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Published Every Saturday For Public Ownership of

MONOPOLIES Subscription, one year . . .

No subscriptions received for less than one year. Entered at Girard, Kas., P. O. as second-class matter The Appeal is NEVEII sent on credit; if you receive it, it is paid for. Nobody owes a cent on subscription.

FORTUNE SMILES ON ACTIVITY.

Private ownership of the earth, or any part of the planet on which we live is immoral. No one can successfully defend it in logic. But while the majority of people reruse to see this, we are compelled to either own some of it or be at the mercy of those who do for the privi- them! lege of living on the planet, from which we cannot get away except through the doors of law.

In giving away to some worker the valuable 100x200 foot corner, with eight room residence, only three hundred feet from the best corner of the public square, Girard, it is not a defense of private property but a protection to the winner against the bad effects of the private property system. The winner will feel pretty secure against the pinch of want, if he or she will only hold to it, and not be tempted by the glittering dice of vanity fair to put it into

This property will be given to the person who sends in the most subscribers before Sep tember 1, where they get the subscribers to sign their names to a subscription blank. No other names count on the contest. So far no lists have come in, and some have written whether such lists must all come in at one time. No, send in the subscriptions with the lists as fast as you get them. THIS OFFER IS NOT FOR A CLUB, but for the most subscriptions sent in before September 1.

The person who can get a small club each week, where he gets the subscribers to sign the list, will easily win this valuable property No one can get many subscriptions. Remember that one person sending in long lists to every name they can copy from the tax duplicate or poll register and pay for themselves, will not court on this contest, as it did on the 160-acre farms given away some months ago

A detailed statement of the offer and diagram of the property will be sent upon appli-

Get a club each week, and you will be surprised like some of the winners of the watches

-getting them when they did not expect them. Thirteen hundred subscriptions won the 160acre improved farm. But these were paid for out of the pocket of the winner and were not solicited. On that contest there was not one of the contestants who secured 200 subscribers by actual solicitation. On this contest it is likely to go for two or three hundred names for the subscriber must sign the subscription blan! showing that he is actually a subscriber.

The property will thus be worth several dollars for each subscription solicited by the successful worker.

Send in each week. It is the continual drop ping that wears the stone away.

In clubs of five or more, twenty-five cents

a year.

The Post-Dispatch of St. Louis, March 23 has a page write-up of the awful conditions in ple are actually starving on account of drouth. Horrible tales of suffering, had as those in India, are reported. Many have lived on cow peac for weeks. And these people are American sovereigns, while their servants in American sovereigns, while their servants in the state and national capitols live in fine palaces, draw princely salaries and "corporation perquisites." How mighty have the servants grown! How they love their vertex blowners because the tax register. Stop just a moment, and consider this simple suggestion: property not listed were taken by the servants ter they get their votes! position is seen if you will make a comparison. wrecked on an island with limited food to keep them until the next ship came that way. that those who had means permitted to keep the food from the Under such a law there would be no evasion Won's such action be tolerated for of taxes. But why is it that on a larger island where the ocean of drouth has submerged part of the people that those who have plenty are permitted to revel in luyary and properties of the people that those who have plenty are permitted to revel in luyary and properties of the people who have plenty are permitted to revel in luyary and properties of the properties of the people who have plenty are permitted to revel in luyary and properties of the people who have plenty are permitted to revel in luyary and properties of the people who have plenty are permitted to revel in luyary and properties of the people who have plenty are permitted to revel in luyary and properties of the people who have plenty are permitted to revel in luyary and properties of the people who have plenty are permitted to revel in luyary and properties of the people who have plenty are permitted to revel in luyary and properties of the people who have plenty are permitted to revel in luyary and properties of the people who have plenty are permitted to revel in luyary and properties of the people who have plenty are permitted to revel in luyary and properties of the people who have plenty are permitted to revel in luyary and properties of the people who have plenty are permitted to revel in luyary and properties of the people who have plenty are permitted to reverse the people who have plenty are permitted to reverse the people who have plenty are permitted to reverse the people who have plenty and people who have plenty are permitted to reverse the people who have plenty are permitted to reverse the people who have plenty are permitted to reverse the people who have plenty are people who have plenty and people who have plenty are people who have plenty are people who have plenty are people who have plenty and people who have plenty are pe to revel in luxury and waste and permit part of the cast-a-ways to starve? If men in po-sition would devote half as much time in studying the nee?; of the people who elect them as they do to studying the desires of corporations there would be no want in Taney county, Mo. But of such is the private ownership of capital. People cling to the idea that private capital If the property of Missouri were owned by the whole people of Missouri do you suppose the people would for a moment submit to seeing part of their citizens perish of want when there is plenty stored in the granaries of the state? Especially when these people had worked bard in the fields of the common heritage? As it is, the non-producers, by possessing wealth, live in luxury and the workers

worth living as she has to slave. Society makes no provision for such. There are schemers in abundance who would like to take charge of your saving and will picture you great things that will come to you, but they are "not in business for their health," nor to help others. In the unsteady and speculative condition of the unsteady and speculative condition of things, with the portends of a crisis being whispered in all financial journals, I would adwhispered in all financial journais, I would advise you to put your money in postal money orders or government bonds. With your inexperience in business affairs it would be unsafe to make any investments.

The person who feels that they can accomplish much. It is the fellow who makes up his mind to a thing, who rets enthusiastic, that moves the things in this life. "Can'ts" never win battlen. Will win them and develops the winner for give them another subsidy for something or things in this life. "Can'ts" never win battlen. Will win them and develops the winner for greater things. The worker who says I will get as large a club as possible and send in each week—such a person will be deeded the sine would over the works were some the people and when the works were some the people and when the works and have been paid for building them too. But then that would be patternalism! To give to Messra Hanna and Mogran would be little asket. The person who feels that they can accom-

Women have to pay taxes, women have to obey the laws. Therefore women have the same right to a vote on the laws that men have When Madam de Staet was asked by Napoleo why women meddled in politics, she answered, Why, sire, the laws hang us."

When the authorities find the railroad guilty of violating the inter-state commerce law they sue out an injunction to prevent them! When a laboring man or union violates the law they are jailed. What a funny

If the rich are not growing richer, how does it happen that there are some 5,000 millionaires today when there were only 200 twenty-five years ago? How does it happen that men worth hundreds of millions each today, when a hundred thousand was very rich fifty years ago? Its up to you to answer.

The election of Eduard Bernstein to the German parliament by the Socialists should cause a shiver to some of the very strict Socialists in this country. Bernstein has critithe German tactics for the propaganda of the movement. But progress is everywhere and we all have to move up a peg. Liberality is the spirit that will win.

The United States senators, such of them as are interested directly or indirectly in the ship-subsidy bill, have voted to give them-selves millions out of the public treasury, using the excuse of aiding the marine of the nation! But any old excuse is good enough to pull the wool over the eyes of people who are proud to vote a ticket because their daddy did. And they help to pay these millions given to millionaires and don't even know it.

I wish there was a national law that would prevent any employer from working any person longer than forty-eight hours a week; and making the rate of wages uniform in each vo-This would prevent one employer from hiring labor cheaper than another and under selling him, or forcing him to cut wages or increase hours. There would then be competition among employers to get the best work-men, instead of getting the cheapest. It would place them on an equal footing.

The United States Investor, issue of March 8. shows that the New York banks have twice the loans they had five years ago-and between the lines one can read the secret warning of an impending panic. These loans are on inflated stocks and bonds of corporations. that do not possess one-fifth of real value. When the bubble bursts the John Law Mississippi bubble will be nothing to the wreck and ruin that will overtake the speculators and incidentally swamp the whole industry of the Keep clear of these stocks and bonds, no matter how fast you see people making money with them. Profit by the lessons of speculations of the past.

A surprising amount of interest and tion in co-operative stores and enterprises has been developed in the last few months. More inquiries have come to the Appeal for edu-cational literature on this subject than for years before. I note by "The Co-operative News" published in Los Angeles, Cal., that there are scores of Rochdale stores federated in that state. Prof. Vrooman. of Trenton. Mo., is making something of a stir in the same line, having absorbed most of the retail stores in that city and several others. is easier to get the retailers to combine now than formerly. They realize that they must combine or go out of business. And so the old world goes.

You hear a great deal about the rich not paying their part of the tax. You often hear men say that no system of taxation can be devised by which all the property can be gotten onto Stop just a moment, reader, If all property not listed were taken by the state on the death of a person, how much would be left out? A person is liable to death any moment, were settled it would and when their estate show up just what they had not returned. more they did not return the better it would be for the public, for the state would get more than the tax-it would get the property itself.

two-story brick, 200 feet deep, on the southwest corner of the square, and is having it remodeled to receive one of the greatest printremodeled to receive one of the greatest principles of the country. New flat becomesses, the finest Dexter folders, and other machinery are being put in, and in a short time the paper will have an entirely different safest and best way to get the most out of appearance, and the office will be able to car for the increasing patronage in the way of book and pamphlet printing. The Appeal is a phe-

South Carolina insures all its state and county buildings in a state fund created for that purpose, says the Springfield, Massachusetts, Farm and Home. This is insurance at cost. Every state and city could do the same—but the influence of insurance companies on the legislators seem more potent in other states than in South Car-A reader who says she works 17 hours a day of insurance companies on the legislators seem more potent in other states than in South Cardins. Kansas could, according to the insurance companies on the legislators seem more potent in other states than in South Cardins. Kansas could, according to the insurance companies on the legislators seem more potent in other states than in South Cardins. Kansas could, according to the insurance companies on the legislators seem more potent in other states than in South Cardins. Kansas could, according to the insurance companies on the legislators seem more potent in other states than in South Cardins. Kansas could, according to the insurance companies on the legislators seem more potent in other states than in South Cardins. Kansas could, according to the insurance companies on the legislators seem more potent in other states than in South Cardins. Kansas could, according to the insurance companies on the legislators seem more potent in other states than in South Cardins. Kansas could, according to the insurance companies on the legislators seem more potent in other states than in South Cardins. Kansas could, according to the insurance companies on the legislators seem more potent in other states than in South Cardins. Kansas could, according to the insurance companies on the legislators seem more potent in other states than in South Cardins. Kansas could, according to the insurance companies on the legislators seem more potent in other states than in South Cardins. Kansas could, according to the insurance companies on the legislators seem more potent in other states than in South Cardins. Kansas could, according to the insurance companies on the legislators and the insurance companies on the legislators and south Cardins. Kansas could, according to the insurance companies on the legislators and south Cardins. Kansas could, according to the insurance companies on the legislators and south Cardins. fluence at the capitol. But why do not the peo-ple want it and demand it and get it?

A dispatch from Washington says that Sen-ator Hanna. Secretary Shaw and Mr. Pierpont Morgan have had a consultation about how to get money in circulation. The treasury department issues a monthly report which shows that two and a quarter billions are in circulation. What more do they want? But laying issafe jokes aside, what will please Messrs. Morgan and Hanna most would be for the government to give them several millions to build ships it for their private use, and then when they had

JUST AS SIMPLE AS A B C.

There is one point in the Socialist position that seems hard to get people to see, yet it is simple within itself. That governments are corrupt, that officials seek place to feather their ests—is recognized by all today, and this idea olds with people when they think of a government owning and operating the industries different from government today. It will be different in KIND and purpose. will be simply agents carrying out the wishes of a majority. The officers will not be law-They will be purely executive. There will be no contracts to let out and officers can parties. No work done will benefit one person more than another, hence there will special laws for the benefit of a few. stance, instruction to raise less wheat than was would be loss to every citizen who needed flour, and would benefit none, as the wheat would belong, when raised, to the nation and could not, therefore, be the basis for specu lation. The people engaged in each industry would direct and control that industry. Congress would merely count up the time engaged production of each industry and divide it by the products of the industry in order to find the price that the products should bring the public to equalize the time the public had spent in the production of the product would also be the duty of congress, composed of men elevated from each industry, to find out the consumption and tell the people how much wheat they should put in to have enough for as could be better raised in other countries. If apparent profits would go to all the people; if wheat were sold lower than the time it took to produce, all the people would benefit by the low price only to have the time necessarily to some other products. Speculation would be unknown under Socialism; ery could benefit no one, it would be un known; cheap transportation would not raise or lower the price of land for all the people would own the land and all the people CANNOT profit of themselves. If a large number of people aggregate in one spot, which we call a city, where before there where no the land one hour. It would still belong to all the people and houses would be lower in rent when many were in one place than when a few because the more built on one spot the less time would belong to all the people just the same as school houses now do. If you can get this industrial system once clearly in your mind you will see that the men who are d'shonest in office today would be just as safe in office under Socialism as the most conscientious person is today. If this were not tue, then socialism would be a very pretty dream, but purely a will dream, purely confidence that the present system is tally impractical, not produce conditions you want, does not tice and give equal opportunity for all, doe not enable each to develope all the genius and power he or she possesses, does not protect the from the strong. It is the men in indus trial or political power who warn the people against against Socialism. They know or fear I would take away their power over their fellow citizens-and it would. Men are corrupt of tations. Men untempted do not fall. us not into temptation" will be then carried

THE SOCIALIST DREAMERS.

remain that an experience of the place some good notions; but they are doctrinaires and dreamers; they live up a mong the clouds. Politics is one of the most practical things on earth—and t is something right down on the earth, too. People wholese rainbox expecting to find pots of gold will never reform the world, will never used anybody to office.—Portland

voting for what he wants than to tell him he will lose his vote. The opposite is true. No person loses a vote when they vote for what they want. The vote is lost when it is cast for what one does not want. And what one doe want will never be realized until some expres sion of that want is made. If nine-tenths of the people wanted public ownership of raillic ownership would never be realized. majorities had a small start and grew. The second man cannot be had until the first one is had. Votes are provided to give expression to the sentiment or wants of the voter. He who votes for men to hold office is a fool. He who votes for men to carry out his ideals is th wise voter. He never loses his vote because it records his sentiments. Who wants to vote for those he feels will be elected anyway, though they do not represent what he wants, is too stupid to be entitled to vote. What would be thought of a republican in a democratic state who would vote the democratic ticket becaus he knew his party could not be elected? The voter whose influence is always felt is the gardless of its immediate success or failure By his voting he attracts the attention of others, and thus makes converts to his cause Should he vote the other way he would be ting a wet blanket, as it were, upon the very thing he most wished. That is the most practical of all polities. It is up to the Telegram to refute it.

shot and wounded. Horne has confessed that he was employed to kill a number of home-steaders, for which he was to receive so mich per head—something like \$2,000. He had nearly completed his job when arrested. The parties who employed Horne to commit these awful crimes were among the most prominent and wealthy saen of the country, and they are apending large sums of money and making every effort to clear Horne. It appears that the cattle companies want all the range, to make the property and they are companies want all the range, to make the property and they are companies want all the range, to make the property are coming now by the brigade, as

General Otis has been retired with pay of a general. He is rich. The men whose labor made him rich are not being retired with grub to any very great extent. Only the rich need a

What spite at the movement has the na-tional committee that it turns such a frack as Boomer on a helploss community? From the places he has visited at once spring up dis-Pension him and send him home or

The Australian authorities are after the fellows who sell or make adulterated food. Large of doctored coffee and red candies have been confiscated and covered with oil and burned, and the sellers fined. We do not such barbarous things in this country. We elect such enterprising citizens to office for the shrewdness. But we are civilized.

The Nebraska Independent had an adver tisement in the Appeal recently. It got many replies from Appeal readers to some of whom it wrote asking if it could not convert the Several who made replies that were not printed have sent me copies. The Independent evidently don't know what Socialists are. Convert them to populism! Why they have evolved out of and higher than that, else they were rot Socialists. A Socialist once a Socialist always.

The First National bank of New York City pays 50% a year on its capital stock besides princely salaries for its officers. How would farmers like such a return after draw-ing \$50,000 a year for superintendence and the pay of all the people who did the work farm? But are they not more penefit to the nation than mere money changers? Yes, the country is exceeding prosperous! For the bankers. The farmers are no part of the country and hence are not considered.

It will require a revolutionizing of things to get any change. The present system cannot be patched up. It has outlived its usefulness Men who are not in favor of such radical measures are hardly the ones to follow. There were plenty of men in 1856 who were op posed to the extension of slavery. There wer some who would be satisfied with nothing but its abolition. These radical men did the work The Socialists are going to do the work of abolishing wage-slavery. The working people should not give their support to any look with favor on private capital. To establish a new party on such lines as leaves the impression that private capital is to be left alone, will be no better than the old If such men think they can get in vedge that will not be noticed by the capitalists, they are stilly. The capitalists have to be met and conquered. The working people have the power unless they are divided. The Socialists alone stand openly for the aboli tion of the wage system. It is not cowardly does not try to hide its real purpose behind some namby-pamby scheme to keep frightening the voters. Those who want its program will oppose it, but they will not gain any supporters from Socialists. The Socialist movement is the greatest on earth. It is world-wide. It acts on no subterfuges. It wants no votes by deception.

There is only one way of succeeding in any thing—and that is going after it with all the soul force at command. A man, no matter now humble, who feels the inspiration to do will accomplish more than he who stands on his dignity and walts a more opportune time. The work that is making the Socialist movement, that is causing everybody to think about it as they never thought before, is being done by men in the most lowly walks of life. I received a letter from a manufacturer the other day who said a poor crippled neigh-bor had been bothering him with the Appeal for months, had been throwing it over his yard, and that in an idle moment picked up one and read it. He said it filled a note longing that he had felt but never found it the expressed before, and that I would hear from him often, which means that he has The poor cripple had done the work in his humble way, but more effective than many gifted with fine words. In your vineyard are you at work?

All of the tendency of the Solid South to become the banks. If its money is republican, and the hopelessness of any of bankers it is good in the hands of the governance for the better from the democrats. The Appeal turns the other cheek also, but still insist that the democrats in no state where they have the power have made a sin-friends and make laws for their friends ingle move to put into operation a single prin-ciple of the Kansas City platform. In no state have the democrats passed a Direct Legislation law; in no state have they passed a law freeing the people from the clutches of the trusts; in no state have they passed a law protecting the laboring people from the greed of private employers; in no state have democratic officials proven a friend to the laboring and the pay him interest on the note also? But that is just what the government (of, by and for bankers) does to bond holders—IF THE:

ARE NATIONAL BANKERS. Write your people—the south being especially the worst-member of congress for a conv of the banking. people—the south being especially the worst section on labor, where it is treated worse than ever were chattel slaves. I say that the democratic party is dead and will never elect an-other president; I say that in 1904 the party will split as it did in 1860, because the ruling men in the party work hand in hand with the republican plutocrats: I say that the demo-cratic party is controlled by the rich men in it and they are personal and business asso-ciates with republicans in control of that LOGICAL ACT for PRIVATE PROFIT

Tom Horne, an ex-government scout, and who for years has been in the employ of the large cattle companies of Colorado and Wyoming, now lies in the Cheyenne, Wyo., jail of Oregon has twice passed a taw submitting charged with murdering a twelve-year-old son of Kels P. Nickells, living sixty-five miles in of Cheyenne. The father was also shot and wounded. Horne has confessed that he was employed to kill a number of homestenders, for which he was to receive so much more profit. It shows what brutes profit will make of men. If the Appeal readers will get a copy of the Denver Post of March 4, they will get a history of the case, and by pointing the moral of it, may be able to open the eyes of moral of it, may be able to open the eyes of the case, and by pointing the moral of it, may be able to open the eyes of money with the minds that control the manner to the existence of private property.

They will gravitate to the Socialist party—in fact they are coming now by the brigade, as the evidences in this office, as well as latest election returns prove. Mr. Bryan, will have been provided in the existence of private property.

Ď**************************** THE GREAT FLOUR COMBINE.

A \$400.000.000 flour combine was perfected at Chicago on March 26. The usual lie not organizing to control prices was given out to the public. A monopoly of the flour of the nation (and incidentally controlling the price of wheat) is one of the easiest of all the combines to carry out its scheme of despoiling the people: Three years ago I pointed out the people: Three years ago I pointed out the ease with which such an organization could ruin and dismantle all the small mills in the country. The combines will operate the best mills in sections and seil flour at a loss if necessary until the small fellows have to quit. Then it will raise the prices like the Standard Oil folks and make it all back again with interest. In other instances it will have its products carried into sections and the freight rebated by the railroads, thus being able to sell lower than the local mills railroad company is interested in destroying all the local mills, for if they were out of the way all the wheat of every section would have to shipped out and the flour shipped have to shipped out and back, and that would give business to the back, and that would give business to the that is grown and milled locally pays the railroads no freight neither in or out. The trust, because it is to their interest to do so. That is the way they stood in with the meat combine, destroying small butchers who kill-ed cattle and sold the products, many instances of which I have printed in the years the cattle had to be shipped to the packing matter of millions a year to the railroads Good-bye, little miller. You believe that pri vate capital is the only way. in the coming pressure that it is the way to drive you into the paths of common labor. The trusts are teaching the people the lesson they will not learn by study of Socialism.

There are socialists who are afraid to speak or come out to be meetings for fear of losing their jobs. How can this be medical? Would it be good for socialists to egantze and rotect themselves as unions do?—R, W., Chicago,

This must for a time continue. early stages of the movement in Germany there was not only fear of losing their employment but also getting jailed. The work was done secretly. At first the Socialists were subjected to all sorts of indignities by their fellow workers; their dinners had filth put in them; their ciothing was smeared with filth. But after a time the majority got on the other side and then the tables were turned. I understand that it costs a man something to speak against the Socialists in any tierman factory. The same tactics used by the majority. When they got the The same tactics are jority. with their political organization to back them, they could and do defy the em ployers. It would at once cause a walk out An incident came up recently. In the strike of the men in the government navy yards, a loyal member of the Reichstag propo to not employ Socialists on the work. ctalist member got up and smole a sarcastic smile; he told the opposition that if they did they would have no more ships built as bine-tenths of the men employed were Socialists. An investigation was had and proved the posiof the Socialist and the matter was drop ped. It will not be long until the same con-dition will obtain here. De patient a little dition will obtain here longer. It is coming rapidly

That was the amount of the bank notes in circulation reported by the United treasury department on January 1. amount was printed by the government and given to the banks for their use. They deposited bonds to secure the notes, but the gov-ernment paid the same interest on the notes as if they had not been deposited. ernment got no return for the use of these notes. It taxes the banks enough to pay for printing and care of the notes, thus say ing the bank the expense and printing and care. But no BENEETT to government was received. It is strange the people are so innocent of the character of and simple to give one set of citize free while the others who furnish the money the people wanted public ownership of railroads but always voted for those who cared
nothing about it or openly opposed it, such pubthan its editor), in the face because it speaks

of the tendency of the Solid South to become its money instead of printing and giving to
the tendency of the Solid South to become its money instead of printing and giving to stead of the public. Why should the govern-ment give the banks the face of their bonds in ARE NATIONAL BANKERS. Write your member of congress for a copy of the banking law and study up. It will be worth the

> New York, March 14. Rupert Fritz, a chef, who served the luncheon at Shoot-r's Island for the 2007 persons who wit-nessed the islunching of Emperor William's yacht, Meteor, has assigned. s assigned. Fritz says he borrowed a large amount of silverware from cods for use at the lupcheon.

> friends for use at the luncheon.
>
> In the rush for souvenirs nearly all the silverware dissap-peared before Fritz and his assistance were aware of the raid
>
> Finding it impossible for him to make good his losses,
>
> Fritz decided upon an assignment.

Here you have the character of the rich. Here you have the character of the rich. They have no moral sense. They have no respect for the property of others. They hold up their hands in horror at the idea of the working people wanting enough of the wealth the working people create to live—but they want to take without leave everything that takes their fancy. If a workingman had taken one piece of that silverware he would have takes their fancy. If a workingman had taken one piece of that silverware he would have been arrested and imprisoned. See the difference in the law or the operation of the law? None of the thefts are charged to the working people who handle it—only to the rich loafers. The working people are more moral, more honest, than the rich in all the countries of earth. But such are the products of this alleged civilization. Which by the way is no CIVIL-ization at all. Men are not civil to each other. They are watching every opportunity to despoil each other—and that is not civil.

Better sow the seed while you may. The

A SCRAP FROM THE FORGOTTEN PAST OF THE CREDIT MOBELIER.

From Bell's "A New Crisis."

Now, let us examine briefly this dark conspiracy and see how the cunning contrived to execute their well concerted plans. How crafty it was when every honest and patriotic heart beat only. with hopes centered in the South, for these men to cast their eyes to the great West, and thus further their designs for the conquest of empire. Cur great need then, was money and muscle to fight down treason, but these shrewd speculators had little difficulty in persuading congress that it was high time that "the star of empire" should "take its way" westward, and that to "open up the country," it was necessary to have great railroads.

When the results of the war were in doubt, and the whole land almost paralyzed with dread, and all movements of men and freights to the South, these conspirators conceived the gigantic scheme of building half a dozen railroads across two thousand miles of desert plains and mountains, "connecting the oceans," and easily persuaded congress of its necessity, and thus began an invasion of an army of adventurers to win the unoccupied land

On their part, of course, it was "pure patriotism," and they were ready to sacrifice personal ease, and push these great enterprises, providing the government would only pay the bills and grant them the country "opened up."

No man ever claimed that half of these proposed roads were then needed, and no sensible man ever denied but that they would have been built by private enterprise and private capital when they became a necessity. But the scheme was to acquire the territory. The people knew little-of the extent or value of the public domain. But the shrewd aristocracy knew the importance of the soil to royalty. They knew the wealth, power and dignity that followed the ownership of that upon which all must live, and they knew that the only firm, reliable and permanent basis for nobility or aristocracy was in landed estates. They had studied the history of great movements of men, and saw the tide turning to our land. They saw over-populated Europe, with its hardy millions of industrious and discontented people seeking out a place of refuge from starvation and oppression. They knew that our domestic war would draw the attention of the civilized world to our country and its worth. They saw an early inundation of our vacant land by an industrious population, earnestly striving for bread. They saw its future value, and the powers and revenue derived from its ownership, when its settlement and cultivation was so soon to be an accomplished fact. Since the invasion of Asia by that grand, insane Macedonian, so gigantic a scheme for territorial aggrandizement was never conceived.

To save our country from dismemberment, and prevent a por-

tion of our territory from falling into the care and ownership of other conspirators, every home was robbed of its best blood and draped in mourning, and a wast army took up arms and waded through four years of war and conflict; but these gentlemen were better skilled in diplomacy and finesse, and asked the great government to give them a territory great enough to sustain half a dozen kingdoms. Further, as if to test the imbecility, corruption or madness of congress, they asked for money from the public purse to enable them to build themselves from twelve to fifteen thousand miles of railroad on their new domain,

Since 1802 there has been a practice of giving, by the general government, of public lands to the states, to aid them in providing an educational fund or assisting them in some needed internal im-provement scheme. The people had scattered all over the continent, and towns, cities and communities were great distances apart, and highways for trade and commerce were so necessary, and the communities so poorly prepared for building them, or paying the expense, that it was thought to be the part of wisdom to give such aid. Starting, too, on so grand a future, with a great faith in the necessity of education for the perpetuation of the republic, vast tracts were freely given for those praiseworthy objects. Such a feeling then existed in regard to "state rights," there seemed little objection in allowing a state a large share of authority in controlling her territory.

But in 1862, the system was changed, for new claimants for public donations had appeared. Then for ten years there was the most gigantic, destructive and greedy scramble for despoiling the country of its public domain and changing its future success and development, even indextlember the process. development, ever undertaken by mortal man.

On the first day of July, 1862, the Union Pacific Railroad Company was incorporated, and for the entire length built, a grant of each alternate section for ten miles on each side was given it, besides bonds to the amount of \$20,000 per mile.

The act of July 2, 1864, amended this act and broadened out

the granted territory to twenty miles on each side; and proadened out the granted territory to twenty miles on each side; and excepted coal and from in its reservation of minerals, on this grant. What a princely rift. Think of it. The American congress giving, not to the homeless, but the rich aristocrats; an empire forty miles wide and reaching half across the continent, that the granteds may have a place, a country of their own, on which to build a great railroad. Then, lest these gentlemen, these princely land-owners, would not, or could not, decomplish so grand-an improvement, congress takes from the people's treasury, and gives them bonds to the amount of \$20,000 per mile to induce them to build themselves a railroad on their own territory. This, too, when we had so great dangers hanging over us, that we had little money and so little credit that our honds were selling at a heavy money and so little credit that our bonds were selling at a heavy discount.

By the law of July 1, 1862, the Central Pacific; the central branch of the Union Pacific; the Kansas Pacific, and the Sioux City and Pacific, were chartered, and strips of land ten miles wide on each side were given. On March 3, 1863, four more long roads received grants of twenty miles wide on each side, and ten miles each side additional, as indemnity for lands previously taken up by the people. July 1, 1864, the Northern Pacific, with forty miles each side and ten miles indemnity tract, or a strip one hundred miles wide, reaching half across the continent was given to aid this great coning half across the continent, was given, to aid this great centralizing scheme, and bonds, again, to the amount of \$20,000 per mile. These enormous grants include more than 215,000,000 per mile. These enormous grants include more than 215,000,000 acres, and over 333,000 square miles. In size, this vast empire is nearly as large as the original thirteen states, and more than six times as large as Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Missouri or Iowa, and larger than British India, with 240,600,000 people. It is larger than England, Scotland, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, Germany and France combined, and has a sufficiency of arable land to sustain a population of 50,000,000. As compared with these vast domains, the landlords of Europe are pigmies, and to our aristocracy, the majority of British lords and dukes are "small fry" indeed.

As one instance, the Central Pacific, received in lands—at

government value—bonds and corporation and individual dona-tions, \$150,825,000; and Fiske and Hatches' circular shows that from 1869 to 1879 the net earnings had been \$67,370,000, of which \$18,453,000 were paid in dividends, and this made 34 per cent on the entire capital stock. In 1882 it was officially ascertained that the entire capital stock. In 1882 it was officially ascertained that over 100,000,000 acres of these lands had been forfeited, and yet, as it requires congressional action to restore them to the people. there seems little hope for a "consummation so devoutly to be

Then we have donated to six of these companies, \$64,623,-060 in 6 per cent thirty year bonds, and having guaranteed the interest—which they were to pay—we have had to pay interest on them to the amount of \$55.314.000 more, making a total of \$119,968,000 cash, or enough to build and equip a double trace from New York to the Pacific ocean. If the enormity this crime against the people was not obscured by the incompre-hensible magnitude of the donations, a protest would go up from every patriotic throat that would demand a reversal of the destructive policy.

How we pity the condition of the peasantry of the Old World, who have struggled for existence under the iron heel of a landlord system that was more unrelenting than the demands of any monarch. We read of the forced collection of rents, the eviction of tenants and of the riotous living of the landed gentry, and we are happy in the thought that we have escaped these evils. But remember, we have laid the foundation for the most stupendous landlord system ever known on earth. We don't do things in a landlord system ever known on earth. We that the confined to half-way manner. And our great estates are not confined to half-way manner. The lords, the dukes and the rich, who propose to be so in other climes, saw the drift of affairs and rushed to our country to avail themselves of the opportunity, and, with the cash wrenched from their robbed tenants in the Old World, they came to build more grandly in the New.

Below is a list of twenty-seven corporations and syndicates, who own more land than there is in the whole of Ireland, with much less waste:

Sir Edward Ried and a syndicate in Florida	2,000,000	
English Syndicate in Mississippi	1,800,000	
Marquis of Tweedale	1.750,000	
Phillips, Marshall & Co., London		
German Syndicate		
Anglo-American Syndicate, Mr. Rogers, President Lon-	2,100,000	
don	750,000	
Byran H. Evans, of London, in Mississippi	700,000	
Duke of Sutherland	425,000	
British Land Company, in Kansas		
William Wheller M. D. Deterbore Pro-		
William Whalley, M. P., Peterboro, Eng	310,000	
Missouri Land Company, Scotland	360,000	
Robert Tennant, of London	230,000	
Dundee Land Company, Scotland	247,000	
Lord Dunmore	120,000	
Benjamin Newgas, Liverpool	109,000	
Lord Houghton in Florida	60.000	
Lord Dunraven, in Colorado	60,000	
English Land Company, in Florida	50,000	
English Land Company, in Arkansas	50,000	
Alexander Grant of London, in Kansas	35,000	
English Syndicate (represented by Close Bros) Wis	110,000	
M. Ellerhauser, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in West		
Virginia	600,000	
A Scotch Syndicate, in Florida	500,000	
A. Boysen, Danish Consul, in Milwaukee	50,000	

Then, there are eighteen real, live British lords, and one "lady," who own nearly one and one-half million acres in America, or an average of over seventy-three thousand acres each. The table is from the "Irish World," a journal as careful in

Missouri Land Company, of Edinburgh, Scotland 165,000

statement as intelligent in observation.

The simple ownership of land in Europe confer authority and social distinction, as the great non-owning majority feel and realize a sense of inferiority, which this dwarfing policy has stamped upon their natures, and recognize their necessary dependence as guests or sojourners who remain in the world by the grace of a

Owing to a cheapening of farm products by the successful development of agriculture in America, and the wasteful extrava-gance and insolent demands of landowners in the United Kingdom, landlordism is weakening, and the lords who see a rapid peopling of the whole inhabitable world, are in haste to transfer their institutions to a grander field. It took five hundred years to perfect an absolute mastery by land ownership in Europe, as the population increased so slowly, but their is more history in the nincteenth century than in a thousand years following the fall of the Roman power.

Talk of the oppressive landlord system in Ireland. The estates in Ireland are but small farms as compared with those of our country. But when the above list is examined we see that we too, have some live lords, who are rapidly gaining a power and political influence greater than possessed by their class in

I have traveled through the valleys and over the mountains I have traveled through the valleys and over the mountains of Kerry, on the vast estate of the Marquis of Landsdown, of .121,000 acres, and have seen the distress of the peasantry. The estate is rugged and mountainous, the farms small, and often reaching away up the sides of the heights; and I have seen the women carry manure up the steeps on their shoulders to fertilize the lord's domain. They pay from twelve to fifty shillings per acre, and non-payment of rent means eviction and eviction means the workhouse. The soil is wet and often cold and poor, but the rents must be paid. Nearly 12,000 people live on this "Christian" nobleman's estate, and the noble "Nun of Kenmare" gave me true pictures of their horrible condition. In 1880, about five thousand of these peasants were dumped in Castle Garden, as garbage in the sea, as they were five thousand too many and must be moved to save the rest.

I have seen the poverty, wretchedness, beggary and actual I have seen the poverty, wretchedness, beggary and actual starvation on Kenmare estate, where the barbarous Hussy raised—increased the "iord's" income \$50,000 per annum to save him from bankruptcy, by systematically raising the rents. The beautiful lakes of Killarney, on the estate, are full of fish, but they are all for the "lord," and the peasant might starve before being allowed to speak a segment. I have seen the best of the second to be a segment of the second to be a second to be a segment of the second to be a second to be a segment of the second to be a second to be a segment of the second to be a second t being allowed to spear a salmon. I have seen the hated tyranny on the lale of Aron, the estate of the profileate Hamilton, and learned to despise and abhor the name of landlord. But these landlords are small farmers compared with the great lords of

The difference, too, in the power of the lord is only the difference in population, and with our present increase those are born who will see all the horrors of landlordism ever suffered by the crofters of Scotland or the poor victims of Bence Jones in Kerry, in our country.

I once crossed the North Sea, in the fine little iron steamer "Mary Stewart." The staterooms were all taken, chiefly by English and Scotch snobbery, and through the courtesy of the American consul at Leith, I was the guest of the captain, sharing his room and sitting at his right at the table. He was a jolly, generated the control of the captain and sitting at his right at the table. ous old "tar," with a varied sense of humor, piety and profanity, that was a safe relief from ennul by its constant surprises. His blessings for "this bountiful table," in which he never failed to ask God to "carry our good ship safe to The Hague," was usually interrupted by an impatient desire to damn the French cook for overlooking spiced "sole."

Among the most interesting of the passengers was a Scotch manufacturer from Glasgow, a maker of woolens. He was a gentleman of good education and well informed, but he spoke as broad as acrustic from Glenco, and was awkward as a Yorkshire corn broker.

Being delayed two days on the high seas by a broken engine and a calm, we talked of many things and among others o troublous times in Ireland.

He, as myself, deplored the condition, but attributed different causes; finally we discussed the landlord system, when I grew earnest and possibly offensive. Of the two he was the more of a gentleman, as my anger had almost betrayed my temper. I told him finally that in our country farmers owned their own

homes, and that we knew nothing of a landlord system.

He politely asked to be excused a moment, and in his absence
I felt that I had made a mistake. He soon returned, and seating himself, calmly unfolded the maps of Nebraska and Kansas and pointed to red squares, where he and his partners—three, I think owned 200,000 acres, and, said he, with a happy, but polite air, "there is more good land on our American estate than on all the estates of which you have spoken." I was mad and "adjourned the meeting."

When we consider the magnitude of these estates; the small number of persons who control them; the power that will follow their ownership, with the increased density of population—that is increasing with unparalleled rapidity—the further fact that majority of farms in the great West are heavily mortgaged to the same class of men, and that the mortgagees—as a class—be-ing great capitalists, have the power to shrink values by in-creased freight charges, or high duties that will drive away our customers—thus crippling the ability of the debtor class to mee their obligations, the future looks alarming indeed, if not altheir obligations, the future looks marining indeed, if not almost hopeless. The lands given away are equal in extent to all the lands actually "under plow" in the United States.

What a frightful condition? 'The apologists for the present evils argue and "prove" by "statistics" that the great estates at

falling to pieces and that the land will finally be more equally di-That is not the way things go, that is not the way the books read

From 1870 to 1880, the changes have been, as shown in the

Farms under 3 acres decreased 37%. Farms from 3 to 10 acres decreased 21%. Farms from 10 to 20 acres decreased 14%. Farms from 20 to 50 acres decreased 8%. Farms from 50 to 100 acres increased 37%. Farms from 100 to 500 acres increased 2000

Farms from 100 to 500 acres increased 200%.

Farms from 500 to 1,000 acres increased 379%.

Over 1,000 acres increased 668%.

Then, too, the man who cannot see the great advantages that an extensive farmer or landowner has over a small one in the economy of buying and selling, in machinery, in labor, in buildings and the relation of crops, pasturing, etc., must be blind, inings and the rotation of crops, pasturing, etc., must be blind, in-deed; and just to the extent of that advantage will the large farm, or estate, grow larger and the number of small ones dis-

No, the landlord system has come and it has come in th No, the induors system has come and it has come in the reg-nlar American style, on a "big scale," and upon this point the consultance of the few to grasp all the profits and control all values, has worked without a protest from the victims. The great landed aristocracy are firmly established in the New World and will wait but briefly to gather the revenues. Paris Workingmen.

In the labor districts men swarm about in blue blouses reaching far above their hips, ge erally clean, though frequently carefully patched. They are frugal, sober, hard-worked, not too garrulous and yet not resentful of easy speech nor suspicious of strangers who accost them with courtesy. One is struck with the lack of grossness and the apparent gentleness and kindly manner of these workers. It is not necessary to try to gain admittance to the homes of the people, for you can see their whole life in the streets. Unskilled labor in this city gets an average wage of about 3½ francs (70 cents) a day. Skilled labor often gets as much as 10 francs (\$2.00) a day. It is a rare case where more is earned. A prosperous artisan would be called one who got a steady wage of 10 francs a day for seven or eight months in the year.

Of all the employments that of clerks of all sorts is the most wretchedly paid. Paris, the "queen of fashion," and the city of shops, has an exceptionally large army of these poor workers. In the large shops they start at 100 francs (\$20.00)) a month, but in the small stores on a much smaller salary, with little show for any further advance. A young Frenchman be-comes a clerk only when he can do nothing else, for in this position he is buried alive and can never hope to attain even a modest competence

The public schools of France do not begin to ompare with the average schools of the United States. Elementary education is still to a great extent in the hands of the priests and these naturally are opposed to the public school. The compulsory laws are not closely enforced and where they are children work after school hours. Children are taken out of school at an early age to enter trades as apprentices or to help their parents in their trades. This is especially true in families of grocers and butchers. Girls frequently go to school only two hours a day; the rest of the time is spent at home aiding the mother in her household duties. Small boys in workingmen's blouses can be seen doing work of all kinds in the streets and shops of Paris.

The food of the workingman consists mainly of huse quantities of course bread, diluted wine and cheap vegetables. For breakfast he has nothing but coffee, made mostly of chicory, and bread. He eats lunch at 11 o'clock and this is the main meal of the day. At evening he has supper. Meat he tastes two or three times a week and then it is frequently horseslesh, which is very cheap. Fire is a luxury which only the rich can afford and the majority of homes are warmed only by the means of a little stove in the kitchen where the meals for the family are

Above everything one notes the French work ingman's manly bearing and his lack of that slavish submission so percentible in working-men of other European nations. He has a passionate love for independence which has led

him into many revolutions.

JOSEFA HUMPAL-ZEMAN.

Paris, France.

Impractical.

Archbishop Kain of St. Louis had his attention called to some work that is being done in Britain, and in face of the fact that the work is actually done, his grace, from force of habit, replied that it was impractical. The Central Public House Trust Association of Great Britain is operating many salcons, and with this result: Temptation diminished, early closing, no sales to children, revenue turned from private into public freasury, political power of sa-loons abolished, the very best material is sold instead of the poison that is sold to the Arch-bishop's parishioners.

But instead of adopting the only method that has ever solved, or ever can solve, the liquor problem, this public teacher ridicules it as impracticable when he had just been told that it was an established fact. And do you know that that is the reason the world is full of misery to-If the public teachers would only be persuaded to tell the truth about the economic world; and if they would advocate the things that have been proven good, the evils that beset us could be blotted out. But they won't ad-vocate measures that would help the world, these teachers say that the theories advocated by. Him whom they pretend to worship are visionary and impracticable; and if the people want to establish justice in the world they will have to ignore the men who have labeled themselves as instructors of the public, take the work into their own hands, never again dele-gating the power to rule over them to man or men, but retaining the final power upon all questions among themselves.

Soon They Call And None Will Answer.

"Thefeeling of unrest is so strong," said a man ufacturer in Detroit, at a recent meeting of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange, and Socialistic tendencies are growing so fast that we shouldn't rest in fancied security. The importance of this matter can't be overestimated. Our only protection is in the power of the United States judges to issue injunctions, and I am afraid that this bill will go through unless we are active."

The bill these merchants are afraid of would give a little protection to the laborers, and the stewards of wealth cannot endure anything of They do not believe that there is "much danger of its passing the United States senate, with Mr. Hanna, and Mr. McMillan of Michigan to oppose it, but they are alarmed and well they may be; they are about to the end of the rope: the people are waking up, and beginning to murmur a little; pretty soon they'll utter a cry of horror, and it will be their eternal glory.

When the workers get a good glimpse of their own condition, and realize that they have it in their power to change it all, and enforce the constitution of the United States in the interest of all the people instead of the chants and manufacturers, it will do no and manufacturers, it will do no good they will do nothing against themselves.

A Kind Word.

A Kind Word.

I have been reading the Appeal for more than a year, and I think it about time that I fatter a single word in commendation of it. The people who do the work in this country will waken some day to know that they can a debt of gratifude to you for the brake work yea have been dodyg.

I am especially pleased with what you have today in the issue of March 18th on "The Christ Doet ine". So many people in the churches are beforged about this matter of the reission of Socialism to Christianity that those pertinent paragraphs are exceedingly valuable. These of us who are willing to look the situation fairly in the face know well will be to look the situation fairly in the face know well will the world that are speken in the churches in the name of Orta. But when the church shall come to reconnize that the most important teaching of Jesus have absolutely no meaning in sractical life, except as they are interpreted by society as an organism; and that He was the first great tracher of history to advance the "Materialistic basis" of the advance of viriation; then the church will rise to protest against dooming the majority to "live by bread alone". Meanwh le not even the church can prevent Christ from comins to his own.

Ower R. Loveloy, Mount Verson N. Y.

THE CONSPIRACY OF CAPITAL By Clinton Ben-cet the most critical and furceful a anima kma of coins that has ever ben given to Appeal readers. The state is beautiful, and the reader is cerried from point to point with a logic that is insecapable; and yet the argu-ment is no true and point that any one can undersuand and follow it. It is a necessary addition to the Socialist Library.

Constitution of the second of

A 999 Year Lease.

Once every respectable man that died felt hat a certain number of slaves must be murdered at his funeral. Sometimes his favorite horse was shot. Sometimes his wife was burned alive with his corpse. We have out-grown that. Nowadays the great man who dies must leave behind him an accumulation of millions, which means that thousands of men have worked to give him what he did not need. Before these leases shall have expired that form of barbarism will have ceased to

It is reasonable to hope that the coming thousand years will have seen the end thousand years with have seen the end of industrial feudalism, which has had its birth in our day, and which is now about to run its course, as did the military feudalism of the middle ages.

What a marvellous picture of primitive sav-age minds the world will present one thoueand years from now.

The earth will be adequately populated.

Science will have conquered disease almost entirely. Each woman will be the mother of two children. Sne will not bring five or six into the world in order that two or three

may live. Competition will be replaced by emulation. The intelligent servant of government will work as loyally and enthusiastically for his government and for the people as the boy at college now works for his college football

The human mind will have wandered on nany leagues in its search for a satisfying religion, getting always nearer to a clear conception of the grandeur of the universe, and further away from the superstition necessary to the moral control of a brutal semi-civilization.

Human beings will have learned that the noblest thing one man can do is to work for

Each will gladly contribute all his talent and strength to the welfare of all. All will gladly recognize, applaud and richly

reward the special ability of the individual.

There will be no poverty. Willingness to work will insure a comfortable livelihood. Education will develop the average human intellect far beyond our conception. Nine-tenths of the human race have been able to read only within the past few years. What will a thou-

Grandma Under Capitalism.

New York Journal.

years of universal education not do?-

In her wretched home, formerly a blacksmith shop, unplastered and weatherbeaten, Mrs. Fletcher lived alone. The room is almost bare of furniture and cracks in the sides are covered by paper. Nearly all her furniture and effects have been pawned. Among the few things left is an oil painting of Mrs. Fletcher's mother, pronounced by those who have seen it to be a work of art. The frame was pawned years ago, but the picture itself is dearer to its owner than anything in the world. In the little room is a Bible which shows evidence of much reading. In that Bible is written the record of the Wylie family, of whom she is a member, and there is a clipping from a newspaper almost half a century old, which tells of the burial of Mrs. Fletcher's young son. Mrs Fletcher has also a crepe shawl which she has clung to as the last memento of prosperous and happy days. She has attempted to sell this several times recently, but the kind hearted women prevented her from doing so. A charity worker, who has known her for years, said: "Mrs. Fletcher was one of the most beautiful

women in Indianapolis years ago, and was a leader in the best society. She spoke German and French fluently and was a fine musician, She was a member of one of Kentucky's leading families and was reared in luxury."

Woman Is Still A Slave.

The assertion of Socialists and the truths of Socialism are slowly making impressions on thinking men and women. Ex-Governor Waller of Connecticut, in a speech the other day gave voice to a sentiment that is a part of the national platform of the Socialist party. Mr. Waller said: "I believe, as I do in my existence, that the time will come when we shall wonder why women were ever held in political bondage, as much as we wonder now that our freedom suffered human slavery to last so long. The time may be far distant, itmay be a decade, and it may be a century, for the mills of the gods grind slowly," but it surely will come. I cannot, for the life of me, thank God for the large measure of freedom America men enjoy without speeding the day day gave voice to a sentiment that is a part America men enjoy without speeding the day when American women can, if they will, enjoy, a like measure of it."

The Undercurrent.

A new order of thought is abroad in the land. While at the top the corporations are strang-ling justice and robbing the people, underneath there is growing and rapidly spreading a general demand for more equitable condi-tions. All classes are expressing discontent with existing wrong, and a condemnation of the degrading commercialism of our time. An entirely new literature, which breathes the spirit of human brotherhood, is filling the land. The pen of the age is on the side of truth. Only the hired scribblers for the press and the capitalistic magazines are on the other The immediate future seems dark with much tribulation, but the hirelings who now tor-ture labor and assassinate liberty will be buried in their own infamy. A new morning will dawn, radiant with the splendor of freedom, and the children of toil will come into their inheritance.—Ex-Governor Aitgeld.

Insurance on Edward's Life.

Insurance policies on King Edward's life chemts and manufacturers, it will do no good for the stewards to call upon the senate to to 20,000 dollars by Toronto insurance components them from the just demands of the panies; and the Montreal companies, according to the senate will be composed of the people and business of that kind. It is estimated that King Edward is a 15,000,000 dollar risk to British companies, of which 9,000,000 dollars is carried by tradesmen who are protecting themselves against the possible death of the

king before the coronation. If Edward should shuffle off before they get the tin thing on his head, all these shops full of trumpery would not be worth the fire to burn them. This exposes the capitalistic na-ture of much of the interest in the coming

event.-Socialist Spirit. Bundle Rates.

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"Private Property in Pasts"

and other personal property in thoroughly discussed by Walter Khomas Mills in a little pumphlet on "What is Socialism." The list that inclaims will interfere with the private property of the home is exposed, and the real fundamental principles of Socialism are set forth in clear fundamental principles of Socialism are set forth in clear and couvieting farmage. After Commade Mill's agench in Kannas City a most remarked that he would go ten mines in hear him again. How many will order a hundred separa of him again. How many will order a hundred separa of him again. How many will order a hundred separa of him speech and hand them to friends who have been criterious metallism?

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APPEAL TO REASON, Glosel, W.

INK LINGS. # # By INKY IKE.

ohn Bull, Mikado & Co., is the new sign ng out in the Far East. It is a trifle strange that an eminently respectable gentleman like John Bull would go into buslike w Firm iness with a heathen Jap. but Russian competition

cle Sam seems to be the Co. end of the having formerly been connected with Mr. in the Transvaal and Philippine deals. solid financial people of Uncle Sam's terseriously object to the government go-no business; so for the present Samuel is lent partner, conducting his part of the bus-is through his private secretary, who is parlarly close to Mr. Bull.

dividends have yet been declared and the le world is wondering where Uncle Sam's fits are to come from, since the firm seems re intent on keeping Russia out of the manthan in getting anything for itself.

the meantime, while Uncle Sam is figuring business at the antipodes, the Standard Oil pany, Northern Securities and other infant stries are cornering all his business at

e Socialists have modestly suggested tha American republic look after the oil and business at home before venturing on intments in foreign parts, but Messrs. Rocke-er, Schwab, Morgan, et al., insist that the ernment should not go into business; and being authority on business matters, con-popular opinion. The United States has ome a great world power and must do some-g abroad. Running American railroads is small business when the triple alliance can the Siberian railway. We have a splendid y and since there is no use for it at home must be doing something abroad. he Socialists are modest. They continue

ness at the old stand.

he dudelets of the planet will shortly assemble across the Atlantic to see a metal fool's cap fitted to the empty head of Edward de ngress A few actives of this coun-

will view the spectacle and tell Ed now ch we love him. They will discard the sober umes of America, don the garb of the king's ons and while on English soil strive to be un-American as possible. doubt Edward will be much pleased to see

professed republicans of the world's greatnation approach his throne with servile revnce, for nothing adds so much value to the mbs distributed by a degenerate figure-head to have foreigners hunger for them.

When our delegates to the pageant return will saunter down the corn rows hove who put up the money how the proud of America was upheld in Yurrup and w Edward beamed a little beamier on the kee delegates than he did on those of Pataia or Timbuctoo.

Then the American breast will swell with de and American taxes swell proportionate The legal oracles will tell how America is to stand before kings, and some will marvel the way she lies down when a sister republic

for assistance. There are some who will always object to the nor Uncle Sam showers on royalty and draw ious comparisons between the extra-official ception of Prince Henry and the super-un-icial reception accorded the representatives the Transvaal republic. But these kickers e mostly working people and their opinions e of small account in the upper stratas of the world power society.

The merger is a new beast in Uncle Sam's enagerie. It has a ravenous appetite for rail-

roads, having recently swallowed them whole. It is he Merger gobbled up two big ones and ernor has buckled on his lerger gorge; but being a rare animal it has many

rotectors who wish to preserve a specimen. Scientific men disagree as to its origin, some aiming it to be a new species produced by the enius of a twentieth century wizard, while there insist it is the same beast formerly nown as the trust, or MONO POLY.

Perhaps the most peculiar thing about the conster is the fact that no one but a democrat afraid of it. A republican will not even run hen it comes along, and some of the more in-ipid hop into its mouth like a snake-charmed toad and plunges down its guilet after the gold supposed to be in its paunch. How they expect to get out is something of a mystery but, like Jonah's whale, it may throw them out somewhere if they are sufficiently coated with the yellow metal to resist the effects of its digestive fluids.

But a democrat goes into a fit every time the merger is mentioned, probably because democrats are sensitive about snakes and don't want a serpent with a tail as long as the Great fooling around their boots.

ocialists are distasteful to the animal and thereby safe from its voracious jaws. They walk fearlessly around its mammoth anatomy, neasure the horns on its snout and the hooks on its tail and wonder what it will look like when it swallows another railroad and how much it will weigh after being stail-fed on railmuch it will weigh after being stail-red out and roads for a year. Then, since it eats railroads faster than they grow, they wonder how long it can live after it eats up all the feed. It will then necessarily starve to death and its carcass make excellent fertilizer for the growing Co-Don't be afraid of the beast. At the worst it

s better to be merged than submerge

One Dr. McClintock, dean of the University college in Chicago, promulgates e great thought. This philosopher says American children are irreverent.

Goose's children are irreverent.
The feelings of the learned gentleman have no doubt been ruffled by the Chicago urchin who insists on greet"Hello Mac!" Instead of this awe-inspiring elders.

the deferential "Goohd Mawning, Doctah" of his awe-inspiring elders.

The learned doctor prescribes nonsense as a remedy for the youthful lack of veneration and thinks the plastic mind should be carefully moided in Mother Goose literature and spiced with the pickled peppers of Peter Piper. No exceptions can be taken to the professor's ideas in the is too impatient. He should not expect results too early under the non-sense method of education. It is only when the youth reaches his majority that the non-sensical seed of his youth reach truition, and the general acceptance of the McClintock sensical seed of his youth reach truition, and the general acceptance of the McClintock shory has reared a nation of reverent numbers who worship at the shrines of Dectors of Divinity. Doctors of I aw and Doctors of General Nonsense. If worshipful admiration of the powers that be is the object of education. Dr. McClintock should congratulate the world on the successful consummation of that end by the time his pupils assume the hellot. The rich man the commercial pirate, the successfully avarieties are cleased as

pedestal and the voter, however thoughtless and irreverent in youth; looks up at them through the reverent goggles fashioned by the

Doctors of Nonsense If there is anything lacking to raise non sense to its highest potency the agitation of Dr. McClintock's theory will probably fill the vacuum, and "a little nonsense now and then that's relished by the best of men" will give place to naught but nonsense all the while that suits the rich and is in style.

History Repeating Itself.

1788-France 1900 America The following is taken from Volney's Ruins; 'A singular moral phenomenon made its appearance in Europe in the year 1788. A great nation, jealous of its liberty, contracted a fondness for a nation the enemy of liberty; a nation triendly to the arts, for a nation that detests them; a mild and tolerant nation, for a persecution of the present the second cuting and fanatic one; a social and gay nation, for a nation whose characteristics are gloom and misanthropy; in a word, the French were smitten with a passion for the Turks; they were desirous of engaging in a war for them. that at a time when revolution in their own country was just at its commencement

man, who perceived the true nature of the situation, wrote a book to dissuade them from the war; it was immediately pretended that he was paid by the government, which in reality wished the war, and which was upon the point of shutting him up in a state prison. man wrote to recommend the war; he was applauded, and his word was taken for the science, the politeness and importance of the Turks. It is true that he believed in his own thesis for he has found among them people who cast a nativity, an alchemist who ruined his fortune; as he found Martinists at Paris, who enabled him to sup with Ecsostris, and Magnetzers who concluded with destroying his existence. Notwithstanding this, the Turks were beaten by the Russians, and the man who then predicted the fall of their empire, persists in the prediction. The result of this fall will be a complete change of the political system, as far it relates to the coast of the Mediterranean. If, however, the French become important in proportion as they become free, and if they make use of the advantage they will obtain, their progress may easily prove of the most honorable sort; inasmuch as, by the wise de-crees of fate, the true interest of mankind evermore accords with their true morality."

without haggling over the picture to see if the parallel is true word for word, note the similarity: America, the boasted lover of liberty, assisting an enemy of liberty in an efwipe the republican spirit from the face of the earth. And bear in mind how France has sunk in misery since her alliance with the enemy of liberty in 1788. If the body of your bedfellow is covered with vermin so will yours The same is true with regard to nations America cannot associate with a monarchy without becoming tainted with the vermin of oppression. Liberty-loving Americans cannot ear pink tights in honor of liberty-hating Britons without becoming tolerant of their plood-stained history

Do not imagine this an attack against the English people; it is simply a statement of the conditions that exist between the self-elected rulers of America and the self-appointed rulers of the English nation. And it is pointed out to show the danger that is overhanging. Unless the people awake and restore the country to themselves dark and terrible is the future. Monopolies own the people, control their re-ligion, direct them how to vote and deny them freedom of speech. But they have it in their power to peaceably regain their rights, and the time to do that is NOW.

Why Talk About the Suffering Poor?

In August, 1844, Mr. Emerson, in a speech at Concord, Mass., for emancipation, said: "We sympathize very tenderly here with the poor ag-grieved planter, of whom so many unpleasant things are said; but if we saw the whip applied to old men, to tender women, and undeniably, though I shrink to say it-pregnant women set in the treadmill for refusing to work when, not they, but the enternal law of animal nature re-fused to work—if we saw men's backs flayed with cowhides, and 'hot rum poured on, super-Induced with brine or pickle, rubbed in with cornhusk in the scorching heat of the sun: we saw the runaways hunted with blood hounds into swamps and hills; and, in cases of passion, a planter throwing his negro into a copper of boiling cane juice—if we saw these things with eyes, we, too, should wince. They are not pleasant sights. The blood is moral; the blood is anti-slavery: it runs cold in the veins; the stomach rises with disgust and curses slavery. Well so it happened; a good man or wocountry boy or girl, it would so fall out, once in a while saw these injuries, and had the indiscretion to tell of them. The horrid story ran and flew; the winds blew it all over the

And that is why we tell of the sufferings of fly, until they are blown all over the world. We want every one to know that the sufferings of those who toil in the mines and factories are so terrible that the people will not allow them to continue. We want to paint the conditions of child labor in all of its horrid colors; we want to talk about the suffering millions until the people become so thoroughly imbued with the justice of their cause that they will be satisfied with nothing short of absolute economic equality. We want the working class to become st thoroughly aroused that the disgusting talk about fair wages will be treated as an insult; we want them to demand the collective owner ship of all the means of production and distri bution; and whether the capitalistic retainers choose to hear it or not the stories of suffering will be repeated until the workers establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The Social Conscience

The Social Conscience.

"Comrade Ridgway, merchant, Ava. Mo., writes: It is easy for me to make movey under the present system, but I see hundreds living in reiserable condition and they put for the more effort than I. I is makes me for unhappy and mean-probably makes the mean. Old men and women essee into my store and tell me their families are barefoot and hungry. Their shoulders are bent and their thands 1'e horn with hard labor. They have never known asything but hard labor and are empty-handed. I feel like a thief when I charge these heepie a bereent, on my waters. O, could I but touch the tender cirrid that leads to the heart of the voter and a saken him from his hypnotic sleep to the living love—how gladly would I give all possess or ever expect to. It would simply be chauring hell for a beaven. Comrades, permit not anger to control. Let love be the ruling motive.

Rev. Carl D. Thompson, of the People's Church, Elgin, Ill., is on a lecture tour through

"STEALING THE LIVERY OF HEAVEN

rve the devit is one of the sentence attack of a capitalist on labor 'An Employe's Reply to Pres. Baer,"

APPEAL TO REASON, GIRARD, KANS

ecceecceecce The Increase of Suicide. A Satire on Civilization.

Perhaps the most ghastly portent of modern civilization is the frightful prevalence and abnomal growth of suicide. Throughout the chief countries of Europe—from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, and from the Atlantic to the Carpathians—steadily as the years come round the flood of suicides swells with ever-increasing volume. The spirit of self-destruction is abroad, rending body and soul asunder, and Death, once looked upon as the King of Terrors, is now sought for as a liberator. So remarkaable has the evil become, that suicide has been elevated to the rank of an important department of Social Pathology, and specialists like Wagner and Marselli have gained a European reputation by their exhaustive study of the growth, nature and etiology, and theraputics of elf-destruction.

Suicide is usually the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual disease. Wear-iness of life is a prevalent maladie du siecle. Weak or diseased minds, generated by and subjected to intolerable vicissitudes and calamities of industrial and social life, give way be neath the strain. The frail cord finds th tension too grievous to be borne. Life becomes an inferno, and death a happy release. A dose of prussic acid, a razor, a bullet, a hempen cord a pool of water, or a leap into space, and the fell deed is done. A bucolic-minded jury return the stereotyped verdict, "Committed suf-cide while in a state of unsound mind," and society is ready for the next sensation.

The great increase of suicide bears significant testimony to the increasing bankruptcy of life. Bankrupt in health and hope and joy and honor, the wretched victim drinks the cup of bitterness to the dregs. Haunted by the demon of despair, when night comes he wishes to God it were morning, when morning dawns he wishes to God it were night. A prey to physical torture or mental agony, racked with incurable disease or hapless passion, shrouded in honeless destitution or imprisoned in the python coils of vice, the bruised spirit finds no balm in Gilead, for its agony no nepenthe, and seeks refuge in annihilation and everlasting night.

In the purgatory of suicides are to be found all forms, modes, shows of grief; all ages and ranks of life. The child suicide, young in years but old in sorrow; the gray beard, with but a brief span to live: the rich man nauseated with satiety; the starving outcast who has eaten his last crust; the bankrupt who dares not face the world again; the dipsomaniac in the grip of the drink demon; the criminal fleeing from justice; the unfortunate "weary of breath"; and the woman, betrayed and abandoned, who dies to hide her shame.

Their very weeping suffers not weep. For at their eyes grief, seeking passage, finds Impediment, and rolling inward, turns For increase of sharp anguish.

Criticism, like charity, should begin at home, et us, then, view the trend of things in this England of ours, once known as the classic land

For a long period the rate of suicide in this country has steadily increased. For the purpose of comparison we will take the two quinquennial periods, 1861-5 and 18 -9, the latter being as yet the lastest period for which we have any official figures on which to base our calcula-tions. In 1851-5 the total number of suicides (male and female) was 6.715, an average of (Maie and Jemaie) was 5,745, an average of 1,343 per annum. In 1895-9 the total number was 13,966, or 2,793 per annum. Thus the total suicide mortality has increased 108%, whereas the general mortality from all causes has increased only 19%. In other words, the total of increase in suicide there has been NEARLY SIX TIMES AS GREAT AS THE RATE OF IN-

CREASE IN THE GENERAL MORTALITY. In 1861-5 there was one suicide to 347 deaths In 1895-9 there was one in every 198. Where there used to be 100 deaths from suicide in proportion to the general mortality there are now

Suicide is much more prevalent amongst mer than women, and at certain periods of life more than others. If we work out the ratio of suicidmongst males during the working period of life, i. e., from 25 to 65 years of age, we find it to be enormously above the average. In 1861-5 the ratio of suicide amongst males from 25 to 65 years of age was one in 85 deaths; in 1895-9 it was one in 54.

And now we come to a terrible fact. And now we come to a terrible fact. The younger the age the greater has been the increase in the rate of suicide. From 45 to 65 years of age, where there used to be 100 male deaths from suicide in proportion to the mortality at these ages, there are now 130. From 25 to 45 years of age, where there used to be 100 there are now 201. From 15 to 25 years of age, where there used to be 100 there are now 256. Such has been the increase in the ratio of sui-cide to the mortality since 1861-5.

The saddest thing of all is the existence and increase of child suicide. Child misery is the greatest crime of civilization; a crime for which there is no extenuation, and for which there can be no forgiveness. Here, for instance, is the pathetic farewell of a poor little Lancashire mill lad of 13, who drowned himself a short time ago: "Goodnight all. John Willie, tell my mother I have jumped into —'s lodge because I am tired of life. God bless you, Jimmy!" The body was afterward ound in the mill pond.

found in the milt pond.

Since 1861 nearly 400 children of from 10 to
15 years of age have put an end to their
wretched lives. Where there used to be 100 suicides at these ages in proportion to the mor-

suicides at these ages in proportion to the inst-tality there are now 216.

When children commit suicide at an increas-ing rate we need not be surprised to find that the aged do likewise. Even at the very latest period of life the burden of existence is gring more and more intolerable, for the num ing more and more intolerable, for the number of aged people who voluntarily shuffle off this mortal coil and bring their weary lives to a close is continually increasing. Where in 1861-5, at the ages between 75 and 85, there were 100 suicides in proportion to the mortality at these ages there are now 154.

Such, then, is a brief resume of the increase of suicide in this country during the last thirty-five years. But this does not exhaust the sub-

rears. But this does not exhaust the sub-The statistics of suicide are the statistics of those who succeed in the attempt. There are also a large number who make the attemp

are also a large number who make the attempt but fall, and a further number who contemplate self-destruction but fall to attempt.

According to the Criminal Returns, we find that in 1857-61 the average annual number of attempts to commit suicide known to the police was 172. In 1897-9 the average number was 2,067, or a total increase of 1,102%.

The increase in suicide is not confined to England. Amongst the chief nations on the continent the evil has now attained to far greater proportions even than in our own coun-

greater proportions even than in our own cou try. Whilst in relation to the living population suicide in England has increased between 1861 try. Whilst in relation to the living population suicide in England has increased between 1861-5 and 1896 from 65 to 89 per million, during the same period it increased in Belgium from 49 to 124; in Sweden from 72 to 125; in Austria from 45 to 161; in Germany from 126 to 205; in Switzerland from 45 to 220, and in France from 105 to 224 per million living. In Austria there at the present time over 8,000 suicides, in

France over 9,000, and in Germany about 11,-000 annually. Taking the whole of Europe, the number of suicides at the present time will total up to about 40,000 per year, and since 1860 others, shall look eagerly for the replies of probably one and a quarter million of persons those who have solved it.—Catharine Harhave committed self-destruction in Europe.

We live in imperialistic times. A fact worthy of special note at this juncture is the tendency of military life to drive a man to self-destruc-tion. Amongst soldiers the rate of suicide reaches its highest point. In the French and German armies there are 2½ times as many suicides as amongst French and German civil ians at the same ages. In the British army there are 3½ times, in the Austrian, Italian and Swedish armies 4 times, and in the Belgium army 6½ times as many suicides as amongst civilians at the same ages.

What, then, are the ultimate causes of sulcide? The ultimate causes are two-fold. First-The wasted organization of the indi-vidual, congenital or acquired, the outcome of heredity or environment, or modes of life. The storm and stress of modern life, the perpetual strain to which mind and body are subject, the unhealthy conditions amidst which people live and move and have their being all tend to

create a morbid condition of the nerves, which

is transmitted from generation to generation. Second-The morbid function of the social organism. The modern state is an Economic Bedlam, and the war of each against all is a species of social insanity. The result of the struggle for existence is to starve, stunt, warp, poison, maim and kill life and Garacter. Thus the morbid social and economic conditions which are imposed on the huge majority of peo from their very birth generate both the morbid individual and the vicissitudes which drive him to suicide.

So long as the present economic state last, so long will suicide keep increasing. The true remedies for suicide are health of mind and body and enjoyment of life, and these are possi-ble only when the state is organized to perform its true function—the perfecting of the cond tions of life.

J. F. MILLS.

Stage of Investigation.

The Appeal gets hundreds like this:

Appeal for Reason: I am a reposition and seeking light. I often hear people talk about Soundism but cannot get just what it tenches; if I ask I am tood "public ownership." Surel; there must a more to it than that. Socialists are becoming numerous everywhere I.go, therefore I am desir as of knowing

SATANIC WAR.

Satauic wars, waged by enlightened men. Beyond portrayal by the grathic pen. A trathful tongue might tell of millions, siain, Or fiend, locamate, paint the hosts of Cain.

Such godless deeds, revo ting and unclean. Mase worldil gs wonder want the gospels mean. Fraternal love which Christ commanded, taught, Our Christian rulers chark it down as mught.

Though, peace on earth, good-will to men, indeed, Sound sweet, id-al, both in anthen, creed; Yet practice! Ah, that's quite another thing. To robber nations, or to robber king!

Each looting nation in their pagan greed. Our rage the gosp-l and pridate the Cr. ed; Band church and sate to their unnoty use. Who dares pr. test, they silence by abuse.

Still, robber nation prate of Christian zeal, While sending minions for h α saughter-steal, Aye, more, they call it:-"Glory, grand and great," To kill God's chiluren and to steal a Statel

Henceforth, the warrior with his traps and gands, May swagger, strut, while her timself, applauds; Mute, the poet and all the righ cous host: Such stlent scora will tame these blood-sons, m

Riernal scorn befits each robber State. On conquest, beni, while rousing seifish hate. Eiernal scorn, the weakest pen may weild. And it will smite, or pierce the warrior's shield. Lydia Plate Richards, Pasadena, Cal.

Housekeeping Under Capitalism. The question of a Housekeeper, Clyde, Neb.

asking how \$10 a week can be made to supp

clothe and feed a family of seven—five little children among the number-attracts my at tention. This is but another phase of the call the riddle of the age, and as it is call the riddle of the age, and as it is which especially concerns us women should take deep interest in study we should take deep interest in proposing it. In a magazine I saw the proposing it. In a magazine I saw the proposing it. sition succinctly stated as follows: problem is one which confronts mos young married men and women in the present time, and can be stated in this way: A. and B. wish to marry. As business is sufficient to warrant him in the conclusion that he can support himself and wife in comfort they do marry At the end of the first year C is born. The sickness and other expenses attendant upon his arrival have made large calls upon A's surplus funds, still he can manage. In less than two years more D puts in an appearance. There are more expenses, more sickness, and life begins to look very serious to A. This goes on for a longer or shorter period, but anyone can see that the limit is soon to be reached. If the tionate enlargement of income, the time is not far distant when A cannot support them all, to say nothing of supporting them in comfort. The problem, then, which all these people have to meet, is, 'What is to be done about it?' Some of them attempt one solution, some another but the question remains unsettled. Now most young people contemplating matri unsettled. mony see the future in a very attractive light but as Emerson says, "No picture of life have any veracity which does not admit odious facts." I do not wish to call children "odious facts," but they are certainly factors which are seldom taken into account by young people when planning their future. No doubt the husband of our Clyde housekeeper expected to support his wife in comfort. Probably he took her from a home where she was more familiar with a plano and book than with wash board and broom; for American parents are in-dulgent and seldom expect much work from their daughters. No doubt he was a fascinating lad, as these salesmen are wont to be, and had no difficulty in walking off with the belle of the town! Of course, this is just a fancy pic ture, but we all know that such cases are com mon. And then—five children within seven years! and dollars have so little elasticity even in experienced hands. If the wife has good health remaining, which will be most unusual, the case is not quite so tragic, but if her strength and spirits are gone, and she allows the necessity for daily, hourly economy to ren-der her fretful and morbid, it seems to me there is a very good chance for love to fly out of the window. And in such a marriage, with love gone, what would be left? She says her husband is expected to be well-dressed, and, of course, the wife and little ones need warm, comfortable clothing. Probably there is house rent to pay, and when the wise ones are answering the question let them not forget that there are other expenses besides food and clothing. We cannot live by bread alone. How much out of this \$10 a week should go for literature, music, excursions entertainments, etc.? Then there is the life insurance fund—surely our houskeeper's husband ought to have his life insured. If they belong to a lodge, there are the dues to consider; if to a church they want to give their mite. Of course they will want photographs of their little ones and at Christis a very good chance for love to fly out of the window. And in such a marriage, with love

mas time Santa Claus is eagerly expected. There! I have not answered the question, but have amplified it: and with Housekeener and baugh, Cascade, Colo,

I fear that this question, in its many phases, will prove almost too hard for The maker to handle satisfactorily; but we shall all be glad to know of the little economies practiced by those who find it necessary to make one dollar do the work of two. Personally I believe the true solution of the problem car only come through a change in the industrial system. Of one thing we may be assured—behind all the threatening social and upheavals of the day, shadowed forth by the deep unrest of the multitude, is working almighty Power that makes for good. trust it, as we have always done, and, with

Be grateful for the sounding watchword, Evolution, here."-Ed, American Woman

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COMRADESI

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A. B. CONKLIN, Varna, III.



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Once Popular, Died a Pauper.

De Witt H. Lamphear, formerly a rich business man and prominent republican, died hear in the poor house, after spending thousands of dollars to help fight the political battle of the republican party in this city and state.—Evans-

ville, Ind., Courier.

For several years this old man had been invalid. His life was spent in the competitive struggle for existence, misfortune hunted him up, and he, like 95% of business men, failed; and like a great many others died in the poor house. He was industrious, but through the mechanism of our laws he was forced into pauperism, and died an outcast. The old man was not to blame; he did his best, but so long as one man is allowed by law to take what some one else has produced, just that long will there be those who have to do without the necessities of life. There is plenty in this world for every-one: nature makes no mistakes; but men do, and when they violate nature's laws by allow-ing one man to be idle while the multitude furnishes him with the good things of life, they are committing a crime against nature that must be accounted for; nature will have a set-

The system under which we live is a violation of nature's laws, and the suffering of the poor is the consequence. The poor are to blame for doing the work that ought to be dont by an-The earth belongs to mankind, and the people, the common people, the workers have it in their power to rid themselves of the system permitting one man or set of men to own and control great tracts of land; and so long as they allow this system to continue just that long will they continue to be poor, and continue to go to the poor house to die. Cut your finger, and it will bleed. Why? Because you have violated a law of nature. And when the great masses of people do the work, and suffer a few to live in idleness off their work, they are vio-lating nature's laws, and they themselves will pay the penalty. The salvation of humanity depends upon the workers, they must refuse to do the work that cught to be done by another; they must stop this crime against natureagainst themselves.

A Noble Thief.

The Cleveland News of March 8th gave an ac count of a mother who had stolen for the sake of her child. She was a servant, having been separated from her husband, and being without means of support. Her child became sick and she had it placed in a hospital. It grew worse, and the mother became distracted because she was not earning, or rather receiving, enough pay to properly care for the child, so she stole diamond ring, and sold it for \$30, took her baby out of the hospital and went to her sis-ter's, thinking that she might be able to nurse the baby back to life. But the child died; and the mother was arrested for stealing the ring, and placed in jail late Friday afternoon.

"My baby is dead. Oh, my poor baby!" was all the mother could say in response to questions. All night she sat in her cell, swaying herself back and forth, unconsolable. She had been torn from the side of her dead child, whom she had loved so dearly that she became a thief in order to try to save its life. The police took her back home Saturday that she might attend the funeral, but she was only permitted to kiss her child at the residence it not being thought proper for such a woman to en-ter "God's sanctuary." So the mother was returned to jail, while the father who had left the mother and child to take care of themselves. was a chief mourner in "God's sanctuary." And we call the present chaos by the name civil-ion. A condition of society that would give a mother cause to steal for her babe and then condemn her for having such nobility of soul is not entitled to the respect of brutes; it is the legitimate result of capitalism, and nothing can redeem it but Socialism, in in

How It All Began.

It is impossible that such governments as have hitherto existed in the world, could have commenced by any other means than a total violation of every principle sacred and moral. The obscurity in which the origin of all the present old governments is buried, implies the iniquity and disgrace with which they began. The origin of the government of England is perhaps the best recorded. The hatred which the Norman invasion and tyranny begat, must have been deeply rooted in the nation, to outlived the contrivance to obliterate it.

Those bands of robbers having parcelled out he world and divided it into dominions, began, as is naturally the case, to quarrel with cach other. What at first was obtained by violence, was considered by others as violence, was considered by others as lawful to be taken and a second plunderer succeeded the first. They alternately invaled the dominions which each had assigned to himself, and the brutality with which they treated each other explains the original character of morarchy. plains the original character of monarchy. It torturing ruffian. The conqueror considered the conquered, not as his prisener, Lut as his property. He led him in triumph rattling in chains, and doomed him at pleasure to slavery or death. As time obliterated the history of their beginning, their successors assumed new appearances, to cut off the entail jects remained the same. What at first was plunder, assumed the softer name of revenue;

ill. There does not exist within such govern-ments sufficient stamina whereon to ingratt reformation; and the shortest, easiest, and most effectual remedy, is to begin anew.— Thus Paine, in the Rights of Man, published

over 100 years ago it describes the as they exist today, and it is es-as regards the industrial poris.

Began in robbery, the industries of the world are continued by depriving the producer of his products; and "there does not exist within such industries sufficient stamina whereon to ingraft reformation; and the shortest, easier and most effectual remedy, is to begin anew Deny the assumed right of a thief or his off springs to harbor stolen property. Begin anew; recognize the rights of man to the earth and to everything his labor creates.

Dividing Up Under Socialism.

The funny editor, or the man with only one opinion, frequently produces a laugh, among his intelligent peers, by accusing the Socialists of the crime of wanting to divide up. Of course these remarks always have reference to money and much good ink and paper have been wasted in showing that if all the money were divided equally today, in forty-eight hours some fellow would have none, and another fellow would have a great deal. All this is very true; but there is one thing the Socialists propose to divide, that these men who grab money would not have, and that is the work of the world. Those who have been doing all the will get a little rest under Socialism; and those who have done no work, except to draw rent, and interest on watered stocks, will get a chance to develop their muscles by use ful work. Yes, Socialism does propose to do a little dividing up; it will have the men who are now working ter hours a day, divide up their work with those who cannot find anything to do: it will have the little children divide up their work with the grown up people who have failed to find remunerative employment.

But there will be no dividing up of money for there will be no money to divide. The workers under Socialism will be paid for their work in time checks, payable in no case to bearer, but to the person, in whose name they are issued. Under Socialism, no self-appointed master can induce any one to do his work for him while he goes out in the fields to amuse himself, or take a trip across the country for his own pleasure. Men can go where se, provided they have the means to do so; but while they are gone, their pay will cease those who work will be paid under Socialism, and the moment they stop work their pay will stop. There will be no more dividing up of other people's products under Socialism; but there will be a continuous dividing up of work until justice rules the world.

Effect of Child Labor.

If we are to believe Miss Jane Addams, Hull House, current jests about the perpetual weariness of the tramp frequently hides a deeper meaning than most suspect. She finds that many persons slip into tramp life through physical and moral exhaustion, resulting from overwork in childhood. In a recent address on this subject before the Chi ago Business Woman's Club. Miss Addams said: "Child labor undertaken too carly or performed in excess is responsible for a large number of the tramps and ambitionless wayfarers of America. The boy or girl who works too early is surfeited with lator, bankrupt of ambition long before the time when work should begin at all."

The belief that trampdom often is recruited from the ranks of youthful toilers who have been overcome by an intense and terrible physical and moral fatigue because they overtaxed their strength is now new, but so far it has hardly been made the subject of care-ful investigation. At Hall House those facts have been observed for a number of years, and data are being collected. "We notice," says Miss Addams, "that the child workers who were bright and eager and ambitious when Miss Addams, commencing work some six or seven years ago, are different now. Nearly all of them are dull and lifeless, lacking energy and without ambi-tion. Many are actual tramps."-Boston

Laws to Protect Workmen.

Many laws have been passed to protect workmen; and even if they did protect, which they do not, they cannot make the worker satisfied. The self-respecting workman does not ask for protection, he wants equality, and nothing short of it will do. Only weaklings ery for protection, the strong spurn the thought. In time of labor disputes it is the great capitalist, but withal the puny miserable imitation of a man, that cries to the law for protection. When the laborer says give us a chance let the right win; the capitalist, recognizing his own weakness, calls for the soldiers to protect him.

So it comes about that laws to protectwork men; are enacted to pacify while the capitalist robs him—no ather word but rob will fit the deed. The old parties offers protection. Under Socialism the workers will declare themselves economically free; and when they take he halls, the relay of government into take, by ballot, the reins of government take, by ballot, the reins of government into their own hat. the soldiers will be subject to their command, and the order will be to cease firing, stack arms, and deal with them as they have not dealt with you, that is hon-

Public Officials Know This.

New York, March 13.-Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the interstate commerce commis-sion, in a lecture on transportation last night said that trusts are fostered by railroad violate the acts of the commission and that trusts take advantage of such violation.

"No man, or body of men, can acquire \$100, No. man, or body of men, can acquire \$100,000,000 in a score of years without grossly defrauding their fellows by securing fates and facilities of public carriage of which others are deprived," he said.

If we could unearth the secrets of these modern trusts whose quick-gotten wealth dwarfs the riches of Solomon, and whose impu ouick-gotten wealth dent exactions put tyranny to shame, we should find the explanation of their menacing growth in the systematic and heartless methods by which they have evaded the common burdens of transportation.

When some new thought or suggestion is given utterance, the average person at once considers it his duty to oppose it without trying to understand it. He thinks he has found a new enemy that must be demolished before it deceives someone! Personally he is not fearful that he will be depived, but some other person will, and therefore he pounces upon it and ridicules, condemns and gets an-gry at it! And up through all this has come every step in the upward march of the race

of their disgrace, but their principles and objects remained the same. What at first was plunder, assumed the softer name of revenue; and the power originally usurped, they affected to inherit.

From such beginning of governments, what could be expected, but a continual system of war and extortion? It has established into a trade. The vice is not peculiar to one more than another, but is the common principle of

ALL IN ONE BOOK.

TOLSTOI.

He sought to follow God. The ch Respectable and cld, Accustome i but to follow form, Acoustome i but to folion in Mas shocked at one so boid.
To foliow God was blasphemor It drove him from the fold.

He sought to help humanity. The despots in command Had never heard of such a thing — They could not understand. They thought it must be treason, so They drove him from the land. -J. A. E.

Pleading for Stray Dogs.

God speed the adoption of M. K.'s suggestion in Monday's Post-Dispatch regarding poor nomeless, stray animals. Can any oi you real ize how a poor, lost, hangey deg feels, running along the street, sme ling and looking from one person to another, so pitifully, sometimes wagging his tail in expectation of a kind word but instead he generally gets a kick or a lie or a stone from some cruel b-ys, whose parents thought to a poor, helpless animal. Time and again I would have taken some poor stray cripple to a place of safety if there had been any in walking distance. I know there is one shelter in Normandy, but who can get there! Why does not the Humane Society have place around the city? I understand they get a sub scription from the commission merchants every year for their expenses. Why don't they get another agent like Mr. Price? He was a man among men, and a true friend to the dumb beast. He knew his duty and he did it well. Only yesterday a poor, nungry, thirsty dog was limping along the streets. I bought him something to eat, but had no place to take him, as it was down town, in the evening For God's sake, good people, try to do somthing for the poor strays,-Old Lady Reader in Post-Dispatch

When such kind-hearted old people have when such kind-hearted old people have passed to the great beyond and their places have been taken by men and women who are interested in humanity, both starving children and hungry dogs will have an easier time in life. But so long as human hearts can get so terrible of houseless. bly enthused over the condition of homeles canines, but have no word of sympathy for the factory girls who pass by their homes early in the morning and late at night on their way and from work, dressed in rags, and fed on adulterated food, the condition of both dog and factory workers will remain unchanged to any great degree.

Child Shot for Begging Bread.

No one who has lived in the south will say justice is rendered any poor man,black o white. Poverty is even a worse crime, in some sections of the south than a black skin. example, the past winter (exact date has slip-ped my mind and I have mislaid my notebook) a white child went to a back door in the city of Birmingham, Ala., and begged for food, This is unlawful as the hungry child probably When he stepped back into the alley, a police man shouted to the little chap and like other child who had done that which he knew was punishable, he feared the officer and ran from him. The blue-coated brute shot the boy dead. If he had been a negro child, there would have been the assertion that this was another case of race hatred; but we do not hear it cited as an example of the hatred of the mil llons of capital for those who are poor! too much of this warping of events to make them fit preconceived ideas. This eleven-year-old child was killed by a policeman "in discharge of his duty," so the officer did not lose his position on the force and there was no lynching. One can but hope that the quick death of the murdered boy was easier than the One can but hope that the quick slower one by means of starvation.—W. S. Abbott, Oak, Cal.

Stole to Supply Mother's Wants.

Because his widowed mother was in want and his brothers and sisters were stungry. Elmer Crawford, twelve years of age, stole from his employer and has been committed to fail to answer the charge of larceny.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegram.

When the child was asked if he had stolen from his employer he admitted it and said that he was willing to pay it back, but his people were in want, and since he did not make enough to provide for them he had to steal in order to supply them with food and clothes. This happened in McKees Rocks, Pa., the state which always gives a good republican majority; the state, whose laborers have given Carnegie the wealth he is doling out to libraries; which dooms thousands of its children to a life of ignorance by allowing them to work in the mines and factories, when they ought to be in school; the state which sends the poverty stricken baby thief to jail, and the rich thief to the United States senate.

State to Own Railways.

New York. March 12.—Martin A. Knapp chairman of the interstate commerce commis sion, delivered a lecture tonight in Cooper Ur-ion on "Transportation," in which he advocated the government ownership of railroads. In part Mr. Knapp said:

"As I view this matter, the state has as much right to farm out the business of collecting its revenues or preserving the peace and allow the parties entrusted with these duties to vary the rate of taxation according to their own interests or sell personal protection to the highest bidder, as it has to permit the great function of public carriage to be the subject of special bar-gains or secret dicker to be made unequal by favoriteism or oppression by extortion.

The Poor Should not Vote.

Here is the opinion of a Cleveland. Ohio councilman, in regard to the voting of the poor: "While I believe that, in the main, the masses can be trusted, I should hesitate to of a batch of public documents. In closing he permit them to vote on matters pertaining to parks. The parks are a contribution from the rich to the poor. A contribution from the more intelligent to the less intelligent. They should not be controlled by those who have the political or business interests of the city on their hands. The parks should be controlled by the class which donated them."

The capitalists here are pointing out that England refuses to permit Marconi to estab-lish a station for his wireless system on that lish a station for his wireless system on that land, as showing that government ownership of telegraph is a bad thing. On the contrary it will be a good thing for the English people —much better than if the privilege is granted much better than if the privilege is granted a corporation to use it to exploit the public. The government will take it and pay for the discovery and the people will use without forever having to pay tribute to a few capitalists who never had anything to do with its discovery. That part of England is better than America, even if it is governed by a king.

Comrades:

Comrades;
The postal laws permit sample copies to be mailed four times to one person. This up to half as many as the list of subscribers. I can mail 75,000 sample copies a week under this law. I will mail a sample copy for four weeks to as many addresses as you can pay two cents for. That is half cent a copy. These papers will be printed on flat-bed presses on better paper. Here is the oha noe to get in your work. Send in the tax or poli register. Take advantage while you may.

Appeal Army Appeal Army

The workers are recognizing the fact that upon them rests the responsibility of convert-ing the world to Socialism; and their orders for subscriptions and literature tell the tale; they've been out at work, and their number are increasing so fast that we can hardly keep up with them. If we mentioned all of them, the paper would have to be enlarged ; but the comrades do not expect that, they are for the Appeal because of the doctrine it ad-

Comrade Weed is making hay at Long Island, Kan.

Comrade Itten of Salina, Kan., is "it" to the stent of ten cards.

Benton Harbor, Mich. will have a Socialist ticket in the city election. Comrade Tadlock is breaking the padlocks

of superstition at Madison, Cal. Comrade Whalen of the Windy city gave 'em "whalen" with a cat-'o-six-talls.

The salts of Socialism are being adminis

ered at Salina, Kan., by Comrade Calkins. Comrade Freeman, of Thorp Springs, Tex ises his freedom to send in a handsome club. The long cane gets the persimmins. Com-

rade Long of Cainville, Okla., got seven this week. Wall street had better look out for Wall, Pa Comrade Jacob is lining them up like a Stone

wall Jackson.

The far west sends in a club through Comrade Wilde of Sutter, Cal. What is Comrade Woolly doing?

If you want to do it "take holt." I mean Comrade Holt of Cassville, Wis. He knows how to get 'em.

Comrade Quilhot of Niagara, Ore., makes the quill go hot or cold. His splendid club will tir up the Niagaras.

Funston is all right. I mean Funston, Tex. At least Comrade Gillespie is doing the proper thing to make it right.

Comrade Burdick of Reeding, Okla., sends ic list and says he wants a button so people can know what tribe he belongs to.

What is a maverick? If you don't know ask Comrade Wolff of Terry, S. D. He is a maverick catcher and doesn't use a rope, either.

Comrade McIntosh, Fernie, B. C., writes: The Appeal has made several Socialists and many inquirers here in the past few months." Comrade Cameron of Dubuque, writes: "It is a good thing to have faith in God and a

grand thing to have faith in one another." The comrades of St. Anthony. Idaho have a new temptation for the saint. St. Anthony is now to be tempted with Appeal sub. cards.

Another one of Depew's railroad men gone rong. He orders his subscription to the peal renewed. His name might be Smith, but

"The above subscribers paid "honest"mone for their Appeal, and each one claimed that he did not steal the coin."-Comrade Joy, Summerfield, Wash.

Comrade Fox of Conneaut, O., wants a pictua of Miss Red-head and claims there are no red-headed girls in his country. How about the grey horses?

Another Stray Copy. "A friend sent me the Appeal, and I liked it so well that I went out and raised a club of five."—Comrade Brattam, Klowa, Kan.

Among the millions who tear down on earth Comrade Bearup of Albuquerque, N. M. is trying to lift up the world to the plane of Socialism. Books is the lever used.

Memelt's of the Army who wish it can have extra copies of the Appeal printed on flat-bed presses on either good news or book paper, by aying a little extra to cover additional cost.

"That's right! Keep on tantalizing us with more premiums. I expect the next offer will be the Appeal plant, with the red-headed girl thrown in."-Comrade Heim, Booneville, Ind. Comrade Welch, of Spokane, Wash:

never knew anything about Socialism unti last fall when I got hold of a copy of the Appeal. I have several others like myself reading

"Why do I give people the Appeal? Because it makes them think, and they need that kind of exercise; and they need it quick; the country needs their services."—Comrade Rogers, Freeport. Me.

Comrade Karr, of Red Oak, Mo., is eighty ne years old and still at work for humanity And he is wearing an Army button to let his friends know he stands for brotherhood. Do you wear one?

"Say! Can you spare the red-headed girl to come and help us out? There are so many their way tu victrol agenct dhe utmost efforts office is not large enough to handle them, and we want some help."—Comrade Herrington. Medimont, Idaho.

"I love the stars and stripes. I love my country; and that's why I am a Socialist; that's why I read the Appeal. It points a way out of competition into co-operation; and nothing can stop its progress."Atterbury, Nevada, Mo,

The comrade of Oxford, Mass., who makes matrimonial overtures to the auburn haired office girl stands no show at all. The comrades of the Army have made her work so hard on their long club lists that she gets red-headed every time an Appeal soldier comes in sight.

Kamerad Buckhart of Missouri Valley sends a lively letter with his order. He tells about the havoc created among the moss-backs by use

and now I am a worker myself. Some of my friends think me a republican yet and paper here is a paper that says some queer things, read that item. etc."—Y. T.

Debating clubs in the country and in small towns are being used by the Appeal workers a good advantage. In a debate at Albany Wis., the other night, the defender of capital ism acknowledged his defeat. The law of harmony is irresistible; the Appeal army is in the current; and the glad tidings of co-operation will soon meet in an anvil chorus that will be heard clean round the world

Appeal workers are advertising themse to be at a certain place ea ch day or week, where to be at a certain place each day or week, where people can subscribe for the Appeal and secure Socialist literature. It's a splendid omen. Knock a hole in that bushel that covers your light, and let the people know you are a Socialist, and are ready to take his subscription for Socialist literature. Then the movement will grow, and Socialism will "cover the earth as the waters cover the sea."

Tampa, Floride is being made ready for the workers to withstand the attack of capitalism

50 cents. THE ENTIRE LOT 50 cents.

"Industrial Democracy"
"After Capitaliam What?"
"The Mission of the Working Class
"Intemperance and Povert"
"Woman and the Social Problem"
"Socialists in French Municipalitie
The Axe at the Root
"Ocompromise-Leibkaeccht."
"Ideal Republic"

ts dealing with different ph Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansa

by the ballot. The Appeal Army is at there and their work always counts. Wh Tampa puts Socialists in power there will

no more kidnapped workers, the workers

own the town.

Your name does not have to appear in Army column before you are considered member of the Army. Everyone who sends an order for subscribers is considered one us, and we depend upon each and all to he The Army needs you carry on the work. and Socialism cannot do without you.

Wail of the Vanguished.

W. D. Washburn, Jr., member of the Minne legislature, is distributing a little pamph is actually bathed in the tears of the sota small capitalists of the state over the projec ed consolidation of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railroads. In his moaning he says that: "The man with small capital ha been crushed in his efforts to compete with gigantic masses of corporate wealth. The class of intelligent citizens of small mean which is the basis of free government and na-tional prosperity is rapidly being eliminate from society. Now the avenues of trade an commerce which were the last refuge of common men against the vast aggregations of capital are to be monopolized and finally closed by the destruction of all competition. In another place he asks, "Do they (the people) propose thus to let slip their birthright of free competition?"

A drowning man almost invariably make his rescue difficult by his senseless struggle with his rescuer. And these advocates of competition are injuring the cause of progress by their attacks against nature's law of co-opera-Of course, the Northern Securities pany is not concerned about the welfare of the community. The only consideration with any business enterprise is gain; and the corpora-tion has followed the law of competition to its ultimatum—the death of its opponent. only purpose of competition is to secure the larger share of a certain trade, and the rail-road men have found it more profitable to conbine than to compete, more sensible to in harmony than to wage a war of death. are doing this for their own interests, and have the financial backing to succeed. But, in the language of Mr. Washburn, "Twelve states and twenty million people may yet have a voice the disposition of their own future and that

And whenever those people succeed in doing anything for themselves it will have to be done in accordance with natural law. They cannot go back to the days of competition any more than they can go back to the dugout, and the ox cart. They must harness the laws of nature and work for the common good of the twenty million inhabitants of the twelve If they go back to the war of comp tition the strongest will prevail, and the weak will again utter their wail against the system that has driven the world mad with the desire for gain. The consolidation of railroads may be against the laws of states, but it is in harmony with the laws of nature; and the only solution is for the people of these states to change the laws so that the roads will belong to the people of the states. They have the power under the constitution to make whatsolaws they please, and change the constitution to give them all the power they need to etake possession of the state for all the people instead of letting it remain with those who have succeeded in this "free competitive sys-tem" in centralizing wealth into a few handa

A Spanish View.

Editor Appeal to Reason.
"Large ishuz of statesmanship and public moraliti always hav to make their way agenst dhe rezistans of greedy and selfish private in-terests." "Dhe main lesn tu be lerned iz dhe old and simpl one dhat, without eni exceptions whatever, dhe corporations dhat serv dhe public are absolutli heartless and sol-les!"

Dhe above quotations from dhe Feb. Review

of Reviews appear tu me tu offer a pretti gud justification for at least a tentativ application of dhe remedi for our soshal-industrial fiz dhat iz insisted on so persistently by us Crancs!
If it be tru—and I thine most people wil agreed that it IZ—dhat "large ishuz of statesmans!! and public moraliti ALWAYS" hav tu fight larger "ishyuz of statesmanship and public morality?" If not, why not? And espeshall, if, "without ent exception," these "private interests" hav provn dhemselvz tu be "absolutely heartless and sol-les!" Let us hav a "merger neartiess and soi-les: Let us hav a "merger of ALL these "heartless and soi-les private in-terests" dhat hav "always" "without eni ex-ception whatever" set dhemselvz in opposition tu dhoze "large interests of statesmanship and public moraliti" upon hwich dhe welfare of dhe Nation depenz! It is scarsli conceivable dhat a public institution wud consciously strive tu

A corporation, like eni other piece of chinery, iz, and always wil be, operated in dhe of a batch of public documents. In closing he says: "Tell the Fiji to leave the roth kopf madchen alone." All recht, mein herr. Wenn der Fiji nicht gut ist, werden wir ihu auf den kopf mit ein prick-stein schlagen.

"I have always been a republican, but some of your workers handed me a copy of the Aphon of your workers had your work hu control these corporations are "greedy and selflish private interests" agens hwich our Redone a great deal of good by handing the publican Comrade inveighs so bitterli, are no republicans with the remark that mor greedy, heartless or sol-les dhan their felloz. It must dhen be dhe Sistem dhat iz at fault! DHAT is dhe evil tree hwich perfors MUST bring forth evil frut even hwen gud men cultivate and tend it! Dhe onli ade-quate remidi iz tu cut it down and cast it quate remainded into the fire.

Yurz foneticalii,

nullify "large "ishyuz of statesmanship

jeneral welfar.

public meraliti" hwich admittedil make for dhe

W. S. VARNUM. Berkley, Calif.

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The price is