Statement of the Appeal Publishing Co. Stripins Description Office Of

processor of the second

Don't fall to send in the election reit—do it yourself. Use a postal card.

A man's labor power is a commodity, but it is of a kind that cannot be put into cold storage and held for higher

Every change in the economic condi-tions of a people have always been fol-lowed by a change in the ideals of that

Knewledge that is not put into practice is of ne value to the possessor or to the world. Let's do things as well as think about them.

The bank at Olin, Iowa, has closed its doors because of "noteworthy prosper-ity." Its failure carried down a num-ber of officers who voted for the pros-

According to tests made by government experts about the only pure whiskey sold is that which is made in defiance of law—moonshine whiskey. So much for the law.

To my mind the most important job we Socialists have on hand now is to outline our policy as a minority party in contradistinction to what our policy would be as a majority party in the na-

It appears very inconsistent in the president to accept special trains from the railroads that cost \$1,000 a day and then instigate an honest inquiry into their extortion. The president should be

Wonder what the Beef Trust hit Gar-Wonder what the beel frust and field with! Let's take up a collection for the poor Beef Trust, that is hardly making expenses, according to Garfield's report. Wonder what it cost the trust

The government has been paying the Standard Oil bank \$130,600 a year rental for the old New York custom house, which the Standard Oil bank is supposed to own, but to which the government still holds a deed. This is the government that is going to investigate the Standard Oil.

If you gather statistics, analyze them and give the world additional knowledge, you are counted a scientist and a great man, but if you undertake to apply that knowledge, to put it into practice, you are at once called a visionary, a crank and a disturber of the established order. Funny, isn't it?

There is a United States law that makes it a crime for a congressman or senator accepting or using passes or other favors from railroads. Do you know of any that do such things? Or, rather, do you know of any that do not do it? You see we have criminals making the laws. Push it into their faces when they ask your suffrage.

Toledo Blade tells a reader that does not know of any Socialist hold-ig office! What a Truthful James! or ing office! What a Truthrui Jamesi or an ignoramus. There are some forty or fifty Socialists holding office. Such cor-poration servants as the Blade have done much toward keeping the extor-tioners and corruptionists in office. But the Socialist press is waking up their victims.

When the Socialists advertised a meeting at Paterson, N. J., Feb, 19, the police refused to permit them to occupy Germania hall, which they had rented, until a large committee visited the police headquarters and argued the matter with the boss. Then the boss sent a detachment of police and opened the hall, and the Rev. Hogan, of Baltimore, delivered the address, of which the local republican paper said that the police fearned more about the subject than can only progress as the lowest strata

cently established a fire insurance de-partment, the old line companies at once, before the department was even organized, reduced their rates 30 per cent, and when the government established a rate, regardless of the old rates, the companies again reduced their rates 25 per cent. Thus, even if the state should sance. And such could be done in any state of the Union. This would not be Socialism, but it would be what should be done under the present system. But it will not be done until the voters understand what their votes are for. This is what Socialists will do pending the ocialization of industry.

The strike of the workmen on the New York subway was broken in a few New York subway was broken in a lew days and the employes are back begging their jobs. This is the Gompers-Mitchell method of leading labor. Belmont, of the Civic Federation, is the head of the subway corporation. The Socialist way of striking for better conditions would be to capture the political control of the be to capture the political control of the city and state, use the legal machinery to compel decent wages, hours and treatment, until such time as the own ership of the industries could be taken out of the hands of the exploiters and placed in the hands of the public, who patronage supports them. Then the workers would elect their own foremen superintendents, managers, and regulate their own hours and wages and condi-The man who does productive work is not the only one exploited by capitalism, but the man whom capitalism denies the opportunity to work is exploited as well. Both are necessary to the capitalist mode of production.

their own hours and wages and conditions of labor. But strikes under the lead of such men as Gompers, Mitchell and Belmont will fail, just as this one has, of giving the workers any relief. How long and how many failures will it require to teach so simple a lesson?

> "slave bureau is openly run in this city. Agents get \$2 per head for placing workingmen on trains from which there is no subsequent escape," and they are sent to take strikers' places in mills and mines, where they are held as pris and mines, where they are held as pris-oners and communication with friends prevented. Some of these agents are said to make \$40,000 a year! And "we" abolished slavery! O, yes! And the working class, that is the victim of all these crimes, listen to the siren voice of the old party office seekers and votes for the system that makes such orimes possible! Great heavens, men of Amer-ica, are you going to ever remain stupid to the awfulness of the capitalistic sys-tem! The ancient workingmen had no vote or voice—they had to suffer, but you can vote out this infernal system at the pext election. Have you the intelli-

> Ex-Vice President Morton married his daughter to a profligate French count, and to get him to take her gave a building worth a million in New York city, so they could keep up the style worthy of nobility! His daughter couldn't stand the debased cuss, and got a divorce, and now Morton is suing to get the building back! And this is what is done with the profits yanked out of American la bor! But the Americans would never never, never be taxed to support roy-alty! Of course not! And they would only elect such millionaires as Morton altyl Of course not: And they course not only elect such millionaires as Morton to office. There is not a workingman in office in Washington, yet the working class comprise nineteen twentieths of the whole population. They have no more voice in government than the black slaves of the south had before the war. Great is the intelligence of the American male.

republican paper said that the police learned more about the subject than they had ever known, and that the audience was large, well-dreased and held with wrapt attention. Great country when political meetings must be attended by police and soldiers—getting somewhat like Russis. But then it was a good advertisement for the cause and was well worth the annoyance and trouble. Hope the whole police force will be sent next time.

If the public will produce off or flour or meat or any other article and sell it that Congressman Hepburn was asked to the people at cost of production, it does not need any law preventing the trusts from charging what they please for such products or any law to prevent the people from buying of the trusts. The people will buy where they can buy the cheapest and should have that right guaranteed them. For instance: When the New Zealand government recently established a fire insurance de-

Edward Lee, a farm laborer, before Justice Lawrence, Tunton, England, for stealing food the other day, begged the judge for a life sentence, so he would have a home, as he could find no one to furnish him with the necessaries of life for his labors. The judge sentenced him to five years and the fellow begged him. an honest man, but expensive places will commit a crime! Even Kansas is engaged in the same game. Here, if you want employment to make an honest living, and apply to the state, you will be refused, but if you will commit a crime the state will at once put you to work in the oil refinery. And the working class the world over support such an insane system with their votes!

Congressman French of Idaho, when pounds of goods through the mails, rather than pay the freight or express on them. The postmaster at Moscow found the package had written matter in it, and held it up, according to the rules and regulations of the postal department. French was hot when he found his goods did not come, and had the department make an order to have the department make an order to have them forwarded, which was done. French has been trying to oust the postmaster who caught on to his graft. This shows their private effects. One congressman in Indiana is reported as having franked his household goods to Washington city! O, how honest these law-andorder grafters are!

The judge refers to the Socialists, of course. And it shows that he is not honest in his statements, for he knows that the Socialists are almost wholly from the working class, who work and produce the world's wealth, while he is one of those who toil not, neither does be spin a stitch of the clothes he wears, nor the food he eats, nor the house he lives in, nor the entertainment that he enjoys—he is a parasite, pure and sim-And neither are his expressions correct—do not state the truth. The cialists are not enemies of the railro cialists are not enemies of the railroads
—they are the protestors against the
men who claim they own the roads—
the people's highways. These judges
blow hot and cold. They are paid to
deceive the people. If they talked in
the interest of the masses they would
never have had their positions and
would not be able to hold them. They
serve those who are able to make and
ummake judges.

IF the Japs wouldn't enlist, the Russians would lick 'em.
IF the Russians wouldn't enlist there

would be no war in the east.

IF our revolutionary fathers hadn't "fit" there would be no U. S. today.

IF the people wouldn't vote there

mas acciety are identical, be become the attended by police and the management of the cause and was well worth the amoy ance and trouble. Hope the whole police force will be sent next time.

Socialism and the Bible.

There is no necessary connection between Socialism and the bible and the bible

OPEN A SALOON?

According to the Kansas City Star of March 9, one brewery ewns 150 salcons in that city-ground, building fixtures, license and stock, and controls 33 more. Other breweries are also owners in smaller groups. "In other words the breweries have gone into the salcon breweries have gone into the saloen business and the saloen keeper has be-come a hired man." This is also true in come a hired man." This is also true in all other cities, and even in prohibition Kansas the breweries own nearly all the saloons. This turns the political power over the cities into the hands of the brewers, and their corrupting influence is everywhere noted and will continue so long as breweries are private property, run to make all the profits possible, There is no use going into conniption fits against the brewers. They are playing the same of commerce unior capitalistic against the brewers. They are playing the game of commerce under capitalistic conditions. You can't get any laws made against them or their crimes, because they have more political power than the rest of the people and will not permit or respect any laws inimicable to their interests, any more than slavenoiders before the war would make laws against their interests in slavery. Even in prohibition Kansas the laws are no more regarded than if they were not on the regarded than if they were not on the statute books. Prohibition will not pro-hibit, because it runs counter to the cenrealized interests of profit making. Now please just note this—suppose that the public owned and controlled the liquov business. There would be no private interest served in violating the laws; terest served in violating the laws; there would be no political power exercised against the public to the extent that is now exercised; there would not be a multiplying of saloons and a corrupting of public officials to neglect their duty; there would be a few places where liquor is dispensed and if the bartender violated the rules he would not make any profit, but would lose his employment. Thus you see the tendency would be to uphold such laws as were made, and there would be no private interests at work to prevent laws governterests at work to prevent laws govern-ing the traffic, as there are today. If you could think just a little bit you would see the practicability of this method, and see the impracticability of the presand see the impracticability of the present method of treating the drink traffic. Today the drink traffic controls the public machinery; then the public machinery would control the traffic. It is uscless to blame the men engaged in this business; they are in it to make a living or make a fortune, just as you are doing. The traffic grows year by year, when most people would like to see it decrease. The probibitionist wants to end the traffis, and yet he supports a system that sees the traffic increase, and refuses to do the only thing that will give the public control so it can

and refuses to do the only thing that will give the public control so it can just the custom.

There is not an argument that can be called a proper sum of the public owner climinating the profits, is twenty years, this of years are post of the public owner climinating the profits, is twenty years, the of realist as post of the public owner climinating the profits, is twenty years, the of realist as post of the public owner climinating the profits, is twenty years, the of realist as post of the public owner climinating the profits is the rates, that does not apply with equal force to any other species of capital. All twitters and use the state just as corporate laws. The same is true of the food for the nation, the results of the demand of those weeth subject to the demand of those weeths weeths subject to the demand of those weeths subject to the demand of those weeths we have been greatly increasing the rates, that does not apply with equal desires to organize the industrial sectivities and use the state just as corporation.

In the case of the control of the public owner is an account. The subject is an account to subject to the demand of those weeths were the control of the public owner.

In the case of the control of the public owner is an account to subject to the demand of those were the control of the public owner is an account to subject to the demand of the case of the public owner is an account to subject to the demand of the case of the publ is sold where she had ten before, and the consumption of liquors has been decreased almost at the same ratio. By such treatment the evil that liquor is doing would almost wholly disappear in twenty years. It seems strange to me that the prohibitionists cannot see that socializing the liquor traffic is the only possible way that can be adopted to arrive at their ideal. But they don't seem to be so much interested in doing away with the effects as in promulgating their principles.

Government takes a great deal of the labor of the working class to sustain. What is it that it does for the working class for this sacrifice on their part? Does it give them employment? Does it increase their pay? Does it protect them from extortion? Does it protect them in sickness? Does it protect the purity of their food?

Does it furnish them entertaniment.

Does it assure the honesty of goods.

Does it care for them in childhood.

Does it serve them in old age?

Does it do anything for them?

Now government should do just these

No Socialist is doing his duty when he does not get something in his local paper to direct attention to the move

There never can be any peace, no compromise, between the producers of wealth and the capitalists. It is a fight to the death, and every day brings this clearer to even the dullest minds.

As all modern wars are simply com-mercial wars—wars between different groups of capitalists for control of some market for the product of the labor of market for the product of the labor of their wage slaves—it is but natural that money should be the principal weapon of modern warfare.

The ruling class of society have nev yet made a concession to the working class unless that concession was clearly in the interests of the ruling class; in other words, when the ruling class concede anything to the workers, you can depend upon it that back of it there is one of two motives—it's either a case of self-preservation or else somewhere there is "a bug under the chip," that is, the concession is in reality cession at all and is made for pose of hoodwinking the workers and hold their attention while the masters stick the harpoon of exploitation into them in some new way.

The Galveston Tribune says:

Socialism, it seems, is destined to play an important role in the political economy of this country, and it were well that our people be rin is study the cardinal virtues of this philosophy with a view of determining the proper attitude toward it apart from any influence of prejudice with which it might otherwise be approached.

That is fair advice. All that Socialism asks is that the people investigate what it is. If it is bad, they will naturally reject it; if it will benefit them, they will espouse it. rise or fall on its merits, but it will not down by being maligned. It has come to be understood and understood it will be if it takes a generation to do it.

According to J. F. Cunningham his book, "Uganda and Its People," the women of a certain African tribe are not allowed to eat the flesh of goats. The author questioned a native as to of America he will find many strang customs in vogue among them for which there is no why. For instance vogue among them for him to congress when he robs all of the people—and there is no why; it's just the custom.

The same is true of the food for the na-tion, the clothing for the nation, the shelter for the nation, the instruction of the nation and the entertainment fur-nished. Private profit corrupts the very sources of life and all it touches.

Does it do anything for them?

Now government should do just these them people would quit using to bacco, there would be no tobacco trust. IF—but what is the use of talking ifs and ands and buts. It's a condition the people are up against. The people will, as a rule, buy where they can buy the cheapest. It's natural. That's what made the Standard Oil; that's what made the Standard Oil; that's why the stage coach and freight caravans went out of business when the railroads came in. The trusts are here to stay. The independent fellows are as certain to vamoose as the old finabioned shoemaker went before the better methods of the shoe factory. We don't want the old, worn-out, competitive, wasteful methods—the world is demanding the best and nicest and lowest-priced that can be produced. The independent cigar business is doomed in the next five years or less. interest a year on the cost of mail cars simply for their use! And pay to railroads at least ten times a fair rate for pulling mail cars—ten times as much as they charge for pulling express cars! Think you the American people can expect, much less receive, any relief from such a source! Is it likely that the railroad owners, who own congress, will make laws against their graft! As well expect thieves to punish themselves or make it difficult to take what does not belong to them. Congress is rotten, and will be so long as grafters run the politics of the country, as the courts and investigating committees amply prove they do. The president will be mighty the same in his efforts at "reform."

The Incapables.

Mr. Goodenough! And do you not or library or new invention is erected when you have no interest in them and the control of the think that most others would feel amount of products, will provide regu-lations that will protect his interests.

This will be only natural. If a work-man cannot do an average day's work at one thing, he will likely be put at doing something that he can. This is a matter that can be safely left to the majority to decide. Today, no work-man, unless on piece work, has any vote wealth of today, that future genmajority to decide. Today, no work-man, unless on piece work, has any vate wealth of today, that future gen-interest in the amount of work pro-interest in the amount of work pro-duced, as he gets nothing extra if he duced, as he gets nothing extra if he such porartydoes twice as much as another work-man. There is little incentive today for men to turn out either much or good work. To do so only gets a miswage and enriches the employer not the workman. To level up society wonder is that there are not more

Permit me to sak you a question: How can Mr. Good and Mr. Goodenough be paid when we have Socialism in this country? Both are builders. catpenters. The fermer is a capable, industrious workman, the same wages will not he socialism all members of society industrious workman in the same wages will not he socialism all members of society in the same wages will not he socialism all members of society will get the benefit of every advance, and all will be interested in having that he discouraged ann not do the best be is capable of doing, and Goodenough not become more tired and indifferent? Will not the general leviling up of society have a tendency to-stard civilisation and progress along all avenues of progress?—Doubting Thomas—

Today but a small part of the population gets any benefit of the progress civilisation and progress along all avenues of progress?—Doubting Thomas—

Today but a small part of the population gets any benefit of the progress and why, then, should they be anxious about progress? Why should you tion gets any benefit of the progress made. Why, then, should they be anxious about progress? Why should you be pleased because some great theatre or library or new invention is erected. pretty much as you do about it? Each workman under Socialism will be a factor in providing for such cases and will make the rules governing them. Each workman, being interested in the greatest accumulation of riches—not that riches are bad within themselves, amount of products will provide require poverty and ignorance and the few rol

LEGAL STEALING.

I note that two lawyers have just been allowed \$750,000 fees by the inte-rior department for making out a few connected with the Indian bupapers connected with the Indian bu-reau. This is simply a legal way of stealing. Any one with any sense knows that no two lawyers can, by any conjur-ing, be entitled to any such pay for a few days' service—or for a whole life-time service. Yet the interior depart-ment allows such fees, and other lawment allows such fees, and other law mate—for so much per swear. What do you jaspers, who work for two dollars a day, think of having your public treasury looted by such high-handed actions? What suckers you are to permit such things and then whoop it up for the men and parties who commit such crimes. Think of paying some unknown lawyers three times as much for a week's work as you pay the president of this great nation for four years work. If you ain't easy I never read

of the malion and the entertainment furnished. Private profit corrupts the very sources of life and all it touches.

The Boston Dailly Globe asks if the jobber, the wholesaler and the retailer must go. It says that the practice is rapidly growing up for manufacturers to sell directly to the consumers, and that in a few years there will be no middlemen able to make a living. Well, they will get the fill benefit of the aystem they vote for on that day. I think that the commercial class is the most ignorant on political questions of any class of people, for the reason that it is so busy watching its trade and its so busy watching its it is in they busy in the produce it, and

Socialists believe that ownership disapp the owner to the product of that machinery and that is why we demand that it shall be the collective property of all the people, and to make sure that all the people get all the product, we further demand that this machinery shall be democratically managed.

When an economic system will longer feed the people to do but combine the people get all the product, we further demand that this machinery shall be democratically managed.

HOW DO THE WORKING "CATTLE"

Columbus, O., March 7 .- The one h dred and fifty men who were taken from here to New York to be used as strike-breakers are all railroad men, and were told by a man named Kind, the employed them, that they were to write on a new railroad. Kind, whose reaname is J. Brennan, came to Columba February 18 and rented a room and in-serted an advertisement in a local pa-per, which stated that he desired to employ one hundred. per, which stated that he desired to employ one hundred and fifty men as engineers and firemen. About fire hun-dred responded, and of these he hired about one hundred and fifty and sont them east. On March 1st Brennen sent

court of appeals, the Sugar Trust just been readered a vertice of \$5, 000 against the government for all amount due for taxes paid! The n bers of the trust should have been to prison as public enemies, but as the trust has political influence, especially with the judiciary, it is rewarded. How do you like it?

The Gompers Method of Helping Capitalists.

make it difficult to take what does not belong to them. Congress is rotten, and will be so long as grafters run the politics of the country, at the courts and investigating committees amply prove they do. The president will be might places—but there are a few chapters more deeply colored than the structure of the colories. The politics of all other desirates the few chapters more deeply colored than that which tells the story of the strike of the dates in the desirate from the characteristics of sit other desirates. The men, suffering under great grievant and timestim of the sales men to the strike the story is as follows:

The poor, ignorant donkey, it is such is selfginen Telescope.

The poor, ignorant donkey, it is such is selfginen Telescope.

The poor, ignorant donkey, it is such is selfginen Telescope.

The poor, ignorant donkey, it is such is selfginen Telescope.

The poor, ignorant donkey it is such is selfginen Telescope.

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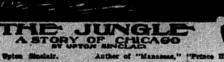
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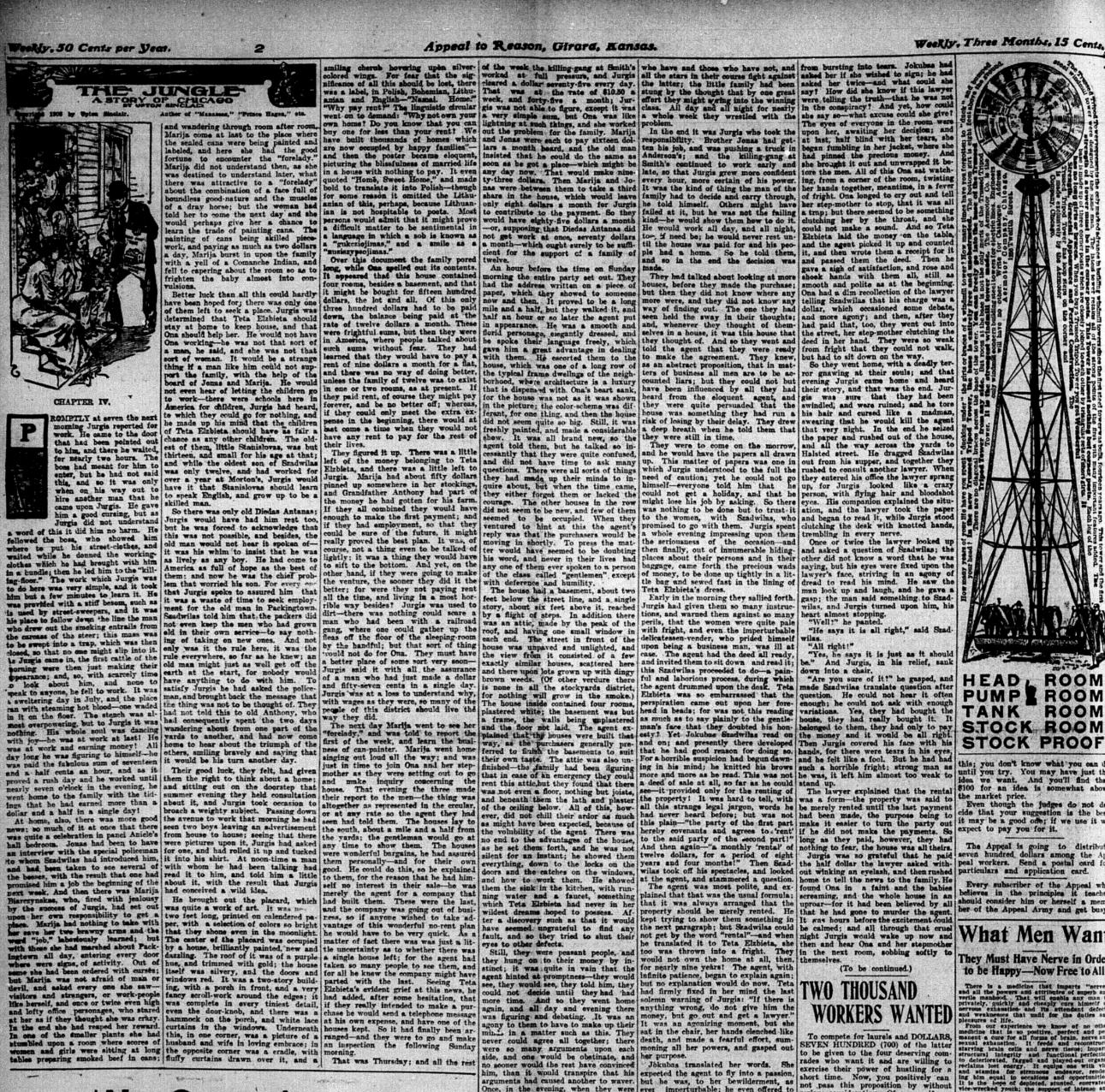


In the end she had resped her reward.

In one of the smaller plants she had stimbled upon a room where scores of stimbled upon a room where scores of sumbled upon a room where scores of sumbled upon a made girls were sitting at long tables preparing smoked beef in cans; fluffy curtains drawn over it, and a That was Thursday; and all the rest

That was Thursday; and all the rest

and most deside until they had had not be trained to the second of the control of



STOCK ROOM STOCK PROOF

the market price.

Even though the judges do not decide that your suggestion is the best it may be a good offer if we use it we expect to pay you for it.

The Appeal is going to distribute seven hundred dollars among the Appeal workers. Send a postal card for particulars and application card.

Every subscriber of the Appeal whi believes in the principles it teacher should consider him or herself a member of the Appeal Army and get busy

What Men Want

They Must Have Nerve in Order to be Happy-Now Free to All





We Offer \$1,000

For a Disease Germ Liquozone Can't Kill.

Acts Like Oxygen.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process regularing immense apparatus and 14 days time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of socientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does wint oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are extiliarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is an absolutely certain germicide. The reason is that germs are vegeta—liquid to germs and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable, and the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable and the germs are vegeta—liquid to germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are And when the germs, wherever they are and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are and where they are a disease are disease are disease are disease are disease are disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Althat medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, and such results a

Liquozone costs 50c and \$1.

Give fell address-write plaints.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

50,000







DETECTIVE—Our secret service men cam gold hother. Good men wanted everywhere. Ex-perience unnecessary; give age and references; address American Detective Association, Undia-

Would You Like to Have Your Pk Laid Out for the Entire Day? would you not be told each morning engagement you must keep during the state of the laid due—wint collections has make all due—wint collections has make all due—wint collections of the laid of you an order restortary, but didn!—and business propositions or negotiations need.

THE SHAW-WALKER CO., priss - Muskegon, Mich.

The Busy Man's Combination 25C

A State for Sale--and Only One Buyer.

more and more to be the actual head of the United States government. In the senute there is a small ring (called the steering committee) which is coming more and more to be the head of the training more and more to be the head of this committee is Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, who has been described as "the boss of the United States," "the power behind the prover behind the power behind the power behind the power behind the prover behind the power behind the prover behind the power behind the power behind the prover behind the power behind the pow I know to the point in that field is what everybody knows: that Senater Aldrich, a very rich man and father-in-law of young Mr. Rockefeller, is supposed to represent "Sugar," "Standard Oil,? "New York," and, more broadly, "Wall Street;" our leading legislative authority on protective tariff, he speaks for privileged business; the chairman of the senate finance committee, he stands for high finance. These facts and suppositions, taken together with the praises I have heard of him in Wall Street and the comfortable faith he seems to inspire in business men all secus to inspire in business men all over the country, suggest that we have in Senator Aldrich the commercial ideal

What sort of a man is Senator Al-drich? What school of politics did he attend, what school of business? What kind of a government is it that forms ment does he give his own people in his own state? In brief, what is the sys-tem that he has produced and that has produced him? These are questions of national interest, and Rhode Island can answer them. Mr. Aldrich is the senior senator for Rhode Island and Providence plantations.

The system of Rhode Island which has The system of Rhode Island which has produced the man who is at the head of the political system of the United States is grounded on the lowest layer of corruption that I have found thus far—the bribery of voters with each at, the polls. Other states knew the practice. In Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, and Pennsylvania "workers" are paid "to get out the vote," but this is only preliminary; the direct and decisive purchase of power comes later, in convenchase of power comes later, in conventions and legislatures. In these states the corruptionists buy the people's representatives. In Rhode Island they buy the people themselves.

Rhode Island is an oligarchy. But so were Wisconsin and Illinois and Missouri, and so are New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. The oligarchy is the typical form of the actual gov-

that if we could "keep the ignorant foreigner from voting," and otherwise limit the suffrage to persons of property who would have a direct, personal,

68-Page Book and Trial Free

Kidney Disease



The United States senate is coming financial interest in government, we more and more to be the actual head then should have good government. In Should we? Rhode Island can answer the senate there is a small ring (called that question. Again, many "thinkers"

"Freeholders" and their eldest sons alone participated in the colonial government under the charter of Charles II, and after the revolution, when all the other states adopted constitutions, Rhode Island went on under its royal charter of 1663 and an "unwritten constitution" till 1842. I cannot stop to describe this "landed aristocracy" in an American state. It is sufficient this

describe this "landed aristocracy" in an American stata. It is sufficient that it closed with the Door Rebellion. The abuses were so intolerable that the people, the patient American people who have submitted to Croker, Quay, Cox, and other despots, rose in open revolt. The next experiment was a "commercial aristocracy." The constitution of 1842 "extended" the suffrage from holders of real to those also possessed of personal property—if they were native born. The "foreign vote" was restricted as before to real estate holders till 1858, when personal property qualistricted as before to real estate holders till 1888, when personal property qualified a foreign-born as well as a native voter. The "mob," which owned nothing and paid no taxes, was allowed to vote, but only upon registering four months before election and then not "upon any proposition to impose a tax or the expenditure of money." These registered voters, for example, cannot vote for members of city councils.

What happened? The "best people" continued to rule. The "best people" of the period after the new constitution were manufacturers, but their fine old houses stand today as witnesses not only to their wealth, but also to a refined taste. There can be no doubt that they came as near forming a real aristocracy as compercialism can prorenned taste. There can be no doubt that they came as near forming a real arietocracy as commercialism can produce. They certainly were just the kind of men that many theorists say should have control of government. Well, they got control in Rhode Island. How! With money. Aristocrafs though they were, they were business men first, and they went after the key to control in a businessilike way. They bought up the towns. The "best people" sent offers of bribes to the good people of the countryside, and the good people took the bribes and let the best people run the government. It was a commercial aristocracy that corrupted the American stock in Rhode Island and laid the foundation of the present financial and political system of corruption in the state.

the countryside, and the good people of the countryside, and the best people run the government. It was a commercial aristocracy that corrupted the American stock in Rhode Island and laid the foundation of the present financial and political system of corruption in the state.

This class ruled till well down into the eighties, and its leader, Senator Henry B. Anthony, "discovered" and promoted Nelson W. Aldrich, his successor, who represents the system, and General Charles R. Brayton, the boss who developed and directs it. Since Anthony's time, the latter-day business man—he who makes, not cotton goods, but money—the captain of finance, has succeeded to the control, but he has not disturbed the foundation stone of the system. He also rules with money. He, too, sends bribes to the towns of Rhode Island is so ancient and so common that Governor Lucius to the towns of Rhode Island is so ancient and so common that Governor Lucius the party had to do it."

There is a lot of talk of hirbery here, but . . . I don't think there is much outright water-buying done; the voters and the foundation stone of the present state work and come down to the polls. Sometimes that takes all day. The republican party shouldn't be blamed for the present state of affairs. The democrats are ransparently class-conscious, they have to leave their work and come to the polls. Sometimes that takes all day. The republican party shouldn't be blamed for the present state of affairs. The democrats are really to blame for present conditions. If they would only hang together and wanted to do it, they could clean out they would only hang together and wanted to do it, they could clean out they would only hang together and wanted to do it, they could clean out they would only hang together and wanted to do it, they could clean out they would only hang together and wanted to do it, they could clean out they would only hang together and wanted to do it, they could clean out they would only hang together and wanted to do it, they could clean out they wou ecial Message concerning Bribery ctions to the Honorable, the Gen-

in Elections to the Honorable, the General Assembly," etc.:

Gentlemen— * * That bribery exists to a great extent in the elections of this state is a matter of common knowledge. No reneral election passes without in some sections of the state is a matter of common knowledge. No reneral election passes without in some sections of the state, the purchase of voles by one or both of the great political parties. It is true that the results of the election may not often be changed, so far as the candidates on the state ticket are concerned, but many assemblymen occupy the seats they do by means of purchased votes. In a considerable number of our towns bribery is so common and has existed for so many years that the awful nature of the crime has ceased to impress. In some towns the believy takes place openly: is not called bribery, nor considered a serious matter. The money paid to the voier, whether two, five, or twenty dollars, is apoken of an "payment for his time." The claim that the money given to the elector is not for the purpose of influencing his rote, but is compensation of influencing his rote, but is compensation of influencing his rote, but is compensated as the supplied with a corruption frund and the other is expelled with a corruption frund and the other is expelled with a corruption frund and the other is well-how that it such towns, when one political party is expelled with a corruption frund and the other brites brited. * * * **

This startling official arraignment had

This startling official arraignment had no appreciable effect within the state. It was too true.

Both parties buy votes, and though the practice seems to have destroyed completely all loyalty to the state, some loyalty to party remains in most of these towns. But even this sentiment is mercenary. The democratic leader of a democratic town told me that he has to pay something always. "For instance," he explained, "my town is all right. The republicans can come in there with more money than I have and I still can hold it. Suppose they have enough to pay ten dollars a vote and I can give but three; I tell my fellows to go over and get the ten, then come to me and get my three; that makes thirteen, but I tell them to vote my way. And they do. And the republicans do the same in their solid towns when we go in to outhil them." come to me and get my three; that makes thirteen, but I tell them to vote my way. And they do. And the republicans do the same in their solid towns when we go in to outlid them."

Bribery, bribery of the people, is a custom of the country in Rhode Island; it is an institution, and, like the strong of the people, is a custom of property, it is not safe to at the group. He also began life humbly, thurch or property, it is not safe to at

Mr. Lowry showed and as Bishop Mo-Vickar of the Rhode Island diocese of the Episcopal church confirmed, do not denounce bribesy from their punits; there do not dare. The Bishop declared that the country clergy could not spring from their punits; they do not dare. The Bishop declared that the country clergy could not spring from their punits; they do not dare. The Bishop declared tor, speaker of the house, congressman and, finally, senator. Having served that the country clergy could not spring from their punits; they do not dare. The Bishop declared tor, speaker of the house, congressman and, finally, senator. Having served it step by step, this leader of the United States senate may truly be said to be ing something, so that no one will dare a product, as he now is the supreme the operation is easy. grief and ruin," and he proposed "doing something, so that no one will dare threaten local ministers with the loss of their positions." What does the bishop mean by such language? "It is an outrage on our civilization," he added, "that young men of the church with high ideals should be put under the han of the power of political immoralities and forced to acquiesce in evil for the sake of their families."

The good bishop was pointing, when the car barns. Suddenly the notation of the car barns. Suddenly the notation and Aldrich resigned

The good bishop was pointing, when he spoke thus, at the system, of which this bribery institution is the cornerstone. Back of the vote buyers are the most powerful interests of the state, the friends of "all that is," and even Bishop McVickar has been unable to do the "something" to free the clergy. Bishop McVickar has been unable to do the "something" to free the clergy. The head men in the churches, the lead-ing citizens in the state, the captains of finance and industry, won't let the clergy "preach politics;" they may preach the gospel, not morality, not practical morality. What is this precious system that can compel the respect, of silence at

What is this precious system that can compel the respect, of silence at least, even from the church? It is just such a typical financial political organization as we have seen in other states, only plainer; as General Brayton, the boss, says, "bal, but not a bit worse than in many other states. Because Rhode Island is small you can see things better, that's what makes the difference," But that is a most encouraging difference to those who want to see plain sight, and everybody knows them and their operations. Here, also there are politicians to "do the dirty work," but the very politicians in this state, are not of the "low-down" sort. They are not "Irish immigrants;" the Irish

"There is a lot of talk of bribe

the labor people and the citizens that the party had to do it."

Who are "the party" in Rhode Island? As I have said above, they are and they always have been the "leading business men" of the state. First the old aristocracy, then the old manufacturers. Then came the railroads, and the annual retainer of \$10,000 is what the scientists would call a rudimentary vestige of their interest. After steam comes electricity, and it is the electric railway men who are at the head of the government now. For, as General Brayton explained to Mr. Lowry, he serves others "with the understanding that when their interests conflict with those of the Rhode Island (street-railway) company, the street-railway people are to have first call." So the Brayton government is a business government. The cost to the character of the people of the state is heavy, but never mind: Rhode Island has what honest business men of this country have long honestly said we ought to have in all states and all cities and in the United States, a business government—of the business men, by the business men, and for the business men drove the people to revolt. The old manufacturers sought a high protective tariff and they got them in the way they preferred, by bribery, not by a fair contract with the state. This is what Rhode Island's sider business rulers did with political power. Now for the "trolley crowd;" what have they done with it?

They financed it. They organized it into a measure which they are allied.

fish market, then in the wholesale gro-cery business, and in this he worked up to a partnership. Thus he was a business man originally—he is yet, for There had been some outcry at the doings of the legislature of 1902, and

to pacify the workingman, a ten-hour law was enacted for street-railway conductors and motormen. The company consented and notice was posted on the car barns. Suddenly the notice came down and Aldrich resigned the presidency of the company. It is unpresidency of the company. It is understood that the "Philadelphia folks kicked; said they'd agreed to buy an eleven-hour road and they wouldn't take a ten-hour road." The law was mandatory, but that didn't matter to the Rhode Island company. They refused to obey the law. There was a strike. The men "had recourse to lawlessness," especially in Pawtucket. This was anarchy. The company was breaking a law itself, but that wasn't anarchy. Anarchy arises where other people break laws and injure my property. The company demanded police protection, such police protection, such police protection as it had in Providence, where the attraction of the protection is the providence of the protection as it had in Providence, where the attraction of the protection is the providence of the protection as it had in Providence of the protection as it had in Providence of the protection as it had been providence of the protection as it had been providence of the protection as it had been providence of the providence of the protection as it had been providence of the pr had in Providence, where the state con-trolled the city police. Not satisfied with the conduct of the Pawtucket po-lice, they had deputy sheriffs appointed and the militia called out to enforce the law (against the men). Thus the company won the strike, but the law that caused it stood. The courts were without resources, however. Rhode Island has among its other preposterous institutions a post-election session of the legislature. The general assembly meets in the winter, and having done all it dares, adjourns till after elec-tion day in the fall; then the expiring directs. After the election of 1902 the general assembly which had passed it unanimously killed that ten hour law and threatened to take from the city and give to the state the control of Pawtucket police!

Pawtucket police!
Such, then, is the government of Rhode Island. Such is the system that has developed with a restricted suffrage, of nower against the with the balance of power against the cities, with business men conducting both pelities and government.

CATHOLIC CLERGY IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

INFLUENCE OF THE

"I believe the best friend and protector the people and the flag of our country will have in its hour of trial will be the Roman Catholic church, always conservative and fair and loyal. That is the power I look to to save the na-

when a majority of the people favor it. The majority will have to be so great as

of poverty and noble and beautiful lives, shamed the church back from its greedy clericalism. Eternal vigilance is the price of an unsullied, organized faith, as well as the price of liberty.

This the thoughtful laity of the Catholic church is beginning to see. Just so far as men like Mr. Morgan succeed in warping the church to do their vile work of stultification, just so far will the Catholic working man fall away from his church and seek the consolations of his own unsullied faith, as millions of Catholics and Protestants are doing to day. The masses today are rising to too transparent conceptions of right and wrong to make their shepherding back into darkness an easy thing. If the Catholic church would be worthy of the noble follows who still turn to it as to a common mother, she must keep her skirts cleam. If she were to turn today, as many of her pricests eventually will, and aid the social liberation of the people; the foundations of her throne in those of her faith would be laid anew, and the shock of coming ages could not move her.

Faith, truth, justice, love; it is the imponderables which move the world, which have their supreme seat in the soul of man; and when his outward symbols turn to powder, and his spiritfles back upon his own center for consolation, he rises like a Titan, with a strength not all his own, to build the world anew.

WHY THIS DISCRIMINATION?

Price of the price of the catholic church she had been all any to mind at this moment.

Ride a Fine Biccc

WHY THIS DISCRIMINATION?

WHY THIS DISCRIMINATION?

Des Moines (Iowa) Daily News:
Last week a man named Wurtz and his
wife were arrested for a violation of the
spitting ordinance. They were thrown
into jail without bail and later given
three days for alleged intoxication.

The same week the son of a prominent
man was barely prevented from murdering his wife in a down-town apartment
house. The formality of an arrest was
not even made.

Good morning! Did you drink Nu-

Book Talk.

There are plenty willing to go with you, but they are asleep and do not know what they are missing. Wake

street corner. Get out into byways and give them a taste of possibility in a taste of Socialist literature.

tite for a better life. Pass the appe-tiser. People can and will get what they want hard enough.

You want them to want what you want. When you all want it there is no one to keep you from getting it and you can't help having it.

ture in your pockets, and because you go loaded there will be others. You and the others will arouse the sleeping.

Your awakening is the awakening of all. Why sleep when there is so much to be done: Start somewhere and you with you because you want them to want what you want, and when you all want it you will all get it.

Get a supply of Socialist pamphlets

with the printed persuasion of the So-cialist philosophy and the rest will follow. Only start and do it now. The women's society for the study

of political economy in session recently in New York City, came to the conclusion that parents who are not able to provide for their children should not raise a family. There are no parents who are unable to provide for their family—the trouble is that they have to provide for the families of the rich, which leaves nothing for their own families. Kick the rich off their backs families. Kick the rich off their backs and they can supply their families with every comfort of life. Not the least of the burdens of those whom the afore-said women would deny the rights of paternity, are these self-same women. Get off the backs of the poor and the

plain steal and shows that members of congress are not above petry stealing, to say nothing of wholesale graft. Graft, graft, graft. That is the game of Washington. Had its members any shame they would not come home and face their constituents; but they know their constituents know nothing of what is done. There were 1842 laws passed by the last congress and not one citizen in ten thousand knows any.

The Arena for March contains a num

Don't fail to send in the election re turns. Don't wait for someone else to do it—do it yourself. Use a postal card.

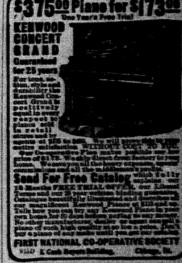
The Kansas City Journal (republican) The Kaneas City Journal (republican) says that the people are not fit for democratic government. The car says the same thing about his subjects. But then think who says it. Are you unast to have a voice in the management of the industry in which you work! If you know you are, then you do not know enough to vote. But are you!

Prof. Giddings of Columbia university, marriage is only a nominal monogamy, and is in reality a clandestine polyg-amy. He advocates an chi Swiss law that permits divorce after living epart for one year. He is a republican. Now won't some of the prudes jump on to the G. O. P. because it advocates trial marriages? How can the priests sup-port the republican party, because re-publicans advocate free marriage an-divorce at will. Where is Father Kress?

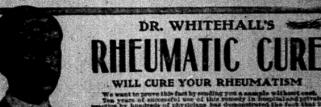
The "Co-operative Commonwealths" are getting scarce. Bo it now or never. Price cut to \$50. You'll have to hurry.

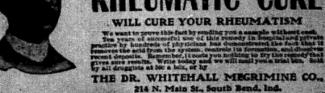
Deafness: Can Be Cured.











Ride a Fine Bicycle 10 Days FREE WENT.

Influence of the Catholic Clergy in American Politics

By FRANKLIN H. WENTE ORTH, Staff Correspondent, Washington, D. C., March 11, 1905.

HE dignified and even-tempered manner in which American Socialists have met the frequent and violent attacks upon the Socialist ideal by certain priests and officials of the Roman Catholic church, is due artly to the fact that in the working ranks of the Socialists are many noble Catholics who know very well that their ideal is in no wise inconsistent with the faith and morals of their church; and partly to the determination not to be drawn from their real and essential ground of economics into religious

The oldest and most effective weapon of established privilege, used whenever bald force becomes inexpedient, is the trick of confusing the issue. We therefore naturally are on the alert for manifestations of this historic resource; and when we find the servants of privilege in court, church or college engaged in a cunning effort to cover up economic plundering by turning the cannons of prejudice upon us we understand it and know how to meet it. It is no longer possible for talism, through any of its accredited sources, to divert the attention of the people from its own stealthy and immoral appropriations to the subjects of religion and the relation of the sexes.

Organized injustice knows too well that these are the subjects about which chaster the blindest feelings of prejudice, which prejudice it hopes to awaken as chong and subtile foe to reason; but on the other hand the Socialist knows this tee, and leaving the idealogical ground largely untilled he points persistently to economic wrong and his remedy for its correction. He knews full well that if the sconomic proposition were once honestly met, the unclouded reason of the peowould quickly see and define the moral indefensibility of the capitalist system and proceed diligently to overthrow it—and with it the entire fabric of parasitism, of whatever character, which now infests it.

And everyone who understands Socialism will not be frightened into believby that its triumph means the slightest harm to any principle of righteousness or justice which the world has yet perceived. On the contrary we know that the pts of faith and morals which are the foundation of all true religion will then have their first real chance of actual realization. Religion will never die. Men will cease to take money for teaching it; that is all; and no form of it can be

warped to serve any private purpose.

In discussing certain manifestations of clerical interest in national politics, which a residence at the capital discloses, there is no reason for any expressions of prejudice against the Catholic church. There is but one fact to be kept clearly in mind. This is, the distinction between Catholicism and clericalism. They

Catholicism is an organized religious society; clericalism is a cabal of men Catholicism is an organized religious society; clericalism is a cabal of men who use the cloak and organization of the church to further political design. The pear hody of Catholics are not, and have never been, in favor of clericalism; and when clericalism has gained possession of the powers of the church, there has never hiled to come a movement like that of St. Francis, to rescue the faith from men who were degrading it to private uses.

Ignorant Protestants are commonly assuming that the disruption of the Concorder and the consequent divorce of church and state in France is the result of a varieties waged by Socialists against the Catholic church. Nothing could be further from the truth.

It is a warfare against elericalism, in which the majority of Catholics in France are in hearty sympathy. The catholics themselves are among the strongest supporters of the policy of disruption. They feel the chusch should be purged of politicians, that it may follow its proper vocation as a teacher of faith and

It is this thing which the people of Catholic nations are striving to be rid of, that the American republic bids fair to take on, unless the rank and file of the Catholics unite in preventing it as their fellows in the faith are doing in France.

The diversion of Indian Trust funds, by dishonest and tricky methods, to the support of Catholic missions, to which the president of the United States was led, marks the open entry of clericalism into national politics; and if not promptly arrested it will bring in its train a multitude of evils which history shows lies in store for a nation which once gets into the toils of priestly influence.

Briefly, the circumstances were these: A dozen years ago the government announced that payments to sectar issionary societies for carrying on boarding schools among the Indians would Episcopalians had a number of extensive plants, and when the government pursestrings were pulled, howled as loud as anybody. But the policy prevailed and the fainds diminished. The Episcopalians threw up the sponge. But the clericals in the Catholic church made up their minds to do a little lobbying at Washington

At 931 F. St. N. W. in Washington there is a "Catholic News agency" preided over by one E. I. Scharf, Ph.D. The gentleman is also called a professor in the Catholic university at Washington, although the officials of that institution do not seem enthusiastically to endorse his published connection with it. Cardinal Gibbons, also, when given a chance to explain Mr. Scharf's antics merely said that he was not employed by the Catholic church, and that the church had no political agent at Washington. No one supposed it had.

But that Prof. Scharf represented a strong Catholic clerical influence in Washington, "an ecclasiastical lobby" as Dr. Lyman Abbott called it, that the

sardinal would hardly undertake to deny in view of developments.

Senator Bard of California, a Republican, declares Prof. Scharf promised that if Congress would continue sectarian appropriations of \$200,000 for two years, the Catholics would support the Republicans in twenty doubtful Congressional districts. Prof. Scharf also threatened Congressman John H. Stephens of Taxas with defeat by Catholic votes if he did not cease his opposition. The proiessor also flooded the third Congressional district of Wisconsin with circulars to Catholics urging the reelection of Congressman Babcock, and succeeded in making good the latter's return to Washington, where he had been of great service, as the circular states, in geting local appropriations for the Catholic hospital in the District of Columbia.

But Congress did not undo the settled policy of discontinuing appropriations and the bill was rejected.

So the "ecclesiastical lobby" found a way to beat the game by using the resident himself for their purpose. They aimed to get the Indian trust fund by little Jesuttical guile; and if the president caught on to their method, he never

They sent out to the reservations and got the Indians to sign petitions asking that their trust money be given over to the Catholic mission schools. They were given loaves of bread and other small things for signing the paper which few of them understood. Most of them signed with a cross, and the petitions in any event represented but a handful of each tribe. As an illustration, money belonging to a tribe of 5,000 Indians, held in trust for them at Washington, was paid over to the clericals on a petition bearing only 150 signatures. The Indians were plainly buncoed by the clericals as the subsequent protests clearly show. But through the courtly instrumentality of Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte the petitions were properly shoved up to the president, who did the needful, and the clericals

got the meney.

When the criticisms began to come in, Mr. Roosevelt met them with his usual diplomacy. He ignored the fact that he had morally no right to permit the diversion of the funds in any quantity, particularly as congress had taken a decided stand to end the whole business. He did not undertake to explain why he should assume responsibility for the sequestration of the common property of a tribe in thus honoring so suspicious and discreditable a draft. He merely remarked that care must be taken to see that the petitions were genuine, and that money approprinted for any given school should represent only the pro rata proportion to which the Indians making the petition were entitled. How impressively "careful" the transactions proved, may be noted in the report of the Indian Rights As-

Under this "pro rata" plan the Holy Rosary Roman Catholic school at Pine Ridge would be entitled to \$700. It gets this year \$21,600, out of the funds of the whole tribe.

The Catholic schools at Pine Ridge, Rosebul and Crow Creek, would be mittled to but \$1,803. They receive \$55,620. This is a clear steal, morally, of \$53,817 from the poor Indians who are now protesting.

In brief, the president of the United States, in order to favor his Catholic constituents stands by and sees the perpetration of one more crime against the of New York, a Democratic paper.

At the same time the Pilot, of Boston, suddenly changed the color of its wretched "children of the White Father."

But it could not be justly inferred from this incident alone that there is a positive and purposeful influence exerted by the clericals of the Catholic church upon the government at Washington. Neither could the case of the Catholic support of Mr. Babcock in Wisconsin be taken as evidence of any positive combination between the Republican party and the Catholic church. Mr. Babcock's personal service to the church in his official position at Washington might easily account for the clerical influence in his realestice.

At the same time the Pilot, of Boston, suddenly changed the color of the blanket, and to the surprise of its constituency, after years of professed democracy, blanket, and to the surprise of its constituency, after years of professed democracy, blanket, and to the surprise of its constituency, after years of professed democracy, blanket, and to the surprise of its constituency, after years of professed democracy, blanket, and to the surprise of its constituency, after years of professed democracy, blanket, and to the surprise of its constituency, after years of professed democracy, blanket, and to the surprise of its constituency, after years of professed democracy, blanket, and to the surprise of its constituency, after years of professed democracy, blanket, and to the surprise of its constituency, after years of professed democracy, blanket, and to the surprise of its constituency, after years of professed democracy, blanket, and to the surprise of its constituency, after years of professed democracy, blanket, and to the surprise of its constituency, after years of professed democracy, blanket, and to the surprise of its constituency, after years of professed democracy, blanket, and to the surprise of its constituency, after years of professed democracy. for the clerical influence in his reelection.

In circular No. 245, signed by Prof. Scharf, and sent out from Washington under date of October 3rd, 1904, to the Catholics who have a vote in the Third

under date of October 3rd, 1904, to the Catholics who have a vote in the Third District of Wisconsin, we observe the following paragraph:

"Mr. Babcock has been for many years chairman of the committee of the District of Columbia, and as such has had charge, among other things, of appropriations for Catholic hospitals and orphan asylums. Mr. Babcock, as chairman of the District committee, is the sole hope of the Sisters of Providence hospital and of St. Ann's orphan asylum for the continuance of the appropriations for these institutions, and they are offering daily prayers for his reelection."

Now as all charity service rendered the District by the various Washington hospitals is paid for on warrant, requiring no sensor the appropriation, one is justice.

hospitals is paid for on warrant, requiring no separate appropriation, one is justified in being curious as to the nature of Mr. Babcock's service in this direction which is so much appreciated that prayers are offered for his return to Washington.

An investigation of District appropriations by Congress discloses the fact that in 1902 the Providence hospital received a free gift from Congress of \$50,000

This money was not for service to the government, nor for maintenance. It was reported to be for buildings. This Catholic hospital issues no statements as to its financial transactions and condition, as other hospitals do. The public has no means of knowing what its money was spent for. Neither did the public servants of the United States explain by what right and reason they appropriated money derived from public taxation to the gift of a sectarian institution. They just gave the Catholics \$50,000; that was all.
That was all—for that year.

In 1903 we observe another quiet appropriation slipping through. \$50,000

The money being so easy to get, we naturally look to see what the hospital

secured in 1904. We are not disappointed. Its appropriation was \$100,000.

The only criticism was a warning cry from the other hospitals, the managers of which were quieted, the Homeopathic with \$50,000, and the Freedman's with an equal amount, the latter being a colored hospital owned by the govern-ment and therefore a fitting object for the use of public money.

And the District bill now before Congress contemplates a further gift to the Catholic hospital of \$130,000. If this is allowed, and it may be, now that the Sisters' prayers have prevailed and Mr. Babcock has come back, this Catholic institution will have received in three years \$330,000 of public money for its private use. To look at the plant; one wonders how as much as \$150,00 could have been spent upon it; but as the appropriations are for "land and buildings" it may be that the government is helping the Catholic church to extend its landlordism,

merely.

It is difficult to see how all this money of the people of the United States could have been diverted into the pocket of this institution by one man. It is reasonable to suppose that Mr. Babcock had help; quiet and persistent and diplomatic. Yet these appropriations too, as well as the Indian trust fund matter, do not absolutely prove any general working partnership of the Catholic clericals

Even this hospital matter may be credited to local Catholic influence meeting half way the earned gratitude of certain members of Congress.

The Providence hospital is on Capitol hill, and many a member is indebted to the Sisters for care in illness. It willingly and cheerfully takes cases which the other hospitals refuse to take—are not equipped to take. It is the only hospital in town which has fitted up a padded ward, where sufferers from alcoholism cannot harm themselves by their hallucinations. Congressmen are only human like the rest of us. Their gratitude goes out to those who protect their be reduced a certain percentage each year till the system disappeared. All denom-be reduced a certain percentage each year till the system disappeared. All denom-bodies from injury and their reputations from unkind insinuations. Catholic instians doing missionary work were getting this money—not Catholics alone. The sisters are not like Protestant nurses. They do not go out and bleat about their patients in Pennsylvania Avenue. Their training inculcates an appreciation of the value of silence. The Congressmen who go ill to the hospital know this and respect them for it. Silence is golden.

It is not to appropriations which may well be but the expression of Congressional gratitude that one can justifiably look for a confirmation of the suspicion that clericalism is gaining a foothold in the coucnils of the American republic. There are other more positive indications that the clerical influence is more than local, although even in cases like the diversion of the Indian trust funds we may catch a ray of light when we see Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island

quietly pushing the matter along.

There are unmistakable evidences that President Roosevelt, either made positive bargains for Catholic influence to secure his reelection, or that he passively allowed the clericals to infer that he would appreciate any small favors in the matter of votes.

The following leaflet was given a large circulation before election: [From the "AMERICAN HERALD," The leading frish-American and Domocratic Paper of New York.]

"HE IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR US!"

Why Our People Like Roosevelt

Appointed Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia and Mr. Charles J. Bona parte of Baltimore on the Indian Commission.

Appointed Bishop John L. Spalding of Peoris on the Coal Strike Com-

Appointed Lawrence O. Murray, D. C. L., of New York, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Bill restoring the rations to the Catholic Indian Mission Schools passed

by Congress and signed by President Roosevelt. Appointed ex-Secretary of State John T. McDonough of New York as Territorial Judge for the Philippine Islands.

Appointed William A. Byrne of Delaware Assistant United States District Attorney. Appointed Joseph Murray of New York Deputy Superintendent of

Immigration. Appointed Eugene A. Philbin of New York District Attorney of New York County

Appointed Edward J. Sullivan of New York United States Consul to

Appointed Charles H. McKenna of Pittsburg as Judge in Porto Rico.

Appointed Dominick I. Murphy Secretary of the Panama Commission. Appointed full quots of Army and Navy Chaplains to which Catholics were entitled, the first time in the history of this country.

Appointed a majority of Cathelics on the Supreme Court of the Philip-

Appointed Catholic Secretary of Education of the Philippines and 3,700

Catholic teachers out of a total of 4,500. Appointed twenty Catholic Governors of provinces of the Philippines out of a total of twenty-six.

It will be observed that this matter was reprinted from the American Herald,

Meanwhile the astute Mr. Scharf who "is no political agent of the Catholic church" as Cardinal Gibbons says, sent out the following circular to senators and congressmen of the republican party giving them a chance to help along their own elections by establishing friendly relations with the Catholic constituency.

This circular left Mr. Scharf's office in Washington under date of September 1994.

*The*Catholic*News*Agency*

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

In weekly communication with over 150 publications

E. L. SCHARF, PH. D., MANAGER, PER QUARTER, \$3.76.

SINGLE LETTERS, SO CENTS. Dear Sir :- The enclosed circular is being sent to our people throughout the country. It was submitted to the President and Mr. Cortelyou some time ago and has their approval. In order to get

it to as many Catholics in your district as possible I would ask you to have your friends and workers prepare a list of Catholics in your district and mail it to me before October 1. The names of the clergy can be omitted as I have them already. If you want your name added to the list of Senators and

members mentioned on the second page, paragraph 9, I can have a special edition printed including it. The expense of this would devolve upon you, and would be from \$25 to \$50, according to the work. To our priests we send special type-written letters and if desired, your name can be mentioned therein.

The mailing of the circulars without the use of your name would cost only \$10, and I hope therefore that you will interest yourself to this extent in the matter for the sake of the party.

Very sincerely yours,

5. L. Scharf, H.D.

The assertion that the matter was sent out with the approval of Mr. Roose velt and his political manager; and the naive closing line of the circular letter, "for the sake of th party," does not leave much to the imagination, nor much

to prove. The evidence of the working partnership would seem to be complete.

Yet although there may be something in all this for rabid anti-Catholics to fume over, there is nothing in it which Catholics themselves can be expected to object to. If an ambitious politician can be elected by Catholic votes, and will show his appreciation by assisting the Roman organization, why not? There is nothing in such a working agreement to shame the Catholic workingman, or to lessen his respect for his faith.

It is something entirely other than the amibtions of Mr. Roosevelt that is making the alliance with the republican party odious to the rank and file of the

The intelligent Catholics, especially those who know something of Socialism, and who realize that the Socialist ideal is allied to all that is purest and noblest in their religious faith, are looking with surprise and distrust at the gifts to the Catholic church which are now being made by men like J. Pierpont Morgan, Nelson W. Aldrich, and Stephen B. Elkins. The Catholic laity is fearing that these men are undertaking to subsidise the clericals in the church in order that their influence may be exerted to combat the growth of Socialism, that is to say, of economic and social justice, a demand for which is steadily growing in every Catholia heart.

No Catholic today need wait for a priest to tell him that the Protestant church is dead. A more flabby, pulseless, poweriess lot of men than the Protestant clergy are today the world has never seen. They have lost their power over the people by failing to relate their preaching to the economic infamies that are destroying the people. And now that their pulseless preaching has lost them the influence over the masses which they once had, and they are therefore no longer available as a force to keep the people in order while respectable privilege is picking their pockets, the rich and privileged are finding that they have but little use for the Protestant church and they are ceasing to support it in decency. By fearing to preach the ethics of Jesus for fear of driving rich men out of the church, the Protestant preachers have lost their hold altogether. It is only in country districts where the preachers have not been tempted to depart from the truth, and where the people are still simple and honest enough to want to know exactly what the message of Jesus was, that Protestantism is still alive.

The Catholic is more intelligent today than he was in the middle ages as all other men are. He is quick enough now to detect any clerical influence which manifests itself within the church, which is not in line with the faith of the fathers, and he does not fear to criticise it. The priest is to him no longer a demi-god, but a man like himself, swayed by the same desires and weaknesses. His eyes are open to the character of the men who secures the priese in commercial warfare, and he knows that in order to attain what the world now calls success, he must be without the essentials of any religion.

Hence when he reads that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who holds the highest lay office in the Episcopal church, an organization which disputes the apostolic succession with the Catholic church, and is therefore inherently antagonistic to it, cession with the Catholic church, and is therefore inherently antagonistae to in, has given to the Catholic university at Washington a check for \$10,000; and, following his lead, Nelson W. Aldrich, the corrupt and morally debauched senator from Rhode Island, and Stephen B. Elkins, senator from West Virginia, also of shady integrity, have each given their checks for \$2,500; he knows very well that these men are up to something. He knows that they are the very front and human expression of the thing which has come to be known as "the system," and that their every effort is directed to perpetuate the conditions of their supremacy.

Further rumors that Mr. Morgan is to place a loan of \$1,000,000 for the unt-

versity, by which its interests may be furthered, confirm the thoughtful Catholic in the conviction that another historic attempt is to be made to poison the wellsprings of his faith, by the bribery of favors to weak and ambitious clerical leaders.

Capitalism knows well that the Catholic church is the only one left that has a vital hold upon its people, and in its coming contest with the working classes who demand the product of their toil, it hopes to use the influence of this historic church as it has in many other crises, to keep the people in subjection.

That it believes it can be so used the late Mark Hanna, the incarnation of the resourceful fighter, gave ample testimony. Mr. Hanna was capital's sincerest expression. He fought in the open, fearlessly and effectively. Had he not died he would now in all probability have been a resident of the White House. He saw that the next great political struggle was to be between capitalism and Socialism, and he frankly said so. He saw that in this struggle one of the factors would be the Roman Catholic church, and he said that, tob.

Mr. Hanna believed that in this crisis, as in all similar crises of history, the clerical politicians in the Roman Catholic church would use the influence of the organization to aid the cause of property and keep the people in subjection. In his conversation with Mr. McKinley, which may become historic—a conversation reprinted in the Boston Post of February 23rd, 1904—Mr. Hanna said, "The My is coming when * * Socialism will become rampant, and in that hour Mr. President (and I am not afraid to say it here and elsewhere), the flag must rely on its staunch friends; and among them, in my opinion, our greatest protectors will be the supreme court of the United States and THE ROMAN CATHOLIC

On another occasion he said frankly to Mr. P. J. O'Keefe of the New World (Catholic):