HAVE YOU. WILL FORCE?

Men and women of will force rule the world. You may be one of these, but you must first WILL it. The potent force of creation is desire. The people must desire better social conditions before better social conditions can exist. Before better desires can a total of 7,237, as against 8,317 the previ-Come better ideals must be suggested. If ous month. There were 34,993 extra papers you have not enough desire for a better condition and enough will force to compel you to activity, you are not fit to rule. The April. The expenses paid out for the month story of New Zealand's wonderful success in were \$2,263.39. That is making things meet solving the problem of labor and capitalist, on a close margin. the increase of national wealth, the abolition of poverty and millionaires, will electrify the philosophers of capitalism were describing the world when it can be gotten to them in a delights of starving. They have explained way to attract their attention.

The Appeal desires to tell the story as only a socialist can tell it, and desires to tell it to are living, how they are freed from the cares millions. You desire the same thing. Why not help? There are two thousand socialists on the Appeal list who are able to send at once for \$10 worth of postal subscription cards. Your money will be returned to you as you get the subscribers. It costs you nothing except a little time.

This would send the list to 150,000 in the next month and would start an APPEAL commissioner to New Zealand on the next steamer out. It will also count in your favor in the distribution of the \$4,000 cash in premiums. It will make the APPEAL the most conspicuous paper in the nation and direct the national mind to socialism. Sit right down today and enclose \$10 or more and enter your name on the roll of honor of those who are making for a better world to live in. With your earnest help the APPEAL can do it.

This will give the Appeal the capital to make improvements long needed, will enable it to become easily self-sustaining, and put It brings you such good times. socialism ahead many years.

Demonstrate that you have will force that does require sacrifice. The more sacrifice the them home again. This enables them to disgreater the will force developed.

Dip you ever notice the difference in the expression of the eyes in animals of the same species? Take a horse that has been overworked and starved and its eyes present an entirely different expression from the wellfed, well-groomed horse. The environment makes all the difference. So with men. Look at the face of men and women who have been wagons! Why, it's just terrible! It really over-worked, under-fed and illy-housed, and smacks of socialism and anarchy. then compare the expression with those who have been well-kept. All the difference in the world. The stupid, sullen face of the working slaves tell how hard it is for them to trust several hundred thousand, and will not comprehend the condition of slavery they are the most pitiful phase of the present slavery masters in power; they try to think, but can them to read, controlling them in their prejudices; they create more and more, making their masters rieher and richer, but they grow relatively poorer; they feel they would like things different, but fight such of their number as have gotten the true method, because the masters have set them on their friends by appealing to false issues. But there is great difference between now and twenty years ago. Millions are now interested where then they were none. It is only a matter of the now until we shall have awakened enough time now until we shall have awakened enough to the same thing. The type foundry and smelters rule, by various excuses and devices. The of the dull-eyed to change the conditions of life of the laboring people. The world should and will be for the workers alone. The drones must go.

THE Nashville American, June 2, published an appeal from one of the work slaves who could find no master who would permit him Record, with a comparative statement of the to work. With wife and four children starving and no place to live, and after tramping the city for days to find a master, he closes with: "If any man believes I won't work, let him offer me a job at any price, day or night. never taste intoxicants or gamble; am a member of the church." The day before this appeared in the American it contained an account of the dumping of four carloads of bananas into the Cumberland river by the benana trust because it could not get its price. Before they were turned overboard they were put through a process that made them unfit for eating, so that the poor people could not use them and thus injure the market by cutting off some of the sales. And this is the way private property works. Are you not proud to be a supporter of it and oppose socialism, which would have people enjoy things instead of starving them and destroying foed? If you have no more wit than to believe in such a system, you ought to have to starve and see food destroyed before your eyes because you have not the money to buy it. And what is more, millions of you will suffer this very thing if private trusts and memopolies are permitted to go on as they have for the last twenty years. Socialism will provide all with employment and will save instead of destroy food.

THERE are about five thousand workers in WRITE A LETTER. the APPEAL army. If they would dispose of \$5.00 in postal subscription cards in the next month, it would mean 100,000 added to the APPEAL list. They could do it and not

be out a cent. During the month of May the APPEAL re-

ceived 647 ten week, 148 thirteen week, 1,589 six months and 4,853 annual subscriptionsand 3,354 books and pamphlets sold. The total receipts for the month from all sources were \$2,330.93, as against \$2,587.56 for

It is about time that some statistician and how little food and how cheap the character necessary for the workers, how luxurious they of wealth; it surely is about time the workers were instructed about the delights of starving. You often hear it said there are too many people, so in this way they might induce the surplus to commit suicide to see if they might not taste the delights of death as they could get none in life.

Ten thousand immigrants landed in New York last week, mostly Poles, Italians and Croats, for the mining regions of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania, you know, is the state where the working men vote hundred thousands of republican majorities for republicanism and prosperity, and this importation of labor is an expression of the love of the bo ses for their welfare. The voters are to be given a vacation and these foreigners are to do the work for them while they are enjoying life!! The workingmen of Pennsylvania are getting a dose of the effects of ignorant voting. They have always been more duped than the voters of any other state. Vote just as you always have, boys.

In Winnebago county, Iowa, the school authorities gather up the children and take makes you a factor in the world, even if it them as far as five miles to school and deliver continue the small schools and does not cost as much as before, besides the advantage to the children. But one would hardly think the patriotic republicans of Iowa would stifle private enterprise by furnishing free transportation to the children! They should make a law compelling the people to pay some cor-poration to take the children to and from school. The idea of the public running free

THE price of sugar has moved up a peg— 35 cents a 100. That will make the sugar hurt the public, you know, for if the people under. The master class know this, and feel do not want to pay it they can do without secure in their places of mastership. This is sugar. The trust should raise it higher, for the price of sugar does not hurt the people, —that people have it within their own power especially the poor people who have no money to be free and rich, and cannot comprehend to buy sugar anyhow. What difference does the fact. They vote and the vote puts their it make how rich some people get? Are not the rich a blessing to the country? And only think what their masters have permitted would not the people starve if the rich did not give them employment? I am often lost in deep meditation trying to fathom the mys-tery of how the human race kept from starving before there were any rich men to employ them! Therefore, rejoice that we have rich men to raise the price of sugar and thus maintain civilization and progress!

> prices of the raw material. Well, I thought they were just gouging me. But it is all plain now. Some onery cuss sends me a marked copy of the Carterville, Mo., dailyprices for ores. It reads this way: Last year the prices of zinc was \$49.50 per ton, this year \$30; lead last year \$26, this year \$22.50 Wouldn't that satisfy you of the necessity of the raise in prices!! With zinc 40% less and lead 10% less, why should not type and other stuff not be raised 40% in price? Why, if you can't see a thing as simple as that you must be a gosh-fired republican or democrat. Whoop 'em up for prosperity!

DANVERS, MASS., was the first town in the state to successfully establish a city lighting plant; so satisfactory was that act of anarchy that the citizens wanted to establish fuel yard to supply themselves with coal. wood etc., and this new impulse toward say agery was not possible without the consent of the brains of the state which are always concentrated in the legislature. But the brains said "No!" and the people of Danvers are thus protected against the exploitation of themselves in the fuel line, and civilization was again saved. You see how dangerous it would be to permit the people to transact their own business! They are not capable of knowing what is good for them. They must have guardians or "paternal" care as it were to prevent them from injuring themselves by Will save instead of destroy food.

Have you sent in for your \$10 worth of some one a profit. There is nothing but postal subscription cards? If not, why not? profit that keeps the earth in its orbit!

One of my readers wrote his representative in congress, Bishop, to vote for senate bill No. 1770, providing for the nationalizing of the railroads, because it would decrease the hours of labor without deduction of pay and thus employ nearly 200,000 additional The congressman wrote back railroad men. two pages, telling him that not one man in a hundred in this country but knew that the government could not operate the railroads as good as they now are, pointing out that it would increase the office holders, of whom there are too many as it is; anyhow, that he would have no chance of voting for or against the bill as it would never be reported out of the committee to which it was assigned.

We have heard all that clatter from the paid attorneys of the railroads before. We know that there are too many officials of the Bishop kind, who ride on passes while their dearly beloved constituents pay three cents a mile; but what we never find these fellows doing is resigning their places because there are too many officials already; they not only want government places but will spend money (bribery) to get the place, and they do noth ing for the people for their salary, while the employes of the railroads, if they were on the government pay roll, would be doing useful, necessary work for their salary. We deny that the railroads are as well managed, as well systematized and efficient as the postal system operated by the government, in spite of the fact that such things as Bishop vote in congress to pay the railroads twenty times a right price for hauling the mails. That is because the roads have favors to give to such as will favor them. I do not believe that Bishop or any other public man, who is paid to know, believes that it is better to have the highways of the nation in the hands of corperations instead of the people who have to pay the bil's. There are such ideas honestly held by some of the common people who have taken no time to study, but a congressman who has not studied the subject is taking money for qualifications he does not possess and if he has studied the case, he knows better-and the railroad officials know why. If Bishop had received several hundred letters from his people and each other congressman had also received the same expression of interest, that bill would have been forced out of the committee and would have been voted on. If these men were so sure that a large majority of the people were against this measure they would submit it to the people and have it publicly condemned. As it is, they know they lie and keep the people blind

and dare not have the bill come into the house and be voted on. They can more easily deceive their constituents. And the Belshazzer feast at Washington goes gaily on while the peasants, thralls and hinds of, labor furnish the wealth for the masters.

Write a letter. That is the way bankers and corporations do to impress congress for a measure in their interest.

THE people of this nation will this fall choose a king for another four years. This is not strictly true, as a very small minority will do the choosing and the others will simply think they are doing it. Statescraft is this fooling the people and getting them to bind themselves so they can be skinned. Craft, you know, sometimes means cunning, deception, doing things by methods that deceive. Now most of the people will resent the implication that they are choosing a king. But most of the people anywhere will resent the idea that they are governed by a despot— even in Turkey. Russia or China. But what even in Turkey, Russia or China. more power has the queen of England than the president of this country? She has not people are yet, as a whole, too ignorant to rule. If they were not they would rule themruled by a few for the profit of a few. light is coming into the eyes of the masses and they are waking up. After a sleep of centuries there promises to be a lively time in the first part of the twentieth century. But the king will be chosen next November.

In the reference last week to the rates on the railroads of Switzerland being \$6 for fifteen days, even if you travel day and night, a skip of the memory made me say that Switzerland was the size of Ohio. It is not. It is about the size of New Hampshire and Vermont. Some fellow in Philadelphia, who was too cowardly to sign his name, called me down on it. I fess up, but not on his second thump, which stated that in this country 97% die practically paupers. Not over 3% of the estates in this country have anything left after the debts are paid. The people in this

An Iowa dairy record, reported in the Chicago Dairy Produce of June 2, shows that it costs 56 cents to make 100 pounds of butter, \$1.00 in commission to sell it and \$1.16 freight to send it to market! Just think of a system of distribution that costs twice as much to sell an article as to make it! And still more to haul it to market! But such is the insanc system we live under and swear there never was anything quite so perfect or so just! According to this report, the total cost of butter delivered to consumer, under a system of national co-operation or socialism, would not be more than 41 cents for best creamery, and it could pay 20 cents a gallon for milk from which to make the butter. But people prefer to pay 25 to 40 cents for creamery butter, and furnish the milk at about 15 cents a gallon, rather than change an insane system for a rational one. Socialism would make this difference in favor of the people, without decreasing any one's wages, but rather increasing wages all around.

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR

I want to understand exactly what you propose Suppose there is a community of one thousand families, there are some lawyers, doctors, mechanics, manufacturers, teachers and farmers. tamiles, these chanics, manufacturers, teachers and larmers. Now what I want to know is how you propose to regulate that community so as to place upon a just basis, labor, service and the rights of each.

I. A. Brantz, Albany, Ky.

If you mean that community to represent a nation, the solution of the problem has been told in thousands of volumes, but you, like the most of mankind, have not read the You must sit down and study as you did to learn the multiplication table or anything else. It cannot be elucidated in a newspaper article. I could say to you that the public ownership and democratic operation of the means of production and distribution would produce the just basis you ask about, but such an answer would not clear up your mind any. You will have to study the reasons why such conditions will produce this, that and the other effects. I would recommend that you put 10 cents into a copy of "Merrie England," and after you have read that if you feel that there is anything in the arguments, you can read other works. If you want to know and will read to learn, you can easily get knowledge.

FRATERNITY, the organ of the employing and made it a comparative paradise to live in. It says "the people of that country are not made up of every people on the globe, as is the case in this country. But they are. And it has been built up from immigration from other countries more rapidly than this country. They draw higher wages than the people of any other country on earth, according to Mulhall's estimates. The printers, like other workers, have all their lives been voting into power the men and system that keeps them down, while the employers organize and work together to keep up, and not the least factor in the case has been the political power. So long as the workers vote the same tickets as the employers they will be slaves and ought to be. The Frateraity denounces labor unions while it advocates union of em-

MISS CROCKER, the California beiress who never did a lick of useful labor, has a wedding robe made with \$20,000 worth of lace. And women who spend their whole lives in useful labor have not decent clothing nor enough to eat! And men, whose mothers and sisters are the work-slaves of the female world vote for a continuance of the system that does as much. The names king, emperor, czar, this, oppose socialism which would give none Ana! I have found out the reason why! sultan, mikado, president, are only different of the good things of life unless they prosupport useless royalty-not they!

> C. ELSTER-There is a labor party in New Zealand, whose demands are somewhat more radical, I should judge from the laws, than the trades unions of this country. Am unable to give the platform of any party. Persons with trades are not discriminated against in the matter of public employment when unemployed. In the matter of morals the people show less illegitimacy than any nation on earth except Ireland and South Australia, being less than 4% while the percentages range from 5% in England to 14% in Austria.

WHEN the republicans tell you in their national platform or on the stump that they favor this, that or the other lawif re-elected. tell them they lie and know they lie. And to prove it, show them that they have for two years had the president, the house and the country could ride on government railroads senate and could have enacted any law they just as cheap as the Swiss people if they favored. They don't want any law that will could shake off the fear of owning something help the people. All they want is the votes first as cheap as the Swiss people if they could shake off the fear of owning something which the hirelings of the corporations have instilled into them.

The church people won't vote as they preach. They all declare against intemperance and the salcon, declare that the traffic can never be licensed without sin, and then vote the old party tickets that do license salloons, that do tolerate the traffic. In this they vote for the traffic, vote for licensing it, and here in Kansas at least they vote that people should violate the laws in order to sell it, for they vote into power parties that people, why will you talk one way and vote the other?

Sente and they want any law that will the power exercise it as they see fit. If the help the people. All they want is the votes of the votes of the dupes so they can go on skinning the public. That party has made every law that it wants. It made laws that gave millions to corporations and thleving contractors. It never passed a single law that made it easier for any working man to make a living. But is taxing the clothes of his back to pay the corporations twenty prices for material furnished. It voted to pay the railroads twenty prices for material furnished. It voted to pay the railroads twenty prices for carrying the mails. Jam down their throats that they could have made any laws and that is which it possesses to out of power, and that is which it possesses to be allow the next few years, but until it does you must the rich want. Whoop'em up for MoHanna.

the APPRAL is NEVER sent on credit; if you received, it is paid for. Nobody owes a cent on subscription It is stated that there are in this country 1,200,000 bur-keepers and saloon-keepers. They are paid each year about \$1.20,000,000. Do you wonder that we have hard times when wedrink up our money?—Baptist and Reflector, Nashville.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

و دو دو دو دو دو FOR PUBLIC OWNER SHIP OF MONOPOLIES Entered at Girard, Kas., P. O. as second-class matter

I hardly think the figures are correct, but they will do to illustrate a phase of economics that is usually lost sight of. If the spending of that sum impoverished the people, how is it that many people who never drink are poor? And does not the money spent that way employ the million saloon people? And does not the money pay the employes in the distilleries, breweries, grain raisers, artists, printers, etc.? The people do not drink up the money-they drink up the labor of people who are employed in the various occupations pertaining to the traffic, just as they eat up the labor the people who are employed in the various vocations pertaining to food. " If the people spend much for drink does it not go to other people and is the money not saved to others and exists therefore just as much as if it had not been spent? Let me try to put this in a different way and make it perhaps clearer. I spend \$1,000 for drink. I am that much out in money and others who produced and handled the liquor are that much in. Why should that make hard times? If that will make hard times, then so will buying that much food and clothing, The buying of liquor, like the buying of other things, changes the holdmoney and other property. If I give \$1,000 for food or drink I am not poorer -I simply have my wealth in another form, in the articles themselves or the satisfaction they give me. But if I give \$1,000 for less than \$1,000 worth of food or drink then I am poorer-getting not the wealth or satisfaction. That is what makes hard times. When one set of men pay \$10 a gallon for drink that costs only 10 cents a gallon to make, they are impoverished. If men could get liquor (if they would drink) at the cost of the labor in it, you would never hear of a man's family starving because he drank up their substance. If he drank a gallon of whisky per day (which nobody does) he would not spend one-tenth of his salary as a day laborer for drink. But it now takes a day's labor to get enough to make him feel it. So he spends all his money for drink, leaves his family in want and you blame him rather than the infernal system of profits that steals printers (by way of the "rat" P. P. F. antiunion outlit) at Los Angeles, Cala., is very
much afraid the work slaves will be influenced
by the Appeal's stories of how the labor
unions in New Zealand captured the country
bad, but not worse than the rest of the system, of which it is a legitimate child. And the Christian people support it by their votes.

THE chief of police of Philadelphis, a ruf-fian named English, called on John Wana-maker in his private office and informed him that unless he stopped the attacks on the city officials in a paper run by Wanamaker's son, he would publish affidavits that would be very damaging to Wanamaker. Such are the blackmailing villains that this system puts They threaten even as prominent into office. They threaten even as prominent a man as Wanamaker unless he forces papers that he supports simply with advertising to discontinue their exposures of the stealing and oppression of such rascally public officials. Do you wonder why the city of Phila-delphia sold its gas works? Do you not know that the sale made many city officials like this chief of police fortunes? These are not socialists, gentlemen; these are your dearly beloved republicans—and they are just like the dearly beloved democrats of New York, Chicago and other cities. These are the people who do not believe in economic equality. They want conditions in which they can loot a city and hire assassins to murder any who oppose-for threatening with blackmail is nothing less than murder. These are your law-abiding people who refuse to permit sowears \$20,000 worth of lace on one dress and cialists to talk on the streets! These are the twenty thousand work-women have not a chickens that come home to roost with Wandress worth one dollar. And the people of amaker for supporting the robbery system of this country are so intelligent they would not support useless royalty—not they!

private property. Just such tales are resupport useless royalty—not they! lic. No nation can long last when such symptoms occur. Nice, isn't it?

> Will you please give your idea on the best way Will you pease give your late on the east way
> to counteract, not under socialism but under
> present conditions, the abuse of power which it
> seems is possible among organized mechanics, at
> least building mechanics, as is the case in
> Chicago? J. H. Parkin, Little Rock, Ark.

There is no way to remove an effect without removing the cause. Labor is beginning to open its eyes to the fact that it is an important factor in the world, that it has rights and proposes to maintain them, and the only way that it sees to get a small share of what it creates is to refuse to work unless it gets it. In olden times such acts were by law treason and punished with death. That is what privilege did when it had the power. There is no other rule, under the present insane system except power. Those who have the power exercise it as they see fit. If the

John Howton, President BY LEO NELSON

COMPLETED FROM LAST WEEK.

imprecation on the man who invented war had been "Nelson and Trafalgar" and this which opposes, so persistently, a rational brave slogan had been followed by utter man's desire for a quiet life. Then I turned on the vacuum tubes so the light glowed, beresult was disastrous. The Russian battlecoming cognizant, for the first time, of great ships fired with care and precision, depending excitement in the street. The shrill cry of on their great guns to destroy the first line of "extras" came up blended with the murmurs battle. On the American side the fire was of crowds below who, doubtless like myself, rapid and accurate. Our men more than sus-had been dragged from the repose of the bed-tained the navy's reputation for perfect gunchamber. I opened the door, noticing as I nery. Our armored cruisers repeatedly endid so that it was half-past three o'clock.

"By all that's holy"—I started to say, but Rosmond interrupted. In one hand he extended a newspaper. In the other were a firing; enemy destroyed," and it was no idle dozen others. On his hat waved a tiny Amer-boast. can flag, while from his face beamed a radiance which I honestly believe would have shown illuminating power in a dark room.

"Read, Henry, read!" he cried, pushing the paper in my hand. "The tide has turned; the tide has turned! Now what do you think of John Howton?"

Indeed his excitement was pardonable. Under the glow tubes we stood, side by side, while from faming headlines I learned of our first triumph, so unexpected, so complete and In such an unforeseen quarter. It was all told in an edition of the "Post," This is how memory recalls it;

VICTORY!

Great Naval Battle in English Channel. Combined American and Russian Fleets Destroy British Channel Squadron. Enemy Annihilated. Our Losses Small. Two Hundred Thousand Russian Troops landed In England. London Threaten-

od. Amazing Coup. For a moment I was stunned.

'Read it all," cried Rosmond, "and meanwhile haven't you anything to drink here? Great Heavens, man, do you want me to die of thirst?"

I laughed and poured some spirits.

"Here's to the o'd flag and John Howton!" he said, lifting the glass.

"To the old flag-and John Howton-if you will have it so," I answered, with a smile. VII

The mysterious squadron of armored and protected cruisers had proceeded to Reikiavik, looland Twelve first-class armored cruisers and sixteen protected cruisers together with twenty colliers and supply ships comprised the American strength. At Reikiavik it was joined by ten Russian battleships, eight firstclass craisers and twelve light craisers. This unforescen diplomatic triumph is not fully understood to this day. It is clear that within mear Liverpool. a few hours of opening of hostilities the ad ministration had reached a secret understanding with the Czar, but so well was the secret t that no inkling of it got out until the first blow had been struck,

The combined feets had proceeded toward England, at once, by way of the North Sea on the high seas bound for our coast. Rumon and when they neared the mouth of the Thames, Britain's essential line of defense, the channel squadron narrowly escaped surprise. Rapid concentration enabled them to present opposition at a point not far distant from Foreness Light. Meanwhile telegrams called for re-enforcements from the continent

in event of disaster.

The British fleet was probably the finest navy of vessels ever drawn up for battle. It in expressions of delight. American and was the best of a magnificent navy. Sixteen first-class battleships, twelve first-class armored cruisers, twenty-four protected and unprotected cruisers together with thirty torpedo and compelled him to make a speech-which boat destroyers, comprised it. As the latter he did with very good grace, I thought, as i never took the offensive, however, they may as well be ignored.

The rival fleets approached each other at full speed. The British in two columns evidently intended taking the allies on both Firing began at six thousand yards but little execution was done on either side until this had parrowed to four thousand. Our fleet advanced in extended formation orders being signalled to ignore enemy's strength and concentrate fire on individual ships. The British, on the other hand, adopted more of ship-to-ship tactics, the result being evidenced by many a shattered superstructure among the allied vessels. The result of a concentrated fire of twelve and eight inch guas from our side was appalling in its consequences. The two leading battle ships of the enemy disappeared in a fearful tornado of heavy shell, scarcely a square foot of their surfaces having escaped penetration. Orders were quickly changed by the succeed ing admiral and their ships began to move outward on lines similar to our advancing fleet. A twelve inch shell from one of then missed a Russian battleship at which it was simed and striking an American cruiser amidships, made it a wreck, distress signals going up immediately. For answer the three central battleships of the enemy's line were seen to be in flames and before help arrived their magazines blew up and they followed their compatriots to an ocean grave.

New orders appeared on the British flagship and a mought befor the funnels of all their ships were declaring fire and suroke showing that a desperate affort was trace, made to true the transfer to close and test. Soon

was most observable in the evening's man-I jumped up with a sort of sub-conscious envers-over-confidence. The signal of battle gaged battleships of superior tonnage and by quicker action suck them in a few minutes. At eight o'clock flash signals called "cease

Of the British fleet only six ships still floated and two of them were in flames. wounded. their superstructures mere masses of tangled iron.

In the opposing fleet losses were compara-ively light. This only corroborates the sin tively light gular fact that under the new conditions of naval war the victor always appears to have been invulnerable.

Two Russian battleships were put out of action by the early fire of the British, ar ex cruisers, including two American, were badly damaged. Our total loss in men wa ninety killed and two hundred wounded. Thus at a breath, one might say, the naval power of this once proud nation was destroyed. The magic of victory had departed forever.

The victorious fleet lay off the coast until morning when they proceeded toward the Teames. When light dawned an immense flotilla of Russian transports appeared and shortly after disembarked two hundred thou sand men with three hundred guns. A combined attack, by land and sea, reduced the fortifications at the mouth of the river and a few light ships proceeded cautiously up the channel. Working from this point as a base the Russians began a rapid advance on London. Half way there a decisive battle was fought with a hastily improvised army. The English were defeated with appalling loss, retreating in confusion toward the north. Twenty thousand cavalry were sent in pursuit to prevent reconcentration, while the main body of Russians pushed on to the capital. That great city was already in chaos. News of the disaster, coupled with bread riots caused by the American Empargo Act, had driven the people to despair.

The day before London surrendered one hundred thousand American troops landed

VIII.

The strange spectacle was now witnessed of rival nations fighting, each on its enemy's The main strength of the French and German navies was in American waters and the greater part of the British army was said that combined forces aggregating half : million men were coming but it was rumor

News of the destruction of the channel squadron rushed like wildlire. A freuzy of excitement and joy seized the people. For the moment all dread of impending danger disappeared. Approaching armadas werignored. All sections vied with each othe Russian flags were in evidence on every hand A vast concourse of people surrounded the Russian ambassador's residence at Washington was there, and as foolish as the rest of them

Above all towered Howton, to me a profound enigma. I could have admired the man had his debasing ideals not marred an otherwise strong charactér. He could not resist his evil genius. He must pander, always, to the lower elements of society. The day after the battle of Foreness Light he seized all the coal and iron mines in the country (that is those owned by American Coal and Iron Co.) giving as pretext that extortionate prices were being charged consumers with the war as an excuse. The ill effect of the move was evident instantly. The price of coal declined sharply and wages rose. The latter fact would not have been oven to criticism had not a twelve per cent. quarterly dividend been sacrificed to carry it out. Conservative interests were shaken again. deep was the feeling of resentment that but for the unexpected success in British waters desperate measures would have been resorted

As it was, all waited for the war to end Meanwhile, the Angle-French fleet in the gulf continued on the way to Nicaragua. Our proe at Key West avoided it by sailing and day later had combined with the North Atlantic squadron, and both took up pursuit When well in the gulf, how of the enemy. ever, the combined invaders made a detour to the north, appearing off New Orleans. An American force of ten protected cruisers which had lain here since the war began, put to sea and cluded the enemy. The city was left, to its own defenses, these having assumed, a formidable character since it developed into our second port. The movement was a re-

we were oblivious. Events confirmed these

shiphits On a bright Monday morning Washington ther side. A few was thrown into the utmost consternation by created a profound sensation in Europe, even sighted off the capes heading for the Chesa-was gone. Her best ships rested on the sighted of the capes heading for the Chesa-was gone. Her best ships rested on the dition of public demoralization existed.

The country was also in a dilemma about INSIST ON HAVING THE LABEL.

ALLELLE STREET THE PROPERTY OF TRANSPORTS. These were described as "countless.

The gelf squadron was divided—though too late—and our reserves in Hampton Roads went out to meet the enemy. The fleet was strong, but much of its weight lay in monitors, of which type their were twelve in the battle line. Of battleships we had five, and eighteen cruisers of all types not including ten light draught gunboats. The Americans realized that their strength lay in the monitors and appreciating the necessity of using them in comparatively quiet waters they moved up the bay to a point known as the i seshoe, which commands the approach to the Potemac. Six submarine boats accompanied our fleet, but they were not counted in estimating our offen

The enemy moved on toward the Potomac, the great fotilla of transports hovering wel in the rear. Their force was eight buttle ships, first-class, six armored cruisers, twenty protected and ten light croisers. Both feets maneuvered for position near the point i have called the Horseshoe. The monitors lay on each wing of our ficet, the battleships and others were silent, their gun crews killed or heavy cruisers being half a mile in advance and in the center. In reality, there are, we had two fleets, the advance, and reserve. The submarine boats and vanished. All known of them was that they were making for the enemy.

In Washington hordes of troops were appearing, transferring at once for transports: tion to the coast. The Virginia militia was concentrating hear Norfolk; the Maryla d crees had been moved to advantageous postrons along the Eastern Shore. As fast as rails and boats could move their four hundred thousand men were rushed to the mouth of the Potomac. It was recognized that unless completely destroyed the enemy would effect a landing, yet when the battle opened so brief had been the time for preparation, only seventy thousand Americans were in striking distance.

The American fleet remained almost sta tiomary, awaiting the enemy; ships holding headway only. The enemy came on with headway only. some cauti n but more ed. The fearful silence but precedes but was broken by the rear of the two two ive inch guns from re forward turnet of the U. S. Battleship Virginia. The sound had not died away and the sea was still necked with foam from the richocheting shell, when the leading battleship of the British fleet was seen o lurch. then spring upward as though lifted by a prodigious geysec. Two minutes later the military tops only were visible above water. A torpede from a submarine boat had taken effect. The ships behind swerved from their course, immediately, to avoid the week and invisible foe at once, but it was too late Within a few minutes metallic boods appear in all directions, then sank again out of sight. Almost while one held breath another magnificent vessel went to death berne on a sheet of spray that leaped, apparently, from the bed of the change. All the heavy gans of both fleets were now dring rapidly but the British ships were in a circle of death Escape seemed impossible. Within twelve minutes every heavy ship had been sunk, yet our fire had not apparently, taken effect. The submarine boats included in our battle line, owing to the exigencies of the moment were justifying the predictions of their prophets.

A signal suddenly appeared on the leading British cruiser and a few minutes later the great flotilla of troop ships was seen putting about and making for the sea, but the entire American fleet was now moving under forced draught. Three of our lieuvier cruisers broke iway from the line and bore down on the helpless transports. "Confusion worse con founded" reigned. From monitors and bat. British cruisers, torn and burning, sank. quick maneuvering and superior speed the Americans got between them and the sea. Ten transports had already gone down when the English commander surrendered and we rushed to the pleasanter task of saving life. None of our ships had been injured except one submarine boat which was never heard of again. Whether sunk by a shot, or blown up by its own torpedo, must ever remain a

IX. News of the battle of the Horseshoe came : Manila had fallen The British Asiatic squadron re-enforced by some French ship took the city after a three days bombardment and a sanguinary naval battle. Our force in those waters was all but annihilated, but redeemed itself by deeds of glory that covered defeat with the lustre of victory. The cruiser O impia' had sunk the French battleship "Napoleon" in a flerce dash in which superiority of fire and rapidity of delivery had compen sated for the vast disparity between the yes sels. A few minutes leter the noble ship went the incentive to progress. We called attendown sunk by broadsides from the British tion to the undeniable fact that public em battleships "Pompey" and "Casar." The Casar was soon afterward sunk by the Monterey which was captured later after all its crew were disabled. When the battle ended only half of the enemy remained and the few American ships were masses of wreckage.

Despite the sorrowful tidings from the Pacific the nation was wild with joy. Our ability to cope with the enemy was beyond

cisive nature must be done by her allies. On land England was invaded. London was held by Russians, Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield were in the hands of American troops. Except in the north of Scotland so armed force existed and therethey were merely scattered bands depending on the natural defenses of the country. Ireland was in revolt, Dublin being held by revolutionary forces. Canada was American territory. Newfoundland was blockaded.

In Germany and France the socialistic parties began to gain ascendant. Theoretical dislike to the war became practical opposition. A million Russian troops were on the German border awaiting orders to cross. Not until the war was over was it learned that Howton's influence had been responsible for this singular condition.

Following news of battle of the Horseshoe conferences were held by the French and German governments. Both countries were on the verge of revolution owing to sympathetic ocialist element. The war had already cost each country more than they had lost by the American Alien Act, and no possibility of indemnity existed now except after a protracted and bitter struggle. Even success in this was veiled in uncertainty. There was one field in which indemnity could be secured Rome could exist no longer except with help threatened with the menace of labor! of her allies-Germany and France.

Time was becoming an important element to the dissatisfied parties in the agreement. Much of the once British Empire was already lost. India was occupied by an immense Russian army, the British holding only three ports and the island of Ceylon. British must be admitted, further aggression by the China had been retaken by the Chinese. In allied forces would have been wanton America, it was known, terms of peace would involve loss of all British possessions in the Western world.

The French and German navies were, as et, almost intact. The British had borne the brunt of the battle, as their scarred batle lines revealed. Their once splendid navy as in ruins. In quality it was below that of Japan. Could victory still be wrung from defeat by some brilliant feat for which the race had been famous? Alas, when prestige is lost all is lost!

In the midst of this short breathing space news came that the French squadron hitherto sailing with the British and both of which were last reported in the bay of San Juan del Norte, had suddenly left their ally and proceeded to Martinique. On the next day a great naval battle took place near the mouth of the canal, between the British and American fleets. The result was not decisive The contestants were almost evenly matched and the British Admiral, fighting with a cau tion h therto unknown with them, inflicted severe losses, three American battleships being sunk. The day following, however, he was forced to renew the engagement. Then the star of England's fortune set forever. Not a single ship on their side floated when the battle ceased.

The news reached Paris and Berlin, causng undescribable excitement. The socialists of both capitals could not be restrained from expressions of delight. In France the old cry of "Liberte, Fraternite, Egality," reounded and pictures of Washington and Laayette were everywhere displayed enveloped a French and American colors. In Gernany pictures of Frederick the Great, Baron steuben and other notable Germans who had aided-us in the war of '76, were everywhere in evidence. Ministries contended in vain against the popular tide. The German cabi-net resigned in the midst of frenzied scenes in the Reichstag. In France a similar event it had to be cleared by force of arms. Within tleships there poured a hail of death. Six twenty four bours both nations had concluded a tentative treaty with the United States, and civilized world.

X. In America the scenes of enthusiasm folowing our changed relations with Europe entirely baffled description." Among conservative circles there was serious talk of an amendment to the constitution whereby Howton might be made president for life providhis radical program That something must be done to check his progress in that direction was only too evifew minutes ahead of the intelligence that dept. Although burdened with, war he had gone so far in carrying out his socialistic peresies that three-lifths of the employes of the nation were now under governmental jurisdiction. The sharp contrast between hours and compensation of public and private servants was so great that a strong demand had risen for more rapid absorption of indus trial utilities by the state. In vain our best orators pointed out the dangers of the system. In vain was it shown that public ownership by destroying competition took away We called attenployes did comparatively little work owing to ployes did comparatively, the shortness of their working day. "This the shortness of their working day." we said, looks inviting to you at a distance," "but what will become of the country when everybody in it has to work only five hours? We shall be a nation of drones. Our commercial prestige, our ability to underself in foreign markets will leave us. Pause, fellow countrymen! Grasp the situation! Hours of labor in the public service had

our second port. The movement was a reconnaisance only, for after exchanging a few
shots with the forts the allies disappeared.

That an early engagement was inegliable
was clear as the American freet though
highter, was fully able to hazard battle. We
became perplexed by the seeming unwilling
nass of the foe to engage us. It began to be
surmised that they looked for news of which
surmised that they looked for news of which
Now came the turning poor of the war

Now came the turning poor of the war

lice and the Administration was doing its utmost to still further curtail doubt and the tragedy of Manila made
the valor of our men show to greater advant.

age. In a way there we integer enthusiasm
about the Philippines than the florescapes had already passed an
act abolishing pensions except for genuine
disability, but in hie, offered all exsoldiers employment in the public service
and a retire ment pension after twenty years
labor, if slightly disabled, or retrement in
twenty-five years under any circumstances all doubt and the tragedy of Manila made been reduced to seven and the Administraat the former the odds had been six to one, yet the enemy had been defined and in the sendition of the vanquished. That we send the case of Pacific port no one doubted for a moment.

Now came the turning point of the war when our hereditary enemy, because the right deserts. The inability are England to maintain prestige in the face of our attack created a profound sensation in Europe, even reasons are profound sensation are profound sensa

compensating for those properties already absorbed by the state. Howen did not feel fully equal to the problem for he sent a speial message to Congress on the subject. This bedy slavishly followed his main suggestion, however, which was to establish a Depart-ment of Elections in connection with an Inl. tiative and Referendam system so that the people at large might have a deciding voice in these serious matters. The lower classes were thus given supreme power in defining the disposition of public property.

Howton dwelt on some curious phases of public ownership. The price of articles to consumers was now very nearly the cost of production, the addition being paid out to the former owners as interest on investment. Instead, however, of sharing with stockholders on a profit taking basis the government was paying the same interest only as on its bonds-two per cent. This resulted in an enormous decrease in private incomes, . heretofore independent. The odd idea was advanced by Howton that the utility of these citizens to the general good was a serious question, for being above necessity of labor their services could not be called for by the state, and, as he expressed it, they neither worked for nor wished well for the govern. ment which maintained them in luxury at partition of the British Empire. Was it the general expense. So anarchial had we feasible? Only too certainly. The modern become that our leisure class was actually The war had now assumed a wonderful as-

pect, involving nothing less than dismemberment of the British Empire, for that nation, recognizing its awful plight, asked, through Australia, for a cessation of hostilities. To this assent was given, for in all caudor, it slaughter.

Terms of peace were formulated in St. Petersburg, Howton being present by telegraphic circuit, and passing on each clause of the treaty, or more correctly bill of cessation. The terms, as finally agreed upon, were onerous in the extreme though best, probably, for the future peace of the world.

All British possessions in the New World passed to the United States. Egypt, the Mediterranean isles and Ceylon, went to France. Germany was satisfied with the extensivé British possessions in the Pacific, excepting Australia and New Zealand which the United States steadfastly maintained must be recognized as independent states. Cape Colony and part of the Natal also went to Germany. Russia was content with India and the adjoining British territory, omitting Ceylon, of course. She also absorbed all territory in China hitherto British, a specific clause permitting free trade with the ports. The United States further agreed, in a spirit of pure philanthropy it seemed, to cede the Philippines to Japan provided that nation would relinquish, forever, all claim of right in Corea. We were to hold the naval station, only, in the Archipelago.

The most interesting part of the treaty was that relating to England itself, and this, it was claimed, was Howton's work entirely. Indeed, he had submitted it to popular vote obtaining a decision within twenty-four hours, so perfectly had the new election system been organized. These articles refused, specifically, to recognize the former govern-ment of Great Britain. The social-aristocratic order which formerly ruled was declared to be a perpetual menace to the peace of the world. Refusing access to land to their own people they had escaped revolution, hitherto, by preying on the balance of mankind. The people of England, Wales and Scotland were left free te organize a new government provided it was a republic in which social classes were not recognized by law. It was made obligatory, also, that the great private parks of England must be turn. ed into public lands. Ireland was left to England was at war with, practically, the organize an independent government under the same limications covering England, Scotland and Wales.

A few days after the acceptance of these terms the ruling family left England forever, settling in Austria.

XI. CONCLUSION.

A few days later Rosmond asked me to go to New York with him, to avoid, he laughingly remarked, the mustering out of the Grand Army. Washington was so densely populated for the time that New York seemed a veritable relief. It was as quiet as a village compared with the military excitement of the Capital.

"You can settle down again, old man," he said, "and write something about this war. It owes you that privilege for having smash. ed your pretty plot so completely. Don't get in too much bitterness about Howton's radicalism, either, for I assure you he is a great man.

"Yes, a great man with prejudices," I

sighed. .There are no unprejudiced ones, except in stories," laughed Rosmond.

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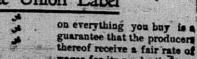
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wages for its production.

The Average Man.

His face had the grimness of grante; It was bleached and bronzed by the sun, Like the coat on his poor narrow shoulders, And his hand showed the work he had done. And his hand showed the work he had do:
His dim eyes were weary and patient.
And he smiled through his pallor and tan
A wistful, sad smile, as if soying,
"I'm only an average man.

'I can't be a hero or poet, Nor dictator wearing a crown.
I'm only the hard-working servant
Of those set above me. I'm down, Of those set above me. I'm down,
And its no use complaining—
I'll get along the best way I can,
And one o' these days'll come a morning
And rest for the average man."

He wages all battles and wins them, He builds all turrets that tower Over walls of the city to tell Of rulers and priests of the hour. Without him the general is helpless, The earth but a place and a plan: He moves all and clothes all and feeds all. This sad-smiling average man.

Then I lifted my hand in a promise, With teeth set close; and my breath Held hard in my throat, and I uttered A vow that shall-outlive death. I swear that the builder no longer
To me shall be less than the plan;

Henceforth be guerdon and glory

And hope for the average man. -HAMLIN GARLAND in the Outlook.

The Wage Slave.

The negro's free, but in his place
The wage slave bows his haggard face—
The power of gold holds full control,
It owns its victim's life and soul;
It owns the mother, wee-worn, wild, Who cannot feed her starving child; It owns the woman, gaunt and thio. By want dragged down to wavs of sin; It owns the masses of toiling men; It fills each lowest, vilest den, Where vice and crime, where sin and shame Are stamped on souls with brands of flame.

It gives the low the power to rule.
The teiling millions but their tool—
The helpless tool of cunning knaves Who make free men their cringing slaves. The sons of toil who should be free, Yet bend to gold their servile knee, And cast their eyes in silence down Before a master's haughty frown.

O, men of toil, on sea and land,
Who feel the tyrant's iron hand,
No longer yield your manhood up
And groaning drink the bitter cup,
While your taskmasters wring from you
The just reward to labor due!
Ye are not babes, but men full grown—
Arise and take what is your own. Arise and take what is your own. The negro's free on Southern plains: Let white wage slaves now break their chains. -STANLEY FITZPATRICK.

THE BALLOT BOX.

If "drops of ink make millions think" Then why are men not wise?
For thoughts should cause those ruled by laws
To open wide their eyes.

The laws are wrong; and 'twon't be long
Till worse ones will obtain,
So that the trusts with grasping lusts,
Will own the whole domain.

Outcasts on earth, the poor from birth Will be the rich man's slave. The millions then, can't think like men, Nor have a boon they crave.

Some favored few may get their due
By bowing in the dust
To lordly wealth, they drink its health
When masters say they must.

The picture's sad, but I am glad We have a power in hand To blot it out and put to route The trusts in our fair land.

The ballot-box is freemen's vox So use it while you can, The test will come, then vote for home And freedom, like a man.

-T. R. ARMSTRONG.

For gold his sword the hireling ruffian draws; For gold the hireling judge distorts the laws; Wealth heaped on wealth, nor truth nor safety

The dangers gather as the treasures rise. -DR. JOHNSON.

What Would Happen?

Did you ever stop to think what would happen if a business man should start out to organize a commercial club and his customers should set on him as a disturber and an enemy of society and ridicule his protestations that his efforts were for getting the business men of the town together for mutual benefit and to build up trade?

Or if a doctor should apply for memberhave you joining the associations and inter-fering with our health. Your talk about be-they make him too fat, that's who he is. on is all rot. We won't have it"?

Or if a lawyer should join the local bar association and all his clients should call him in and tell him that he was simply conspiring to get their hard-earned money and then put it in the newspapers that he was probably honest enough but had been led astray by an unprincipled jackleg who had served a term in the state legislature for bribery?

Or if a minister who, along with the other preachers of the town, was compelled to work at the church every night in the week and go cards. No trouble to get subs with them. to picnics and make calls most of the day They are a great aid to the propaganda, and for \$469.50 a year should undertake to form you lose nothing. Good for cash on return a ministerial association and through it get a if you do not find it true.

celebrated evangelist to come and hold union meetings and the courts should enjoin him and throw him in jail because he was trying to interfere with freedom of contract?

Or if an editor should say that he thought it a good thing for his brother editors to have a press association and should urge them to get together and read papers and go on junk ets-and his subscribers should quit taking his paper and import a cheaper man to run an inferior paper?
What would these professional men think?

But nothing of the sort will happen. The business man, doctor, lawyer, minister and editor can all organize their respective crafts and nothing is ever done about it. There is only one man who cannot. The minute a wage worker thinks of organization he is dictated to from all sides outside of his trade, and warned not to forget his place. Suppose a wage earner should ask for an injunction against an employer?

Yet there are enough wage-workers with votes to set this matter right.

GEORGE B. HARRISON.

A German Clergyman's Views.

Dr. Blumbardt, a famous protestant clergyman of Wurtemberg, Germany, created a reat sensation by allying himself with the Social Democratic party. He said in an address which was spread throughout all Ger-

"When I look at the present condition of the workingman I must despair that civilization and Christianity have not yet produced better results. Through legislative enactments practically no substantial improvemen of the condition of the poor has been or can be accomplished. I can see no way for per manent be terment except by an absolute reorganization of the social status of modern society. For many years it has been my conviction that no religion is worth anything that cannot transform society and raise it to a higher and better level and make men happy here on earth. In this sense I understand the scriptures, and in that sense I understand my Christ: And, therefore, I feel myself inwardly related to those people who are charged with aiming at a Utopia; I am their associate, and one with them in spirit. May the time come when money shall not be the measure of all things and of all values, but the life and happiness of man shall be

come the chief thing.
"Let it not be regarded as astonishing that the man who confesses the Lord Jesus Christ acknowledges his agreement with the ideas of Social Democracy, with the poor working people of the land. For Christ was himself of the lowly. He was crucified because He was a socialist; twelve members of the proletariat constituted his apostles. People are mistaken when they think a man ceases to be a. Christian when he joins the proletaria! Paul did the very same thing. It is impossi-Paul did the very same thing. It is impossible that the present condition of affairs should its minerais and other riches, with the natcontinue among the working people, and the change must be effected along the lines pointed out by Social Democracy.

Columbus Had Sense.

"Georgie," who reports his paw's talks at home for the Chicago Times-Herald, recently sent in the following remarks on the wisdom of Columbus in discovering America when there were no millionaires to get out an injunction against him.

"It was a lucky thing for Columbus that he come over here and discovered this coun- no such proceeds. One may live on the accutry when he did," paw sed when we was mulations of labor, but the power of propgathered around the family surcle last nite.

you no what would happen? J. Pierpont Morgan would be thare when the grate dis-cuverer pulled up to the dock and say: 'I hait to be barsh with you, Chris, but this belongs to a sin dycate what I have jist formed

and if you want to tie a rope to the western hemasfeer you got to pay the skeydul price. "Who is J. Pierpont Morgan?" maw ast. I think I herd that name somewhere before.

"He is the man who lets God press the button," paw told her, "and he does the rest. | collective body, all acting for each and each He blows the whissel fer the peepul of this for all. In no other way can human rights ship in a medical association and his patients country in the mornen and shuts the gate at should say: "You are discharged. We can't nite. He owns a millyun doller yot and has ed into this idea. When they learn their a privut car and cant eat sweet things becos ing thus better able to combat disease and so Every nite when he goes to bed he neels down and prays:

Now I lay me down to sleep (I formed another trust today) I pray the lord my sole to keep (I've got another under way);
If I should die before I wake
(I'll git it thru without a doubt)
I pray the lord my sole to take (And bar all other people out.)

Do NOT wait for others to do their dutydo your duty and that will encourage them Send in for \$10 worth of postal subscription

"THE INCENTIVE" FOR LABOR.

P. FRANKPARIONS INTER CITY FOR THE PROPLE Public Enterprise Private Enterprise in Boston. in Besten. A full flodged conduct-

is day or night

The conductor or mo-torman may be dis-charged any moment

at the whim of

petty boss.
The conductor or mo-

torman, when old or disabled, is dropped

like a burnt-out fuse.

motormen organize at the risk of dis-

charge, petition with little chance of fair

consideration, strike with small probabil-ity of accomplishing

anvihing

anything but loss of wages for all concerned, and permanent dismissal, with blacklisting, perhaps, for the lead-ers, 'and are often afraid to vote or speak on public questions according to their independent

to their independent

judement, for fear the company man-agement may deem

their action adverse to corporate interests

and mark them for

dismissal.

The conductors and

full fledged police-man gets \$1,200 a

The policeman has an excellent chance of promotion, one in each seven members of the force being an officer enjoying a salary of \$1,400 to \$2,860.

The policeman is on duty ten hours day or seven hours night. The policeman is se-

cure in his position during goodbehavior.

The police board may retire a policeman on half pay after twenty years' service in case of disability, and shall, upon request, retire him on half pay at 65, or, in case of permanent disabil-

ity, by accident, etc., in the service. The police are free to organize, to petition, to vote as they please, to speak their minds on any public ques-

The President of the West End is said to receive \$25,000 a year as agent of the The superintendent of police gets \$3,500 a year as the agent of company.

Socialism for Humanity.

the people.

Socialism is justice put into practice. Our conceptions of justice become clearer and purer as we grow wiser and better; therefore the socialism of the future will be superior to our present conceptions of it. The first principle of socialism is . Equality in Rights. There are natural differences in human beings-in their physical strength, intellectual capacity, and moral character, but there is no difference in natural rights. Nature makes no discrimination between the rights of men and of women; between those of adults and of children; between natives of one country and natives of another country. Each person is entitled to the full enjoyment of human rights by virtue of the fact that he is a ural products of the soll and the sea, are the rightful inheritance of every child born upon this planet. The benefits of the accumulated experience of all the ages belong also to every human being, limited only by the capacity to enjoy. The natural resources of the earth can be developed and utilized only by labor; and under socialism no one will suffer from in the old party platforms, as they have done deprivation excepting those who can work, before, and the trusts will go on making sobut will not. There will be no drones, for cialists. Do you want the present trust systhe ability to live on the proceeds of property without labor will cea as there will be erty to add to itself (by rent, interest and "Why?" maw ast him.
"Becos," paw told her, "if ennbudy come reign of justice. Laws are now made mainly over here looken fer a place to land now do for property, but under socialism legislation will be for humanity.

We are, by right, equal inheritors of na-ture's bounties. To claim more is unjust, and to take more is robbery-no matter what man-made law may declare. In consequence of this robbery comes nearly all the poverty and the resultant misery of mankind. If we would relieve ourselves of such poverty we must demand our natural inheritance, and must TAKE it-not as individuals, but as a will prevail, and human misery continue as the inevitable result. W. N. SLOCUM. the inevitable result.

THE MONEY OF NEW ZEALAND.

SEVERAL readers have asked about the kind of money used in New Zealand. In response to my inquiry, Hon. H. D. Lloyd writes: 141 Beacon Street, Boston, May 26.

against a reserve like the bank of England notes.
There is not a touch of any kind of currency reform about their system. Faithfully yours,

H. D. LLOYD.

There is one power that looms up stronger

SOCIALIST KINDERGARTEN.

If you run across any statements indicating that their writers should be sent to school or otherwise suitable for this column or or motorman gets \$800 a year if he loses no time. efcorrection, send them in.

There can be no doubt in the unbiased mind that if the great comperations of any large sommunity were run by the Gwernment, whether it be municipal or otherwise. a great political imachine would be formed, and that it would alliest be an impessibility to disrupt that muchine. The number of people who would be subservient to the leaders would be only estimated by the courage for imputity that would be contined in the minds of these leaders.—Street-car Magnate Yerkes. The conductor and me torman have little or no chance of promo-The conductor or motorman is on duty more than ten hours whether his service

Yerkes, who of course has a most unbiased mind, insists on imagining public ewnership of the means of production and distribution coupled with private ownership of office. The socialist does not want socialism in the first with individualism applied to the latter-he wants thorough socialism. But it the total vote is given as follows, in round is only by ignoring the whole truth that a numbers: Socialist-Republicans, 242,000; Nacompetitivist can attack socialism. The socialist insists that there shall be no gurage for iniquity in the minds of the leaders, and the system we propose will wipe out the in-centive which now compels it. Yerkes' insinuation that man is inherently evil does not square with the truth--but it does with

the fundamentals of the competitive system.

Vet while the unraveled skedn
Of human wrong persists,
Even such weak test were vain,
Precipitate Bocialists!
The goals your gaze descries
Prodigious barriers block;
Titi your Utopias rise
Great throes our world shall shock.
The bours are centuries long on hope's mill-bind clock.
—Edgar Fawcett in New York Journal. In all ages there have been men who pre

ferred to sit back and enjoy indolence and label progress impossible while other men made the impossibilities of the present the commonplaces of the future. 'Are you a Fawcett or a Markham?

why does not the Republican president or his attorney reneral enforcethe law against trusts? Why has a Republican congress refused even to consider the simple and just remedy, once proposed by John Sberman, of suspending or repealing every tariff duty that promotes or protects a trust?—New York World (dem).

For the same reason, to a certain extent, that a Democratic national administration failed to enforce a law against trusts, and for the same reason that Democratic states have failed to accomplish anything worth mentioning in dealing with the Jar a own much exploited bugaboo.—Kansas City Journal (rep).

Socialist comment unstances.

Socialist comment unfecessary.

One itstance to show that socialism is impossible was given by a commissioner of the New York Voice who stud-ied the socialistic system of regulating the liquor traffic in Gothenburg and found it a rank failure.—A Republican Ora-

And in his next speech on the liquor question this spellbinder will attack the New Voice as utterly mendacious and unreliable because it has a commissioner at Washington who says that McKinley drinks and does other things no Methodist can reconcile with his church's discipline. That speech was made in prohibition Kansas and there were three saloons just across the street from the hall it was delivered in. Yet in Kansas to the Republicans prohibition is possible and socialism impossible.

The trusts are primerily responsible for the spread of socialistic doctrines among the people, who are unable to see any hope for relief from their oppressive rule except in the configention of their privileges and property by the State and the adoption by the people as a waole of the system of organization and oppendix of the trust have so skillully perfected. The trust system of socialism for privileges as a waole of the system of realization and oppendix of the trust system of socialism for privileges as a waole of the system of scalar of the common benefit. This marked tendency toward socialism should impress uron statement the urgest need of legislation that will deal effectually with the questions raised by the dangerous growth of the power of massed capital.—Pailadelphis North American.

The "statesmen" will denounce the trusts tem "met naturally?"

The gaunt and haggard wee that stalks the highways of the Island [Porto Rico] and has to be kept out of Ponce by armed guards is the child of the policy that has excluded Porto Ricon products from our markets. It is the necessary outcome of the selfshness, greed, and corrupt influences that keep congressmen fighting to establish a precedent of injustice while a people starve.—Chicago Journal. The present system is constantly letting

people starve and keeping others so busy getting money that they have no time to heed their brothers' misery. Still there are persons who say that it is a Christian system!

A novel form of trust has been formed by the ministers of this city to maintain a new scale of prices at funerais. The wife of a poor laborer ailed a few days ago. When he sought the aid of a local minister to presch the funeral sermon the minister demanded \$1, which the applicant had to borr-w. Every other minister in the town makes the same charge.— Press dispatch from Arcola, Ill.

What would Jesus do?

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN FRANCE. A Review by Max Hayes in the Cleveland Citizen. The Nationalist party of France is a com-

bination of the Clerical, Monarchial, Bonapartist and Moderate Republican parties. rights it will not be long before they find a This reactionary and heterogeneous mob has way to enjoy them. Until the natural re-little in common other than the stamping out sources of each country are controlled by the of the proletarian revolutionary sentiment. people of that country collectively, injustice It is composed of the followers of the nobility, the empire, the army, priestcraft, profes-sional patriotism, and other reactionary elements that have but one purpose in viewthe preservation of the capitalist systemand are marshaled by the adventurers, De roulede and Rochefort, and such disappointed politicians as Meline. It is withal the most powerful and unboly alliance ever perfected My Dear Wayland—The money used in New Zealand is exactly like the money of Great Britain; all English money circulates there freely, and they have in addition to bank notes issued and lukewarm Republicans, and to that vicious There is one power that looms up stronger

than ever after the municipal struggle, and that is the combined Socialist movement, and probably on this account our American edito. rial scribblers have been so cloquently effent. In Paris the Socialists held their own in the Municipal Council, losing four seats and win-ning four, while their total vote increased by 26,000, making a grand total of 126,000 fn the city. Add to this number 73,000 votes for the Badicals and 19,000 anti-Nationalists votes, and we have 218,000, as compared to 163,000 votes for the Nationalist alliance. In the Council the Socialist-Republican members numbered 39, while the Nationalist claimed 41 seats, but the very latest information at hand shows that seven Republicans deserted from the Nationalists and ranged themselves with the opposition, thus the Nationalists are really in a minority of 12, while

It must not be inferred from this bunching of figures that the Socialists in any way fused with the Republican party (which is not to be confused with the Republican party in this country, as the French party is practically populistic). The Socialists of France defend the republican form of government, but censistently attack the capitalistic tendencies of the Reputsican party, and this, in a measure, explains why the former gained 26,000 votes in Paris alone almost wholly at the expense of the latter.

In the provinces the Socialists greatly surprised the politicians. They were successful in many parts of Northern France, in the center at St. Etienne, at Rennes in the west, at Bordeaux in the south, at Norbonne, even at Angouleme, the home of the patriotic demagogue, Deroulede. At Lyons and Marseilles they have gained important victories; at Roubaix, at Lille, at Carmoux and many other points they had veritable triumphs.

The long and short of it is that today the Socialist movement of France is the one power that stands behind and preserves republican institutions. And it may be taken for granted that if ever the fanatical and patriotic Reactionists of Paris follow the crazy Deroulede or the arch-conspirator Rochefort into taking up arms against the government, as they have threatened to do, the Socialists will rise up and crush them, and with them capitalistic exploitation. Keep an eye on France. That country is likely to pass through some stirring scenes in the near

Subscriptions from large cities should specify sub station, Insures prompt delivery of paper.

Social Democratic National Ticket for 1900.

EUGENE V. DEBS, JOB HARRITAN, of California.

The Platform.

The Social Democratic Party of America declares that life, liberty and happiness depend upon equal political and

The Social Democratic Party or American ilfe, liberty and happiness depend upon equal political and economic rights.

In our cosnomic development an industrial revolution has taken piace, the individual tool of former years having become the social tool of the property of the individual tool was council by the worker who employed himself and was master of his product. The social tool, the machine, is owned by the capitalist and it we worker is dependent upon him for employment. The capitalist thus becomes the master of the worker and is able to a pyropriate to himself a large share of the product of the very misery and derradation of the war-growing majority of our people; but the same economic forces which have produced and now intensity the capitalist system will necessitate the adoption of socialism, the collectire ownership capitalist the adoption of socialism, the collectire ownership of the means of production for the ecomomogood and welfare.

ity of our people; but the same sconous reverse which are produced and now intensity the capitalist system will necessitate the adoption of socialism, the collective ownership of the measo of production for tase common good and welfare. The present system of social product on and private ownership is rapidly conversing sociating two antagonistic classes—it e, the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The midd e class nonce the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the mill of competition. The fixue is now between the two classes first named. Our prilical ilberty is now of little value to the masses unless used to acquire economic liberty.

Independent political action and the trade union moreoment are the chief emancipating factors of the working class, the one representing its political, the other its economic wing, and both must co-operate to abolish the capitalist system.

st system, herefore the Social Democratic Party of America declares blief to be: irrst—The organization of the working class into a political the conquer the public powers now controlled by italists.

First—The organization of the working class into a political party to conquer the public powers now controlled by capitalists.

Second—The abolition of wage slavery by the establishment of a national system of co-operative industry, based upon the social eronmone ownership of the means of production and distribution, to be administered by society in the common interest of all its members, and the complete emancipation of the socially useful classes from the domination of capitalism.

The working class and all those in sympathy with their historic mission to realize a higher civilization should sever connection with all capitalist and reform parties and unite with the Social Democratic Party of America.

The control of political power by the Social Democratic Party will be tantamount to the abolition of all class rule.

The solidarity of libro connecting the millions of class-conscious fellow workers throughout the civilized world will lead to international socialism, the brotherhood of man.

As steps in that direction, we make the following demands: Virtx—Revision of our federal constitution; in order for remove the obstacles to complete control of government by the people irrespective of sur.

Second—The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.

Third—The public ownership of all railreads, telegrapha and telephones; all means of fransportation and communication; all water works, gas and electric plants and other public controlled by incomposite, trusts and conditions.

Fourth—The public ownership of all gold, affert, copper, lead, from coal, and other misses, and all oil and gas wells.

Fifth—The reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.

Sixth—The inaguration of a system of public works and improvement Sort the employment of the unemployed, the public eredit to be utilized for that purpose.

Seventh—Labor legislation to be national, instead of local, and international when possible.

The hadden of the surface of working p

women.
Eleventh—The adoption of the initiative and referendum, proportional recresentation, and the right of recall of fepre-sentatives by the roters.

Twelfth—Abolition of war and the introduction of intermational arbitration.

Something Done

Henry D. Lloyd's latest book, "A Country sory arbitration law, says in the introduction I Without Strikes," shows what the steps to to Lloyd's book, "New Zealand is perhaps act, ward socialism that New Zealand has taken the most simple and complete little democratic bave accomplished. Mr. Lloyd shows what racy in the world." compulsory arbitration has done, and explains of socialism. He says: "Arbitration does in "A Country Without Strikes:" not remove the bottom evil of all in the labor. First-Strikes and lockouts have been world, the economic inequality of masters stopped: and men which makes a free contract imposble because one of the parties in not free; so that manufacturers can make their con-

it certainly adds a humanizing touch to tracts ahead without fear of disturbance.
methods of the struggle, and all civilization and their income cannot be cut down nor loss their income.

What compulsory arbitration backed by the its imperfections because of the partial liek socialistic spirit has done is thus summed up

methods of the struggle, and all civilization is lifted a stage."

But it is because of the socialism that New out, can marry, buy land, build homes.

Zealand has adopted that its system of arbitration has been so successful, because as terms are fixed, but industry goes on without William P. Reeve, the author of the compul-interruption.

Fifth—No factory has been closed by the every dispute.

Twelfth—Salaried classes, as well as wageSixth—The country is more prosperous earners are claiming the benefits of arbitraequalized both among the capitalists and the

than ever Seventh-The awards of the Arbitration Court fix a standard of living which other men has been made possible for the major-courts accept in deciding cases affecting work- ities of the employers who wanted to arbitrate.

Eighth—Awards made by compulsory ar- associates cond—Wages and terms have been fixed bitration are often renewed by a voluntary. Fourtee agreement when they expire.

Ninth-Trades unions are given new rights inst and are called upon to admit all competent Fifte workingmen in the trade. the exp Tenth—Compulsion in the background public. makes conciliation easier. Sixte

tion. Thirteenth-Peaceable settlement with their

ities of the employers who wanted to arbitrate, strong, as in war. but were prevented by minorities of their Fourteenth-Labor and capital are being

organized into trade unions and associations, instead of mobs and monopolists.

Fifteenth—Trade honesty is promoted by the exposure and prevention of fraud on the

Eighteenth—The victory is given as nearly as possible to the right instead of to the

Nineteenth-The concentration of wealth

and power is checked. Twentieth-The distribution of wealth is determined along lines of reason, justice and the greatest need, instead of along lines of

the greatest greed. Democracy is strengthened Twenty-first-

makes conciliation easier.

Sixteenth—Humane and law-abiding busiEleventh—Compulsory publicity gives the ness men seek the protection of the law to their only cheap, speedy and untechnic public, the real arbitrator, all the facts of save themselves from destruction by the com-

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Wells Point, Tex., will spend \$15,000 on a municipal waterworks system.

Nachitoches, La., has voted to spend \$30,000 in building a water plant.

A referendum at Newberne, Mo., has re sulted in a decision to purchase the waterworks and sewerage systems.

Humbeldt, Tenn., population 1,800, will spend \$5,000 in extending its waterworks. This, too, without the incentive of private ownership!

Hagerstown, Md., is negotiating for buildings on the Potomac river for a municipal electric-light plant where 1,000 horse-power can be obtained.

Brookhaven, Miss., will spend \$10,000 in improving the water and electric light plants. Where would that be done under private ownership in a town of 2,100?

Portland, Ind., has made a net profit of \$15,697 on an investment of \$20,334 in a municipal electric light plant. Here is a lesson for Kansas City taxpayers. - Kansas City World. And for others, but most of them prefer to put in their time grumbling about high taxes.

Opponents of municipal ownerabip allege that in England it means the operation of an antiquated system, though they do not give the figures. They might quote London, where steps are being taken to acquire all the street ear lines in the county as fast as posinvariably modernized by the substitution of is taken up in employments that are a weight may signalize the opening of the door for which they lived, and the torture was not less double tracks for single and of electric power on industry rather than an assistance to it. the introduction of the other.

Gothenburg, Sweden, has made a full investigation and decided that the best way is for the city itself to build and operate the new electric street railways of that place. In consequence the system will be much larger and better equipped than was at first intended-because of municipal ownership. If your "anti" friend rejects this tell him to write for confirmation to our state department or to Figge Blidberg, manager city tramways,

Osgood, Ind., a town of 1,500, has just decided to put in an electric light plant that will furnish light so cheap that it will enable every family to use it. Now if the town will erect a large brick building and furnish rent and electric power for small manufacturers free, it will be the best town in southern Indiana inside five years. There are hundreds of small manufacturers who would avail themselves of the offer, and if they quit or failed the town would lose nothing, as it would have the rooms and light for other applicants. This policy would knock the spots off the bonus plan of getting new enter-

New York World: They manage some things better in Europe and the raid on the poor of this city by the Ice Trust and the threat of the Milk Trust should remind us that against some forms of extortion a partial remedy at least may be found in combination among the victims for co-operative purposes. In Europe the public laundry and the public oven are recognized institutions and they represent the co-operative princihousekeeping. In this country the ice and the milk supply, which are two of the hardest problems for the families of the wage-earners, would be much easier if cooperation could be made practicable. But it is one of the contradictions of human nature that this land of equality is one in which the people are least disposed to co-operate with each other, just as it is a contradiction that food should be dearest in the food producing country, and that trusts should be most oppressive in a land of freedom, where the people make their laws and elect their own

The strike of the electric light company's employes at Baltimore will probably result in city ownership of the plant. A Baltimore councilman said: "The city having no watered capitalization to pay dividends on can afford to be more liberal in the matter of a hard worker for socialism, is the S. D. P. wages. Even with highest wages the city nominee for governor of Illinois. can do the lighting cheaper than the private company. Besides, municipal ownership, coupled with civil service reform, will remove from our politics one of the most corrupting influences. Most of our political scandals grow out of conflicts with the corporations enjoying public franchises, and these conflicts create the 'lobby' fund which controls primaries and contaminates our political system at its source. Put operations in the hands of the public and provide a certain tenure of office and the fund is wiped away. Strikes like this are bringing these matters to the public attention and many people are getting to believe that municipal ownership is the only solution for these evils. Because of the increasing dissociation of the state and national politics of city compaigns I expect to see the question of the municipal owner. ship of public utilities play a most important part in the next mayoralty election.'

Dun reports an increase of 25% in failures for last week over a year ago. That shows we are 25% more prosperous! In Canada the failures increased 90% over same week last year.

NEXT WEEK

the APPEAL will publish a simple straightforward socialist presentation of "Pthical Economics

by Comrade Walter L. Young of La.

It is packed full of timely trick. Differences will make No. 238 especially inter-

ANY socialist organization can plant AP-TEALS in any city by the thousands if they will keep on hand postal subscription cards.

In trying- to solve the trust made longer. question it has tangled itself up and backed "Everyone has noticed that the tendency into a corner not easy to get out of-except of trusts is to eliminate superfluous labor. It through socialism. The Statesman says:

away with the elements of waste in productrol, are not doing a work of education in tion and distribution; they are making head- the world from which great good will flow. effort; they are enlarging the producing pos- will manifest themselves, but every student sibilities of the race; they are aiding in bring- must see that a change of industrial methods ing on an era when men shall be able to earn is in progress that may not stop short of comtheir livelihood without devoting such long plete revolution.

into others; and that the other effect will be to reduce the amount of labor that each shall tion if the trusts are not showing the people have to perform when the waste of energy is minimized.

In any given line of production the factory The tendency of trusts is to reduce It is injurious to the employes, for it throws establishment with a dozen men. There must in the affairs of men.' be profits to sustain the 100 and these profits produce. The result is that the rewards of for trial.

The Boise, Idaho, Statesman, is a Repub- labor are reduced and the hours of work

is one of the indictments against them that "In the trend of trusts there is a sugges- they ruthlessly turn men adrift who have tion of the working out of a problem that has devoted their lives to particular lines of work engaged the attention of many thinkers for a and who are unable to settle themselves in long period. The trusts are accomplishing other remunerative employment. While all the carly days of socialism. the centralization of industry; they are elimithis is true, it is still a question if the trusts, machine caught for the APPEAL the for nating unnecessary labor; they are doing evil though they are under their present conway toward the greatest effectiveness of No one will assume to say how the benefits

"A great work of centralization of effort · Much as we may legitimately object to has been going on through the discoveries the methods of trusts, we are obliged to admit and inventions of the age, and the trusts have that they tend toward a higher utilization of entered the field to take advantage of it for energy and that the final result, if the system the benefit of those who hold their stocks. continues, will be to increase the producing But it is a question if these combinations are capacity of the people by releasing unneces- not unconsciously opening the way for the sary labor in some branches and turning it triumph of the other school which is characnot unconsciously opening the way for the terized as scientific socialism. It is a queshow their energies may be conserved and how the inventions of the century may be utilized "Under the old system tens of thousands for the amelioration of the condition of all sible, and as fast as they are transferred from private to public ownership they are other's heels. The time of tens of thousands another form, the perfection of one system

"Whether such a change is desirable is a employs men to sell to the jobbers; the latter subject that it is not intended to discuss here. employ armies of salesmen to distribute the Leaving that question out of consideration, goods among wholesalers, and the wholesale the reader must see that we must either go houses employ other armies in selling to re- backward or forward - that individualism must be restored by neutralization of the centrithe number of these supernumerary employes. petal forces that are in operation or that centralization must continue to full fruition. them out of employment; but in the end they Certain it is that private control of centralized must find other work. In all kinds of busi- energy must come to an end, for it is an unness this is true. In a town there will be a mitigated evil, unless it be that these trusts hundred men employed in selling goods are the agency of inscrutable wisdom for the whereas the business could all be done by one development of better methods and conditions

But a very few years ago such testimony come eventually from producers. This waste would have hung up the Statesman for rank of labor runs through all business. Industry treason to the Republican party. Now it is is made to prey on itself, for hundreds of coming to be so generally accepted as the thousands have to be supported who do not truth that the editor will not even be cited

man, and it was decided that he was a poor

The circulation of the Social Democratic Herald has reached 13,000.

American Notes.

New York's union socialist convention will be held in New York city today.

Chicago Social Democrats' will hold their their second annual picnic July 4.

Socialist clubs have been organized at Harvard and Columbia universities.

Eugene Debs will speak before the Danville, Ill., Chatauqua assembly August 5.

"Conscience," W. F. Phelps' magazine,

has been combined with the "Social Forum. Oklahoma City, Okla., has a new labor paper, the "Labor Signal," which supports socialism.

Chicago's health department has opened a public bath in the twenty-ninth ward. It cost \$7,000.

Elroy S. Thompson of the Brockton, Mass. S. D. P. branch has been confirmed as sewage commissioner of that city.

James F. Carey was prohibited from speaking at Harvard, but the students smuggled him into private rooms.

Prof. Geo. D Herron and friends have given \$500 to the S. D. P. campaign fund, which now amounts to \$777.15.

Comrade Perry, a Spring Valley miner and

Toledo socialists are not content with making an active campaign in the city, but propose also to stir up matters all over north-

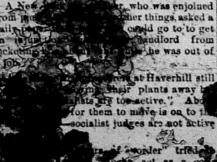
western Ohio. British Columbia socialists have issued a circular asking voters not to support any the beginning of 1901. candidate who will not pledge himself for laws outlined in the circular.

The Abilene, Kan., Social Democratic Club ises stationery giving names of all the members so that anyone in the county who wants information about socialism can know where

to go for it. Miss Ashby, an English sociologist, is studying the trades union movement in this coun try. She told New York union men that it was as wrong to be a non-union man on election day as at any other time.

Robert Barthels, a strong socialist and trades unionist of Cleveland, O., died May 31. He had been as active worker on the Cleveland City in for mae years. His death is a severe the control of the cleveland.

A New York of the control of the cont



conscript. He was discharged, as a St. Louis paper says, "abruptly."

"Senator" Clark of Montana is not a socialist. Why? His income approximates \$30,-000 a day, and it would be no incentive for him to be assured that everyone in the country willing to work might have a living equivalent to that on an income of \$5,000 a year.

KKKKKXXXKKXXX Ready for Mailing Direct Legislation

By J. W. Sullivan. "The book that started the Referendum movement in America."

A new edition revised by the author with copious notes and addendum to May 1900. In just the right form for propaganda purposes.

海州市等 INITS SETH THOUSAND Advance Edition Limited Single Copy 5 Cents, 100 \$4.

Wayland's Monthly

************ FOREIGN ITEMS

There are 10,900,000 working people in the German Empire.

New South Wales will pass a compulsory

Solothurn, having gained two at the recent cantonal election. antonal election.

The government coal mines in Bohemia will to listen at that time—Pottsdam, Pa., from

The U. S. consul at Trieste says that the coal miners strike in Austria will probably

bring a victory for the eight-hour movement Sidney and Beatrice Webb have started a school of economics and political science which will be made a part of the new London university in 1901.

A foreign socialist paper puts it this way "German socialists have refused to increase wages to the Emperor William when he asked the Reichstag to swell his allowances.

Here is a neighbor's comment on what New

Zealand has achieved, as given in the Patriot of Bundaberg, Queensland: "True Democrats throughout Australia find much to interest them in the domestic legislation of Maoriland. There they have solved more than one problem which the disfranchised tolber land sees very little change at present and progress, of rejoicing in the settlement of

The army editor has invented a device for looking into the future, a combination of wireless telegraphy, and several new instruments, mentioned in Bellamy's Equality. With it he succeeded in getting in touch with the president of the United States at the close of the twentieth century, and found him talking with a dispenser of public informamachine caught for the APPEAL the follow-

the same difficulties that the predecessors of the battle for economic liberty had in their rights for religious and political freedom. Success then was false and distorted-purely financial, and destructive of all high idea's. Men were put on the intellectual rack of torture because they saw that the intellectual age was certain to follow the physical age in acute than those of previous centuries. It was not, indeed, until socialism was fully established that attempts to inculcate belief by force entirely ceased.

"Yet that did not prevent a stand for right by socialists in all parts of the world. The APPEAL TO REASON was only one of many engines used in this country to educate the co-operative commonwealth which we

.. The file that I have been examining gives a glimpse of the movement in the early part of the year 1900. The paper had then but 100,000 subscribers, for it was the time when the real world-work of socialism was only unfolding. A glance over the record given for a few months prior to June of that year shows something of how the movement was beginning to gather momentum.

"The great work which was done on the Pacific coast was just budding in California. The list of 'army workers' given in the number dated June 16, 1900, shows that about 300 subscribers were received in the club list from that state. Los Angeles about that time had 1,500 APPEAL subscribers, an infrom 375 to 1,250 in the same time, and other California cities made like gains. The

gree, is shown in all parts of the country. the country at that time:

"Chicago was 621 in October 1899, and there were 2,255 APPEAL subscribers at the end of May, 1900. Cincinnati's list of readers had increased from 308 to 690; Cleveland's from 320 to 510; Toledo's from 150 to

"At that time New York was the most commercial city on the continent, and the Appeal's list there was but 484, which was an increase from 252 in the previous October.

H. B. Cochran, Powderly, Tex. an increase from 252 in the previous October. Philadelphia had increased from 96 to 375 Swiss socialists now have nine seats in both these towns one man started the growth by getting a bundle of 50 papers a week, be operated on an eight-hour schedule with 15 to 80; New Castle, Pa., from 19 to 180; the beginning of 1901. Coudersport, Pa., from 7 to 124; Rochester, N. Y., from 4 to 120.

"In what was then nearer the center of the country Louisville, Ky., gained from 30 to 315; Dayton, O., from 50 to 184; Tiffin, O., to 411; Omaha, from 234 to 561. Thayer Kans., increased from 1 to 80, and Emporia went from 13 to 81. Further west, Helena, Mont., ran up from 5 to 111; Livingston, gressman for a copy. Don't delay.

Mont., from 27 to 95; Palouse, Wash., from 11 to 90, Denver 66 to 381; Salt Lake City.

from 174 to 432. "These are only a few typical examples. They serve merely to show how the light was breaking. The momentum gained in that way was faster and faster in the future—so. sialism went steadily forward from the time the people began to see what it really brought I have given these examples because they serve to show how the preliminary agitation was carried on. How it was done in detail is instanced by this list of 'army workers' in the APPEAL of June 16, 1900:" M. D. Wade, Ft. Smith, Ark.... machine caught for the APPEAL the followingswords of the president:

"I have just been glaucing over a file of the APPEAL TO REASON in the closing year of the competitive century, and it shows some of the work that was being done for socialism at that time. That was when the movement to make the nation co-operative Farskin Pierseno, Cala.

20

P. H. Wider, Pt. Smith, Ark. 80

J. D. Banes, Fresson, Cala. 20

Ino. Meyerott, Bryn Mawr, Cala 10

Mowry Sayles, San Diego, Cala 20

Mowry Sayles, San Diego, Cala 15

Allan A. Crockett, Alameda, Cala 10

Allan A. Crockett, Alameda, Cala 11

movement to make the nation co-operative just began to assume definite shape and the people were beginning to wake up to the fact that the competitive system was dying. It was in the pioneer days of socialism, before it had done away with the wars and strikes that the competitive system was dying. It was in the pioneer days of socialism, before it had done away with the wars and strikes that the competitive system was and strikes that the competitive system was dying. It was the pioneer days of socialism, before it had done away with the wars and strikes the competitive system. it had done away with the wars and strikes W. H. Jordan, Colorado City, Colo...... 16 it had done away with the wars and series w. H. Jordan, Colorado City, and starvation. Strange as it may seem now, socialism was derided in those days. The W. H. Simpson, Chicago, Ill. 10 W. H. Simpson, Chicago, Ill. 12 Colorado Chicago, Ill. 20 E. E. Crawford, Chicago, Ill. 20
W. L. Bartean, Chicago, Ill. 20
Geo. Koop, Chicago, Ill. 12
Louis Krusz, Lincoln, Ill. 12
Rankin MacKnight, Galesburg, Ill. 7
A. F. Leehr, Carlinville, Ill. 10
Harry W. Nelson, Streator, Ill. 12
I. Reidelberger, Nashville, Ill. 7

 A. H. Beecher, Mason City, Iowa
 18

 E. P. Hagerty, Burlington, Iowa
 8

 B. S. More, Strahan, Iowa
 10

 J. Bremer, Lyons, Iowa
 10

 R. Senn, Davenport, Iowa
 20

 the people to the necessity of a change, and its files fortunately preserve for us the names of many workers for socialism in the transition period. They made sacrifices then with the property of the proper L. B. Talbot, Skowhegan, Me..... 20 Thos. J. Boyce, Fall River, Mass.
Chas. W. Saunders, Worcester, Mass.
Arthur E. Trask, Worcester, Mass.
J. G. Hoye, Randolph, Mass. D. J. Jeannerett, Ann Arbor, Mich. 10
K. J. Matteson, Saginaw, Mich. 27
E. C. Smith, Kalamazoo, Mich. 13
J. W. Stoutenburg, Port Huron, Mich. 17 N. G. Enstrom, Crookston, Minn..... E. T. Behrens, Sedalia, Mo..... E. T. Behrens, Sedalla, mo.
H. Bronson, La Belle, Mo.
W. Emunn, Noel, Mo.
Fred D. Warren, Rich Hill, Mo.
W. H. McFall, Carthage, Mo. Melvin Spencer, Thornburg, Neb...... H. W. Baird, Cleveland, O..... other California cities made like gains. The state itself had increased the paper's list from 2,250 to 9,063 in that time.

"A similar record, to a greater or less degree, is shown in all parts of the country.

"A similar record, to a greater or less degree, is shown in all parts of the country. J. F. Campbell, Milton, Ore..... W. V. Tyler. New Castle, Pa.
Harry Day. Philadelphia, Pa.
Geo. Hermansader, Reading, Pa. John H, Lintz, Keystone, S. D..... and Pittsburg from 62 to 146. Other eastern J. R. Jenkins, Silver City, Utah..... towns and cities which showed interesting comparisons are Indianapolis, where the number of readers grew from 37 to 65; Buffalo, from 37 to 182; West Hanover, Mass., from 1 to 85; Newburyport, Mass., from 5 to 125; Rockland, Mass., from 3 to 659—in 125; Rockland, Mass., from 3 to 659—in 125; Rockland, Mass., one man started the growth A. W. Hidy, Cheyenne, Wyo 11 John Peters, Vancouver, B. C.....

SENATE DOCUMENT 53.

BECAUSE of the immense demand made by from 19 to 61; Zanesville, O., from 40 to the Appeal readers for copies of SENATE 104. Kansas City went from 469 to 930; bill No. 1770 and document No. 53, ten thouspringfield, Mo., from 48 to 350; Houston, sand extra copies have been ordered printed. Tex., from 86 to 265; Minneapolis, from 7.4 Now if there is any good in you you will get

500 00

1000 00

The Appeal Will Give to Club Workers CASH IN PREMIUMS \$4000.00

When the number in box at left of heading reaches 250.000.

To the labor union, party organization or syndicate sending most subscribers \$500 00
To the individual sending in the most subscribers 500 00
To each of five persons sending next highest number of subscribers, \$100 500 00
To each of ten persons sending in next highest number of subscribers, \$50 500 00
To each of forty persons sending in next highest numbers, \$25 1000 00 To each of one hundred persons sending in next highest numbers, \$10.

\$4,000 00

157 premiums

ards will be based on yearly subs. 4 three months or 2 six month sub meaning one ards will be based on yearly subs. 4 three months or 2 six month sub meaning one are substituted in names at any time. Postal subscription cards count. The Appeal will ack of each worker.

AFFRAL never does things half way. It will make these awards "just to make it aims to you." All good in the propaganda anyhow. In 30 days, if you will stop bitch, and go to work, you will have a special commissioner on the way to New Zealand to the propaganda anyhow they are doing it and how it st thing ever done to electrify the nation on a civil pr