that skill and wealth would produce for bath rooms of all kinds, swimming pools, barber shop, lavatories, etc., suitable to the needs of the location in capacity. Barbers would receive a training and examination by a board elected by their own members; they would receive the same pay as any other public em-ploye; they would work on the average only the same number of hours as other public em-ployes; they would arrange their days off by their own rules; there would be no competing for business; they would not all be required to be at their post every day, but would arrange to let off squads on the days of light work that they might enjoy life, while on days that required all the would all be on duty, thus better serving the public. They would have palaces for workshops, because it would be mutually pleas-ing to them and the public to have it so. Part of the year sections of them could take vacations, coming back to allow others to do like-wise, for all vocations would have enough peole to permit of this. The cost to the public of ple to permit of this. The cost to the public of the services of a barber would be the total time put in by them divided by the number of shaves during a year. The barbers would have no interest in the pay. That would be settled by the persons using them with the public through the check or credit system. It would be a very delightful occupation under Scialism, and the barbers would have as high social standing as any person, if they were mentally entitled to it by their knowledge and suavity.

MONOPOLIES

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Published Every Saturday For Public Ownership of

Single Subscription, one year - 50 cents.
Clubs of Pive, one year - 25 cents. No subscriptions received for less than one year. Entered at Girard, Kan., P. O. as second-class matter

The Appeal is NEVER sent on credit; if you receive it, it is paid for. Nebody owes a cent on subscription. 

Chicago, Marc' 3! -W. althy syndicates, compraenainly of European capitalists, are financing Chicago, March 31—We althy syndicates, compramainly of Europeah capitalists; are financing scheme to populate more than 4,000,000 acres land along the route of the Santa Fe railway far south as Old Mexico. The vacant tract coprise an area as great as that of Oklahoma.

These rich people plant people on the land for their profit just as a stock raiser plants cattle. This is a great system that permits some to hive people like bees so that the honey have been relied to the millions deceded. some to hive people like bees so that the holly they produce will add to the millions already too many of the few. They might as well say "we will so stock this farm with two-legged cattle and they will produce for us great wealth"—for that is just what they do. The earth was not made for the workers—it was made for the profit of the rich and lazy. Under Socialism the workers would get all they create and those who created nothing would get nothing. They could not stock their farm with workers and set back and take all the results of their labor except a mean living. Socialize

Under Socialism what would be the relative pay of two men, one with four children, the other with eight, each man having performed the regular amount of work demanded of everybody?—Truth-

The buying ability of the men would be the same—that is their pay would be the rame amount of time credits on the books of the na-tion. But the CHILDREN would each have a credit, possibly varying according to age. The credit, possibly varying according to age. The nation would see that avery child is supplied with all its needs, because the children of today are the men and women of tomorrow, and the nation cannot afford to have vile, ignorant ditizens. If it costs one-fourth of the national lato have this care, then this amount of labor will be set aside for the development of chil-dren. Every minute of labor, of man or woman, single or married, will help to provide this care and protection for the children, that they might grow up and by their character help to make this great nation wonderfully greater. This principle is recognized today in the public school system. This would merely be extended.

Suppose one trust owned all the property of the nation and employed all the people in its industries. Of what use would it have for money? Would it not have all the products which money could be spent for, and would not its check be just as good as money? Now, further than the products the price of ther, suppose it should increase the price of ther, suppose it should increase the price of wages without increasing the price of products, would not the people buy more goods and live better? And if it should cut wages would the people not buy less and live poorer? And further, suppose after the people had produced the goods the trust should add 100% to the wages paid for production as the selling reference. wages paid for production as the selling price of goods. How much of the goods could the people buy? Would it not be just one-half of what they had produced? And if the trust had one-half a year, supply one-half a year's supply on hand would it not discharge one-half the workers because it would have no use for them? And when they were discharged and their wages stopped, how could this half of the people buy anything? And if they did not buy anything would not the surplus be still further increased while they starved? When the trust owners had squa dered the accumulated wealth they would no more work done. Suppose the trust sold the goods at the same price the worksess got for producing them, do you not see that all the wealth would be bought and consumed by the workers? And that such a thing as over-pro-duction would be impossible? And does it matter to the workers whether one trust owns the property of the nation or many trusts own it? Is the workers less skinned because a few thousands get their products or a few hundred? If you will figure out the practicability of such a trust, you will be able to defend the present system of production and distribution. See if you can follow the reasoning and see where you

New Haven. Conn., March 11.—Lam told by those who ought to know that the polite society is suffering from the invasion of gambling, said the Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D., today.

A young girl from my own city recently visited New York and found herself in an elegant home where a card party with this spice was to assemble in the evening.

tocratic schools and commercial piracy, "we" have sunk into just such a depth of depravity as you mention. But your remedy? You will find that men and women who live lives of lux ury off the money they sweat from labor in in terest, rent and profit, have no shame. The wives of such men dress in silks and finer, with the money got by the husband from ren of house to failen women and other vices. Public onlying why much and other vices. Public opinion! " Why public opinion is nothing but the opinion of these people of them selves. They are the public. They run the public. They own the public. They hire the ministers. They hire the college professors They toady the press. If these parasites had to earn their money, if they had to do something useful in life before they could eat, you would not find them gambling to drive away the hanging time they have no use for. The remedy is to make them go to work. Take the hanging time they have no use for. The remedy is to make them go to work. Take all capital and make it public and then see how they will draw great Incomes without working. That is the remedy, and Mr. Gladen ought, if he does not, know it, but from many things written by him I should judge he doesn't want to tell it if he knows it. It me doesn't want to tell it if he knows it. It might cost him a place on a good salary. The truth is not wanted. He wonders how a lady or gentleman can take another's money and give nothing in exchange! What is the difference whether one gambles and wins \$16 or sells the victim some article worth only \$10 for \$20? In neither case is there anything the state of the \$10. Profit is that as leaving given for the \$10. Profit is just as legitimate over the gambling table as over the trading table. Whatever is profit, nothing has been given for. Why is not the gambler entitled to pay for his skill as the trader? The moral to pay for his skill as the trader? The mor sense of the nation has been corrupted by ti uncarned wealth which the few thousar families have "profited" off the masses. Po people it is a crime—rich people gamble as it is respectable. They move in the "highes society instead of in fail where they proper belong.

# Labor Unions:



Philosophy and Phenomena of the Trade Associations.

By Frederic F. Ingram.

more impressive. By its philosophy I mean the reason, or reasons, for its being; by its phenomena I mean those ebulitions which from time to time mark its progress or mar its good repute—strikes, lockouts, walkouts, riots and tumults.

To discover its philosophy we must go back into English history, 1348, whenone-third of the entire population was swept away by death, possess to that time society was disorganized the remarkable of the country labor has consolidated for protection.

prior to that time society was disorganized that time society was disorganized and there are no authenticated records of the bonditions then existing. Following the Black Death, immediately, there being a scarcity of rillains or serfs, the rate of wages rose. The price of commodities and provisions advanced, industrial progress. Prior to that time society was disorganized and there are no authenticated records of the conditions then existing. Following the Black villains or serfs, the rate of wages rose. The and turn back is price of commodities and provisions advanced, industrial progre and there was presented a condition such as always follows a curtailment of supply and nature, both always follows a curtailment of supply and an active demand. Whole flocks had perished from lack of herdsmen and the corn crop was left to rot because there was none to reap. Even the clergy took advantage of the situation to raise their fees for masses, men raised their prices and the es, the trades workmen tried to raise wages by refusing to labor ex-cept at equally advanced pay.

The wealthy objected to this order of things

and in consequence a statute was passed re-quiring all laborers to accept the wage that prevailed before the plague. Under the same statute, food was to be sold at reasonable prices and no alms were to be given to able-bodied laborers. But the law failed of its purpose. Laborers refused to comply with its terms and soon complaints became general. other statute was enacted. In this not only wages were regulated, but what laborers should wear was prescribed. The peasants thereupon rose in revolt, organized into bands, sustained themselves by payment of dues and finally secured a measure of relief, although other statutes of similar import were passed so late as This was the rudimentary labor union. and it was framed for the protection of the The restrictions of the act of 1363 were futile, for wages advanced, the serfs enjoyed great prosperity, and an era of contentment prevailed until 1390. Those were the halcyon days for the British laborer. He was better off than ever before or since. The improved condition was brought about and continued by the organizing of the serfs into co-operative so-cieties, the essence of them being mutual support, mutual protection and mutual responsi-bility. This, then, is the genesis of the labor union

This, then, is the genesis of the labor union. It was the first organized protest against unjust statutes. The serfs were fliched of their natural human rights and subjected to harsh and unusual punishments. They rebelled against it. Organized into compact shooties, later taking the name of guilds, they fought successfully against the oppressions and exactions of the privileged classes. It is interesting to read the history of that time, inasmuch as we learn from it that the noblest guild of the middle ages was the guild of masons, whose members met in a tent or shed erected near their places of employment, into which none could enter save he knew the password and grip. Much ceremonial attended the conclaves of these masons, and they seen introduced mysteries into their rituinstatic work, and required of every applicant for membership that he should be a free-and accepted craftsman. From this beginning dates the birth of speculative free masonry, whose mysteries are now largely controlled by the exclurive classes.

During these years of prosperity the children of the serfs were educated as highly as the children of

y controlled by the exclusive classes, or these years of prosperity the children of ris were educated as highly as the children of ris were educated as highly as the children of possible and many of them rose to eminence in a sand letters. Their homes were comfortable heir society uplifting. Toward the end of oseriod some followers of Wickliffe, called ds, who were peripatetic priests, began to a the doctrine that all men are equal. They is a spirit of restlessness and in 123 Wat so rebellion broke out. History says that Tymented the revolution to redress a personal; the truth is the pensantry went to war to the attempt of the privileged classes to down their wages. From 1230 on, except for right chapter in the fifteenth century, the of the British pensantry is a pitiful one. Prof. of Rogers declares of it that from 120 to 1824 aspiracy concected by law and carried out by a interested in its success, was entered into at the English workman of his wages, to the the said to decrease the long stretch of time the serfs never rainbow of the good times that pre

alled in the fourteenth century.

By the statute of 1824 it was made easier to operate the statute of 1824 it was made easier to operate the statute of 1824 it was made easier to operate the statute or land to the statute of the st

the labor unions of Great Britain took on a larger life and continued to flourish to the hencit of the working classes and the general welfare of the empire.

In own note briefly the rise of labor unlease in this country. It is of comparatively recent origin and we must go back to colonial times if we would learn why it was retarded. In 1807 a party of British adventurers, looking for land, debarked from their ship where may professional men, but them were craftsmen and professional men, but craftsmen and professional men to do. The craftsmen and the craftsmen and

HE following address was delivered before the Epworth League in the Asbury M. E. church, Detroit, Mich. And after pointing out the fact that he had no synipathy with the pessimistic philosophy that finally all things will consummate in manrchy, Mr. Ingram said:

With this preliminary statement I may proceed to discuss in bor unions, their-origin, progress, development and usefulness. The philosophy of the labor unions is prehaps the more impressive. By its philosophy I mean the reason, or reasons, for its being; by its phenomena I mean those ebuilitions which from most potential labor organization in the world. Its most potential labor organization in the world. Its most potential labor organization in the world. Its

industrial progress.

The phenomena of labor unionism is a fascinating study. It brings us face to face with human nature, both normal and perverted. Time was when a Brittsh viillian who transgressed the statute governing wages was tried therefor, invariably convicted and sentenced to imprisonment; corporal punishment and in many instances to death. What wonder that he should protest against cruel and inhuman punishment? What wonder, in fits of chagrin, he should conspire with his fellows to destroy the property of his oppressors and incite

what wonder that he should protest against crue; and inhuman punishment? What wonder, in fits of chagrin, he should conspire with his fellows to destroy the property of his oppressors and incite friends and neighbors to do deeds of strife and violence? Small wonder, indeed, since the very Magna Charter, which was to enlarge his liberty, abridged it, or, rather, what he had to the privileged classes, they being the main beneficiaries of that so-called Ancient Ark of Freedom.

We know much about the phenomena of labor unionism in this country. The burning of buildings, violent assaults upon employers and bosses, destruction of cars and scenes of pillage and riot have horified the public conscience. They are episodes, not only deplorable of themselves, but obstructive of organized labor's real purposes and plans. We have read of the shooting of innocent men, women and boys, by armed officers, deputized to meet emergencies, and our blood has chilled. Paid guards have unstrung their Winchesters many times to compel indiscreet but courageous unionists to desist from persuading non-unionists to join their ranks. The specter of massacre has not infrequently appeared in our mining regions, in our steel industry centers and in our great rail-way terminal yards and stations. All this is a legacy of savagray, but when men are denied their rights, deceived, imposed upon, betrayed, defrauded and finally robbed of opportunity to earn a living—helpless and outraged manhood must give vent to its pent-up emotions of resentment.

Destructiveness may be born of perverted human nature, but happily its excesses are becoming rarer as the years go by. Periodical outbreaks are fewer as the sources of labor's wrongs appear to the wision of the toilers. They perceive that it is not the inherent deprayity of human mature, nor the mandate of a malevolent Almighty, as some of our religious teachers would have us believe but cunning.

the inherent depravity of human mature, nor the mandate of a malevolent Almighty, as some of our religious teachers would have us believe, but cunningly devised and man-made laws that distress them—laws confirmed by sinister and subtile exploiters, who through them extort from both labor and capital the lion's share. These exploiters toil not, neither do they spin, yet they amars collosal fortunes, idle in unparalleled luxury and collect tribute alike from labor and capital because they are privileged to do so by special laws secured either corruptly or cunningly from pliant or purchased legislatures.

Labor can do without capital. If all capital were destroyed in a night, labor, nevertheless, if free, would be bettered.

destroyed in a night, labor, nevertheless, it would be better off the next day. For then having unrestrained contact with all God roduce capital and each, unshackled from the ctions of idle, luxurious drones now posse he exclusive monopoly of natural resources xchange, would receive its just reward, and, as before the recognition of private proper uch things, there would be neither pauper no

Hence it is that those who produce wealth should not be denied their rightful share, by special laws granting the privilege of access to natural re-sources and transportation of products to the ex-clusive few, enabling them to exact toil from labor and labor's child, capital, limited only by the ca-pacity of labor to exist on the pittance left it and to produce its kind.

Muzzle not the ox that treadeth It is not kindness or charity, but

justice that inhordemands.

It is not more room at the top of the ladder, where we are told there is pienty of area, but more room on the bottom rungs that justice and equality demands. Not one in a thousand, or in ten thousand, or in ten thousand, and the top while those there generally while those there generally while those there generally are room on the top the top.

dition of the workingman prior to the b ginning of the era of private ownership of natural monopolles is well shown by Prof. Rogers, who says: "It was the golden age of the English laborer, and the control of th

precedence of the testimony of their servants on questions of dispute. The judges decided that all combinations in "restraint of trade" were criminal, and so late as 1887 the queen's bench confirmed that doctrine. The privileged classes, through a subscryient preks, proclaimed that this last decision dealt unionism a death-blow, but it has remained a lively corpes notwithstanding.

In 1871 a statute was enacted recognizing the general legality of trades' unions, giving them the right to own property, protecting their society funds, absolving the members from trials for conspiracy and conferring the privilege of holding meetings. Under the light and liberty so bestowed, the lebor unions of Great Britain took on a larger life and continued to flourish to the henefit of the working classes and the general welfare of the empire.

I may now note briefly the-rise of labor unionism in this country. It is of comparatively recent origin and we must go back to colonial times if we would learn why it was retarded. In 1871 a party

of universal brotherhood, that an injury to one is an injury to all. It has succored the oppressed, girded the ioins of the weak and helped right to overthrow might in contests for simple justice. It has brightened the homes of millions by its self-invited contributions to relieve the sick and feed the hungry. It has erected homes for its weak and superannuated communicants. It has endowed hospitals, built churches, contributed to eleemosynary institutions and scattered with prodigal hands those seeds of kindness which, taken root, afford shelter and rest to the weary and heavy laden, its principles are grounded in sympathy, its aims are benevolent, its ideal are illumined by the overshadowing nimbus of eternal justice. If it err in choice of agencies, or weapons to carry forward its campaign for the amelioration of its oppressed, that charity which thinketh no evil should shield it from carping criticism and windictive denunciation. As did its ancient prototype in past centuries, organized labor has made its impress upon the political progress of the century just closed. We have hoticed that the ancient guilds demanded and forced from the reluctant hands of their rulers and exploiters rights and concessions that reforced from the reluctant hands of their ruler and exploiters rights and concessions that re-dounded to the good of all the common people. That they secured and preserved their liberty by appeals to the reason and conscience of the masses exacting thereby the concessions hereto fore men-tioned. Similar forces in 1610 wrung from a reluc-tant king the declaration that private monopolics were against the laws of the realm and commanded whis courters not to presume to ask him for any is courtiers have a considered and a constant a c his courtiers not to presume to ask him for an more, followed 13 years later by parliament resolv

new in form but even more sinuster;
e, has again been re-established throug
s wheedled or bought from pliant rulers. Or
l labor has again sounded the slarm an
d leadership in a demand that monopol
ust be dethroned and majority rule re-estat
and that the needle not the machine an

rule must be dethroned and majority rule re-estab-lished, and that the people, not the machine and political boss, shall hereafter make our laws. President Gompers in his message to the last an-nual convention. December, 1991, at Scranton Pa, says: "One of the great fils from which the polit-ical morals of our country suffers is the party domination, which in turn is usually dominated by a political boss... under the party system, which implies the party boss... the lesser of two evils is chosen."

advocates the initiative and referendum so He advocates the initiative and referendum sethat "the people may decide upon measures, establish principles, initiate favorable or veto vicious legislation, and decide specific questions on their merits," instead of remaining helpiess and hope less victims of ring rule dominated by corporate greed. greed. The

convention unanimously adopted his recom

mendations.

The recent history of New Zealand shows us that if the supremacy of workers in the affairs of government is accomplished here as it is there, the fruits of our beasted prosperity will not go to farther widen the chasm between the carners and the idlers, but it will lay the foundations for an industrial peace from which want, dependence and involuntary poverty has been banished and our blessed country will have a government of the people, for the people and by the people. Organized labor at all times has been the one kople that has withstood the assaults of greed, cuming, bribery and cajofery, in their constant warfare on economic justice and industrial liberty, and though it has made many mistakes, has often

warfare on economic justice and industrial liberty and though it has made many mistakes, has ofte met with defeat, in my judgment it has advance the cause of civilization, has been and is a poten factor in preserving our liberties and increasin the comforts, diminishing the worries and broad ening the intelligence of the common people.

#### How It Comes and How It Goes. New York 'ournal.

Mr. Reginald Vanderliit, son of the railroad family, played roulette one night at Mr. Can-field's gambling house in Forty-fourth street in the city of New York, and lost \$125,000 ROSE WITH A SMILE OF GOOD NATURED

INDIFFERENCE. Thus briefly the news report tell one incident of life in a great city, where the very and the very poor dwell together in harmony

A man with six children and a wife gets up at daybreak—his wife has been up before him to prepare some thin coffee and fat bacon. He takes his heavy crowbar and starts out for a distant point on the New York Central

Railroad track, where he has been ordered to work. With the heavy crowbar and other tools works all day long, tamping down the stone ballast under the ties.

He g es home at dark, having earned one hundred and twenty-five cents-a dollar and a quarter.

Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt, whose family is made prosperous by the labor of tens of thou-sands of men, arises at 10 or 11 o'clock, walks on Fifth avenue, lunches at Delmonico's, rides in the park, dines leisurely, goes to the theatre and drifts into Canfield's.

He nods to the croupier, who, with his apparatus all ready to swindle, is most affable. A small ivory ball, spun by nervous fingers wings around the hollow wheel. It strikes jumps, rattles, settles down, and one play is

For an hour or two-it rattles on. Then Mr. Vanderbilt goes away, having spent the day satisfactorily. HE HAS LOST AT GAMBLING \$125,000.

He never EARNED a dollar in his life. The gambling amusement of one evening re-presents the labor for one day of 100,000 men

Is Reginald Vanderblit a bad, vicious boy! Not at all. He simply takes what our stupid social organization gives him—the labor of oth-er men. He tries to get what pleasure he can out of life and what excitement he can for his

Not young Mr. Vanderbilt is to blame nor you justly blame the swindling vampire who owns the gambling house. Both of them are products of actual conditions. Both are even useful. For the little gambling story which leaks out is a splendid lesson. It im-presses on mens' minds the horrid injustice of turning over the earnings of a hundred thou-sand meen, the railroad wealth of a great state sand meen, the railroad wealth to a foolish dissipated boy. It impresses even on the dullest mind the gross stupidity of a synthesis of the many to work and tem which compels the many to work and suffer that the few may be dissipated, ruining themselves while they deprive others. Society is afflicted with many diseases. This particular aliment can be abolished by public

repember this when you Remember this when you are studying the records of men who ask for your votes.

### Detectives Teach Boys to Steal.

Two boys were arrested in New York the other day for stealing copper wire from the telephone company. And on investigation it was shown that two detectives had hired an was shown that two detectives had hired an ex-convict to place the wires so it could be found and to tell the boys where it was; and when the boys went to get it the detectives made the arrest, for which they received \$200 from the company. It was further shown that the detectives had been paid as rewards the sum of \$2,500. And in closing the case, Justice Hinsdale, who was trying it said: "This case is victous from the beginning. It was not proper for the lawyer, detectives or telephone company to permit a former convict to decoy company to permit a former convict to decor young boys to steal. The whole system of re-warding officers for their work is pernicious and should be investigated. The prisoners are

### "Private Property in Pants"

and other personal property is thoroughly discussed by Walter Thomas Mills In a little passiphet on "What is beckeliam. The idea that Socialism will interfere with the private property of the house leveluced, and the real runsiament repositive of so-halam are set forth in clear runsiamental principles of so-halam are set forth in clear translational principles of so-halam are set forth in clear translational principles of so-halam are set found to speech in Kannas City a man remarked that he would go ten milles to hear him again. How that he would go ten drud copies of the speech and hand them to friends who have been criticistic so-lating them to friends who

### Crafty Conservatism # # By INKY IKE. # #

J. Sterling Morton, that sterling thampion of fogyism, recently had a spell over what he wants his readers to believe is Socialism; and while in the throes of patriotic anguish, grafted a few lines of queer editorial into his Conse tive, a publication, like its editor, wedded to the superstitions of the dead past.

From the depths of his vividly venal imagination he conjures up a few passages from a supposed Socialist speech, and then proceeds to knock them into a cocked hat with one swipe of his mighty pen. He is just sure that Socialists and anarchists

are alike because they both knock against the great and glorious republican party; his logic reminding one of the old lady who "jes hates

furriners koz they allez votes with the dimmy-He is sore on the agitator because "he

preaches his pernicious doctrines from a street corner goods box." I would suggest to the gentleman that what is pernicious to his sensitive partisan feeling may not convey the same impression to a mind more liberal and compre-hensive; and that perhaps he might hold goodsbox oratory in higher esteem had he heard less of it from the ward politicians of his own party

He insists that Socialism replaces content-nent in the workers mind with "malice which fits its hearers for earthly suffering and eternal ing he apparently seeks to terrify the impressi ble with a dim and shadowy vision of the gallows, which have before been used to shut the mouths of talkers "non persona grata" to the powers that be; but nobody is frightened. As

for the "eternal damnation" we have not seen it written that J. Sterling Morton has superseded Peter as custodian of the keys, and we really believe that he knows as little about the policy that will control the next world as he does about the politics that will in the near future control this one.

"The vicious untruth that capital or labor must be throttled," is another sentiment wholly in the Morton imagination. Like many others who are afraid of Socialism, he is afraid of an indefinite something he calls Socialism. Socialist ever had a word to say against capital which is the natural product of labor; and al-though he very reasonably objects to the domi-nation of the capitalist, he has a far better way of handling him than "throttling" or any other blood-curdling method that may occur to the imaginative Mr. Morton.

If, as the gentleman says, all Socialists will be promoted to the school of anarchy and from there to the gallows, it is to be hoped that their early Socialist training will have upon them than early republican discipline had upon Czolgosz.

But our conservative philosopher laments most of all the spirit of discontent generated

If he is really as fearful of discontent, consist ency would surely paralyze his arm when by such writings he strives to arouse discontent against the Socialists.

A few years since, when Grover Cleveland

weighted the chair since graced by infallible successors, Mr. Morton and his friends were active in creating so much discontent that Mr Cleveland and his supporters were politically buried under an avalanche of the danger-ous article generated by such "high-collared, white-handed, etc,," gentlemen as this same J. Sterling Morton.

During the palmy period of populism Mr Morton and his kind showed unmistakable signs of discontent though nobody thought of classing him with anarchists or with anything nore disagreeable than a disappointed politician.

Discontent has no terrors for the Socialistnot even the grievous corroding discontent of

the holier-than-thou conservatives.

Contentment is the condition of stagnation Discontent is the condition of progress. The man who is content with his ignorance will remain ignorant; while the mind awakened to the possibilities of a better condition, be-comes discontented with present surroundings.

When Mrs. Stowe wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin she created discontent with the institution of chattel slavery; and the conservative slave-holders of that day called her ugly names and sought to conserve the divine institution.

Patrick Henry and a few of the old colonial ovs were discontented with King George, and disturbed the serenity of the conservative tories by "incendiary" speeches. Boston tea parties, etc.; and these same conservatives

alled them rebels and traitors. When the owner becomes discontented with the old house he builds a new one or adds to the old one. The Socialist proposes to add the political government an industrial gov has failed to reckon with the spirit of pro-gress which exists only in an atmosphere of

The America citizen generally avails himself of the privilege to kick. Under the stars and stripes there are many kickers and many kinds of kickers, but they all belong to two classes one of which kicks AT things while the other kicks FOR things.

The mule drives his heels through the hired men's anatomy with no other apparent purpose than target practice. He kicks AT the pose than target practice. He kicks AT the fel-low who feeds him because there is nothing else to kick at. If the light-hoofed quadruped would back up to the crib and kick out a few ears of corn, he would be kicking FGR something and in addition to a square meal would get credit for having wisdom in proportion to

Many long-eared humans nurse a chronic sore and kick violently AT everything that comes in reach. They seldom do as much dam-age to others as they inflict upon their own hoofs. They are particularly vicious with their heels until someoue comes along who has something to kick FOR and then they fold up their

Don't kick unless you want something. Then kick for what you want. Kick hard. Kick with both feet. That is what the Socialist is doing. He knows what he wants and is kicking the gospel of co-operation into the double strength skulls of the population.

We send men to congress who make it ess to draw up their bills in such a man ner that the rest of the members won't know what they are voting for. And that is why our laws are so confused that the people do not know their import until some capitalist has gotten the government further into his gotten the government further into his clutches. When silver was demonstized, many congressmen did not know what they had voted for until two years later. We send a few and convincing language. After Comrade Mill's special in Kansas Citya man remarked that be would go ton miles to hear him again. How many will order be budged copies of the special special star.

Men to congress who are wise enough to their tracks, a few who are wise enough to the confidency of the special star.

APPEAL TO REASON, Girard, Kansas in their brain, and that adminishes them to follow the sign—1.

### Arguments-They Have None.

The following challenge was sent to the Des Moines demo-rep, contestants over the same bone, that is a division of the city's revenue between themselves, and was gracefully declined:

The Socialist party is opposed to granting any new franchises or extending any old ones. We are in favor of the city owning and operating its own street railways, so that the people will receive the profits instead of handling them over to the corporations. We are opposed to the contract labor system. We are in favor of public baths, closets and layatories. We are in favor of compelling all hotels, theatres, tensorement houses audience rooms and mublic ement houses, audience rooms and public building to be fully equipped with fire escapes, doors and stairways. We are in favor of establishing reading rooms in various parts of the We are in favor of civil service, the initiative and referendum, the recall, propor-tional representation and equal suffrage. We are in favor of the establishment of a free public employment bureau. We are opposed to the use of money, treats, carriages, etc.. in elections. We are opposed to the establishment of an army post in this vicinity. We are in favor of the ultimate public ownership of the means of production and distribution. do you stand for? Have you any principles? Or do you stand for spoils only? These are questions to which the people of Des Moines are entitled to hear the answers. We will pay our equitable portion of the hall rent. Our committee will be pleased to meet you at any time and place you may appoint to arrange

The old parties do not like to argue. They get a great deal of pleasure in abusing each other, but when the Socialists are strong enough to advocate justice instead of boodle the old parties fall into each others' arms They are willing to divide the spoils between themselves: but they do not want the Socialists to administer justice, because it would interfere with their life of living off of another's

### The Great Objection

But the great objection to Socialism is that it is impracticable. The governmental control of all production is an impossibility. One supply house in New York offers for sale 170,-000 different articles. What government bureau could by any possibility provide for the production of all these articles and always have a supply on hand? And these 170,000 articles are but a small part of the things that enter into the commerce of that city alone. For the production of many of them careful arrangements have to be made years in ad-What government officer having no personal interest in the production of these things would or could look after all of them? Such ability is so far above anything that any man has ever exhibited that it appe Independent unreasonable to expect it "under ocialism."-Nebraska Independent. The foregoing objection can be answered

off-hand by any Socialist speaker who is before the public today. To assume that 170,000 ar-ticles compose a budget sufficient to stump a government of seventy million people enough to strike pity to the heart of any one. Just think of the people of a great state being subjected to such insults against their intelligence. Everyone knows that the government as it exists today deals with every kind of materials that are needed to sustain life when it is found that one department has too much to do, the work is divided; a new bur-reau is established, and the work goes on. There are 78,000 post offices in this country, conducted by a postmaster general and four assistants, each with a retinue of clerks; and if vided again and again, as long as there is need Add to that all the various dep of government, run on the spoils system, run by men who have the ability to vote the ig-norant rabble of their neighborhood, run by men who use their offices to enrich themselves; still they are run by the government, and there are thousands of men waiting for a chance to serve the government.

"under Socialism" how Now Instead of allowing a few political spoilsmen to conduct their offices for self-aggrandize-ment, the officials would be public servants. There would be no chance for them to u own benefit because the po would have the power of recall, and the efficies of government would not receive any more pay than the most humble worker in the land. And that is no doubt the main objection our friend had in most humble worker. tion, our friend had in mind, against the theory, of Socialism. There would be no chance for any one to lord it over his fellows, because the people will rule "under Socialis and when men become intelligent they will not denounce their fellows for holding a position contrary to their own. If it is a matter of ernment the whole to be of the people, for the people and by the people and if Mr. Morton thinks he can lull the free people of America into contentment with a half-made republic he forty will be considered law. The Socialist has public interest, the question will be decided by jority will be considered law. The Socialist has his opinion concerning government, and all he asks is an investigation; if his claims are bad and any rer mable objection can brought against t , he will be the first give the objection consideration that it deserves. It is the to about government that Socialists want, and the sooner the working people come to a realization of the real fruth of the industrial world, the better it will be

> Let there be a million articles for distribution, the government can manage it with as many bureaus as are needed to carry on the work. "Under Socialism the people will be the government: they will appoint their servants, and they will see to it that 'their will is law.'

#### Russian Aristocrats Join Crusade. Cable to Chicago News

Moscow. March 25.—The participation of the moscow, march 25.—The participation of the mobility in every province of the empire in the crusade against political oppression and industrial misery is becoming more general and emphatic every day. This is all the more significant because the nobility has long been denied the right to protest against administra-tive acts, receiving in lieu of such right many economic privileges and large sums from the state treasury.

It can be seen that conditions are serious indeed when the nobles feel compelled to jeopardize their perguisites and risk grave penalties for the sake of mitigating the sufferings of the masses and dispelling the menace of universal terror and disorder.

### B+D+O+O+O+O+O+O+O+O+O+O+O+O+O+O+O+O Farmers' Combination.

The following combination was made expressly surfautton among the farmers. For will find the obsessional material for opening their eyes to all condition. The price is made low so that exader of the Appeal and so a little missionary war made to the present the farmers, who are the backbone of our count is farmers, who are the backbone of our counts water Tanks.

2 Notar Tanks.

2 New Zesiand in a Nutshell.

3 Socialism and Farmers.

3 Socialism and Farmers.

5 The American Farmer.

5 Land Mochinery and inheritance.

7 Phys.

5 Land Mochinery and inheritance. 2 The Am 2 Land Ma

## Capitalism Gone Mad Or the Peace-makers in Manila.

ASHINGTON, March 29.—Lieut. William S. Sinclair of Galveston, Tex., Is accused by the Manila American of causing the death of Private Edward Richter while punishing him for talking after taps and "sassing" him. taps and

A copy of the Manila American which has been received here re cites the arrest of soldiers for their usual pay-day spree.

At the time Private Richter was already in the guard house and "drunks" came in they gave him Soon he was as jolly as the oth-What followed is told in the Manila Amer

"The men were noisy," it says, "and a few "taps" sounded Lieut. Willers. Up here we me battalion adjutant of the and gattling guns. Sinclair. y-eighth Infantry and commanding of the post, went to the guardhouse and enty-eighth dered the men to lie down and keep quiet.
"For the time being the order was obeyed almost as soon as he left the room of the men began talking, though they not raise their voices above an ordinary

"Sinclair heard them, and recognizing Richvoice he was angry. He wanted it dis-ly understood that he was in supreme mand, and that anyone who disobeyed must suffer the consequences. In poor chter's case death was the penalty paid for beying the orders of the battalion com

"When the officer heard the men talking an ognized Richter's voice he ordered the guard bring the arch-offender out-side. He oner's hands and legs. The sergeant ed the commands of his superior officer. GAGGED FOR IMPUDENT TALK.

Then it was that Richter came to the conion that he would tell the officer what he ught of such treatment. He 'called down' e lieutenant and made a thorough job of it, The lieutenant then gave orders to the geant to gag the already helpless man. The rgeant obeyed.
"When the poor wretches voice had b

ed forever, as it proved, Lieut. Sinclair dered one of the members of the guard to ing a big can of ice water out of the guard om. Again were his commands obeyed.
"The can contained five gallons of freezing

The entire contents of the can were aptied upon the face of poor, bound, silent, inless Richter.
"The contents of the water can were not

hed or 'doused' upon the helpless boy. O. no; such punishment would have bee o light to mete out to a soldier with the dacity to talk after he had been commanded remain silent, and who had been so rash as object to being treated worse than a dog, s administered by order of so important a sonage as a full-fledged battalion adjutant.

TORTURED WITH ICE-COLD WATER. The water-the whole five gallons of itas ice could make it. was taken from receptacle a dipperful at a time and slowly nned on Richter's face.

He suffered the agonles of the damned twisted and squirmed his poor, tortured me as much as the cords which bound him ould allow. He would probably have cried thin his angulsh had he not been gagged. "When the punishment, or torture, was at

height, he began to vomit and bleed at the The gag would not permit of the contents stomach being ejected through his and as much as could forced its way ough the sufferer's nostrils.

this was a small amount and being ed back down the throat resulted in Rich-

When the man's struggles ceased, the cords alch bound him were cut and an attempt ade at resuscitation. No signs of life were parent, and the post surgeon was sent for hen he arrived he pronounced the man dead, said he had been dead for some time. Last Sunday afternoon Richter's

s tenderly bore the shell to God's Acre. es tenderly bore the shell to God's Acre. es soldiers procured a native band to play a ge, and slowly and silently, with tear-dimed eyes, they marched behind his bier. A ley was fired over the new grave, taps, the but beautiful requiem of the sol-r, was sounded, and the soldier, who I accompanied their comrade on his journey 10.000 miles from America to the Philippines with marched back to cursaters. ly marched back to quarters

NO REPORT AT WAR DEPARTMENT.

the office of the adjutant-general it was that no report had been received in the d while undergoing punishment in the ilippines.

Licut. Wm. S. Sinclair comes from Galveston x. Richter comes from Syracuse, N. Y. The cort of his death gives no account of circum-nees as related in the Manila American. It es not even appear that he was under arrest undergoing punishment. The cause of ath is given as apeneumatosis.

### THE OLD SOD.

Russia is on the verge of a social revolution. The Turkish army is being mobilized. Is

Russia has decided to build her own war

cabinet crisis in Italy. Queer how these

Germany has asked the powers to prevent a wate monopoly of wireless telegraphy on the

The distress among the working classes of ondon is more severe than it has been at any ne since 1893.

The American Tobacco trust is reaching for monopoly in France. Only public ownership

prevent it.

ing Edward's copper and giver kitchen usils are valued at \$50,000. Wonder if he rheard of the poor of his realm?

tarvation is thinning out the over crowded ks of the German workers, thanks to sts managed by private individuals.

he british parliament must have gotten a from Mark Hanna; they have defeated the ht-hour bill, both for men and for little

Japan the workers get from \$26 to \$35 and of rice raised. In Louisiana, according to d States reports, the workers get \$2.75 and Poor Japan

Italy. It is feared there will be suffering if not checked soon.

France has attempted "government control of railroads and has given it up as a bad job. The railroad owners do as they please, and bribe their way to immunity.

\$3 for nearly 6,000 miles—nearly three weeks' journey. And that even under a czar. It would be only \$120.00 in this free country. A ray of light comes from France. The So-

The emigrant rate on Russian railroads is

cialists are making an enthusiastic campaign against combined forces of capitalism. Great gains are expected in the coming elections.

Twelve thousand unemployed workmen in Berlin, Germany, engaged in a house to house canvass, and found that there were 76,029 per sons out of work, and 52,501 others only par tially employed.

Up here we prefer to use the strike, police

The Standard Oil company is introducing the delivery system in Germany, and the retailers are panic-stricken. They demand laws to are panic-stricken. They demand laws to prevent it instead of demanding the public to take over the monopoly.

A laborer at Corsham, Lord Methuen's Wiltshire seat, when he was told of the gen-eral's capture, remarked he had "heerd tell there was a war zomewhere." and that his lordship was away "voigtin' zemmat! New Zealand is steadily lowering railroad

rates and bettering the service. The people own the roads and the people want it done. In this country the rates go up. Corporations own the roads here, which is so much better!

"In Darkest Tokio," was written after capitalism had been introduced into Japan. fore Commodore Perry opened up the secluded kingdom to capitalism's slimy curse, there was no poverty in Tokio, but it is there now, and there to stay until Socialism applies the balm of brotherhood that will heal its pitiable sores.

### WHERE THE EAGLE SCREAMS. Massachusetts averages fifteen labor strikes

Boston is erecting a \$25,000 public bath house on Nantasket beach.

The "Voice of Labor." Augusta. Ga. bout the hottest number of the labor press.

pottery combine is the latest robber baron to shy its glove into the ring, for public plunder.

The New York Sun had to unionize after three years fight. But it don't like unions any better for that.

Virginia has finally agreed to disfranchise the colored voter. The colored worker is about where he was forty years ago. A judge in Boston, elected by labor votes sent

leamsters' strike. The average yearly earning of 83,342 wage-workers in Georgia, employed in the 7,504 factories in the state, is a little over \$242. No

union man to jail for six months for tearing

a union badge from a scab during the recent

The steel trust sells rails in England at \$22.50 and pays \$5.11 freight, and sells the rails here at \$28. See how much better we are than the blawsted British?

comment necessary.

Through the efforts of Senator Hanna, the eight-hour bill was defeated in the senate. He is afraid the working slaves cannot get their dinner pail full on eight hours work.

Four Chicago children were sent to different reform schools the other day for begging and selling flowers. The youngest was seven, the oldest twelve. Too much prosperity.

A merchant in Los Angeles remarked in re ply to a request to provide seats for lady clerks, that he did not employ invalids, and if he had any in his store he would get rid of them.

The \$400,000,000 milling combine will make short work of the small mills in the coun This capital will build three \$40,000 mills each county in the United States. Good-bye, little miller, good-bye.

The government distributed \$4,589,513 as interest on bonds, Tuesday, April 1st, and \$1.25 and \$1.35 per day.

\$3,000,000 of it was paid in New York. That shows where the government bonds are held.

The street car strike at Terre Haute has only

Dan Hanna has a barn finer than any work-ingman's home. It is a palace, with tinted olive green walls, solid oak furnishings, trimmings of highly polished brass and carpeted with colored sand to imitate the waves of the sea.

Mark Hanna, his brother, L. C., and his son Dan are all stockholders in the American Shipbuilding company, where the ship caulk-ers, carpenters, and boiler makers have been on strike for months because the company deliberately broke its agreement to introduce the nine-hour day.

All ocean rates have been advanced. The combine has the ocean, has made great savings and now advance the rate! Good enough. The people like to have the business in private rather, than in the public hands. They are afraid to trust the politicians they elect out are not afraid of the millionaires.

A company has just bought 60,000 acres of timber land in Tehama county. Cal., and will proceed to make the American Jaspers pay them ten times the cost of the lumber. For the public to have taken the land and produced the lumber at the labor cost would have been a terrible tyranny, which the American jaspers aforesaid would never stand for.

Rev. Lowther has been expelled by the Methodist conference at Arkansas City, Kan., for "heresy." His real crime is being a Socialist. That Methodist conference and the pope seem to go hand in glove in dislike for a system of justice that will give the workers of the rid the products of their labor. Such belps Socialism.

The most inexcusable breach of parliament-ary law that can be committed in the United States senate is to tall the plain, unvarnished truth. Such a sin as that is never forgiven.— Nebraska Independent.

### Bundle Rates.

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### **Effect of Public Railroads**

John Vandercook, writing from Europe to th Cincinnati Times-Star, has this to say about the railroad system there: Belgium, which owns nearly all its rail-

Belgium a model for railroad management.
Belgium is exactly onefourth the size of the state of Ohio, and has 6,000,000 inhabitants. The state owns something over 2,000 miles of railroad. though the fares are the lowest in the world, the state makes a profit of \$10,000,000 a year on its investment. For short distances the rates are two cents a mile for first-class, equivalent to American Pullman cars in com-Australia has just followed New Zealand's example by establishing an "Arbitration Court" for disputes between labor and employfifty miles, however, the Belgium rates are very and one cent a mile for third-class, which is somewhat less comfortable than average American day coaches. For distances over fifty miles, however, the Belgium rates are very and one cent a mile for third-class, which is somewhat less comfortable than average American day coaches. fort, and one cent a mile for third-class,, which much less, one cent a mile first-class and on-

half cent a mile third-clast. The first year the Belgian government re duced long-distance fares to this figure number of passengers carried doubled, and the profits increased 20%. In addition the Bel-gium government gets all the mails and government freight handled free.

The Kaiser's government in Prussia owns practically all the railroads and runs them to make a profit. There are 15,000 miles of line and the gross receipts are \$224,467,174.

After paying \$53,000,000 annually for interest on capital and sinking fund the profits accruing to the state are \$51,000,000 a year. This is half the total revenue of

Prussia. The rates are not

aging two cents a mile for

Big Protits so low as in Belgium, aver-Made

econd-class, much more comfortable than the ordinary day coaches in America, but working men are carried in third and fourth-class cars for one cent a mile or less. It is in Berlin and its suburbs that the state gives marvelously low fares. There a workman can travel to and from his home to his work for \$4.50 a year as against \$30 a year, the least a workman would pay to any street railway in Cincinnati to give him the same service. There is said to be a profit in the \$4.50 a year rate

In Austria and Hungary, where the state owns the principal railways, the zone system has been introduced. This divides the line up into ten-mile sections, and the tickets are is sued for a section, and not for any particular station. Third-class Hungarian fares for fifteen miles are under twelve cents, fifteen to twenty-five miles, twenty cents, and so on up to 150 miles, when the rate is \$2. Anything over 150 miles is also \$2 up to 400 miles, which is about the farthest distance you can travel in Hungary. During four years after this system was

adopted, the number of passengers carried quadrupled, and the profits increased thou thout 40%. It is also claimed that the low rates have had Increase an incalculable benefit in the industrial activity of the Patronage. Patronage. people. In the Australian col-onies the railroads are public property. In Australia there is one mile of railway for 339 in-In the United States one mile habitants. 350 inhabitants, and in Great Britain one mile to 1.800 inhabitants. The Australians built railroads into regions previously inhabitited, but have found that the people followed the railways, and that the investments which would have been impossible for private com-

panies have eventually paid.

setter conditions.

The present value of the Australian railways is now equal to the Australian national debt so, while Australia has the highest per capita debt in the world, The marketable asset which few other countries possess. Foreign state railroads give Splendid no such gilt-edged salaries as America railroads. In Germany a railroad president gets \$2,625 a year with \$300 for house rent. On the other hand, the workmen get what in Europe is considered

Asset to their officials a fair wage. Their hours are regulated by law and upon retirement, after good service, they are entitled to a pension for the rest of their There has never been a strike on the lives. state railway."

### UNION LABOR NOTES.

The coal miners of Michigan are striking for

Six different trades are on strike in Denver for an eight-hour day.

Singer sewing machine workers are on

There is a strike of engineers in Helena Montana, and three thousand men are affected.

Weavers in Nutmeg Silk Mills, South Man chester. Conn., are on strike against reduction

At Nashville, Tenn., there are 300 carpenters striking for a nine-hour day and twenty-five cents an hour.

Two men injured and twenty-four arre as a result of a strike riot among stone ma-sons in New York city.

Two hundred carpenters are on strike at Morristown, N. J. for an eight-hour day. Where is peace maker Hanna?

Wire frame makers of New York city are striking against reduction of wages. It was shown that some of them made as high as \$12 a week, and the firm thinks \$9 is enough for a wage worker to live on.

Chicago firms affected by strikes are: Chicago Photo-Engraving company, Franklir Engraving company, Rogers & Wells, J. Manz & Co., George A Reiman, Barnes-Crosby company, The Osgood company, P. Zacker & Co., Jurgens Bros. The Rosenow company, Illinois Engraving company, Chicago Engraving company, Columbian Engraving company and Blomgren Bros. Chicago firms affected by strikes are: Chi-

### "STEALING THE LIVERY OF HEAVEN"

the devil is one of the sent An Employe's Reply to Pres. Baer,

Att Employe's Reply to the sandant slave driver it of impress upon the minds of the standants of silver in on the sandants of lies of college, in a more address, the duty of laboring peofs great all their fine at work, and seave the matter wasse and the condition of their composumes to him the nest of the contralist class. Every working jurnification, Get a hundred copies, Comrade, and head one every working man or wesses you know.

APPEAL TO REASON, GIRARD, KANS

#### CITY OWNERSHIP.

Whittier, Cal., has voted for waterworks.

Lebanon, Mo., decided by a vote of 305 to 35 favor of buying both the electric lighting plant and the waterworks.

East Orange, N. J., city council has voted to refuse all offers from its water monopoly and condemn the property and take it. The franchise holders want \$500,000 for the good-will-for their privilege of despoiling the citizens The citizens are tired of it.

Chicago declared itself overwhelmingly in

favor of municipal ownership. She couldn't go the whole program, but the vote shows how the people are thinking. The vote for owner-ship of street railways was 124,594 to 25,987 and for ownership of lighting plant 124,190 to 19,557 against; and the vote for nomination by vote was 125,082 to 15,861 opposed. The peo ple's thinkers do move.

In 1896, the Massachusetts legislature gave free of charge a franchise to a man by name of Meigs. to construct an elevated railroad in Boston. In 1897, Meigs sold that franchise to a New York syndicate for the sum of \$400,000. A splendid system—this giving away the city so that one or a few people can But it would be Socialism for the people to enjoy the earth.

In 1897 under private enterprise Liverpool tramways carried 38,000,000 passengers, and the traffic receipts were \$1,460,000. In 1900 under municipal management, they carried \$2,000,000 and the traffic receipts were \$2,000,000. I other words, fares under private ownership were three and three-fourths cents each, while under municipal ownership, fares were but lit-tle over two cents each. In addition to that wages were increased, working hours creased, and uniforms provided. And yet in the face of these facts there are those who say the proposition is impracticable, when they know it is an established fact. Why do they say what they know to be false? Is it because they make money by hiding the truth?

In London for several years a number of organized forces have been urging municipal ownership, and have so far succeeded that it is believed a majority of London's citizens are wedded to that program. Already London has municipal lodging houses and ten ements, and they are increasing fast ever year. Fifteen acres in one of the slum dis tricts have been cleared at an expense o \$1,500,000, and upon this area buildings are now being constructed fitted out with all modern sanitary appliances and conveniences. Londo has 1.121 municipal tenement houses. accommodate 6,000 persons, and this doubled in the next four years. These "tene ments" pay a profit, too, although the rents low. Rent for a five-room "tenement" co from \$2 to \$3 a week.

### Yesterday, Today And -

The following is a letter written by Thoma Jefferson to Philip Mazzei, August 24, 1796. It was true then; it is true now, and it remains for the people to say whether they will make conditions so that it can never be true again: "The aspect of our politics has wonderfully changed since you left us. In the place of the noble love of liberty, and republican governthe war, an Angelican monarchial and aristo cratical party has sprung up, whose avower object is to draw over us the substance, as they have already done the forms British government. The main body of our citizens, however, remain true to their repubican principles. Against us are the executive the judiciary, two-thirds of the legislature ALL THE OFFICERS OF THE GOVERN MENT. ALL WHO WANT TO BE OFFICERS ALL TIMID MEN WHO PREFER THE CALM OF DESPOTISM TO THE BOISTER OUS SEA OF LIBERTY. British merchant and Americans trading on British capital, spe ulators and holder in the banks and public funds, a contrivance for the purpose of cor-ruption, and for assimilating us in all things to the rotten, as well as the sound parts of the

British model. "It would give you a fever were I to name to you the apostates who have gone over to the eresies, men who were Samsons in the field nd Solomons in the council, but who have had their heads shorn by the harlot England In short, we are likely to preserve the liberty we have obtained only by unremitting labori and perils. But we shall preserve it; and ou mass of weight and wealth on the good side i so great, as to leave no danger that force will ever be attempted against us. We have only to awake and snap the Lilliputian cords with which they have been entangling us during the first sleep which succeeded our labors.

### The Paris Commune.

CITA OF L entire period that the commune held sway. was there from the day of the entry of the Germans till the army of Versailles destroyed the Commune, by the death of forty thousand

I saw that great city of Central Europe held for five weeks by the men of Vilette, Mont martre, and the Faubourg St. Antoine, by the martre, and the raubourg St. Antonie, by the artisans and laborers, who for the first time in seventeen years had the opportunity to bear arms. There was the Bank of France with its hoarded wealth of coin, the House of Rothchilds, the Bank of the Hopes of Amsterdam; there were the great magazines and store-houses filled with costly fabrics; shops with jewels of untold value; palaces with costliest jewels of untold value; palaces with costliest gems of art: pictures and marbles of inestimable price. There was a vast population which had for months endured privation, hunger and distress. The gendarmerie had been driven out and there was no other government than that of the Commune.

And yet during five weeks weeks of menac from without and suffering within—I saw an heard of no single act of pillage or murder.— Frank M. Pixley.

### The Tramp Problem.

The tramp problem is a serious one, and some of our captains of industry have made valuable suggestions toward its solution:

First. The New York Herald says. "The best

First. The New York Herald says, "The best meal to give to a tramp is a leaden one."
Second. Chicago Tribune says, "The simplest plan, probably, when one is not a member of the Humane Society, is to put a little strychnine or arsenie in the meat or other supplies furnished tramps."

Third. Scott, the railroad king, says, "Give them the rife diet for a few days, and see how they will like that kind of bread."

In New Zealand, the government gave employment to all who could not find remunerative work. That solved the problem; and that's what the Socialists will do in America. And in addition to that the brutes who would murder unemployed men will be given an opportunity to prove that they have advanced out of savagery before they will be treated like men.

### Unrest in Europe.

The unrest and discontent of the people of Europe are becoming apparent. Spain is deal ing with riots and a revolution is among the possibilities. The Socialists are giving Germany no small amount of alarm. The racial feeling between Hungary and Austria threatens the existence of that empire. The people of the Balkan states are restive. Disturb-ances in Ireland are feared by the British government. Russia is on the verge of a revolution. If the year closes without serious troubles to one or more of the governments of Europe they may consider themselves fortunate. The truth is that among the com-mon people of Europe life is scarcely worth living. The burdensome taxes for the mainte nance of royalty, of large military and naval establishments and of other institutions in-cidental to their social and civic systems are grinding the people to the earth. The limit of human endurance is nearly reached hence the evidences of popular discondiscontent. Perhaps the most threatening of all the sit-uations is in Russia. The czar is a wellmeaning man, and is credited with a desire to initiate many reforms and grant a larger measure of freedom to the people. But he is surrounded by an autocracy of nobles thwarts every effort at change, nor will there be any change in Russia until this autocracy is broken. It may take a revolution to do it, and this will come in time. An unlimited despotism, such as Russia is, cannot last always. The people of the twentieth century have a idea of personal liberty and civic rights than they had a century or two ago. When the time comes for them to strike the world may witness a second French revolution in

Russia An old device of autocratic governments to still unrest at home is to start a wer abroad.

Possibly a war in Eastern Russia might suit the purposes of Russia's government.-Denver Daily News.

Berlin, March 25 .- Municipal elections vere held in a number of Prussian towns today, 10sulting in considerable success for the Socialists, even in the small places where Socialists were never before elected.

### Clubing Rates.

ADVERTISEMENTS are accepted under this head at 75c per line, each insertion, net cash with order. Ten words man're a line, No discount for time or space. Only one column will be sold. Mrs. Evan Williams, formerly of Ruskin Tean, and later of Los Angeles, is requested to write to Mrs. Walter Treacher, as her address has been unfortunated both.

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rery week until further notice the Appeal will give OLD WATCH to the club raiser sending in the larg-number of yearly subscribers, providing the comrade not already been awarded a watch, in which case is go to the next highest list. A sowenir-inscription be surraved on the inside of the case (the cases are eby a Socialist) showing name, date and that it was rided by the Appeal for meritorious work for Social-The purchase of postal subscription cards do not

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sihe watch Madden rejected. It will have inhistory.

Z++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ In olden times, we are told that poverty we regarded as a crime, and the pauper was treated like a criminal. And the time is coming again when to beg will be considered more disgraceful than to steal; the beggar will be treated like a thief, which in fact he is.

A young law student, in one of our cities ridiculed the idea of Socialism not long ago, and said that the country was prosperous, and anyone could find work. He has been out of work three weeks now, and is still tramping the streets looking for a chance to be prosperous again.

A mother in Garfield, N. J., killed her child report says that her husband had died recently and the widowed mother was in danger of she did about the best thing capitalism can suggest to a widowed mother without means of

An organization has been formed in Baltimore for the purpose of making the druggists fill prescriptions at a "reasonable profit." may be able to succeed in getting what They may be able to succeed in getting what they think is reasonable profit; but they never can get a just profit, because profit is the result of getting something for nothing. Profits de-pend on the seller's ability to make customers more for an article than it is worth; that it is to say, more than it cost.

It is reported that Mr. Carnegle is giving money to establish libraries so that laborers may learn how to run the government, and prevent such as himself from devising means to desnoil them of their labor power. The report may be a pipe dream; but if the people will only read and investigate the system un-der which Mr. Carnegie became wealthy, they will take charge of industry and give to the worker the full product of his labor.

The mayor of one of our large cities put \$35,000 in a safety vault in Cleveland. Ohio, so that he would not have to pay taxes to help maintain the city that had elected him to office And yet that man would rail at the Socialists who advocate a system which would do away with taxes, and allow every one to keep what in behalf of his country, if the Socialists advocated co-operation instead of the present com-petitive struggle that makes it necessary for a man to be a scoundrel in order to make a suc-

Hanna was begged by the Seamens' Union to amend the ship subsidy bill so that its advantages would not go to the steam ship compantes that employ cheap. Chinese seamen; but an enemy to labor. Socialists have said so all the time. And sometime maybe the laborwill recognize the truth that the interests are diametrically of "capitalists and laborers opposite; then may be the laborers will throw the politicians out of government offices and run the government in the interest of justice.

were spent in calling the attention of others question of Socialism, the movement would make more rapid progress."

In the "Judge, I cannot help drinking. Havemeyer Sugar Refinery, where I work, we have to drink the beer supplied by the company to keep up. If we drink water we can't do the work, so the company supplies When I get home in the evening I am stupid and don't know what I am doing. will get a new job it you will let me go."-New York Journal.

The Leavenworth Standard thinks that \$12 The Leavenworth Standard thinks that you a month is enough for an old soldier to live on Labor, from the first enslaved and scorned-upon. After telling of a soldier who had committed suicide by cutting his throat in a Goaded by hunger's ever present fear, mitted suicide by cutting his throat in a Ground in the souliess mills of Privilege. mitted suicide by cutting his throat in a Goad cheap lodging house in St. Louis, Mo., where he had gone from the Soldiers' Home in Leavenworth, the Standard says: "He was a Robb cripple, and had no relatives. He drew \$12 a month from the government, and on this was able to supply his needs." The paper should able to supply his needs." that he cut his throat in order to experience the delightful sensation of bi ing to death from a wound indicted with a keen edged knife, made ready by his own hand to introduce him to the poor man's most affectionate friend—the grave.

In. Redlands, Cal., a philanthropic capitalist established a "public" library. The capital-istic puppets who serve as directors have betrayed their flunkeyism by excluding from the library the works of Ibsen, Bjorsen, Tolstoi, Nordau, Zola, Howells, Markham, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Ernest Crosby, John Brisben Walker, and even the famous "Mr. Dooley," besides many others believed to teach doctrines inime ical to capitalist interests. There will still be found in the library catalogue such mental pabulum as Jack and the Beanstalk and Mother Goose. This all results in the people of a comecoming collective beggars, -Cleveland Citizen.

If that Topeka, Kansas, lady, who took it upon herself to whip the mayor had spent as much time investigating the cause of the sale of liquor as she has in reading statistics about and committed suicide in the Passaic river, the consumption of alcohol and the terrible with the body of her baby in her arms. The results following, she would have been too busy explaining the necessity for lawful action to violate one law because another wa starving. Capitalism is responsible for that broken. If those good people want to prevent death: and the pitiable thing about it is, that the unlawful sale of alcohol, they should investigate the workings of the postoffice, and learn how stamps are disposed of. She will find that no one engages in the stamp selling business, because there is no profit in it; and if she looks further into the liquor problem she will see that the only way to prevent its sale is to remove the profit, which can be done by the state taking charge of it.

> The Civic Federation has proved what So cialists said it was, a huge humbug invented to defeat the unions. The interests of labor and capitalism are as divergent as heaven and hell; and as incapable of mixture as water and oil. When prominent labor leaders were wel-comed into the fold of the National Civic Federation, a la Hanna. Socialists said, "Be ware:" and now the very first meddling of whis federation has proven its object, and worked an injury to the cause of labor. The Boston strike was declared off. The Civic outfit had won, and the union has been given a body blow by Hanna's organ, which has the approval of some so-called friends of labor. Sometime, maybe, the laborers will learn to do their own thinking; sometime, maybe, they will take charge of industry and run it for

There is one word in the English language that will have to be set aside until the present miserable farce of life has had a new birth; that word is-civilization. Not long ago laborers of Chicago were informed that had produced. He would sound the alarm the best thing they could do after reaching the age of forty-five was to blow out the gas and go to sleep, swallow some dynamite with a quick burning fuse tied to it, or dispose of their bodies to the medical fraternity. Now the residents of Lowell, Mass., are determined that a home for respectable old men cannot be established on fashionable Bellmont street. So it seems that murder and suicide are the only things left for the old people to do; and that being true, there is only one word that dehe refused flatly to do so, showing that he is scribes the present chaotic condition of so-an enemy to labor. Socialists have said so clety; and that word is—brutalization, a synonym of capitalism.

It is frequently asked, how shall the government obtain possession of the railroads? sometimes answered by saying. "Do not try to cross a bridge before reaching it." But it is well to have an idea of what is in store; and There is a great deal of valuable time since the Socialists propose to act in accord wasted in trying to settle points of difference with the constitution, they will follow the between people of the same faith. If that time methods that are in vogue today, as far as methods that are in vogue today, as far as they are useful, and they will amend the laws and revise the constitution so as to meet the demands of progress. At present, when the government wants a piece of land, it is taken. rades were recently discussing the question of government wants a piece of land, it is taken, political and social governments; one claimed the priority of the other. What difference does government will take the railroads in the same it make which is the older, and which will last the longer. It is more than likely that the two words were originally used to describe the same society; and they will doubtless be into the people become dissatisfied with the former they are afra action, it will be done again to suit the majorup same society; and they will doubtless be into the people. A republicant congress may trades. same society; and they will doubtees be in the people. A republican congress may separably connected under a just government; give an outlandish price in bonds for the railbut all those questions should be examined, not argued. It is a just society that Socialism that the peoples' congress—the Socialists will ignore those bonds just like the people ignored time to non-Socialists instead of spending it upon one of his comrades.

System in Successful Operation in Winnetka Ruled By the Referendum:

this city, believe to be nearly a model gov- asking that the trustees of the village submit ernment is in effect in that village and is ex- the proposed contract to their principals, the emplified on the platform on which the citi- voters. zens' ticket is standing in its unopposed can-didacy for election. The referendum system has been successfully carried on for some years and has been almost unanimously in-dorsed. This Springs' platform provides for

"Some years ago the village board of trustees the voters all important measures." was about to give to a private corporation a forty-year franchise for supplying gas.

"At that time the citizens were holding each month a public meeting for the discussion of public nuestions—town meetings is the name they apply to these gatherings. While the pending forty-year franchise was being considered by the elected rulers (the few men who comnessed the board of trustees) the time came ground for the 'town meeting,' and very maturally the question which came up for discussion was the proposed franchise for gas. It clearly appeared that the voters did not begally possess the power to veto the contract negotiated by their agents (the village trusters). The unbusinessities discussed in the respect to the second clauses of section 3, chapter 14, of the ordinances of the village provide that all future ordinances shall be subleting boards of the village before they are passed and that "any ordinances that posted on the bulletin boards of the village before they are passed and that "any ordinances while shall grant or create any franchises or valuable rights, or provide for the issue of bonds payable out of the sale of bonds for the payment or retirement of sue of bonds for the payment or retirement of the village prior to its passage." The council is directed to take by the section "At that time the citizens were holding each

Ill., for Years-How It Was Adopted-Citi-sens Believe They Have What Nearly Ap-proaches a Model System of Government.

situation appealed so forcibly to the citizens What the citizens of Winnetka, a suburb of who were present that a resolution was framed

VOTERS GIVEN A CHANCE.

"Then when the evening came around at which the village board was to pass the ordinance the leading citizens furned out en constitu-men should be nominated who would stand up tactics. and pledge that, if elected, they would refer to

ORDINANCES ARE POSTED.

The first and second clauses of section 3

BLIND SAMPSON.

In the
I work.
I work.
When first the spark of reason fired the brain
Of man, and lifted him above the brute,
It lit within his breast the grand desire
To work, to Toll. to mould the world anew;
To tame the forces that in nature lay,
I to tame the forces that in nature lay,
I on that first morning gleam of light, the earth
Has felt the impulse of his hope; the universe
Has trembled at the touch of his vast hands—
The hands that shaped the kingdoms, long forgot
that \$12
Lost in the blackness of antiquity.

Ground in the sounces mills of Privilege.
Crushed by the wheels of Weath and Vested
Rights,
Robbed and exploited by the pirate power
of Churches, Armies, and the Tinsel Kings;
Thise were the arm upbeld the pomp and show
of all the empires of the mouldy past.

By thy strong hands the Pyramids were built— And stone on stone cemented with thy blood. Thy hands have fashioned and have swept away, Then built again and to destruction turned The thing they made, yet has ever gone on The march of Progress and Enlightenment, The reaching after Rightsousness and Truth— The striving after Universal Peace.

And now throughout thy veins a tremor runs, A gleam of purpose flashes from thine eyes. The bonds that bind the eager hands of Toil Are snapping one by one. From lofty peaks, Whence prophet eyes have seen the Star of Ho The trumpet call of Equity rings out The glad reveille of Democracy muster call of Human Brotherhood.

Arise, oh Labor, in thy mighty strength!
The thick black veil of Ignorance rent—
The creeds have lost their terrifying power—
Intolerance and Bigotry must flee—
The reign of Social Justice is at hand!
Arise and claim thine own! -By Robert T. Whitelaw in Socialist Spirit.

The Appeal is in receipt of an interesting little book on the history of money, publishe by the author, Charles Bonsall, Salem, Ohio.

There is a great many demands for Socialist literature in Cleveland, Ohio. Last year there were about 39,000 books on sociology drawn from the public library of that city.

The comrades of Milwaukee have done mor or their cause than can be measured at this time, by securing constant mention of city campaign in the daily press. It can everywhere if the papers are be done proached in the right way.

The State University of Wyoming will teach Socialism in the spring term this year. students were given their choice between the study of International Law and Socialism; and the decision was almost unanimous in favor of you doing? the latter. The law of harmony is sure to win.

A genius is said to be a man who says something that everybody else had thought but had failed to express. On this basis, John Dillon, the Irish member of parliament, who called Joseph Chambers a - liar." is certainly a genius.-J. A. E. in Denver News.

Another proof of the Darwinian theory has been found in a Kansas town. A man has offered a reward of \$20 to any man in Miami county who will whip a tramp or beggar so severely that the victim can neither walk see for three days. But that is about as good a law as capitalism is capable of enacting.

Mr. Will S. Waudby, of the United State department of labor, has an interesting article in the Arena for March, on "Labor's Rights and Wrongs," which ought to be read by every trades union man in the United States Mr. Waudby is a progressive trade unionist and one who sees in Socialism the ultimate tri umph of the labor movement

Henry Penning, homeless and out of work committed larceny in New York city, was ar-rested and put in jail, where he committed suicide in order to get away from the prosper ity that is abroad in the land. It may be that he was not one of the guests at the dinner given by Morgan to Prince Henry of Prussia.

John Grath, seventy years of age, and a vet eran of the civil war, died of poverty in his miserable longings at 166 Clara street, San Francisco, Saturday, March 15. He had been ailing several days; his aged wife was too feeble to care for him, so while they slept on their bed of poverty this veteran soldier died of neglect. His country is too busy coercing the Filipinos into subjection to look after the happiness of her disabled defenders.

Was Funston imitating Otis when he said here was no more war in the Philippines than there is in Kentucky; that is was he speaking at random, from a mad memory? Or thinking of the last episode in the Bluegras country, which reported two men under care of the coroner and six receiving attention of the surgeon? It seems rather strange that it. The these men will persist in making statements, he same known all over the world to be absolutely and the false. But that's what the people like to hear; former they are afraid the truth will turn the world

> . The trades unions alone has kept them (the workers) from getting down as low as the Chinaman. In spite of the organization of trades unions, the employers in many cases have been able to reduce our wages. conflict goes on in every trade in this country, and it grows more severe with every nev invention of machinery. It used to be a com mon thing for shoemakers to make \$40 and \$50 a week, while today the average is \$8 a week The textile industry of the country is now in the acute corporation stage. The workingmen in the industries have

Now that the United States supreme cour has declared the anti-trust laws of thirteen states to be unconstitutional, it is hoped that years and has been almost unanimous, years and has been almost unanimous, years and has been almost unanimous, dorsed. This Springs' platform provides for the election of a popular citizen as superintendent of public works. This is an appointive office, but it is made practically elective by the pledges of the candidates.

Winnetka is on the north shore, about streen miles from Chicago. The population of the village is not as large as that of many of the suburbs of Chicago, but it is made up of the suburbs of Chicago and one of them, near, the two hours. He cured the floor and talked for two hours. He cured to the voters the voters to the voters be upon to the suburbs public property.

Thus the voter to the voter to the voter to the voter to the voter the voter to the voter the suburbs and its wint in the voter to the voter and the people must decide what that law shall

### \* Fifty Cent Combination.

### Q+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ Appeal Army

bers of the army not to bid him kiss the redheaded girl any more. In the first place he is too busy reading your letters, and she is too busy filling your orders, and since it has be-come so frequent his wife has objected, and course that ends it. He will do almost any-thing else, but in the future that part of the play will have to be omitted.

"Button, button; who has the button?" Comrade Bartlett, Bedford, N. H.

"I believe the plan of seiling the Appeal or the street can be worked to success."—Comrade Burleigh, Lincoln, Neb. The seed of Socialism has taken deep roo

here and the more they fight it the faster it grows."—Comrade Heath, Santa Ana, Cal. The people want public ownership of public

utilities and the Army is circulating the Appeal which tells them how to get what they want. Comrade A. A. Carnahan, Concordia, Kan died on March 4. He was one of the most faithful workers, and his work will live after him.

"For this inclosed dollar send me twelve of Dewey's books. I am glad we have that kind of a Dewey, not to kill but to save men."-Comrade Paul, Syracuse, N. Y.

Kansas City comrades can secure Appea

subscription cards and literature of all kinds from the Appeal's Kansas City representative, T. E. Palmer, 927 E 10th Street, or P. O. Box Comrade Winner of Louisville, Ky., W

five copies of the Appeal for one year to hand to his neighbors; and so will you when you want to see your friends vote the Socialis "Since I began wearing the Appeal button,

have found many to be Socialists that I had no suspected; and it has helped me to get others interested."-Comrade Berkey, Hutchinson Kansas. "Send me five copies of the Appeal for an

other year. It sets my soul on fire with love of justice, and I want the blaze of truth to enthe earth."-Comrade Yoder, College circle Park. Va.

Comrade Lee of Sweet Home. Ore, has or dered a bundle of papers to educate the peo-ple of his neighborhood to see the advantage in every one having a sweet home. What are "Here are twenty-one subscribers for the

Appeal. They paid their own money and they are all railroad men, Depew to the contrary notwithstanding."-Comrade Poliquin, Belle fontaine, Ohio. "If those who snarl at the Appeal would try

and do a little propaganda work once and awhile. Socialism would grow faster, and they would become sweet tempered and lovable." J. L. B., Omaha, Neb.

"Dear Appeal:-Send me a dozen Ideal Re I can't afford much; but like the Methodist parson, I am so full of zeal that I have to something or I'll bust."—Comrade Willhide, Philadelphia, Pa. "My subscription expires with No. 331. In-

find fifty cents in stamps for renewal. bought the stamps with my own money; and want the paper for the doctrine it advocates. -E. J. T., Cokeville, Wyo.

"Just send me your postal card, And I will do my best To have some one mail it to Girard, And the Appeal will do the rest."

-Comrade Blakesly, West Seattle, Wash

The Socialists of Idaho have formed a state rganization, with the following officers: J. E. Miller. Idaho Falis, National Committeeman, Dr. Reeser, Idaho Falis, State Committeeman A. M. Slattery, St. Anthony, State Secretary

"Here are six more names for the Appeal to their Reason. The light of Truth is dawning will have her ready for her place in the Co-Commonwealth."-Comrade Springfield, Mo.

"I wish you would make your subscription blanks a little larger; for it is as easy to fill a large one as a small one here in Texas; and then fifteen minutes is not enough to get up good healthy circulation of a Texan's blood. -Comrade Crider, Devine, Texas.

"My button adorns my daily attire. It is the first badge I ever pinned to my coat; and am proud- to know that It represents the grandest order ever organized, and has no crets to withhold from any one who is willing to investigate."-S. A. W., Colton, Cal.

Comrades, when you know several days be forehand it is a good plan to have a bundle of message home with them.

"Inclosed find a club of eight subscriber Two years ago I took the Appeal just to help a friend who was getting up a club; but as you see by this and the seven I sent in the other day, I have fully recovered from the effect of having voted the democratic ticket for over forty years. I want a button to adver-tise the cause we advocate."—Comrade Neese, Richland. Kan.

"I became interested in the Appeal through the trouble it had with the postoffice, and I want some material to hand to my customers gone down so gradually that they scarcely want some material to hand to my customers when there are great, robust men there working for \$4 a week and women for \$2.50 a week.—J. C. Chase. enough about Socialism to talk, but I can ham literature to my friends, and they can investi gate for themselves; so send a dollar's worth of propaganda material."E. A. W., Pasadena

> times or the one who paid for it once. the class-conscious fellow-the one who votes for his property interest. The workingmen

Editor Appeal to Reason:—My attention was called to your valuable paper by J. Urque-hart, one of my political neighbors. I did not have twenty-five cents so he bought sor tables of me, and I subscribed for, I did not know what I did not know what was coming; but believe me, I do not even change my po-sition in my chair until I have read every ar-ticle in each issue. I have lived under the horny hand of oppression all my life. I blamed horny hand of oppression all my life. I blamed the Creator for peopling the earth with creatures so cruel; but I take it all back. It is man, not God that made the injustices on this beautiful planet. Man can right the wrongs that make brutes of us all; and the Appeal is so good for that work that I give mine away, although I would like to keep it. But it is too good to keep. I want all my friends to know of Socialism, and know of no better way to sow the greeious seed.—F. F. George, France, like

Bishop Quigley and his kind will likely give new life to the A. P. A. movement.

The Seattle Socialist is sick. The comrades should change physicians before it dies. De-Leonism will do the movement hurt.

The attempt to suppress anarchy by punish. e a plan as to try and cure the toothache by sticking plus in one's big too.

The Woman's National Socialist Union has been organized. Mrs. Wenonah Stevens Ab-bott, Oak, Cal., is president; and the corresponding secretary is Mrs. Marion H. Dunham Burlington, Iowa.

The Socialists of Ohio will hold a state convention at Columbus on Decoration day. A good way to show their appreciation of the mea who fought to preserve their country—doing something for their fellowmen.

The Postal Progress League is a new organization brought into existence by the public sentiment for a postal system that will be more beneficial to the people than the present one lt issues some starling documents at the pos-athilities of the postal system. James L Cowles, Farmington, Conn., is secretary.

William C. Whitney predicts that "prosperity will not last forever." It is quite proba-ble that Mr. Whitney is not much mistaken It is not altogether unlikely that the kind of prosperity" that enables the few to amass un told wealth and condemns the many to a hand-to-mouth existence lacks the elements calculated to insure perpetuity.—Milwaukee News.

"Captain Jinks Hero," is a new book by Ernest Crosby. It is a satire on the military history of the United States since the beginning of the Spanish-American war: keen shafts on the siege of Pekin, and the It is a biting burlesque on cheap hero worship; and portrays in strong language the savagery of war. Price \$1.50, post paid, Funk & Wagnals Co., New York.

No one need doubt for a moment that Massachusetts had upon her statutes what is known as the Blue Laws. Even at this day, in Brighton, Mass., a boy has to have a license before he is allowed to sell newspapers on the street. It is not true, though, that you have to get permission from the mayor to change church membership; and in a few instances prominent persons houses without first getting permission from the board of selectmen.

General Funston's description of the proper course for the nation is summed up by him thus: 'Let us keep our differences to our-selves until the sovereignty of the United States has been established. Then, if we must, let us pull hair among ourselves as to how we shall dispose of our possessions." That is what thieves usually do—quarrel over the di-vision of the swag. General Funston does not seem to understand that what the opponents of Philippine conquest are attacking is the commission of the crime, not the disposition to be made of the plunder.—The Pilgrim.

Henry Clews, the New York banker and broker, said in a recent letter to the Milwaukee Daily News, that the trust magnates were overloaded with watered stock, and are only waiting for an opportunity to unload on an unsuspecting public; and when they do the inevitable crash will come. It cannot be warded off much longer. It's a part of the game of capitalism to have a crisis now and then so that those who are on the inside can make profit out of the peoples' suffering. But the people like that sort of thing; they vote for it, and cuss for it, and a great many of them go to the poor house for it, others commit suicide for it; and thousands of laboring people watch their little children die for the sake of capitalism, when by their votes they could wipe the hydra headed monster off the earth.

A wife, after living with her husband twenty-six years. left home the other day in New York because she had grow tired of doing nothing but hard work. The husband says he is willing to take her back; but a daughter, who knows, but will not tell, where the mother is said: "Mother is much happier now than is said: she was at home, and you better leave her alone." And yet we say things are as they ought to be. And we may condemn the mother for her action, and sympathize with the father. It is sad: and the thing to do is to agitate to talk about the present brutal system until the nation rises up in its might and wipes capitalism off the face of the earth and ins Co-operative Commonwealth, so that women will not have to spend all their lives like galley slaves in order to have a home.

The consolidation of the Houston and Teras Central, and the Southern Pacific freight papers to distribute after a lecture. Just bear that in mind and the next time you have a speaker at your place, have a goodly number of Appeals on hand and let the people take a without a moment's notice. Thus the work of Appeals on hand and let the people take a without a moment's notice. Thus the work of the work on and t employed are increased. But there is one thought here that must not be overlooked. At the last national election, employes were compelled to vote as their employer did in order to hold their position. Now that those same men are disemployed by the men they voted to please, they are free to vote as they choose, and with a little investigation they will decide to put men of their own class into office, and through their own efforts they will take to themselves the industries that their office, and through their own efforts they will take to themselves the industries that they have made valuable for the industrial vampires who have made a bed of thistles out of this garden spot of the world. It's up to the worker: swill he take advantage of his opportunity! Tell him about it and see!

In the light of President Roosevelt's insinuation to congress that he is running the gov-ernment and that he does not want any intererence with him and his little secretary of wa A comrade at East Mauch Chunk, Pa., says a tinsmith there has paid \$1,300 rent for a property which the owner paid only \$450 for, and wants to know who is most entitled to the building—the man who has paid for it three wisdom, the aggregate wisdom of the whole. or at least a majority, moulds and directs the course of public affairs. In a despotism, the for his property interest. The workingmen vote for the property fellows and they do the balance. See?

Editor Appeal to Reason:—My attention was called to your valuable paper by I Urguan was called to your valuable paper by I Urguan and it might be added that in a free government that the magistrate controls the nation. And it might be added that in a free government, the chief executive may be permitted to domineer for awhile, out of respect for his office; but there'll be a day of reckoning some day, and fustice will demand and secure recompense. This is not a threat; it is a statement of fact, based on history. The time always comes when an outraged people has to be reckoned with Justice is not dead; it cleaned to

### ALL IN ONE BOOK.