LABOR SHOULD BE KING

LABOR WILL BE KING

No 320 is on your label your subscription exp

A "HARMONY" WEEK.

Marconi is able to send a message through once breat se he understands the law of elec-ic vibrations—the law of harmony. The sending instrument and the receiving instru-ment are adjusted to respond to exactly the same electric vibratory impulse; that is, they are used to the same pitch in the electric to provent this taking from the rich their rument and the receiving instruscale, and thus work together in perfect har- booty?

Did it ever occur to you that the trouble with organized society today is simply a lack of harrony? Society is out of tune, and the "music of humanity" is filled with the discords of harred and selfishness. That this is true. of halfed and schools. Indicate is true, the department and the none will deny, but no one seems to have any remedy but the Socialists. Socialist work-ers are the "tuners" of society. Did you ever story to think what the grand sum total. What a political inf for to think what the grand sum total night be if the Appenl's Army of 15,000 faithful comrades worked in absolute harmony for week, or even for one day; that is, concentrated their minds on the to create Socialist sentimen which that such a concentration of trained which the germs of capitalism could not like

The proposition is this: Let us have a nony week"-a week in which every Sowho counts himself a comrade of the each day's duties to take one subscriber the Appeal, and send in a club of six at work or to business in the morning, let this thought be ever with you: "There are 14,509 other comrades at this very hour and minute thinking on the same subject that I connot help but catch the inspiration that onnot help but taken to happen the thought vibrations thrown off by 15,000 intensely earnest men and women. You can do it. You KNOW you can And I have faith that every one of you will. Take the subscription blank in this issue and follow the suggestions given in this The showing made will be an illustration of what concentrated effort can accom-

Will you kindly answer, through the Appeal, the following question: "The manager will receive the same pay as the brakeman." Socialism, the man who does the rough and dirty work will receive the same reward as the man who does the clean and light work. Please explain.

No, this was not a slip. Does not the man to get this? In fact, wouldn't any man the nice job prefer it to the dirty, hard job at the same or even less pay? Who says that the nice job should be so much better paid? The fellow who holds it! But aside from this phase of the matter, any job will give any worker all the wealth he can conime, and what would he want with more? today, they assume in their minds that there is never enough to go around with plenty for all. But under Socialism, when every one is doing useful work; and none are wasting their energies in the strife of competition, there will be all the wealth created that all the people can consume. If this would not be true, there would be a question of who should go on short rations. But that question will not come up under Socialism, to any who are willing to work their few hours a day. Those who work not will get nothing.

Speaking about the Chinese exclusion act, don't you think we have an insane system that makes the coming here of an industrious people a menace to us? China has the same industrial system we have. She is older, and industrial system we have. She is older, and monopoly has therefore had longer time to perfect itself, hence they desire to come to this country. They buy and sell land, hire people for wages, make profits and rent property. That is just what we are doing, and it will produce here just the same conditions it has produced in China if it goes on long enough. There was a time when every indus-trious person was welcomed to America. It had a welcome for the "oppressed of every nation." But monopoly has been getting in its work, and now we want none of them that is, the working people do not want them, but the capitalists do, for it will enable them to hire cheaper than they now do. If Social-ism controlled, each person would get the full benefit of his industry, without deduction for interest, rent or profit, and it would not mat-ter how, many millions we had.

Capitalists, or men who are friendly to captalists, will never operate any government in the interest of the people. This is just as true in Europe as in this country. It is a ques-tion of interest and not of country. You would not expect the men at the head of the Rusnot expect the men at the head of the Russian government, friends and receivers of favors from the czar, to make laws giving the people more rights, would you? Then do you expect the people who are elected by the people, yet whose financial and social interests are with the great corporations, to make laws for the people? If you do you are very foolish. the people? If you do, you are very foolish. Elect men in this country like John Burns and Kier Hardle in England; like Bebel, Singer and Richter in Germany; like Jures and Guesde in France, and you will have something done for the great mass of people. Governments should be run for the majority—that is, laws should be made that will benefit the most people. The most people are poor. Laws are now made by the rich for the rich.

Superintendent Ruhrwein, of the Cincinnati work house, s.rs, reviewing the past year in comparison with others, "If given a chance the American people will work and get a living honestly." Every man who knows human nature knows this to be true. The present private ownership system closes the door of equal opportunity and causes all the crime that is committed. Socialism would give every human being the same opportunity for employment; such a condition would do away with crime. Those who uphold the present system are guilty of upholding crime, whether they are sensible enough to know it or not Superintendent Ruhrwein; of the Cincinnati

Prof. Shaw, of Rockefeller's University, anys no man should have less than \$1,000 a year nor more than \$50,000. Rockefeller should have him fired for treason.

This is Number 319. Fifty Cents a Year.

Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., January 11, 1902.

church t. 4 orts the czar of Russia?

In the matter of the postal department and the Appeal, I think I have satisfied the department that the Appear's incthod is strictly within the law. Nothing has been heard from the department and the business goes along Appeal can continue business in the old way.

What a political influence the street car, telephone, electric light and water works employes of the cities could have on the men who make the ordinances that govern them. if these plants were public properly! don't have any influence now. They don't vote for the men who make the rules govwould create a thought atmosphere in the germs of capitalism could not live, thought has occurred to me so off n

The people of Spokane, Wash, according to the daily Review of that city, have \$50,000 deposited with Uncle Sum through the postoffice at that point. This is a more sensible plan than to put it in banks and then allow the bank cashier to abscord and take with the end of the week commencing January 13. him the fonds. If you have any surplus funds, you will find no safer place than the post-office to deposit it. It costs thirty costs per \$100 per year-but that's an insignificant sum compared to the total amount lost, as is fre-quently the case when it is given over to private hands without any security.

A letter from a congressman to a friend of

the Appeal about the postal situation, shows that the department went after the Drovers' Telegram, Packer, Vindicator and other publications at Kansas City, whose subscription lis s were furnished by advertisers. As a result, he says that it has been all he and others could do to prevent them being thrown out of the mails until congress could pass a bill that would permit their use of the mails, which will be done in a short time. I suppose my case will be held with the balance, and that the provision that gives them the use of the mails will apply to the Appeal—or at least will prevent anything being done to exclude my paid subscriptions.

Mr. Rockefeller has given ten millions to the Chicago University. This money was taxed out of the millions of poor by over-charging them on oil and rallroad tariff. It who performs the rough and dirty work need taxed out of the minimum taxed and charging them on oil and railroad tariff. It as much food, clothing, shelter, instruction is now used for the education of those rich and entertainment for himself and family as a now used for the education of those rich and entertainment for himself and family as a now used for the education of those rich enough to send their children to that school. We need great educational institutions, but they should be maintained just as are the public schools—by taxing the property instead of the necessities of the people for their support. Why should the people be taxed on oil f benefit of a great corporation. Isn't it just the same as laying a tax on oil for the bencfit of a king? Don't the people have to pay it just the same? Let the public own and operate the oil industry, and all these millions ckets of the people, instead of going to the Standard Oil company.

> A telegram is published in the daily press from St. Charles, Mich., which details the fact that the Rev. John J. Spouse of the Baptist church, has been barred from his pulpit be-cause he is a Socialist, and because he says that the church does not practice what it preaches. The good man is simply experienc-ing the same treatment that was accorded to all men who dared raise their voices in protest against the existing institutions-whether these men lived during the early days of the present era, whether they followed Lather Cromwell, Roger Williams, George Washingis sensitive to criticism, and when the criti-cism is just, it takes a griolent form. Mr. Spouse, so says the telegram, was dismissed without being given a hearing—without even charges, being preferred against him. And we are told that we are living in an enlight-ened and Christian age!

why should the balance—the multitude— whose intelligence, on the average, is of as high an order as the 1%—be denied these pleasures and the inspiration to be derived from them? They are poor, and unable, you say, to attend them, and therefore are not en-titled to do so. This is the philosophy of the man who contends that it is right for the king of a country—who holds his position through the accident of birth—to absorb all that is good and pleasurable in his kingdom at the expense of his subjects. The people—the common people—are as sensitive to these enjoyments and advantages as the most purse-proud aristocrat in the land—they are made of the same clay—they breathe the same air, and some day these artificial barriers which have been erected by caste and wealth, will be swept away. Society, which alone produces these thinrs which go to make life pleasurable and bearable, will demand that alone produces these things which go to make life pleasurable and bearable, will demand that they be enjoyed by the men and women who create them. This can only be done under a social system such as will be inaugurated by the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The advice of the Miner's Magazine to the The advice of the shift of the government and assume the legislative function by means of the ballot," is looked upon by the Northport, Wash., Republican as "anarchy." "The miners," howls this sheet, "backed by the soport, Wash., Republican as "anarchy." The miners," howls this sheet, "backed by the so-called Socialist party, would capture the universe, if possible, by BALLOT, then by dynamite." Pray, Bro. Republican, if the miners and Socialists captured the universe by BALLOT, where would the dynamite come in? What would be the use, after the capture had been made by BALLOT, as you say it will be done, of spending their energies and wasting the dynamite? On whom would the dynamite be used—if the Socialists and miners captured the universe by ballot? Do you want us to understand that if after capturing the universe by BALLOT,

colalism is a good thing, why is the publican editor to be at all logical. The So-cosed to it?" If liberty is a good cialists and miners expect to use the ballot the cose the Pope uphold the Greek in capturing the universe, and the Republican will be mighty glad of the rears of real LIVING under cocialism. The Northport Republican is an average republican sheet. It manages, by what means, only a Northport repairs, by what means, day sheet. It manages, by what means, day man who has spent a score or more of years in the business can under tand, to else out in the business can under tand, to else out in the business can under tand. throughout the year, with never a surceuse The fight opens up with the dawn of the New Year, and is kept up for 365 days and a few nature can no longer perform the multifar ious duties devolving up and he is laid sadly to rerule are bright, energetic, and entitled to of their lives realities. But they are the bill collector to give more than a passin thought to the larger offsits of the nation Hence, the editor sees in the attempt of th miners and Socialists to c worth of public patronage during the year.

For the benefit of some republican or dem-cerat who may read this paragraph, permit me to restate a little truism that they will asree with me on. There are many persons who believe they could not arrow with a Socialist on anything, but then so inflats are just the same kind of elay as other nearle. What I desire to say is this: That Socialism cannot be instituted without the consent of the ma-jority, and as the republicans and democrats their consent and help. It is therefore dangerous unless they are dan peace and good of the nation. Socialism is good or had, whether it is prac-tical or impractical, it must have the support of men who are now democrats and repub hardly reasonable to believe that they will leave their old party additations and esp Socialism unless, on investigation, they it will be a benefit to them and the nation. If on understanding what Socialists desire, and why they desire it, they conclude it will be harmful, there need be no fear that it will be attempted. Is it not therefore the part of wisdom, of good citizenship, for you to read and investigate—to adopt if good, or to be able to refute if bad? Po you think a majority of republicans and democrats are men of such weak minds that they can be made to no such poor opinion of you. Are you afraid to trust your own mind? Do you consider your mental powers so weak that you are afraid to investigate? I suppose that each of you will feel that you are proof against the arguments of the Secialists, but you are afraid it will influence your neighbor. Isn't that the way you feel? That is the way I once felt about democrats. I knew that their speakers could not budge me, but I was always uncasy for fear they would influence some republican voter! How very solicitous I was for the good of my fellow republicans! I have learned better now. My neighbor can be trusted to advocate what is right, and should read all sides, just as I can be trusted and should read. A subject that is being read by so many millions of people as Socialism, is deserving of your investigation. It is deserving of everybody's investigation, suming an importance in the world that makes it necessary for every man and woman, who consider themselves intelligent, to know-what read and find wherein it is wrong, knock out the Socialist in an argument and help to get him right. He is ever willing to talk and reason on the matter. Are you?

I notice that Mackay, a mining millionaire, has given his wife a five million dollar house to live in. Now I would like to inquire what Mackay has done for society that entitles him we are told that the people of the United States are enabled to listen to grand opera or to witness the dramatic interpretation of the worlds masterpleces? Less than 1%. And worlds masterpleces? Less than 1% and they have built this palace. What does society get back for it all? Has Mackay produced anything of value? No, he has worlds masterpleces? Less than 1% and they have built this palace. What does society get back for it all? Has Mackay produced anything of value? No, he has workingman, and I was a workingman, and I was a tone time, I would not belong to a labor or account of the people of the United them, and they have built this palace. What does society get back for it all? Has Mackay produced anything of value? No, he has feel and clothed them, and they have built this palace. What does society get back for it all? Has Mackay produced anything of value? No, he has feel and clothed them, and they have built this palace. What does society get back for it all? Has Mackay produced anything of value? No, he has feel and clothed them, and they have built this palace. What does society get back for it all? Has Mackay produced anything of value? No, he has feel and clothed them, and they have built this palace. What does society get back for it all? Has Mackay produced anything of value? No, he has feel and clothed them, and they have built this palace. What does society get back for it all? Has Mackay produced anything of value? No, he has feel and clothed them, and they have built this palace. What does society get back for it all? Has Mackay are not all the produced anything of value? No, he has feel and clothed them, and they have built this palace. What does not have all the produced anything of value? No, he has feel and clothed them. to dig out of Möther Earth the gift of nature to all men, a few yellow chunks of gold. Machay did not dig. Alone, he could not have sunk a hole twenty feet deep. Society foolishly makes laws that gives to some of its members certain privileges, then by other laws make the yellow products of such mines the only stuff they will have as money, then Machay permits some to mine for him and gives them a little of what they mine and takes the balance of what they mine and pays others to build him a palace and furnish him others to build him a palace and furnish him with servants. Mackay is not foolish—the peo-ple who permit such laws and conditions that ple who permit such laws and conditions that force the majority into wage slavery while a few are made into little gods, are the fools. So long as private ownership of the earth and the fullness thereof is left in private hands, so long will just such absurd conditions exist.

And men will as foolishly cling to it here as they cling to fealty to a czar or sultan or em peror. To break the hypnotic spell cast over the world by the social conditions, to get men to see things as they are, and not as they have been taught from childhood to view them, is the mission of e Appeal. And the ignorant and foolish, therefore, because of their hyp-notized condition, are the flercest in their opposition to the Appeal. But it is slowly doing

The St. Paul Dispatch, a republican pape is complaining of the excessive rates charged by the Hill roads on coal to northwestern points. The Dispatch should understand that Mr. Hill owns the railroads, and has a right to charge such rates as he sees fit—in fact, he can charge all the traffic will bear. And I hope he will. It is only such incidents as these that will open the eyes of these party blind bigots to the real situation. There is no sorrow in the Appeal office when I am notified of an increase in price on any article ballot? Do you want us to understand that if after capturing the universe by BALLOT, (and would not that be a legal procedure?) that your supporters would rebel against the men who had been legally elected by BALLOT—necessitating the use of powder and dynamits in bringing the minority to its senses? But then one hardly exacts as a senses?

italism is practical! The Standard Oil trust. The man for whom the house was being built is practical! Its robbery of hundreds of mil- was also a hard-working gentleman. He

Wider home markets and the trade of Asia will consume the larger food supplies and ef- lations of a life of hard tell. fectually prevent western competition with you call the chance of business.

dent become a Bocizlist and opposes competition? Is he converted to the two. But how can we have a wider home marcased? How can they buy more if they e not more to buy with? And if they can-buy what they have produced, how can they buy what the Asiatics swap for our surthe surplus home products nor the Asiatic products, in what does the Asiatic trade benefit the workers, who are nine-tenths of the population? And if the Asiatics do not send omething here for the surplus products, what do we get for our exports? And if they do send something here, does not the bringing them here act on the labor the same as Asiatic competition if it were here working? And why should we want to send foodstuffs to you will find that Socialism propose and feed the Asiatics, anyhow? Why not let them rates their own foodstuffs? The president will get into deep water if he will and the state of the claims of Socialism. competition if it were here working? alyze his position.

At Elwood, Ind., the gas supply in cold weather is not sufficient to warm the people, and great suffering resulted in the recent cold The people were not supplied other fuel, depending on the gas. The farmers around there gathered up wood and brought to town and demanded \$5 a load, which exasperated the Record there whose editor demanded there was probable to the results of th nounced them as robbers. But why shouldn't they charge \$5? Doesn't everybody charge all they can squeeze out of others? Isn't that the The Record does not cheep about the ines robbing the people every day in the year. It is afraid to say anything against its mas-ters. It is very brave when it comes to calling some poor man a robber, because he has cut and hauled a load of wood to market and wants \$5 for it. The editor would not cut and haul it to market for \$5. The people like monopoly, so let them get all they want of it. The farmers did just what the editor would lo if he had a chance. It'were better to have Socialism, and then there would be no scar-city of fuel or charging more for it than the time to produce and transport it.

The man who says that the postoffice loses money in carrying second-class matter at one cent a pound, is not well informed as to the cause. The express companies carry secondclass matter at one cent a pound, and are glad to take the business. Why? Why does the government lose money in carrying the same stuff at one cent and the express companies make money at the same rate? Because the express companies pay only one-sixty-fourth of what the government pays for the same haul on the same trains. The remedy for the more for it, but to cut down the charges for hauling to the same or lower than the express companies charge. But the railroads give congressmen and senators passes and favors, and there is likely to be no change in the extortionate charge for hauling the mails. The government pays 200% interest for the use of the mail cars—the express companies own their own cars. The government could save just about the loss this year in the pos-tal service by owning its own cars. It would have a surplus of twenty millions by paying only the same as the express companies for hauling mail.

President Schwab, of the steel trust, says: The question of organized labor is not a question of wages. It is a question of more vital importance. It is a question of admin-

ganization. They put all men on the same level. If I was a bright, alert, competent man, I would not be put in the same class with the poorest man. Organized labor means that no man can advance unless all the others advance.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB.

President of the United States Steel Corpora Which leads me to think that Schwab either foolish or prevaricates. Wages is the thing that he don't have about the rabor un-ions. If not, let him make a proposition to the men that they may make their own wages, and he can have complete control of the steel plants otherwise. Can you see where he would be? But then m.n who head great trusts that are skinning the public will not hesitate to say things to deceive the public The steel trust is a public enemy. It is an enemy of the men who do its work and of the public that buys its products. If justice prevailed its owners would be treated as any other public enemy—but the laws would have to be changed before that could be. The trusts have had the making of the laws and they have made them in their own interest. Good acts have become crimes, while bad acts have become legal. Organized labor does not mean that no men advance without all. It means that no men shall be employed at less than a living rate of wages, but good men can be paid ten times that much. The statements of Schwab is in accordance all the other statements of the trusts. Bu people are getting onto the trusts. You cannot find more than one person out of fifty who will defend them. It's coming!

The San Francisco Bulletin says that So-cialism is very nice but not practical. Cap-weather and an erratic employer would per is practical! Its robbery of hundreds of mil-lions from the people is practical! The West-ern Union system of robbery is practical! The railread trust robbery is practical! All the monopolica are practical! But for the people to own and operate all these things and thus prevent the reblacy of themselves would be VERY impractical!

Was also a hard-working gentleman. He came to the new Kausas country years ago— took up a claim, settled on it, and scraped took up a claim, settled on it, and scraped discovered on his property, and it was sold at a handsome fluure, enabling him to live at case the balance of his life—provided a paric does not sweep away his little all— little compared to the immense for uses of little compared to the immense formes of the cast—immense compared to the accumu-This is what would give to both of these mon batter homes than the one of the more fortunate of the the more fortunate of two, with less labor than has already been covereded by them in securing those they row occupy. The fertunate man would not be injured by the fact that the other one lived in as good a house as he did-he in turn would be made note secure in the possession beautiful residence than he can possibly be under the present reign of capitalism. And would the ambition and incentive and energy of the workman be impaired if he lived in a good house? Would his children become sh'ftless and ignorant if they were given the adigns of the children of the more fortunate father? If so, why then are you striving to secure a pleasant home and agreeable surhome and agreeable sur-deavoring to accumulate roundings and endeavoring to accure enough to secure your family from want you have passed away? If they are true, you will be glad, if they are rot true, and you can puncture them, you will have performed a service for humanity also. You have nothing to lose by investigating

Decessors

Published Every Saturday For Public Ownership of

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

The Appeal is NEVER scat on crealt; if you receive it, it is paid for. Nobody owes a cent on subscription.

while no doubt in the interest of the depart-ment stores and the metropolitan newspapers, blessing in disguise. It will paralyze the small retail store, and with the passing of the retail store and the invasion of his territory by the metropolitan dailes will go also the country editor. The sooner these preasites are extinguished and the rubbish of c npetition cleared away by organized capital, the sooner will the necessity for Socialism be realized by the mass of the people. There is no way by which the process of extermination capitals are the process of extermination capitals. termination can be retarded-no matter violent or patriotic appeals may be made to the conservatism of the country. The de-partment stores and large commercial enters must EXPAND-or go out of business. And they do not propose to go out of business—at the present writing. The expansion ness—at the present writing. The expansion will of course be made along the lines of least resistance. The people of the rural districts are very susceptible to the low prices and glittering inducements held out by the mail ord and metropolitan newspaper a lecriticing, which, gives them the hearty co-operation and assi-ance of the big dailies and papers of general circulation. The fight is now between the interests of the rural merchant and newspaper and the metropolitan daily and the department store. The outcome does not require a prophet to predict—as the small factory gave way to the large concern—as the firm with limited means gave way to the corporation and the corporation to the trust—so too will the small store and the small newspaper make room for the more perfect development in their lines.

the claims of Socialism-you have everything

The extension of the rural mail routes,

to gain.

What is the use of crying peace and What is the use of crying peace and good will when there is no peace nor good will? Everybody knows that the monopolies are cating up the property of all the people, that they are levying tribute that would cause a revolution against any king who should attempt to do the same thing. You do not like the monopolies, and you know it. Nobody does, unless he is an owner in some of them, and even then he knows it is wrong. What are you going to do about it? Are you going to sit still until they have everything in their are you willing to become industrial slaves?

Are you willing to become industrial slaves?

Are you lost to every desire to be free from their tribute? Are you willing to forever lis-ten to the lies of politicians who have been running things for years, and have permitted monopolies to grow and prosper? Do you not monopolies to grow and prosper? Do you not know that men who are robbing you by taxing your food and necessities will bribe to get politicians to lie to you? Do you not also know that the trusts will not quit skinning you until you force them to, by electing men who have a program that will take out of their hands the power to tax you? Why longer shut your eyes and feel that it will come out all right whether you act or not? Wrong is never righted, except that men go at it to right it. Men who do injury to their fellows for gain will continue to injure them as lows for gain will continue to injury to their fellows for gain will continue to injure them as long as they are permitted. If the trusts would destroy themselves, do you not know that they would be at it, and that you could begin to see such effects? Wake up!

There seems to be a decided movement on foot among the powers that be, to put in operation the government ownership idea. The present postmaster-general is said to be in fayor of the government ownership of the favor of the government ownership of the telegraphs. In this view, he is supported by Congressman Dick, of Ohio, a prominent republican politician, Senator Mason, of Illinois, and others. Paul Morton, president of the Santa Fe railway system is reported by the Associated Press dispatches to have said that one of three things will happen in this countries of them is the government owner. one or three things will happen in this construct, and one of them is the government ownership of the railroads. Roosevelt says that the government should construct a cable line across the Pacific. And so it goes. Some of our good Socialist brothers seem to see in this tendency an effort on the part of the capitalists to capture the Socialist thunder by the constructing government enterprises. This people are getting onto the trusts. You cannot find more than one person out of fifty who will defend them. It's coming!

The other day I passed a beautiful residence nearing completion. At work upon it were several men. Presently the wife and little children of one of the workmen approached and looked with admiration upon the building. They were neatly but poorly dressed. To them, compared with the cottage in which they lived, the new house was a palact. And the thought came to me: This curpunter builds beautiful house; why has be not one for his family? The carpenter to my certain knowledge has been a hard-working, frugal italists to capture the Socialist thunder inaugurating government enterprises. The plan was tried in Germany by our old frist day is the largest political party in the opine. There is no reason why it should eract differently in the United States, can be realized. Government ownership one phase of capitalism in the evolutions process which will ultimately lead the race the highest goal of development. Do waste your time in opposing government of public with the result that Socialism day is the largest political party in the opine. There is no reason why it should eract differently in the United States, can be realized. Government ownership one phase of capitalism in the evolutions process which will ultimately lead the race the highest goal of development. Do waste your time in opposing government of public with the result that Socialism day is the largest political party in the opine. There is no reason why it should eat the first day is the largest political party in the opine. There is no reason why it should eat day is the largest political party in the plan was tried in Germany by our old frist plan was tried in Germany by our old frist plan was tried in Germany by our old frist plan was tried in Germany by our old frist plan was tried in Germany by our old frist plan was tried in Germany by our old frist plan was tried in Germany by our old frist plan was tried in Germany by our old fr

ARE YOU WID US OR AGIN US?

cause along, he knows that you are with us in the right ag'in the wrong.

If you heart and hand are truly with us to the com-

ing fight,

Of the strong regainst the weak and the wrong against
the right,

Just fall in line saids of us, until you hear just word
That shall lise the chains of seridom from the word,
and worried herd.

Pass the word alang boys, up and down the line; Are you wid us or make told in the tolding on

yes will us or sa'in us? In the eccuies fight; yes will us or sa'in us? with the wrong or with -CLINTON COLLINS.

••••••••••••••

A PUZZLE & & M M M M Can You Solve It?

•*********** The question "Can a human being live on \$2 a week?" has long been a subject of de-bate by women's clubs.

Date by women's clubs.

At a recent meeting of the Chicago Economic club it was 'revolved' that it was an impossibility to sustain life for any length of time on \$2 a week, says a Cincinnati daily nearer.

LIVE ON SMALL WAGES,

patched condition. White aprona that require love the flag because it was flung to the bard rubbing to bring out the grease spots breezes in order that all might have an equal do not last leng; hoslery is soon worn out right to life; and under its protecting folds: continued tramps up and down the dining room. Then there are underwear, street clothes, corsets, bats, gloves and wraps to be

BUYS THE CHEAPEST.

Because of the low wages paid she is com-pelled to buy the very cheapest that can be found. Cheap shoes can be had for \$1.50, a found. Cheap spoes can be that 180 at the plain, black calico dress costs \$1.80 at the very lowest. It requires almost two weeks' to may for one working dress. White very lowest. It requires almost two weeks, work to pay for one working dress. White arrons would be thirty cents apiece, even if she made them herself. A fresh one is absolutely necessary every day.

"I cannot possibly buy anything to wear in one week," said this girl. "I save whatever

one week," said this girl. "I save whatever I can out of my wages, and put it away until I can buy one garment. Then I have pinched so clong to get it I don't like to wear it. My last winters sacket I have worn for four years. It cost me \$5 and I saved eighteen months to get it.

AN EIGHTY-CENT HAT.

"The straw hat I were last summer I corered with part of a black silk waist I bought,
at a runmage sale for cighty conta and wore
it all winter. This spring I took the silk of,
cleaned the hat, and am now waring it,
adorned with a ten-cent bunch of flowers. I
do not remember when I have had a whole
new outfit at once. By the live I set your de not remember when I have had a whole new outfit at once. By the time I get new shoes my hat and jacket are worn out, or if I huy a new street dress, which is usually a ready-to-wear skirt and a cheap walst, both costing about \$5.48, I must wear everything else to rars in order to keep even. We ciris here lend each other our best clothes when any one of us wants to make an especially good appearance. For instance, when a girl ross to get a job, we fix her up in the best goes to get a job, we fix her up in the best we have."

HOUSEWORK QUESTION.

"But why," I asked, "do you not do housework, where you would not have to pinch and scrape like this?"

d scrape like this?"
The cirl gave me one withering look, and
d wearily: "Oh, don't I know you are
tog to start on that just-like-your-own-home

ARE YOU WID US OR AGIN US?

Are you wid' us, or agin us? In the coming fight, Are you wid' us or agin us? In the weak agin the right.

Are you wid' us or agin us? In the weak agin the strong.

Are you wid' us or agin us? In the weak agin the strong.

Are you wid us or agin us? In the right agin the wrong!

If you are with us in the lattle of the right against the wrong!

If you are with us in the lattle of the right against the wrong in line and pales the word along.

Show the word sheed boys, all the line along—Are you wid us or agin us? In the weak agin the strong.

If your heart and hand are truly with us in the comhead.

No matter what the fight's about, just take a plucky seried.

There a meany a man will fall in line to help the country to work with me; and then we will have to pay for a room and our lain—the wrong.

Men he knows that you are with us in the right agin the word, and what the fight's about, fust take a plucky seried will me anything about it, I know. Just cut out that kind of talk down here, we surely have a right to our independence, when we make daily sacrifices for it. My friend, where I stay, lets me have the best room to receive a read will us or agin us? In the weak agin the strong.

If your heart and hand are truly with us in the company in. It is not much better than some rich folk's kitchens, but it has no strings attached, and she depends on my good sensor to go to bed at a reasonable hour.

SISTER IS COMING.

"Only this week my sister is coming from the wrong." business, and treat-me-like-one-of-the-family?

will have to pay for a room and our laundry, as my friend has not room enough for both of us, and my sister cannot live alone. She is just 17. I don't know how we'll manage to pay for a room, our laundry, and dress on \$2 a week. I'm sure."

A day girl at this same restaurant is paid \$2.50 a week for working from 5:30 a. muntil 8 p. m. She "consolidated her misery," as she expressed it, with another girl, and, together, they got a room for \$1.50 a week, making seventy-five cents each. This is the girl's expense list, for a week. girl's expense list, for a week:

Leundry	
Toilet articles	
Stationery	
Needles, thread, etc	
Car fare (average)	
Corn salve (on shares) Treats, loans and presents	HEATTE
Left for clothes	
Total	\$2.50
JESSIE M. PAI	

About the Old Flag.

Right in Cicelmant young women, many of them homeless, live after a fashlon on wares ranging from the despised \$2 to \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 a week.

In a down-town restaurant where firls are employed a slender, nervous girl of 22 is employed as slender. wares maring from the despised \$2 to \$1 \$1.50 and \$4 a week.

In a down-town restricted the work of the two billion dollar surplus of a single and the wife the work of the two billion dollars are employed a siender, nervous girl of \$22 to the waring an unequal battle with the world daily. Her large, dark eyes are pathetic as the little black-gowned figure carries a load ed tray that would tax the muscles of a strong man. The properlets prequires her to show a smilling face to his patrons in return for her \$2 \text{ weekly.}

It is true she gets her dinner in addition to her warges, for she is a "dinner girl," and works at the restaurant from 19 a. m. until 4 p. m. without a moment's pause to straighten the kinks out of her arms.

How she stretches the woefully inelastic \$2\$ to cover her expenses is an ample leason in economy.

This particular girl has no home. She lives with a married friend, who gives her siemping room, we have the face, and they take and an adhing back.

On Monday morning the gets up earlier and washes her cluttes along with the fam, sured and an adhing back.

On Monday morning the gets up earlier and washes her cluttes along with the fam, sured and an adhing back.

On Monday morning the gets up earlier and washes her cluttes along with the fam, sured and an adhing back.

On Monday morning the gets up earlier and washes her cluttes along with the fam, sured and an adhing back.

On Monday morning the gets up earlier and washes her cluttes along with the fam, sured the family and the course of the family country in order that fine standard the course of the family country in order that fine standard the family country in order that fine standard the family wash, which she must here minished because of constants for the church. She must have hairping pins and soap, the most essential of a meager from the church. She must have hairping pins and soap, the most essential of a meager for the church. She must have hairping pins and soap, the most essential of a meager for the church. She must have ha

ARPEAL TEN.

and

for some one in worse straits than herself.

A DOCTOR'S BILL.

The fit! I have in mind is suffering from a nervous trouble that requires a weekly visit to ber dector. She is too proud to go to a public dispensary, so fifty cents is added to her expense account. A new ribbon for the neck of a shirtwaist, some cheap letter paper and a samp are purchased, or perhaps a wild fit of extravagance strikes her and she takes an extra car ride in scarch of "green fields" but with our life's blood if need be, we would sawn from such a disarced or spent, such a disarced is scene as that? No but willing aimosphere of "ham and—"So, putting incidental expenses at the low figure of twenty-five cents, she has sevent-five cents left to dress herself on.

She is obolized to look near while at work, and shoes will, unfortunately, wear out. The black calico dress she wears at work cannot be worn on the street, owing to its patched condition. While aprone that require hard roughing to bring out the green and shoes will, unfortunately to the present the first were to be sold to the heart less trader; where mothers were to be sold to the heart less trader; where mothers were to be sold to the heart less trader; where mothers were to be sold to the heart less trader; where mothers were to be sold to the heart less trader; where mothers were to be sold to the heart less trader; where mothers were to be sold to the heart less trader; where mothers were to be sold to the heart less trader; where mothers were to be sold to the heart less trader; where mothers were to be sold to the heart less trader; where mothers were to be sold to the heart less trades that the power which can so casily be exerted, you will have no chance to rebel. You will he keep to take the power test heart from the king of capitalism and his provides.

How would you like to see enter the first were to be sold to the heart less trader from the present states than the present of the results and the special and whom the present states the power test the

right to life; and under its protecting folds; the Socialists will one day so extend the functions of government that the flag will it very truth float over a people proud and free Under the stars and stripes the negro was once a slave; and under that flag he was made politically free; and under that same flac he, with all the rest, shall be economically free.

W. E. CLARK.

Kausas City, Mo.

A Roosevelt Remark.

There is one excellent remark in President Rossevel's first annual messare. He says; *American wage workers week with their heads as well as with their hands. - Moreover,

heads as well as with their hands. Moreover, they take a keen pride in what they are doing; so that, independent of the reward, they wish to turn out a perfect job."

It is worth while to wade through the whole wearisome document in order to get those two sentences. For think how they corroborate the Socialist argument. Think how they comfute that time-honored objection that, if the lash of hungar were not fell to and confute that time-honored objection that, it the lash of hunsor were not felt, no one would be willing to work. It is good to be able to quote such words from the most-strennous of republican presidents in realy to that old but ever new plea of the defenders of competition and wage slavery.-New York Worker.

Socialists in Japan for Universal Suffrage. It may not be known that there is a vig-prous Socialist party in Japan, says a disputch from Tokio. Its latest move is to go in tigorously for universal suffrage. The origin of the party is interesting. Four government officers were sent to Europe in order to study commercial and economic organization. These inquisitive men went everywhere and saw everything. When they returned, three out of the four left the army, founded a Socialistic journal and formed a workingman's party.

Leavenworth, Kan., voted by a majority of 175 to purchase the water works plant at that goint or to build a new one.

Waste Labor Doomed.

I wonder how many people realize what the centralization of capital is tending to. At the present rate of amaigamation all capital of America will soon be under one control. This will place all means of production and distribution under one management, and the re-sult will be stupendous. The wastefulness of the competitive system will be done away with. All duplication of stores, offices, etc., which at present compose the greater tion of our cities, will be a thing of tion of our cities, will be a thing of the past, for if one corporation owns all, it will scarcely compete with itself. Hundreds of thousands, therefore, who at present obtain a living through competition, will be thrown out of employment. Advertising, which is essential to success under competition, will be done away with, and the great armies of be done away with, and the great armies of drumers, printers, bill posters, etc. will lose their means of living. All the innumerable merchants, wholesale dealers and jobbers will be set affout. All the insurance, real estate, mining, etc., brokers, all stock speculators, etc., will be thrown out; and all the vast armies of errand boys, expressmen, typewriters, clerks, etc., dependent upon the above occupations, will find themselves set adrift with their masters. There is no help for it. Those occupations are doomed as surely as were tollgate heepers and stage coach drivers. Some may smile who are ignorant or unmindful of the mightly changes taking place, but it is only the ignorant or foolish who smile. Those of the nightly changes taking place, but it is senly the ignorant or foolish who smile. Those occupations are doomed because they are unnecessary waste labor and capital is economizing. Some people imagine it is only Secialism that will do away with these waste labor occupations, but any one who is watching the continuous relentless economical contents of the continuous relentless economical contents. traffication of capital will perceive that So-cialism or no Socialism, the absurd waste of labor of the compelitive system is doomel.

If any one can interpret the signs of the times differently than this, I would like to

hear from him,
HOW WOULD YOU LIKE IT?
How would you like a highly developed conomical serfdom. I don't mean a crude system such as the old fluidal powers exerclast, but a system such as a highly developed industrial system could establish; a system where centralized control owned all means

tem where centralized empiral owned all means of production and distribution, and also all production. We are rapidly and surely coming to it or else to Socialism.

How would you like to have no wages, but test be housed, fed and clothed by that highly developed and economical system? Cepital is economizing and will soon see the economy of such a plan. Do you like the idea? If so, your less plan is just to let things drift. Affalse are drifting on a swift current.

fairs are drifting on a swift current.

How would you like to become not mere clares or ordinary serfs, but industrial priaoners? Without freedom of speech, without freedom of presen? If califalism becomes centralized a huge system of industrial pris-ous will be seen to be the most economics and safest system to adopt. If you stop to iliak for a moment you will see how easily and with what great advantage to them in-dustrial prisons for all workers could be es-tablished and maintained. Have you ever tablished and maintained. Have you ever found capitalism so soft-hearted that it would hesitate to occure itself? Some of you are optimistic. To me it looks

like a neck and neck race between Social-ism and centralized capitalism. Both are aiming for ownership of all means of produc-tion and distribution, but Socialism would allow individual ownership of products for the worker; capitalism demands capitalistic ownership of products and mere means of ex-

ownership of products and mere means of ex-latence for the worker.

If capitalish wins, wor betide the worker!

Woe betide the middle class! Woe betide the nation! For all but the few, may reason-ably expect the cruelest, the deadliest grind-ing orpression the world has ever seen. Do you say you would rise in rebellion? What would you fisht with, if disarmed? What would you like on if your feller's everges of feeding served you with rations sufficient only for one meal? How would you organize when under the surveillance of guards? How would you communicate your plans of rebellion when you communicate your plans of rebellion when deprived of ten or paper, without liberty of speech and without liberty to move from place

At is not a pretty picture, but capitalism, as you know, is relentless. There is no longer a middle course; you must about a middle course; you must choos unbridled capitalism or Socialism.

FELIX RILEY.

The Comrades Never Fail

To respond to the call to duty and in asking them to extend the circulation by a concentrated effort for the week mencing January 13 and ending January 18, the Appeal sounds the bugle blast which means victory. Every which means victory. Every comrade wants to get in on that "Harmony week" in order to show what concentrated effort will accomplish. Make the duty of these days to secure ONE subscriber, and send of six that week. Many hands make light work.

Intellectual Seridom.

An editor in New York, chafing under the conditions which bind him, thus pens an hon-

"There is no such thing in America as an independent press, unless it is out in the country towns. I am paid for heeping honest opinions out of the papers I am connected with. Others of you are paid similar salaries for doing similar things. If I should allow honest opinions to be printed in one issue of my paper, like Othello, before twenty-four hours, my occupation would be gone. The man who would be so foolish as to write honest opinions would be out on the street hunting for another job. The business of a New York journalist is to distort the truth, lie outright, to pervert, to villify, to fawn at the There is no such thing in America as an York journalist is to distort the truth, lie outright, to pervert, to villify, to fawn at the feet of mammon, and to sell his country and his race for his daily bread, or for what is about the same thing, his salary. We are the tools of vassals of the rich men behind the acenes. We are jumping-jacks. They pull the strings and we dance. Our time, our talents, our lives, our possibilities are all the property of other men. We are intellectual prostitutes."

*********************************** The Two Classes.

·

THE WORKER.

Who plow the prairies, far and wide, Until they bloom in Eden's pride, And wool, and corn, and wine provide?

Workers!

Who dig the metals from the earth, The coal that blazes on the hearth, And bring the iron monsters forth? Workers!

Who fell the forests, carve the stone, And carry the mortar all alone, Wherever habitation's known? Workers!

Who ply the shuttle in the loom. Who toil and sweat in cheerless room, Like victims cursed with awful doom?

Who give the life to factory wheel, Guiding the hands of tireless steel, Sufficient for every human weal? Workers!

Enowing no recompense of gain, Only alive to centeless pain? Workers!

Who bring inventions from the brain,

Who urge the trains across the land, And ships that sail to distant strand. Loaded with treasure on every hand? Workers!

Who listen to the mystic word, And sink the songs of voices heard, That men may hear and souls be stirred? Workers!

THE IDLER.

Who wear the wool that these provide, And eat the corn from prairies wide, And drink the wine of Eden's pride? Idlers!

Who fileh the metals from the earth,
And sit beside the blazing hearth,
And seize the iron things brought forth?

Who use the timber and the stone, And take the mortar all alone, Wherever habitations known? Idlers!

Who steal the cloth from off the loom, And grine the goods from sweater's room, And dann the victims to their doom? Idlersi

Who pluck the fruits of factory wheel, The products of the tircless steel, Reckless of other human weal? Idlers!

Who spotch inventions from the brain. Cariar for naught but private gain, Laughing aloud at other's pain?

Idlers! Who ride in trains across the land, And in the ships to distant strand, Grabbing the treasures on every hand?

Who line the walls with mystic word, With books and somes and voices heard, And have to souls that can be stirred? Idlers!

-HARRY M. TICHENOR.

The Impossible of Yesterday a Reality Today.

The most signal triumph of inventive skill during the last decade, along the pathway across which conservative wiseacres had raised the barriers of impossibility, is found in the phenomenal success and rapid introduc-tion of self-propelling vehicles that are not dependent upon tracks. When a few years are the automobile enthusiast ventured to predict the approach of the horseless age, he was met on every side by the smile of incredulty, but today we accept the term as a probability if not a certainty when applied to the very near

About twelve years ago, as nearly as I can recollect, there appeared in one of our leading daily journals a long and exceptionally abla editorial, in which the writer sought to prove the impossibility of self-propelling vehicles being made practicable for the general pur-poses for which horses have for generations been employed. The writed advanced a number of reasons for his conclusions. The futile attempts of the past were dwelt upon at some length. It was urged that in the nature of the case the employment of steam vehicles with gasoline or oil for fuel would be attended by such frightful accidents and casualties, through carelessness and ignorance, that the public would place the stamp of disapproval if not of prohibition on the innovation; while in the judgment of the writer electricity was impracticable, owing to reasons that he held were obvious to all thoughtful people.

Today the most casual survey of the field will conclusively show that even in the inwill conclusively show that even in the infancy of the new innovation the problems that were long regarded as beyond solution, have been either successfully met or so largely solved that their complete mastery at an early date is clearly indicated. How surely the impossible of yesterday has melted as morning mist before the clear light of inventive genius and untiring industry is evident when we call to mad a few recent achievements as they remind a few recent achievements as they re-late to automobiles.

The last field invaded by the horseless vehicle promises to be of great importance, especially to America. The new automobile mower manufactured by a leading American farm-implement house attracted general attentions. farm-implement house attracted general atten-tion at the Paris exposition; but the knowing ones shook their heads and intimated that many things that were very perfect in theory were worthless in practice. French agricultur-ists, however, were greatly impressed by the new mower, and soon a duplicate of the one exhibited was made and in due time tested in competition with various other machines. The results were more than satisfactory to the friends of the pioneer machine. It worked perfectly, attaining a higher speed than was practicable with horses, while it turned corners more easily and quickly than was possichine is propelled by a gasoline motor. invention bids fair to become very popular, as its use is by no means confined to mowing. By disconnecting the cutting apparatus it agricultural engine for drawing loads over the farm or for pumping water, sawing wood, grinding grain and other purposes for which engines are valuable. believe this machine will prove a pioneer in a revolutionary movement in farm machinery almost as great and far-reaching in character as that which followed the triumph of Cyrus Hall McCormick.

A score of years ago few people entertained any expectation that a revolution in transportany expectation that a revolution in transporta-ation along our common highways, or in the propelling of our agricultural implements, was at hand. The innovation is of course only in its infancy as yet, but its progress has been at once so steady and rapid, and is already assuming such commanding proportions, that we may safely predict that in the near future we shall be as familiar with selfpropelling vehicles as we are with the teleand typewriter; and let us hope that tive genius may devise more graceful inventive genius may devise more graceful buggles and carriages than those now in vogue. Vehicles more boat-like in shape, with oval ends would be incomparatively more beautiful, while they would meet with less resistance from the air than the machine now in use. As soon as the price of self-propelling vehicles is such as to bring them within the reach of the multitude they will become extremely ular, owing to their economy, as they will do away with the great expense incident to horse feed. The horse will by no means become ex-tinct, but he will be less and less the beast The herse of burden—the constant drudge—that he has been for centuries; and of course his numbers will decrease, making more room for cat-tle and sheep, which supply food and raiment for man.—The Arena.

You Bet He Does The Bulletin, San Fra

It matters little to capital what wages it pays, provided all competitors pay according to the same scale, for the increased cost of labor is added to the cost of production and the consumer foots the bill.

Is the Building World Entering a Glass Age Is the wooden house, so long the home of

the millions, to disappear before buildings whose material will be at once inexpensive. durable, cleanly and beautiful? It would seem so if those in a position to speak authoritatively in regard to the new candidates for miar favor in building materials are to be

possilar favor in building materials are to be relied upon.

We recently referred to Mr. Edison's new cement, which the discoverer confidently believes will ere long become one of the chief building materials of the twentieth century; and now comes the famous glass manufacturer and expert, M. Henrivaux, the builder of the Palace of Light at the Paris Exposition, with the confident claim that class will seen be a the confident claim that glass will soon be a most popular substance for the making of homes. In the composition known as stone glass, M. Henrivaux believes the world has a substance destined largely to supersede brick, granite, and other substances that form the granite, and other substances that form the Stone glass has stood the severe tests demanded by building material. It requires three times the power to crush it that is necessary to re-duce granite. It is far less sensitive to heat and cold than is steel. It will withstand the shock of blows more than twenty times as great as those required to crush marble; and the wear due to friction is much less than that sustained by porphyry.

Stone glass is chiefly made from slagg,

for generations has disfigured mining ar for generations has disfigured mining ar manufacturing districts while almost ar amenable to the influence of fire can it verted into this glaza. The claim of N rivaux, therefore, that the cost of this r will not be excessive, appears reas Already this substance is being used as paving in Paris, and it is said to be highly satisfactory, the only objection being the increase in the noise of traffic; but this could be easily overcome by the employment of rubber tires and the shoeing of horses with rubber tires and the shoeing of horses with rubber tires and the shoeing of horses with rub-ber, as is already being done to a limited degree. The glass-paved streets neither make nor retain dirt; and are thus easily kept clean.

As a building material the superior points As a building material the superior points of advantage possessed by glass are durability, cleanliness, beauty, the ease with which it can be accommodated to various shapes and forms, and its potential cheapness, due to the inexhaustible supply of waste material from

which it is made.

According to M. Henrivaux, the foundations, According to M. Henrivaux, the foundations, outer walls, stairs and fireplace of the glass house will be composed of stone glass. The ceilings, balustrades, paneling, mantelpleces and walls can also be made of glass, in which rich and highly ornamental effects can be obtained. These houses will surpass other buildings in indestructibility, and they will be by far the mast cleanly and in this respect by far the most cleanly, and in this respect will of course offer special advantages from a sanitary point of view.

Such are some of the facts and claims ad-vanced by the great French glass maker and

vanced by the great French glass maker and other old world authorities in regard to what they believe to be the building material of the future. All their expectations may not, and doubtless will not, be realized; yet it is highly probable that during the next fifty years glass will be an important factor in house building throughout the most progressive nations of the world.—The Arena.

How Capitalism Works. Press Dis

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 30.-The United States steel corporation is actively preparing to reap the fruits of its victory over the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tinplate workers during the great strike of the past summer, In all of these, now that the opposition to la-bor saying machinery has been overcome, new devices will be introduced which to result in a great saving, but which at the same time will throw many men out of em-ployment. The American Tinplate company is preparing to install preparing to install processes for making black plate which will be largely automatic. Mills where the association may object will likely be closed or abandoned.

"Why did I go to the African war, eh? to get fame? Not a bit of it; I went hoping to get a bullet, so that I might dodge the workhouse in my old age."—"Smiler" Hales in "Candid Friend," England.

************ Solar Plexus No. 2.

If you are aching to stir 'em up, and looking for the ma rial to do it with, you don't need to look any farther. Here

100 Parable of the Water Tank 25c

\$1 Takes the Bunch.

********** PUBLIC TELEGRAPH

The first message ever conveyed by the lectric telegraph went over the wires from the supreme court room in Washington Baltimore and return on May 24, 1844. agitation for public ownership began at once had it not been for the ever dominating influence of American commercialism, public ownership would long since have been real-

In less than a year after the first message the had considered the matter of public own-ership and given its ungualified recommenda-tion. The statement of the reasons for public ownership made by the committee of ways and means in the house in 1845, is as follows:
"The government is authorized and re-

guired by the constitution to earry intelli-gence. The functions thus devolved on the government of performing for the people the office of universal letter carrier and news caris a matter of the very highest conse quence in every light in which it can be viewed. The bare fact that our ancestors refused to have it dependent on individual enor state control, and rested it pressly in congress, abundantly attested their anxious sense of its importance and their conviction of the impracticability of realising the requisite public advantage from it otherwise than by giving it federal lodgment and administration. But though not anticipated or fore een, these new and improved modes w were the older and less perfect ones our ancestors were familiar, and there being no doubt entertained, either on this as to the obligation of the govern ment to lay hold of the best and most rapid of transmission which the ment of the age puts within its reach; power commended itself at once to ado long been extensively employed both on land and water for the carriage of the

"It is not without full reflection that the com mittee insists on the principle that it was the duty as well as the right of the government thus to avail itself, even at additional heavy expense, of the powerful agency of steam, for the purpose of accelerating the mails. It would een a gross and manifest develiction ern, the transportation of the mail-a on so anxiously entrusted by the constitution of lederal authority—to hag behind the improvements of the age and to be entirely out-stripped by the pace of ordinary travel and mercial communication. Such is the view which the postoffice department takes of own obligation and upon which it habitually acts. To be outstripped by private expresses is deemed discreditable to the department, in-jurious to the general interests of the country and a thing therefore not to be permitted.

"This great and funamental principle upon which the department acts (of not being out ped in the transmission of correspond-and intelligence) lends necessarily to ising the steam engine in the service of the postoffice, and it must and will lead with equal certainty to the adoption of any other newly discovered agency or contrivance possessing decided advantages of celerity over previously used methods. The same principle justified and demanded the transfer transference of the mail on many chief routes from the horse drawn post on common highways to steam-im

les on land and water is equally arrant the calling of the electro-egraph—that last and most won-of this wonder teeming age—in ostoffice in discharge of its great rapidly transmitting correspond-ence and intelligence."-H. Rep. 187, 28th Con-

gress, 2nd Session, pp. 1 to 3, 1815.

These sentiments were strongly approved by Cave Johnson, who was then postmaster general; by Professor Morse, who was the inventor of the telegraph; by Henry Clay and other prominent statesmen at the time,

Twenty-two years later the supreme court of the United States was called upon to o egraph. That it read the words of wisdom uttered by the committee of ways and means of the house, 1845, and was impressed there-by, may be easily inferred by the striking similarity between the language used by the committee as above quoted and that used by the supreme court in its opinion.

In speaking of the power conferred upor to establish postoffices and the relation of the telegrap wer, the supreme court of the United

"The powers thus granted are not confined to the instrumentalities of commerce or the postal service known to us when the constithe progress of the country and adapt themselves to the new development of time and circumstances. They extend from the horse with its rider to the stage coach; from the sailing vessel to the steamboat; from the soiling vessel to the steamboat to the railroad, and from the railroad to the telegraph, as there are agencies are specific as the coach and the steamboat to the railroad, and from the railroad to the telegraph, as there are agencies are specific as the coach and the steamboat to the railroad, and the steamboat to the railroad, and the steamboat to the railroad to the telegraph. new agencies are successively brought into use to meet the demands of increasing popula-tion and wealth. They were intended for the government of the business to which they re-inte at all times and under all elegants. government of the bushless to which they relate at all times and under all circumstances. As they were entrusted to the general government for the good of the nation, it is not only the right, but the duty of congress to see that intercourse among the states and the transmission of intelligence are not obstructed or unnecessarily encumbered by state legislation. The electric telegraph marks an epoch in the progress of time. In a little more than a quarter of a century it has changed the habits of business and become one of the necessities of commerce."—Pensacola Tel. Co. vs. W. L. Tel. Co., 26 U. S., 1.

From this opinion we learn that it is not only the right, but the daty of congress to take such action concerning the electric telegraph as will cause transmission of intelligence to "keep pace with the progress of the country."

rence to "keep pace with the progress of the country."

Twenty times since the invention of the electric telegraph has this question been before the congressional committee. Of these, seventeen have reported favoring a postal telegraph, and two opposing the same, and one committee, the industrial commission, is yet to report. Of the two adverse reports, one was made in 1869, upon purely legal and technical grounds, the committee holding that the existing telegraph company had acquired certain vested rights, under the telegraph act of 1866, which would not capire until 1871. This report did not consider the wisdom of a postal telegraph at all. The other adverse report was a two-page document expressing the opinion that a postal telegraph was unwise, because it would increase the patronage of the national government. No testimony was taken, no hearing was had, and no elaborate considerations given to the question. Of the eventeen favorable reports, many were laked upon a most careful consideration in which numerous witnesses were sworn and an elaborate hearing had. The stress was favorable and an elaborate hearing had. The stress was sworn and an elaborate hearing had. The stress was every walk

of life and representing all manner of organizations. The witnesses against the postal tel-egraph have been uniformly officers and attorneys of the Western Union Telegraph company

stated, the twentleth and last congress committee to consider this question is the in-dustrial commission, which has already taken voluminous testimony and which now has the What its matter under advisement. we do not know, but rarior says it will be in favor of public ownership of the tele-graph. This rumor seems to have some subgraph. This rumor seems to have some stantial foundation in the comments of commission upon the testimony that has been taken, which is found in Volume 4 of the proceedings of the commission, which has already been published. In commenting upon the testimony concerning the government ownership of the railroad, it finds that a majority of the witnesses are opposed to it, and then goes on to say:
"On the other hand, Professor Seligman,

(of Columbia) thinks that the comparatively small capital involved in the telegraph and telephone business, and the relative simplicity of their management, favor public ownership. While the widespread social interests in these facilities makes rovernment ownership as against monopolistic private ownership, especially desirable. The telegraph and telephone are becoming as necessary as the post, ernment control in one case, justify it in the other. England, and nearly all of the continental countries in Europe, have public telegraph and telephone systems. Several other telegraph and telephone service in this country, and express themselves in favor of put-ting these facilities under the postoffice department, while one or two witnesses express themselves as satisfied with existing conditions

The one or two witnesses before the industrial commission who were satisfied with ex-Isting conditions, so far as the telegraph concerned, are, as they always have these congressional hearings, officers and attorneys of the Western Union Telegraph company.

Seven postmaster generals have considered the matter of postal telegraph in their official reports. Five have advocated it: two have op-

To summarize the official examination into this question, we find the total number to be twenty-seven, resulting in reports, twenty-two favorable and four untavorable and one yet to be published. *

Of the four unfavorable, one was based on purely legal reasons, which reasons expired long since. Two express a fear of the exten-sion of the patronage of the national government under the spoils system, and one believe that it would produce wrangling and dissen-sion between different sections of the country as to the amount of service to be ren-

It thus appears that the official opinions in favor of a postal telegraph have at all times greatly predominated over the unfavorable ones.-L. A. Stebbins, in K. C. World.

"An Outrage," Says This Republican Senator.

The Devils Lake, N. D., Inter-Ocean is a republican paper run by H. C. Hansborough, United States senator from North Dak and In view of these facts, the following comments

on Standard Oil methods are interesting;
The Standard Oil company's oil tank froze
up Saturday night. Think of it! Oil actually freezing! It would be better to say that the Standard Water company's tank froze up for water is what the people of this city have been getting for oil for the past several been getting for oil for the past several months, and it is a poor grade of water at that. It cannot be used for washing, drinking or cooking purposes, because it has a light taste of oil connected with it somewhere. Twenty cents per gallon is a rather high price to pay for such poor water, but the Standard Oil magnates say we must, and we free born Americans, living in a free country, must de what these over corpulent magnates desire. Yes, something should be done, but the best for one to do when one gets the worst deal is for one to keep mum. But that oill. And where, oh, where, is our little oil inspector geng? Or did we ever have one? So gentle reader, don't be harsh with the Standard company. Mr. Rockefeller must Standard company, Mr. Rockefeller must give a million or two to the Chicago uniand other institutions every a gailon for his water, pray how would the dear old Chicago university live, prosper and grow strong from the efforts of a poor man's than you do, and though it may look like thirty cents to these over gluttenous, fire cating magnates, yet they must have it. So cating magnates, yet they must har there, now; don't grumble, but dig.

less than half a dollar a ton. It requires no manual labor to load the coal or unload it from the latest improved cars, and if the team owner receives fifty cents a ton for hauling a ton of coal to the consumer he is doing well. Labor directly employed, aside from the railway workers, thus receives, say, \$1.50 a ton. The railroaders' share is a mere pittance when the coal hauled in the aggregate is considered, but, for the sake of argument, let us admit that they receive twenty-five let us admit that they receive twenty-five cents a ton. The total labor cost is therefore \$1.75 a ton, or just one-quarter the selling price in this city. It is immaterial to us whether the coal baron or the railway magnate or the coal baron or the railway magnate or the wholesale or retail middle man secures a large or small part of the three-fourths profit. What we are interested in is to abolish these modern toll-gate keepers and allow the mines and highways and factories to be conducted co-operatively, so that those who perform necessary and useful labor will receive the benefit instead of being compelled to "divide up" with parasitical coupon-clippers who riot and roll in luxury."—Cleveland Citizen.

We pledged "our lives, our fortunes, and our carred honor" to establish the rule of the ma-jority, and we end by finding that the minority jority, and we end by finding that the minority—a minority in morals, money and men—are our masters whichever way we turn. We agonize over "economy" but sell all our grain, pork, oil and cotton at "exchanges," where we pay brokerage on 100 or 1,000 barrels or bushels or bales of wind to get one real one sold. These intolerabilities—sweat-shops, where modern merchants buy and sell the east-off scarlet fever skins of the poor; factory and mine where childhood is forbidden to become manhood and manhood is forbidden to die a natural death; mauseleums in which we bury the dead rich; slums in which we bury the living poor; ccal pools with their manufacture of artificial winter—all these are the rule of private self-interest arrived at its destination.—Henry D. Lloyd's "Wealth vs. Commonwealth."

The official vote of New Jersey gives Co rade Vall, candidate for governor on the callet ticket, 8,439.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CADIFALISM

One of Mr. Carnegie's fellow-millionaires from Pittsburg disagrees with him in the matter of practical philanthropy. He found two friends of his boyhood in a little town in New Jersey the other day-men whose working days were over, yet who were poor in their old ad he bought them each a comfortable. The town in which they lived had at ready an excellent free library-possibly a gif from Mr. Carnegie himself-but, for all the in structive volumes on its shelves, these entirely worthy men might have known hunger and cold in their last days. They had been sober men and industrious, but they were not girted for Such persons form a class tin money-making. is very large and entirely distinct great mass of our Indigent. It is imp remember that they are distinct; the come to want in old age through no fault of their own. They have been dissolute, shiftless nor incapable. They have worked hard, but for pay so small that nothing could be saved.

The uscless old have formed a more or les troublesome element in every state of society The savage tribes took simple ways to be rid Some they buried allow of them. they thriftily ate. A few were turned carelessi; out to starve. Curiously enough, this method, extreme in its nearly resembles the civilized method. ilization is so perplexingly lopested. We would hardly shoot the old near and old women who have no means of support. inhumanity of it would be too casy of tection. But we the less merciful plan of condemning considerable number of them to starvation to a course of hardship that is mere with a few trimmings. better care of our worn out work I They have hides and hoofs and hones better care of our worn our commercial experts have so far found no nost-mortem use for old men and ell women that of the superannuated truck borde.

There is the poor house. But the class question is apt to find slow starvation with independence a more agreeable finish. Now and then they reject both endings under cumstances dramatic enough to be to ewapapers. Here is the story of a typical id couple: The man was a barber who had been forced to quit the trade because wore out. He was unfit for other w the old weman was unfit for any. frugally on their little savings, hoping for the eves to improve. But the eyes grew and when the last few dollars were come to something had to be done. The old did it. Under the circumstances they with a wit that must be applauded their few little debts, and while the o man put the cheap little rooms in order, the old man went out and spent their for a feast of meat which they had long do nied themselves. Then, after they had eate quite all they wanted, this once, they donn their best clean clothes, hung the canary bird out in the hall for a neighbor, and turned on the gas that is meant for illumination.

If the worn-out old couples would all show equal wisdom in this emergency, the prob-lem might be simplified. But only a few of them are able to appraise so justly shade of difference between life that is worth living and life that isn't. Another old couple. a little while ago, were not unwilling to accept official charity; but the foolish old things felt the need of each other more than the need of bare life, so they ended it rather than be separated. The majority of them are so much creatures of habit that they make shift to live out their worthless lives. A few take to live out their worthless lives. A few take to beggary, a few endure lucressing privation until they perish from want, alore consign themselves to the hideous prison se. Yet they have done their duty by world, and it there is any real stuff in the world, and if there is any real stuff in all this talk of universal brotherhood there is an duty that the world owes to them—at least in an age when philanthropists are bothered for ways to spend their money.

Probably there would be nothing "scientific in providing these worn-out workers homes such as they were able to make with nomes such as the could work—places where the old husbands and wives could rest themselves out amid pleasant surroundings with the companionship of each other and their own respectable kind. It would be a matter of sheer, brazen, outright giving to ease them out of the world instead of letting them find their own painful way out un-regarded. If it were a question of doing without libraries and schools the omission to care for them might be less disquieting. But li-braries and schools are already so plentiful that philanthropists are often puzzled to find places for new ones.

Socialism as a Cure for Trusts.

New York Journal.

"Private ownership of property has grown, in the trusts, to be industrial despotism. The despots are abusing their power, and, as their power grown greater, they will abuse it more, for so all despots do."

This, declared Jesse Cox in a speech before the Iroquois club yesterday, will in time be remedied by the extension of democratic government to the industries of the country—in other words, by Socialism.

other words, by Socialism.

The speech was made at the club's bl-weekly incheon and discussion. Mr. Cox and Edward O. Brown, both prominent Chicago attorneys, spoke on "Democracy and Socialism." The speakers were introduced by the club president, Judge Tuley.

Judge Tuley.

"Democracy versus Socialism was given as the subject of this debate." Mr. Cox said, "but to my mind the two are not opposed. I consider Socialism merely an extension of democracy—the adoption, in the government of indi tries and the management of wealth, of those principles which we have already adopted in the government of our state.

"We will be driven to this. Much as many of you condemn Socialism now, the time will come, if things continue in their present tendency, when you will welcome it.

dency, when you will welcome it.
"Instead of being ruled by the country, these

"Instead of being ruled by the country, these combinations are coming to rule the country. And when they have reached the senith of their strength, and grown arrogant in their despotism, you and I will be but too glad to make use of the only remedy which offers,

"We will take from the combinations their power over the wealth which belongs properly to the people. We will give to our government this wealth, to be managed for the benefit of a few despots, as it is now. And I am sure we may be confident that it will be managed as well as the affairs of our state are managed now.

The paternalism of government is no new

The paternalism of government is no new ing. It is a wise and excellent thing. In story, the governments that have been the net advanced, the most civilized, have been

those that have exercised the most fun "Not the government of despots, which prohibited this and that, and have said a man should do and what he should not it is far from what Socialism advocates.

The general favor given these extensions of the functions of government is proof that the spirit of the times approves of Socialism. It is proof that when the time comes to put an to industrial despotism, the one course which offers permanent relief-the of the principles of democracy to the govern-ment of wealth—will be adopted by the mass of our people without a struggle."

Ministers Warm to Socialism.

Stook City, Iowa, Tribune, This morning the members of the City Ministerial association listened to a paper The Principles of Socialism, Its Aims, and Means by Which We Hope to Achieve in," presented by M. Brodky, one of the most prominent members of the Sloux City Sceialist club. The paper was a clear, concise statement of the position of the Socialists, and was listened to with the greatest interest. It elicited probably the most enthusiastle discussion of any paper or speech ever delivered before the association. INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Brodky, in beginning, said he would dispense with the customery arraignment of present competitive system and a upon the theme of the paper, system and begin at of the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth was political democracy; the cry of the twenticth, says the Socialist, is industrial democracy." One of the principles enunciated was that

since it had been decided that all men Had an equal right to life, it must follow that everybody must have an equal right to that which makes life possible—the earth. "To asserted th monopolize nature is wrong," speaker, "for it is a common inheritance, and every human being should have an equal ac to it."

Mr. Brodky contended that the people had made the great improvements in machin-ery were by rights entitled to partake in the "Capitalism is based upon private ownership in the natural resources and of production. It takes the place of the despection of the past, for it assumes the right of taxing the consumers of the commodities under their control without the latter being represented

The right to work without begging any for a job is one of the greatest principles upon which Socialism is based. With the right to work, the toiler has another right and that of the full moral right to the product of his

A DAY IS COMING.

"We are facing a time when it will be con-sidered immoral to buy any one for a single hour through the method of compulsory economic need, as it is considered now to compel any one to be sold for life."

In speaking of the fearful conditions in the great cities and in rebuttal to a statement made by James Creekman in the Chicago American. in which he said there was no waste in the competitive system, Mr. Brodly asserted that the only waste perhaps was manhood, and very life itself. "It is an absolute fact," he stated, "that aside from those who die for lack of proper food, lack of attention from their much overworked mothers and many forms of contagion bred under their unsanitary surroundings, 65% land in factories before their young bones are hardened. They remain there deprived of childhood, deprived of edu cation, and they become mere mechanisms and

The speaker said these children grew many found final lodgment in the jails of the country, and many others filled drunkards graves, as they had been starved of the right

to enjoy life—poorly equipped to contend with the temptations that surround them. A BASIC PRINCIPLE.

"The greatest of all great principles upon which Socialism rests is that there is noth-

ing more precious amongst all this great uni-verse than man himself." contended that the natural trend of

the present system was towards greater in-equality of opportunities. He quoted James J. Hill as stating that the late consolidation of railroads saved the labor of and that this was another insication that the horizon of opportunity was growing narrower all the time. He said the world was progressing, and that the only way to do was to change a thing that had been good for something better. "The aim of Socialism is the inevitable public ownership of the people's industries on a co-operative basis. Socialism discourages any nort of idleness, whether it whether it

be in the tramp or in the millionaire.
"Socialism would eliminate corruption, would make wealth a burden rather than "Under Socialism every child would be en-

titled to free education, both in mental and industrial training. A trade is just as necessary as grammar.

A REVOLUTION.

The speaker said under the present regime the man who did the dirty work was comthe man who did the dirty work was com-pelled by society to do it for less pay than he who did the clean work. He said under the Socialist system the tables would be turned and the disagreeable work would be more He said it was not the idea of Socialists to

destroy, but to utilize the present scheme of things in rebuilding the structure of society. It was simply to readjust things in a rational manner and the great evils would be manner and the great evils would be eradicated and the world be made better, where the masses of the people would have equal opportunity to life and their labor. He said the only way to obtain the great boon was by voting for it.

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

A conditation of the most pointed paragraphs which have appeared in the Appeal to Reason. Contents: Things Socialism will Do

Under Socialism (from \$10). Questions Answered. Socialist Philosophy.

Blustrated cover page, showing the contrast between the City of the Prosent and the City of the Figure.

For Propaganda Work you will find it is the best police ever issued by the Appeal. Per 100, \$1.00.

Commercialism in Religion.

The authorities of the Princeton theological The authorities of the falling off in the number conditions of divinity attuents by saying that the opof divinity students by saying that the op-portunities offered by our new possessions in the east to American youths are very alluring. It is strange to find ecclesiastical persons re-garding the church simply as a profession with certain prizes, to be avoided when trade effers greater inducements in the way of re-turns.—New York Sun.

A Bit of Forgotten History.

Fron the Daily Push, Christmas, 1925.

Mineworker, who, during his rs, has become a recognized nuore-revolutionary conditions, this
lowed Push a copy of the St. Libids
Democrat, dated December 20, 1901, givun account of the formation of a coman account of the formation of a combetween capitalism and labor. in this day it seems absurd that such a thing have been considered possible, but the Globe-Democrat, which was at one time quite an influential paper, evidently con-sidered it seriously and expected much of it. But this is not the only item of incongruity in the account of the creation of the commission. It was largely created by a Mr. Hanna, at that time official head of the then powerful republican party, and ex-President Cleve-I was named to represent "the people" on commission, as though the workers and capitalists were not people; though in case the term was probably used to represent the great body of people who had, as It is hard in this day to believe that men of such prominent leadership could, only, so short a time ago, have been so blind to plain logic and to simple justice. But if this ther fact that a Mr. Gompers, then head of the strongest federation of labor in America. take a place on this commission in order to obtain terms for the sale of labor, and that a prelate in the Catholic church should take a place on it and lend his in-fluence in support of that horribly immoral thing of taking three-fourths of what producers produced and giving it to non-producers called capitalists? Mr. Mineworker says that at the very time this commission was formed the people were only forty years removed from the days of chattel slavery, and yet were unable to understand how fathers could have been slave drivers, how politicians and churchmen ever could have apologized for, much less have defended, the institution of chattel slavery, or have deemed it could be permanent. Yet, in the face of all this, we find these same people defending wage slavery, appointing a commission to ef-fect compromise on it, after the order of the compromises on chattel slavery, and in splte of the warning and logic of Bellamy and of the warning and logic of other Socialists, imagining that institutional robbery could be permanent.

The commission referred to didn't live long -not long enough to fix itself in history; but it doubtless accomplished a work in helping all the people to see that labor and capital were deadly enemies, and that all efforts at pence between them could result only in truces

The incongruitles cited above illustrate the blighting influence of capitalism, which could thrive only on ignorance, and which, as is now established by history, bought up the schools and suppressed a free press in order to maintain an aimosphere in which it could exist. But it also shows us that under the old regime of discouraging new things in polities and religion, people can be led into all kinds of absurdities, and we ourselves be led into like errors if the same conditions of repression existed. Our glory and our hope in the fact that we award all who give us new methods in industry, politics and re-ligion that on test produce better results than efore, very much as our forefathers awarded those who made superior material inven-

The Wise Monkeys.

A monkey sat on a cocoanut tree; in his hand he held a leaf with some charcoal marks upon it. A troop of monkeys started to climb

tree to gather nuts, the leaf-monkey halted them. "Hold on," he said, "I own this tree.

The monkeys smiled. "This leaf is my little deed, conferring upon

me ownership from a dead monkey, and em-powers me to collect rent."

The monkeys grinned. "I only intend to collect four nuts a day from you for the privilege you enjoy of gath-ering nuts; but-"

The monkeys laughed. "Because it rained so nicely, and crops will be excessively large, I am compelled to charge

you six nuts a day. The monkeys ha-ha-ed at him as a great humorist, and started again to climb the

"Hold on!" he cries. "I'm in earnest."

frowned. 'And if you don't pay me in advance, I'll-They scowled.

"Dispossess you, and you cannot again come to this tree."

want cocoanut?" they yelled, "Here, take them," and they sent them—one—two-three—dozen theenty—they hurled at him, pounded him with them; brulsed him; knocked

him off the tree, and pelted him out while he mourned the loss of his leafthe wicked anarchistic tendencies of his tribe. But then-monkeys are fools, while men are wise.-London Clarion.

Second-Class Privileges.

While it is true that mail privileges have been worfully abused and equally true that there is a demand for a radical reform in the postoffice laws, the editor can see a grave danger in allowing the postmaster general the latitude he has taken. If the postofiles au-thorities can, without warrant of law, rule out certain publications from second-class privlleges, the same authorities can establish rules that will militate against legitimate newspapers. A strict enforcement of the rules laid down by the postmaster general regarding "premium nublications" and regarding "premium publications" and "mail order" jour-nals would shut out one-half the legitimate newspapers of the country and would burden upon the other half. The

burden upon the other half. The leaving to a thousand dollar a year of pointed been be a political deciding wint a doctimate dangerous western Half.

Was George Wa on an In his message the ress Preside yelt declares the caus, or nopolists is uny Was George Walls in his message velt declares the nopolists is unique to the control of the cont tator?" Roose-They

gently reproved. ntly reproved.
"The mechanism of modern business," he
ys, "is so delicate that extreme care must

says, "is so delicate that extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance." Writing on the same subject in 1779, George Washington said to the president of the Pennsylvania assembly: "It gives me very sincere

Washington said to the president of the Pennsylvania assembly: "It gives me very sincore pleasure to find that the assembly is so well disposed to second your endeavors in bringing those murderers of our cause, the monopolizers, forestallers and engrossers, to condign punishment. It is much to be lamented that each state has not hunted them down as pests to society, and the greatest enemies we have to the happiness of America. I would to God that some one of the more atrocious in each state was hung upon a gallows five times as high as the one prepared for Haman."

HERBERT M. CASSON.

A SOUVENIA FOR WORKERS.

If you are interested in Socialism, if you are interested in the Appeal "BECAUSE OF THE DOCTRINE IT ADVOCATES," you will be interested in this. Every week until further notice a gold watch will be presented to the club raiser sending the dargest number of yearly subscriptions THAT HAVE BEEN PAID FOR BY THE SUBSCRIBERS WITH THEIR OWN MONEY.

Weeks commence with the first mail Saturday norming and end with the last mail received at his office on the following Friday, Your flats will be caunted for the week in which they are

Actual subscribers, those there, are what is war to 15 leveled surranted, gald twenty years. You have in or Waithem movement.

Ouestions and Answers.

The Appeal has been permitted to look over the examination papers of the students of the International Echool of Social Footons, will be Gozed its first term in Grand, Form, Doom-

To whom does the earth belong?
The earth, belong necessary for man's exdistance and man belong to his hard development, it must belong to his mankinst. As
the right to life is admitted to be inalignable,
the right to the means of his must be inalienable, and necessarily must belong to all human race. Mrs. R. C. Manier.

The study of the life of primitive man is important because it conveys to us the law of the growth of the race—Miss Lucie Having, Ogden, Utah.

Name the great periods of Man's history and meation the par

With the dawn of civilization the dominant passion of man was the private ownership of things. During the earlier period of the intertribal wars, the victorious warriors killed the conquered victim, but when the desire to own accumulate things grew into a passion conceived the idea of sparing their lives that they might be made useful in producing the things so desired. Thus the captives were enslaved and added to the industrial forces of the conquerers. This was the beginning of military power, and produced two distinct of military power, and produced two distinct classes—the military camps on the one hand and the slave pens on the other. After a time the marter class discovered that slaves were less profitable than free labor, and find-ing that all selfish and vicious practices could be included equally under slaving and serf-dem and with far less responsibility and exdom and with far less responsibility and expense on the part of the master class, and under serfdom the slave was detached from the master but attached to the land, as the lass forbace, him to move off the land upon which he was born. Thus the form of slavery advanced a step. With the changed comittions came the feudal lords, and in place of master and slave we have lord and serf. Wars between the feudal lords led disturbances that resulted eventually in the fall of foudalism. After the invention of gunpowder, the lords finding themselves thus rendered insecure in their castles, evicted their retainers and serf and turned the fields into sheep walks as a mrans of profit. The helpfess workers thus evicted joined the workers in the free cities.— Mrs. Phelps, Houston, Texas,

Resmars with the processly which to encleat nations were in the modern nation was formed by the absorption of the fendal estates by the more powerful, who became the king. War was can do something. And it is true. You say you are drawing a good salary. Now, did it or pursh. The ancient nations were formed ever occur to you that on the other hand that the Appeal with a New the salary in the s or perish. The ancient nations were formed in precisely the same manner by the expan-sion of the barbarian tribes.—It. Backus, Car-

What still the bevention of connected have on the increase in the number of ware workers and what.

The invention of gunnowder completed the destruction of the feulal system by rendering usels as the armor and eastle of the rebber baron. His soldiers and serfs were therefore allowed to desert in large numbers-varify increasing the hordes of propertyless wage workers who throughd and starved in the cities.—E. Backus, Cartinge, Mo.

Pors cont. Interest or profit rost in any necessary factor

There is a good deal of difference, as Bellamy points out, whether you have an interest in
my points out, whether you have an interest in
my points out, whether you have an interest in
my points out, whether you have an interest in
my points out, whether you have an interest in
my points out, whether you have an interest in
my points out, whether you have an interest in
my points out, whether you have an interest in
my points out, whether you have an interest
in a nation or an interest in would have
an interest in the nation, and an injury to any
point of the productivity of the soil. Under any
goiner ayasem of abstance is said to be
the rewards of the soil of the allow the pounded to as inserce, as such it is a mean
if it witten and contains no principle of productivity, whereas we is may in fleet qualpounded today has powned deprive the laborer of his products in creas of all the
power of my points.

Profit is said to be the reward of superior
equipment increasing in ratio between the
poorest and the best managed enterprises and
is reaped by the sagacious manager. Today
the greatest profits acrue to those who have
and the trust has whed out the poorly equippod factory, but profits in the thoroushly
equipped concern which covers the whole field
are greater than ever.—J. H. Backus, Houston, Texas.

The to any indicate the any
man in the best way to do everything, and
all will share in the restricted with every other
man in the best way to do everything, and
all will share in the restricted with every other
man in the best way to do everything, and
all will share in the restricted with every other
man in the best way to do everything, and
all will share in the restricted with every other
man in the best way to do everything, and
all will share in the restricted with every other
man in the best way to do everything, and
all will share in the restricted with every other
man in the best way to do everything, and
all will share in the property of the
trust that rob them?

After completing his tour in the m

nder the capitalist system, business is con-ted for profit, and the reason that the relical paster come over the country is

because the laborer is only able to buy back a part of that which he has produced. Thus the cry of over-production.—F. M. Johnson, Hitchcock, Okla.

Trace the cless struggle faces per historic times and state what formed has taken under each new status of the working

The class struggle begins with the advent of slavery in the third period of barbarism It manifes s itself by servile wars, under slav ery by peacant wars, under foundlism and by strikes and boyeotts under the ways system, where it culminuted in the international strug gle for Socialism on the part of the working class as sacinst the capitalist. F. P. O'Hare,

Because it is the only one ever devised broad enough to include all of the toners of all of the earth, in the equal rights to all. The trade union provided for the wage workers, the grange and alliance for the farmer, but Socialism embraces them fill—Miss Kato Mch-ards, Kansas City, Mo.

Because the two classes that made charty organizations possible were not developed till the coming of the wate system. Because with the roman person helpless individual will ducts of the race because he or she is a part of the race and there will be no shame or the heart sheld to such provision.—Mrs. the bat with twenty scalps.

Castialism derivate the church the control of the following quantons and answers to the church the church by controlling the church as shown; the church the church by controlling the church of the following quantons and answers to the church by controlling the church of the following quantons and answers to the church of the following quantons and answers to the church of the c to the children. It limits the education of people to early childhood. E. J. Taylor, La Fontaine, Kan.

to the formation of both ancient and med actal world powers. They were militure, it is commercial, but the principle is the mane. commercial, but the principle is the same. Inclinery and commerce outgrow the power of the 4nd vidual manager and a corporation was formed, horrowing the nower of the six a to further its aims. The law of expansion is releaters; the corporation must fight forever wider markets, or be overwhelmed. The stronger absorbed the washer, and the struggle waying ever figure threatened ruly and Man's history is divided into seven great periods. The first became when man under his appearance on the carth; the second with the discovery of fire; the third with the invention of the how and arrow; the fourth with the discovery of pottery; the fifth with the domestication of animals; the sixth with the domestication of animals; the sixth with the use of iron; the seventh with the discovery of the alphabet.—E. J. Taylor, La Fontaine, Kan.

Give the order of development of the moster class and of the other branches of productive industry and other branches of productive industry an transportation till it becomes universal. I transportation till it becomes univerial. It must, to keep its factories running, contrive to reach out for ever wider markets to continue its surplus until it becomes world-wide. When it ceases to expand it must perish. It cannot in its very nature tolerate competition, and the strike cannot hope to affect it unless the labor organization is even more extensive than the trust. In the event of a strike in one country the factory is exported, or morganized laborers imported and the strikers held down by the powers of the state, which are essential to the trust. The only vulnerable point for the people to attack is this same political power. That is the key to the entire situation.—E. Backus, Carthage, Mo. Carthage, Mo.

*********** The Subscription Blank

The Subscription Blank
In this issue is for your use in assisting
the Appeal Army comrades to make the
"Harmony week" a success. You can,
during the six days between January 13
and 18 secure one subscription for each,
day. At the end of the week send the
six names to the Appeal. The Appeal
will grow in spite of the efferts to hinder its work.

"I am employed at a good salary by a large "I'am employed at a good salary by a large corporation. My bosses are very bitter ngalust. Socialism, and it is a dead sure thing I would lose my job if I talked and worked openly for Socialism. Although a firm believer in the principles of Socialism. I feel that my first dues is to my family. I am burning up with a desire to do something for the advancement of Socialism. What can I de"—An Illinois Comrade.

Over and over again I have said that all

ever occur to you that on the other hand that there were thousends of Socialists in the country who were in a position to work epenly for Socialism, but are not se fortunate as you in drawing a good salary? Well, there are. The woods are full of them. If you have \$5 or \$10 to spare that you wish to denate to the cause, send it to the Appeal with instructions to send the amount in good propaganda literature to some Socialist club or local organization of the party. Your bosses would never know anything about it. There are plenty of ways to work for Socialism, openly or otherwise. Do something.

There is a good deal of difference, as Bell-

After completing his tour in the middle states. Erof. Mills and family will leave for Same Francisco. Cal., where the second term of the Training School will open. March I. The importance of the work of the school can hardly be estimated. The Training School uponares Speakers and workers to enter the field well equipped to meet the arguments of the upholders of the present system. The commutes of the west should take advantage of the opportunity to attend the Training School.

The Maine Socialist convention will be held it Skowhegan on January 15.

Appeal Army

IGNORANCE MAKES MEN SLAVES; ED UCATION MAKES MICH FREE!

Twenty-one scales from Comrade Denesek of Gray Creek, Colo.

Comrade Pearson, of Haverhill, Mass, comes in with thirteen yearlies.

Comrade Wilson, of Buena Vista, Colo. sends us a Christmas present of eleven year

'Comrada N. D. Cole, of Helix, Cal., is one of those steady workers. He never misses a

week. Comrade Elza Leech, literary agent of Nor-wood, Colo., Local, orders the 'Eolar Pleaus

Ten yearlies from Comrain Middlebrooke, of Book Rapida, Iowa. They all paid their

The Army comrades did not overlook us on New Years-711 yearly nubceriptions were re-crived on that day.

On Christmas day the Hennessey, Okla., commedes not together and organized a local of twelve members.

Word comes from all along the line that it is gottling easier and easier to get subscrip-tions. Go after them, contrales.

gets on the passenger trains with a bundle of Appeals under his arm. Every passenger gets а сору.

Six scalps from Comrade Harp, of Mulat, Pla. He writes: "The boys are now scrambling to get abourd for the Co-operative Commonweelth."

Five scalps from Comrade Gray, of Lamar, Mo. He says: "We will look after things at this end of the line. The boys are in carnest now. Comrate Steeffied, of Sanborn, N. D., sends wenty-two yearlies, He says: "This Madden

twenty-two yearlies, 'He says: "This 'Madden business' has made it easy to get subscribers for the Appeal," If Socialism don't become repular in Kan

cas City it will not be Comrade W. E. Clark's fault. He writes: "Socialism heap much big work; lots o' fun." The Fiji bay is going 'round with a broad smile. He is thinking of 'harmony week.' and how the red-headed girl will be too busy to even chew gum.

The election news from Iowa grows better and better. Of the 99 counties, 97 polled Socialist votes. One county had 441, and five counties averaged 225.

"The great question of the future," writes Comrade Shimmin, of Nepht, Utah, "will not be who struck Billy Patterson," but what happened to Eddie Madden."

The Flil boy is away up in the clouds this week. He has the honor of being the only one of the gang that received a New Year's card. A fair Boston comrade sent it.

Harry H. Collier, publisher of the Sun-Democrat, Tacoma, Wash.: "If Mr. Madden is trying to build up a Socialist party in America, he is going the right way about it."

A. P. Sanders, Jefferson, Ark.: "Socialism is growing in this remote corner of the ear h I chanced to see a stray copy of the Appeal and think it is just the medicine that we

Find the point of least resistance, comrades and that is where you should strike to win. Size up your victim. Learn what he is most interested in, and then go after him along that line.

Comrade Jaffey, of Sloux City, Iowa, says the Socialists of his burg are cutting more ice than ever this winter. Comrade Mil's' speech on the 6th of January warmed them up considerably.

We still have on hand about twenty-five copies of Brice's "Financial Catechism." at thirty-five cents per copy. This is pretty cheap for a cloth-bound book that has always sold for a dollar.

.Comrade Work, of Des Moines, says weather is pretty cold up there, so cold in fact, that the lawyers and preachers are flocking into the Socialist party, the only real warm thing going.

The office girls are refusing all invitations

that on the other hand that Ricasant, lowa, hall the Appeal with a New Year's giff of fifty-two yearlies. This makes seventy-three scaips from these comrades during the last two weeks.

Before the "Madden era" most of the bun dles were for five copies for one year. The gang are now subscribing for five, ten and twenty copies for a year. It don't take the Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas.

The office buildog is still about but it is thought that when he hears about "harmony week," he will come tearing back to watch the malling room gang and see that a subscription blank is put in every paper this week.

The office girls are mourning because Madden did not force the Appeal to move to Canada. They say that Girard is just too dull for anything since the students of the International School of Social Economy all went

The Louisville, Ky., gang are preparing to shell the enemy all along the line. Comrade Geo. Bislow, of Chicago, will be with them January 11, and it is expected that Lieder-krantz Hall will be crowded to its utmost ca-

"Mother Jones" sent a handsome silver son box, suitably engraved, to Mr. and Mrs. F. P. O'Hare, the I. S. S. E. graduates, as a wedding present. Notwithstanding the popular belief to the contrary, Socialists are great users of scap.

The Oklahoma state Socialist convention was a howling success, nearly all the delegates being members of the Appeal army. Comrade Fred N. Johnson was elected territorial organizer, and his smile is more in evidence than ever.

Comrade N. J. Bracket, of San Diego, Cal., rets to the bat with a club of seven and asks for more subscription blanks. This comrade is a hustler. He takes a man's subscription and then gives him a subscription blank and sets him to work.

A comrade at Carthage, Mo., usually reads a copy of Mills' Sedalis speech when he rides on a street car. Presently he is seen to scowl darkly, mutter to himself a few profuse (?) remarks, and fassily was the offending pamphlet up and huris it down the siste

man, who has been watching him in wonder. The aforesaid son of toll seldom fails to pick up the offending document and read it careother's fully to discover the cause of the other's wrath. More than once he has been known to move over and attempt to remonstrate with the Socialist on the folly of losing one's temper over such a reasonable document.

Chas. Klenast, Quincy, Ill.: "Comrade Aug. ... Klenke has been with us for a few days. and we have organized a club of twenty-five more bers. We are now advertising Walter Thomas Mills, and expect to present him with large audience."

Once more I wish to call your attention of Gronlund's "Co-operative Commonwealth." to Gronland's If you have read it, you know it is one of the best books on earth to convert a man to Socialism. If you have not read it, you certainly should do so.

The bundle subscription list is growing capfully under the nurturing care of Compade den. Instead of subscribing for their friends and having the paper sent direct in single starpers, the comrades are increasing their bundle subscriptions.

Socialism is on the top wave in Ionia, Mich. It can't help it with such workers as Con-rades Poison and Welve to push. The mayor, sideriner, preachers, doctors and editors of Ionia are all reading the Appeal. Thirty-seven scalps from these two comrades this

Week.

Comrade T. W. Bowen, of Mystic, Iowa, who captured the soutenir watch for the welk ending December 25, writes: "I am now over the indirect properties of the soutening of harvest of Socialism, but am working for fature generations." Say you young fellows of the Army; don't you want one of those watches, or are you harving her. Here is a sample of some of Comrade Mad-

den's excellent work: N. L. Lunbock, of Emporia, Kan., writes us as follows: "A friend poria, Kan., writes us as follows: "A friend here asked me to subscribe for the Appeal, and I told him I was not a Socialist and did not want it. He then told me about how Madden was trying to 'shut you off,' and I at once paid him for a year in advance. Have read three copies. Like it and want it. I paid for Madden did it."

About two months ago Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox had a short article in the New York Journal about New Zealand, Among other things, she mentioned our little pamphlet "New Zealand in a Nutshell." Since then over 200 letters have been received mentioning the Journal article, and requesting a copy of "New Zealand in a Nutshell," It merely shows how eager the people are for information about anything that shows any improve-ment over the present order of things.

A. L. Purdy, attorney, Wellsville, N. Y.: "My thoughts have been running in the line Appeal to Reason commenced coming to me ing with my notions. Some years ago I looked the Socialist labor party platform over, and read some of the literature and papers sent out by that organization, and concluded that while its fundamental principles, regarding Socialism itself, were in the main correct, yet it was working in so narrow a channel that it could not succeed."

The sad news comes from Chicago of the death of Comrade Theo. E. While. He was an ardent Appear worker and conscious Socialist. He was a scholar, whose frequent concialist. He was a scholar, whose frequent contributions to Hearst's Chicago American and the Record-Herald on political economy were highly appreciated by the thinking public. Unfortunately, like many other unselfish, noble souls, he leaves a wife and family in por circumstances. Bro. While's death is a great loss to the cause of Socialism, and I am resident a second souls are the cause of socialism. minded of what the poet Lamb wrote to a friend upon the loss of a worker for humanity: "Draw closer together, ye that remain."

The proprietor of a large mercantile establishment in Santa Ana, Cal., bired an expert accountant and overhaused his book-keeper's records recently. The book-keeper was frightened almost out of his wits—not bewas frightened almost out of his wits—not be-cause his accounts were not straight, but be-cause his desk contained a large and varied assortment of Socialist propaganda literature. Of course, there was a row about it, but the expert turned out to be a Socialist also, and in the hot discussion that followed the busi-ness man had several new ideas impressed on him. He has since subscribed to the Ap-peal (with his own money) and takes a helf hour off every day to talk the matter over with peal (with his own money) and takes a hear hour off every day to talk the matter over with the book-keeper. The latter gleefully an-nounces that "the boss is coming our way

All About New Zealand

Do you want to know how the working people of New

Give Madden a Chance. Milwaukee Daily News. It is reported from Washington that Third

Assistant Postmaster-General Madden will be retired from office. Not that his inability to distinguish between ideas and soap or doctrine and goods has aroused the powers that he, but that in his crusade against the Social ist press he has become so badly entangled that his rulings are calculated to shut out every newspaper publication in the country from the second class privilege. Still, it would be too bad to fire Madden bodily. He ought to be given a job that he could handle with cred t to himself and profit to the government. There should be a vacancy in the force of stokers in the boiler rooms of the postoffice department building. It was as a fireman that Madden got his start as a "labor leader." Madden got his start as a "labor leader," and to cut short his political career at this time would be cruel. Madden isn't to blame be-cause he has been placed in a position that requires brains. Give him a show for muscle!

The Coming Storm,

No thinking mind can watch the signs of gathering storm on all the great credit markets of the world without a sense of apprehension and fear. Turn where we will, symptoms of approaching trobule stand out clear on the horizon and in one sense it is because the trouble is universal that a breakdown, an outburst of insolvency at any point, is so long delayed.—London Investor.

AUTOMOBILE FUND

Amount previously reported, \$1,108.68 E. F. Everitt, \$1; W. D. Altman, \$1; Mr. Vheatland, 25c; W. F. Burhop, 50c; Chas. Bur-op, 50c; S. Oliver, \$1. Total, \$1,112.68

There seems no question but that the ap-parent success of the wireless telegraph has made the Western Union magnates quite anxious to sell out to Uncle Sam.

Governor Van Bant proposes to fight the railroads on constitutional lines, which will probably please the railroads better than any thing else he could do.-Chicago News.

enacted a measure similar to the compulsory arbitration law of New Zealand. It provides that all disputes between labor and the em-ployers shall be settled by this court. The law recognizes two kinds of unious—a union of employes and a union of employers.

Robert P. Porter, formerly director of the American manufacturers are establishing fac-tories in England in order to escape the tariff taxes which foreign countries propose to lavy against American node goods! How capital do a love the American workingman!

*********** For Meriterious Work for Socialism.

Nov. 15-John Malmquist, Quincy Mass 57 Nov. 12-R. A. Southworth, Denver Colo.163

Books Received.

"Industrial Democracy" by J. W. Kelley, Socialist connellman at Marries, ind. Public bed by Kernin Co., Chicago, Ill. "As ft. Phylin Bel, or Chestalon S. cain ma." by A. A. Whitfield, M. D. Publiched by Lintor Pub. Co., Chichmati, Optoripp.

"Lincoln and Other Pooms," by Edwin Markham. McClure & Co., publishers, New York. "Leaves from a Life Book of Today," by Mrs. Jane Dearborn Mrs. Swedenbert Pub. Co., Germantown, Pa., cloth, Mr pp. "Originates, Seit Hein," a hierory and defense of the American false hevened, by H. N. Caskin, P. Nekker, publisher, Paper, S. Mr. Nasson has suchered logical render valuable informa-tion relating to the Lasor has ement for this country,

"Contemporary Sections," by John Rise. Scribner's Scrib *********

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

By Lawrence Gronlund; 304 pages.

No better expessition of Socialism has ever been written. Gronsinol accuments are all sound and are accepted as conclusive by Socialists of all countries. He employs striked language, but at the same time is casily understood. Thomsands of Socialists owe their conversion to this back. There are few Socialist writers of the day that do not substantiate their positions by quoting from Greatiend. A new ellition of 500 captes of this back has just been principed. The regular price is 300 per copy but wait this ecition is exhausted all orders will be filled at the following special prices:

Single copies 35c; 10 copies \$3.

Public Documents.

The following public documents you should have and can secure FREE by simply making the request of your congressman or senator: Thirteenth Annual Labor Report. Senate Document 190, 56th Congress. Senate Document 53, 56th Congress.

Connecticus—A. B. Cornelius, GS Chapel St., New Har Calif.—J. G. Smith, 356 Heuret Bid., San Francisco. 10wa—V. A. Jacobe, 216 B. 6t. St., Davenport. Ind.—James G'Neal, Sil N. 3al St., Torre Hauta. III.—G. H. Kerr, & Fifth Ave., Chicago. Kas.—W. L. Nixon, Ablienc.

Senate Bill 1770, 56th Congress.

All-C. H. Kerr, S. Fifth, Ave., Chicago,
Laa.—W. L. Nixon, Ablica:
Liv.—F. L. Hoddaran, fit w. Chestnut St., Lonisville,
lishue—Fred Irish, fiz. Riverside St., Woodford,
Mo.—E. Val Putham, Room 9, 22 N. 4th St., St. Louis,
Minn.—Geo. B. Leonard, Sto Andrews Bid., Minneapolis,
dirk.—G. P.—Parter, fix Winthrope Bid., Motton,
K. Y.—L. H. Abbatt, 54 E. 4th St., New York City.
N. H.—Louis Arnstein, 18 Westen St., Dovar,
K. J.—M. M. Gorssel, 14 Bridge St., New ark,
teb.—Geo. E. Baird, 1901 N. 16th St., Omaha,
K. Dak.—Mrdh Ekoteka, Touner,
Sta.—Dr. H. T. Doza, Oklahoma City,
Sita.—Dr. H. H. Doza, Oklahoma City,
Sita.—Dr. H. W. Box, Bill W. M.
St., Dayton
regon—W. S. Citchiow, 114 W. 3d St., Dayton
regon—W. S. Citchiow, 114 W. 3d St., Dayton
regon—W. S. Citchiow, 114 W. South St., Sait Lake City,
Wha.—Mr. R. H. Thomas, 63 Estate St., Milwaukes,
Whash.—Ste. Gilbert, Rox St., Seattle,
LDVS:LEISENEX: Sare accepted under this head at 75c.,

NORTH CAROLINA—All persons interested in organical the socialist Party in this State address S. H. HOUSER, instonession, N. C. Everything is ripe for the movement. nd, Oregon, comrados can obtala Appeal postal sub-cards from J. Frank Porter, 213 Morrison St.—218-21 art. City contrados can procure Appeal postal subscrip-of L. Juster 42 Gouverneur street.

WE PAY \$22 A WEEK and expenses to man with rigs to great out of the compound. In great out of the compound of

FEARLESSLY WORDED articless breezy, clever, mappy articles breezy, clever, mappy who are not straid to tell the treath. Exerything strong an eigorous. Young's Magazia is in it always to re Sunday school publication. The subscription price is \$1 a year. Special offer-

The Socialist Party.

Agitation plants the seed of Socialism, cluestion cultivates its growth and or migration instance the issues. The harvest fine has arrived. New is the hour to organize the Socialist Party, and institute a government of the workers, by the workers and for the workers. For information upon-how to organize a local branch of the Socialist Party adirects Lond freethaum, National branch of the Socialist Party adirects Lond freethaum, National Societary, Room 427 Emitte Building, 24. Louis, Ma.

Looking Backwards.

This great book costs a centre in the W.S. A. Tow san get in delivered to your address by sending to Henry B. Ashpiant 76 Dundas St., London, Oat. Canada. Single copy, 18c; two copies, 20c; dozen, \$1.25. 20 copies, 85. P. O. omer or U.S. stampe. W.

A SCHOOL of SOCIALISM.

San Francisco Gets the Next Term OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL

For Socialist Workers Walter Thomas Mills, A. M., Principal. Board of Examiners:

D. Herron. J. A. Wayland. James B. Smiley. Peter Sissman. Charles H. Vail. A. M. Simons.

The first term of this Training School closes at Girard, Kis, phocesider and. No school was ever undertaken which so for a net the expectations of its friends. A large number of the surdents will go at none that the field as party workers.

Of the weather we spalents in the regular course, all are arranging to take another term, after a period of actual car of same another term, after a period of actual car of same and actually actually a surface and field work. First of the number will got to share a for the first term. Forty-sine store, as a chiral deposit of the San Francisco term. It will oughly March. 15, 1802, and at the 12 weeks. The mean of the same will open with next than 100 exhalation.

in the cooks. The southern will he and be remarked will he and be remarked and by at San Francisco will he and be related to the south Economy. His one, Voice Training, Practice in Stoke Preparation of Addresses, Parliamentary Fractice. Mr (Study, Composing Tanties, How the Only Practice of Study, Composing Tanties, How the Only Practice of Course and the Congretion of Common Errors in Speech and Physical Congretion of Common Errors in Speech and Physical Congretion of Common Errors in Speech and Physical Congretion in the selection with the middle of the Congretion of Courselos and the Congretion of the Congretion o

actions by correspondence. If run with the field as a continual worker for for the man, but should choose to the Training School. Whether you man, but he will be for the training School. Whether you can be the Training School or not, you should the List or the proportion work at acre. Send stamp for orthular is Walter Thomas Mills, Girard, Kan.

Solar Pleaus No. 3.

Nice Aellare Worth of boots: \$5