If No 306 is on your label your subscription expir Ďŧŧ\$ŧ\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

The national excitement and mourning in-

cident to the death of the peoples' chief ex-

ecutive are giving way to normal conditions,

loyal, patriotic citizens-that it is only in the

densely populated industrial centers that an

archist societies can thrive or even exist, and

they are beginning to question if it be no

true that some of the old world conditions

that breed anarchy have not been allowed to

creep into our industrial and social affairs.

Anarchy is a fungoid growth. It cannot ex-

1st except where there is decay. People have

also noticed with what unanimity the great

metropolitan papers have editorially pointed

out the fact that Socialism and anarchy are

as opposite as the poles; and today no well

informed person, unless he be a hypocrite

and a knave, would be guilty of using the

words as synonymous. True, there are be

nighted places like Sedalia, Mo., where they

have refused to allow the Socialists to meet

in state convention, that still look upon So-

cialism as something dangerous, (but this is

true only of a few localities where the mass

cient to hide their nakedness.) But thanks

Honest, intelligent, patriotic citizens know

dustrial affairs of this country and of the

needs, and refusing him the private

plying himself. In any event, a conety that is so lacking in organization that it cannot

use the labor offered or the materal every-

where in abundance, is not properly adjusted. What would you say of an employer

who should say to his men that ne had noth-

member of it has a place to apply his ener-

gies, that there be no want and no crime

There are few families that are not in need of things, that want things they have not,

who can produce these things or their equiv

alent if they were directed. We should direct

them to their benefit as we disent school

children for their benefit, and teach them how

to better manage. But that is just what ar

well employed and well paid. In the struggle

for self, individuals cannot affordate do this.

but collectively, we can afford to do it, and

profit by it by a better citizenship. We are

our brother's keeper, deny it as we may.

as a matter of self-preservation,

ere of ap-

ask themselves if these changed co

peal to leas Fifty Cents a Year. Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., October 5, 1901.

Q++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ Published Every Saturday

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

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When the former chief of police of a great American city must flee the state to prevent being called before the grand jury to tell and the people are beginning to consider in what he knows of corruption in high places. a dispassionate manner the wonderful it is little wonder that young men are in-

affairs since the close of the c Sutton with the case in Chicago. Former Chief of Police. 331 left last week for parts unknown, to are not in some way responsible for the ter-[b sent during the session of the grand rible crime that has plunged not only our own people, but the entire civilized world, in the part of those in authority in that city are mourning. They know that nothing exists only equaled by the facts exposed in Philadel-without a cause. They see that the rural districts and smaller towns are peopled with fruit in some national calamity.

> A. H. Rodgers, a New Bedford, Mass, shipping agent, was indicted, says a dispatch from Boston, on the charge of smuggling 110 Portugese boys into this country in violation of the immigration laws. The deal, says the same dispatch, is said to have netted Rodgers and his partner nearly \$15,000. Mr. Rodgers is a republican, and is a type of the men who for mercenary motives violate the United States laws and introduce into this country that class of individuals who are charged by the republican press with disseminating ideas inimical to the United States. It occurs to pinions. one who cares to give the matter a passing thought, if this is true, that the proper place to commence to remedy this evil is to deport the immigration agents and thus stop the

Senator Depew in a recent Interview, said: Anarchy must and will be stamped out in upon the epidermis of the citizens is suffi- this country. We must strike at the fountain nead of the thing." This remark leads a Kanto an enlightened press, they are few indeed. sas City workingman to write to the Times of that city and ask where and who is the fountthere is something radically wrong in the in- ain head? When Mr. Depew and others as sociated with him in great railway and mining world. They know that neither of the great enterprises send agents to European counparties have presented a remedy, and that it tries and import contract laborers to the must be looked for elsewhere. They are United States in defiance of the United States ready to investigate and to listen to reason. laws-the question naturally arises, who are Though the noisy, ignorant few may howl and the anarchists-the men thus brought over or the men behind the agents? The capitalintelligent men and women are looking for ists have created a condition-the results of light, and will accept the truth if rightly pre- which they are beginning to see, and they are sented. It is the Socialist's opportunity, and anxious to shift the responsibility to other

The Appeal has two rules from which it never deviates. One is: Keep something going on; the other: Always do what it starts out to do. It has been enabled to do these things because of its great army of workers. "Socialism is the only think WORTH working for," is the slogan of the Army. The Appea a brighter day bids us arise and haste to the pushes the button, the Army decs the rest They never fail. What about the automobile fund? Several comrades have asked tha question of late. Come on, comrades, let' complete that fund. We need Brother Lock wood and that propaganda machine in the field right now. If each comrade will toss a dollar into the hat we can yet have this lecture van out and doing business before snow flies. Don't you think that's what we ought to do?

An investigator does not see how the public can conduct farming. Just as easy as cap italists can conduct it. Men do farming whether they employ themselves on their own land, whether they are employed by a capitalist or whether they are employed by the government. A department of agriculture would acquire lands suitable for wheat rais ing, would lay it out, supply it with all the improved methods of production, employ citizens to take charge of the various depart- ital can crush the one with less. What then ments and produce wheat, which would be worth as much as the wages of the men used man when this law of accumulation shall have for them to do, while there were orders for the products of his plant or spentation? Would you not know he was unfit for the place of employer? What would be true of formed. That would be the cost of wheat, ject that the people should not think about? such a man is true of any society that has The same principle would be applied to every Can this accumulation go on forever without members willing to work and in need of production of the farm, ranch or plantation. affecting the interests of all the people? And things, and yet has no plan to put them to If there was a failure or partial failure of how will it affect them-favorably or unfawork making what they need. It is the busi- any crop in any section the loss would be ness of organized society to see that each borne by all the people in all the departments of human industry, and not fall on a few in such section, who had done their best-on exactly the same principle that an insurance policy makes the loss fall on many and thus easier to bear. The great advantage of such a system would be that the best minds could and naturally would be selected to direct such great industry and thus the people with little capacity would have the benefit of being unorganized society fails to do, because it does not recognize the benefit of paving all directed better than they could direct themselves, with the result that a great increase in the production would earich the nation. The law of general averages prevails today in the estimating of all production, and it would apply in full force for the benefit of all under the nationalization of farming as in any other line of human activity. If any one The one principal reason for the commercial felt they could make more for themselves by supremacy of the United States is the fact of individual effort they would be free to do its greater use of machinery, made possible so, but they would soon discover that they by the great aggregations of capital, cailed could get more results by their average trusts. Countries having less aggregated capshare in public industry than in individual efital cannot compete. The larger aggregafort. They would be only too glad to apply tion the cheaper the production. On this fact themselves where they would be free from evidences the static that the whole nation as the struggle which now follows every one the capitalist, using the aggregated capital, rich or poor, in the strife for wealth. Why power and organization of all the people, cannot the public employ as capable men as could still cheapen production and break the the great farmers? Do people dislike working trusts of other countries unless they adopted for Uncle Sam?

the same methods. Thus the trusts of one nation compel the section of trusts in others, so that soon home will have any advantage. Just so that Socialism in any coun-A Kansas farmer near McPherson has i troduced a steam plow on his place which plows twenty-five acres per day of ten h try will compel its adoption in other countries ents the work of twenty-f

ROOSEVELT AT MINNEAPOLIS

"We shall find it necessary in future to shackle cunning, as in the past we have shackled force. The vast individual and corporate fortunes, the vast combinations of capital, which have marked the development of our industrial system, create new conditions and necessitate a change from the old attitude of the state and nation toward property."

To which the Kansas City Star replies:

"These are pointed and direct sentiments inspired by conditions to which no thoughtful and sober-minded man can be blind. They are not uttered in any spirit of intemperate agitation or any false alarm for political purposes. They come from an influential member of the party which capital in modern years has regarded as its chosen champton. They do not proceed from a person who has ex-

The lack of organization in industries pro vent a large amount of wealth from being cre ated that otherwise would be. The trusts have made progress in the organization of industry, and with the same number of mer have greatly increased the output. This increase, however, has gone largely to increas private fortunes instead of the public good. As the trusts with greater capital and or ganization produce better results than small frequently lives in a brown stone front, wears capital, so the public with still greater cap ital could produce still greater results, and with public capital the results would accrue to the benefit and greatness of the nation, and thus benefit all instead of a few. If any nation were to establish and operate every detail of the steel industry, for instance, without any competitive expense, it could produce steel in every form at a lower price than an corporation of any other country, and still pay higher wages, and every other country would be forced to buy of it or adopt the same methods, just as every country will finally have to buy its steel of the American trust unless they amalgamate all their steel interests under one great system. I think no other logic can be applied to this matter. It has reached a stage when competition is out of the question. It does not seem reasonable that any association of men will duplicate the billion dollar capital of the steel trust, which is already equipped to produce all the products necessary for any demand. Such a competitor would surely enter into a struggle with the present trust and in the end they must either unite or one of them must fail In either case they would have twice the nec essary investments, and the public would be in the same relation to them it is now, ex cept for the time-it took to bankrupt one or unite them. Then let us consider further that the net earnings of the steel plants will amount to many millions annually. These millions will of necessity be invested in som form of productive property, and as the stee industry will not absorb it, it will go into other industries, and thus one after another the industries must come under the contro of the same men who own the steel. What is applicable to steel is also applicable to every other trust, and the results are thus multi plied. As a rule the man with the greatest cap will be the status of the average business

The American Railway company is the title of a new concern which is expected to play an as important part in the railway world a the United States Steel corporation has in the industrial arena. The Vanderbilts and allied roads are back of the enterprise, and the financial writers for the metropolitan press knowingly announce that it will succeed in making of the "community of interest" arrangement a closer corporation than at present. The big groups into which the railroad interests are divided at present, though work ing in harmony along many lines, are playing for position and advantage. May the plan succeed in bringing under one head all the railroads of the United States is the sincere wish of every Socialist. It will save a fot of trouble for the Co-operative Commonwealth

The Russian government has placed an additional ban on the writings of Count Tolstoy. But that will not stop the circulation or spread of the teachings of this man of peace and industrial harmony. Long after the czar and his autocratic government is forgotten, Tolstoy's memory will be revered and he will be remembered with gratitude by a nation of free men-free politically, free religiously and free industrially.

Dispatches from Rome, Italy, state that in the registration of electors every working-

Since the first of the year ninety-nine negroes have been lynched by mobs in this counry. Of the number, thirteen occurred in northern states and the balance in the south.

That community is most prosperous that cents a day with present prices of wealth, could be prosperous, but any number of peocondition possible. Such a condition would be Socialism.

The interest of the master and slave is opposite; the interest of the employer and the employed is opposite. They will no more mix than oil and water. It is to the interest of every employer to get the most work for the least pay; and it is to the interest of the employed to get the most pay for the shortest cited the suspicion of the conservative hours. It presents an eventual cited the suspicion of the conservative in proportion to the intelligence of the works in proportion to the intelligence workers make little or no protest, but intelligent workers see it and protest. Hence it is that the best paid workers are more ready to strike than the poorer paid.

> Next week the Appeal will print in full the address delivered by Comrade Dewey a Quincy, Ill., on the occasion of the memoria ervices. Mr. Dewey's strong words at this time pointing out that the anarchist is no confined to the poor man in rags, but very proadcloth and poses as a gentleman, should be carefully considered. This address was garbled by the daily press in the usual manner hence the wide circulation of it will not only place Comrade Dewey properly before the public, but will give others a better view of the Socialist position-a position outlined by one who is well known as a public official

> The Haverhill, Mass., Gazette, (rep.) don' like it because the Appeal says that demoeratic and republican voters, who are boy cotted and starved and blacklisted and forced to strike, deserve no better treatment than they are getting if they continue to vote a they have in the past. It is the truth of the statement that hurts. The Gazette knows they will be fools to continue to follow in the same old ruts, but it doesn't want them to know it, hence its apparent indignation about the Appeal telling them. If the Gazette were pleased with the position of the Appeal, I should be more surprised. The Appeal is not saying things that usually pleas the men of the Hill, Morgan, Rockefeller

While the nation was bowed in grief at the funeral bier- of its murdered executive, the "Union Bible and Book House," 1759 Welton street, Denver, Colo., was having printed and circulated the following circular:

"Dear Friend: Our nation's SAD CALAM-ITY affords you a RARE OPPORTUNITY to make from \$10 to \$25 per day selling the "AUTHENTIC Life of President McKinley." Do you know when Garfield died nearly ONE MILLION copies of his life were sold in NINETY DAYS; and yet the circumstances attending Garfield's assassination do not BE-GIN TO COMPAIRE WITH THE EXCITING CONDITIONS SURROUNDING THE SHOOT-NG OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY."

The publishers hold out the hope that two nillion copies will be sold and the prospectve agent is told that this is "A RARE OP-PORTUNITY." Such an exhibition of coldblooded commercialism it would be bard to partment. Where would be an opportuni find outside of a civilized country. This is cer. for an officer to make anything out of i tainly an example of commercialism mad.

It is announced "officially" that the presidents of the coal carrying roads of the east ern states have refused to consider any proposals for a joint conference with the offigers of the coal miners' organization. Why should they? The operators own the coal mines, and as owners they have a "right" to fix the conditions under which men employed by them shall work. Of course, if the men do not like the conditions-why, they can go hence; there are others to take their places The great coal operators have decreed the death of union labor as did the Steel Trust the death of the Amalgamated association However, in doing this, the trust officials are cutting from under them the main support to their "right" to own the coal mines and he steel factories and the railroads. Having had demands which they consider just turned down-having been refused even a conference with their employers, what is more natural than that these men should look for some other method of getting a hearing? After a careful investigation of the ways and means they will learn a lesson from the employerthat of controlling the law making and law enforcing bodies of the country. That a majority shall rule is a principle which we ad mit theoretically as right-the employes are largely in the majority-hence, when they learn-and they are being forced to learnthat they have the coveted power in their own hands to turn the machinery of government to their own advantage, they will do it. And in doing this, there will be no infringeme the rights of the minority—there will be no privilege or protection granted to one choos of officers which is denied to another-

******* EVOLUTION OF THE MILL. The capital necessary to build fifty flouring

mills; each capable of producing 100 barrels

a day, is three times as much as will build one mill of 5,000 barrels a day. The building of has most people employed at the greatest wage fifty small mills is therefore a clear loss of rate. No number of people employed at ten two-thirds of the capital invested. And the one greater mill can produce the same products with one-third the labor. It is this lay ple employed at \$10 a day would make a of economics that enables the greater indus prosperous community. The greatest pay try to crush out the weaker ones. To conthat workers receive is the total product of demn the owners of the greater industries their labor. More than that cannot be paid, would be in effect to condemn progress in That then would make the most prosperous production. Every effort is to find better methods of production. We are proud of the progress made by the race over the time our ancestors ground their grain between two stones. And as the better horse mill pushed out the hand mill, the water and steam mills pushed out the horse mill, so the greater mills will push out the present mills scattered over the country. This is no more to be deplored than the disappearance of the hors mills. In fact it is as much a matter for con gratulation as the steam mill over the crude: ones. The owners of the small mills scat tered over the country see in great mili their doom, but progress will not stop for the present interests of a few. It will logically follow that the greater mills, when they hav eliminated the smaller ones, will combine an stop the expense of shipping flour from onmill to another town where there is a mil' employing salesmen, advertising, giving larg commissions to push their flour, and man other lesser expenses, which aggregate mil lions in the whole country. The corporation that will own the coming system of grea mills will have the country at its mercy i the matter of bread, and that it will use this power to extort, there is little doubt. Bu whose fault is it? Surely the corporation inot to be condemned for making all the money it can? You and I would go the same wouldn't we? Then should we condemn in others what we would do ourselves? The Socialists say the remedy is for the nation to own and operate the milling business, so that a part of the people, even you and I, canno extort from the majority. If milling can 1. done cheaper, flour will be cheaper, or if : profit is added-it would go into the publitreasury and thus belong to all the peoplinstead of to a few of them. If you car figure out any other solution, one that will permit of progress and not put the many a the mercy of the few, I would like to hear it. You cannot destroy the trists withe destroying progress. Only by millions invest ed can the great machines be used. To de stroy trusts means to go back to the day of small shops-and that is absurd. If you have a better solution than the Socialists, trot it out. We are willing to accept it.

"Will not peculation in office continue under Socialism?"-Thomas Carr. No. Under Socialism the men in office today would me have any incentive to do wrong, and would make as good and efficient officers as thos who are now Socialists. If you will conceive that every industry is public, that everythinis done for the public by public employe that contracts are abolished, that ever worker is as much an owner in the industric as the officers, just the same as partners in business, you will see the impossibility of pe ulation. For instance: The nation needs ocomotive. It does not let a contract for to some one, but makes a requisition on t machinery construction department for That department builds it by the labor at command and hands it over to the other has been employed on it, would accept no le: and no one would get more time than the n tional hours of labor in a day, and therefor no one could get more than was coming him. It is the condition that is thrown arous men today that tempts them to wrong d ing. Most men will not fall under tempt tion, but some will. None would fall if not . were under temptation.

The banks of New York made a demand c Secretary Gage for money. He gave it f them out of the United States treasury-i order that the money stringency might be re lieved. Now comes a banker of New York-Forgan, of the First National-who says in the Chicago News: "At the same time, our deposits are keeping up in a highly satisfactory way. Country banks are not withdrawing their balances, and this is doubly gratifying when applied to the institutions in the northwest where, herstofore, the demand at this time of the year has necessitated a heavy diminution of the moneys deposited in the reserve centers." Under the circumstances, why do you suppose Mr. Gage was so ready to extend aid to the New York bankers?

A writer in the Denver Daily News in reviewing the case of a boy in that town who murdered a companion, says: "If we have juvenile criminals, it is because we have not done our duty; we are the ones who are to blame." Ignorance breeds crime, and when one contemplates the fact that in New York City 50,000 children are unable to attend school, and in Chicago half that number ar in the same condition, is it any wonder that the daily newspapers are filled with crim

Spain is to have an from treat n

gnash their teeth, they are not formidable; every lover of liberty and justice who has dreamed of the brighter and better days that will be ushered in with the coming of the Cooperative Commonwealth, should remember that "the dreams that nations dream come true," and consecrating himself anew to the cause of humanity, should push the propaganda work with renewed vigor. This is no time for cowardice or shirking. The Gream of task before us. Let us do our duty, that justice may rule in the hearts and minds of men that our children and future generation may bless us for sacrifices made, and that the star and stripes may be in truth what the patriot fathers intended they should be the emblem Some one has said that if you will show him a man looking for work he will show you

a man willing and able to make something that somebody wants. He may not be able to direct his efforts to this end, and offers his service to any one who can. The may be able to do so, and is prevent. by those holding possession of the tools or the land he

********* There are plenty of scoundrels always ready to try to belittle reform movements or to bolster up existing iniquities in the name of Americanism.—President Roosevelt in his essay on Reform Methods in Politics.

********** The Boone county, Iowa, Socialists' have placed a ticket in nomination.

The workingmen of Kewanee, Ill., are pre-paring to start a co-operative store with a capital of \$25,000.

It is expected that the new trust in laundry machinery will hit most of us in the neck. The Chicago Post.

Brussels will put in a tram system at a cost of \$960,000. An American firm secured the contract for the work.

The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and alter their con-stitutions of government.—George Washing-

railroad bed has been held for court. In matters of this kind, the only safe plan is to take all or none.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The rich have hitherto only counted their gain, but the day is coming when the poor will also count their loss, with political re-sults hitherto unparalleled.—John Ruskin.

A gold weighing machine in the Bank of England is so sensitive that an ordinary post-age stamp, if dropped on the scale, will turn the index on the dial a distance of six inches

Virginia is mistaken. Free speech is not cause; it is an expression of the speaker's view of a condition. While it may do harm occasionally the harm is done to men like King George III.-Chicago Evening News.

The first number of "Here and Now," the new monthly published by the Rochester, N. Y., comrades, under the direction of William T. Brown, is received. It is an eight-page, well printed sheet and should meet with hearty support at the hands of the New York com-

A compressed air dusting machine is a new invention which is being used in Philadelphia with much success. It requires three men to operate it, and they can in a few hours do the work which would require a force of men twenty-four hours time, says the North American.

The boys will be pleased to note that Comrade Morgan has recently purchased another large section of the earth's surface on Long Island, known as Oriental Grove, which he will convert into a magnificent country place. Those who have contributed to the "personal funds" will be invited-to rade's "personal fun "keep off the grass."

The "Western Laborer," of Omaha, Neb. advertises itself as "devoted to the principle of equal rights," and then goes on editorially to say: "The greatest enemy of the trade union today is the Socialist member." Social ists demand that the worker shall receive the full product of his labor. The "Western Laevidently thinks he is not entitled

A few weeks ago we had several thousand Wayland Monthly subscription blanks printed and sent out among the comrades. A good many of the comrades are using these blanks

The stoutest and truest Americans are the very men who have the least sympathy with the people who invoke the spirit of Americanism to aid what is vicious in our government, or to throw obstacles in the way of those who strive to reform it.—President Roosevelt in his essay on Reform Methods in Politics. very men who have the least sym-*********************

Another advance in the price of hard coa being announced, though there has not een the slightest change in the cost of production or transportation. The price is be-ing lifted simply because the small group of men in mastery of this most valuable store of nature prefer still larger profits to smaller of nature prefer stin larger profits to similar extravagant as their smaller profits may gen-erally be considered. They have the power, the popular need of what they sell is un-avoidable, and so the price goes up.—Spring-

Old Shakespeare knew what he was about when he wrote: "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players." Some don't just like the parts assigned them by the stage manager, but they have to take their medicine. They have been playing the same old piece now for a long time. They seem to like it. The idea that they could easily put on another play in which all could have desirable parts never enters the heads of the most of them, and those who suggest such a thing are usually sat on or thrown out. And still the play goes on.

According to L'Electricien the Marconi company is now proposing to establish a wireless telegraph service between England and Aus-tralia. "Marconi has perfected his apparatus to such a degree, we are assured, that a perto such a degree, we are accured if stations are established at the following points: The English coast, Cape Finisterre, Gibraltar, Malta, Algiers, Sardinia, Sicily, Cape Malca, (Greece, Alexandria, Aden, Socotra, Colombo, Sumatra Perth, Albany, Adelaide, and Melbourne The same company is hoping to be able to organize a service between Europe and Amer-ica. We shall see!"—The Literary Digest.

The "Undercurrent" is a new Socialist paper which hails from Redlands, Cal. Last week the "Board of Trade" watted on the "Board of Trade" waited on the week the "board of Frade" waited on the printer who has the contract to print the paper for the Socialist branch, and quietly in-formed him that he must desist—or find him-self boycotted by the "business" interests.

indemnity exacted, or sought to be exacted with the approval of the American commander, was \$17.50; in another, it was \$48; in a third it was \$157; and in a fourth it was as much as \$350."

At last authentic reports of the recent gen eral council elections in the various depart-ments of France are at hand. The following figures of the net gains and losses probably explain why the cables were silent regarding this important contest: Socialists gained 13 seats; the radicals and radical Socialists gained 70 seats; the republicans lost 55 seats; the monarchists lost 27 seats, and the na-tionalists gained nine seats. Thus the tide of Socialism continues to rise despite all ob-stacles, and the politicians and their organs are correspondingly depressed and their attempt to ignore the new power will do them no good.—Cleveland Citizen.

The man who is content to let politics & go from bad to worse, jesting at the cor-ruption of politicians; the man wao is content to see the maladministration of justice without an immediate and resolute effort to reform it, is shirking his duty, and is preparing the way for infinite woe in the future.—President Roosevelt in an essay on Stay-at-Homes in Politics. Roosevelt in Politics.

cacaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

----The New Zealand government is already showing a fatherly interest in the Cook Islands, recently taken within the boundaries of the colony. The natives of the islands have complained of difficulties in marketing their fruit, and to help them in this respec the New Zealand government built a schooner to be used chiefly in collecting fruit in the more isolated places in the group and conveying it to the ports at which the New Zeal and steamers call. Thus the fruit will be more regularly sent to market, and with a little instruction in picking and grading, which the islanders greatly need, it is hoped great improvements for the benefit of the fruit growers and of the islands generally will be effected.-Chicago News.

For 100 years or so our economic theory has been that of industrial government by the self-interest of the individual. Political government by the self-interest of the individual we call anarchy. It is one of the paradoxes of public opinion that the people of America, least tolerant of this theory of anarchy in political government, lead in practic ing it in industry. Politically we are civilized; industrially, not yet. Our century given to this laissez-faire—"leave the individual done; he will do what is best for himself, and what is best for him is best for all' done one good: It has put society at the mercy of its own ideals, and has produced an actual anarchy in industry which is horrify-ing us into a change of doctrine. Henry Lloyd's Wealth Against Commonwealth, p.

The Socialists maintain that the present system (in which land and capital are in the hands of individuals) leads to social and economic anarchy, to the degradation of the working man and his family, to the growth of wealth and idleness among the wealthy classes, to bad and inartistic workmanship, to adulteration in all its forms, and that it tending more and more to separate society iato two classes-wealthy millionaires con fronted by an enormous mass of proletarian the issue out of which must be enter So for Appeal subscriptions. The result is that cialism or social run. To avoid these evils, a number of Appeal subscriptions have been and to secure the more equitable distribution placed on our mailing list for Wayland's of the means and appliances of happiness, the Monthly. Don't use these blanks, comrades. Socialists propose that land and capital for any other purpose than they were inshould become the property of society, and be managed for the general good.—Eac. Britt. Vol. XXII., p. 206.

> The Hon. Wayne McVeagh, ex-attorney gen of the Conditions that exist under this age of the Conditions that exist under this age of commercialism. He says: "I appreciate the difficulty in finding the best solution to this awful problem, but I do insist that our evasion of it is unworthy of American manhood. While Socialists will hardly admit any diffi culty in finding the best solution they do in-sist that the "evasion of it is unworthy of American manhood." There are few intelligent and honest public men in America today but freely admit that the trend of events are towards Socialism. The American voter who desires to cast an intelligent ballot, must study Socialism. It is "unworthy of American manhood" for any intelligent American citizen to longer evade the issue.

Says a cablegram from Berlin: "Five of the leading financial editors of as many Dresder dailies have been summarily dismissed be-cause they accepted bribes from the direct ors and officials of the Dresdener Areditt-Anstalt, the institution which made such failure that the whole commercial world of Saxony is stirred up. Many small tradesmen and mechanics lost their all in the failure And still another from the same "The three directors of the Heil Gewerbe Bank, which suspended Sat Heilbron suspended Saturday owing to a run on the institution, have been arrested. The losses it is now said amount to more than 3,000,000 marks, inlosses curred chiefly in gold mining specula-tions in London." And again: "Stuttgart. —The Heilbrenner Industrial Bank has failed. Hundreds of small merchants are affected.

******************************* Hard, brutal indifference to the right, and an equally brutal short-sightedness as to the hevitable results of corrup-tion and injustice, are baleful beyond measure; yet they are characteristic of a great many Americans who think thema great many Americans who think Inem-selves perfectly respectable, and who are considered thriving, prosperous men by their easy-going fellow citizens.—Presi-dent Roosevelt in an essay on Stay-at-Homes in Politics.

Commenting on the dearth of capable young men in the theological seminaries, the Rev. Thomas B. Greggry, of Chicago, says: "The churches—to get back to the matter with paper for the Socialist branch, and querty in formed him that he must desist—or find himself boycotted by the "business" interests. The paper, however, appeared as usual, and the boys have no fears but that they will pull through. The action of the business men, if imitated by a workingman, would land him in jail on a charge of conspiracy to injure the business of the party concerned. But the "business interests" can do no wrong.

"business in

sessments. In one town the assessments for there will be no longer a dearth of able young men ready and anxious to proclaim their gos pel from the pulpit."

The I. L. P. News, of London, in speaking of the growth of Socialism in England, says: The growth of the I. L. P. movement, and the almost universal admission that in some fashion and in some period of time Socialism will be attained, have altered the attitude of the world to Keir Hardie, (member of par-ament,) and to us all. Now-a-days men do not dispute with us against Socialism; they hardly even dispute our political policy. They dispute the immediate application of our principles and the opportuneness of our action at the polls. It is no longer Socialism we have to prove, but ourselves and our method of realizing it. A very different thing, indeed; and in many respects a much more difficult thing. There is not one of us but feels that it is much less easy to deliver a convincing and useful Socialist speech now-a-days than it was ten or fitteen years ago. It was altogether easy to prove that Socialism was right; it requires more patience, more careful exposition, to prove that the Socialists are right.

"But," said the skeptical one, "if a fellow is smart enough to make a million, how are you going to keep him from doing it when we have Socialism? I tell you, that if you di vided all the wealth in the country evenl among the people—" "Wait a minute, among the people—" "Wait a minute," broke in the other. "Did I say anything about 'dividing up?' What I did say was that every one who took part in useful work would be What I did say was that every guaranteed the full value of his own labor and that would be accomplished by teaching the people Socialism so that everybody would smart' enough to keep the schemer from getting anything that he was not entitled to Do the American people know enough to pre vent the governor of New York from declar ing himself duke and retaining the office per manently?" "Yes." "Well, in a few years men will know better than to permit an in-dividual or corporation to set themselves up as the owners of these United States, and to thereby acquire more power over the mass of American citizens than the czar has over the Russians." TRAVELER. the Russians."

There seems to be some confusion on the question as to whether Roosevelt is the twenty-fifth or twenty-sixth president. The Post-Dispatch, of St. Louis, undertakes to set the matter right in the minds of the people, as follows: "The confusion arises from counting Grover Cleveland twice. He held terms, but he was not two different men. his terms had succeeded each other as in the case of the other presidents holding two terms, he would have been counted as the twenty-second president, Benjamin Harrison as the twenty-third, as he was, and McKinley as the twenty-fourth. If both of Cleveland' terms are to be counted and he is to be called the twenty-second and twenty-fourth president, then other double terms counted also, and Washington would be the Arst and second president, and so on. This mode of enumeration would make Roosevell the thirty-fourth president. By no reasonable mode of counting can be be the twenty-sixth. He is in fact the twenty-fifth person to fill the office, and consequently the twenty fifth president of the United States."

********** The man who debauches our public life, whether by malversation of funds in office, by the actual bribery of legis-lators or by the corrapt use of the offices as spoils wherever to reward the onices as spois wherever to reward the unworthy or vicious for their noxious and interested activity in the baser walks of political life—this man is a greater foe to our well-being as a nation than is even the defaulting easier of a bank or an electrayer of a private trust.—President Roosevelt in an essay on Political is even the defaulting eashier of a bank or as betrayer of a private trust.—President Roosevelt in an essay on Political Crooks.

?********** good friend King George I his country that he might subdue the colohists and levy upon them a tax for his own benefit and that of his court. He was un-successful, as history tells us. But the gen-tleman and his successors were not content and so they set about to accomplish by an other process what they had failed to ac-complish by force. They collected much revenue from their already conquered subjects— many of whom had made much money by "trading" with the colonists—with this fund the kings of England invested in American enterprises. During the past four years the European monarchs have added to their in-

tments in this country as follows: Nicholas II, Czar of Russia. \$6,000,000 King Edward VII of England 5,000,000 William II, Emperor of Ger-

many 3,000,000 Queen Regent of Spain 2,000,000

The Duke of York, King of Italy, King of enmark, Sultan of Turkeyand Shah of Per-Denmark, Sultan of sia together have \$8,000,000 invested in the United States.

SCHOOL NOTES.

The first class will be a strong one.

Backus is in Girard. His trip from Chieago was a great success. He got into regular circulation for the year over 4,200 copies of circulation for the year over 4,200 copies of Socialist papers, disposed of a large number of books and organized four branch classe n Social Economy.

Comrade Sindelar is making things hum in his neighborhood in Chicago. Eleven new members in his class in a week, and more to follow. One of the boys in his class after the first lesson went but and tried it on a shor mate and brought in both a convert and a

More than a dozen Rocky Mountain miners are getting ready to attend the second term of the Training School, which will likely be held in San Francisco, beginning early in February. The location will be left to the com-rades who are likely to attend the school.

A lawyer with a wide practice, writes to "I am a republican, and by ready to abandon my party or to

In drawing a comparison between the war of selfishness and greed, of ignorance and spirits of Christians and Buddhists in China. Lust, of passion and hate. The motto of our Japan and America, (September.) says: "The christians have levied assessment for loss of form of society that shall be characterized by love, justice, peace and plenty; by clean payment for blood shed in anger and blind fury. The Christians, according to General That was what the great Jesus preached. Chaffee, who fears nothing save a lie and dishonesty, have a sliding scale of these life as-

Carroll D. Wright in a recent magazine art- ing the coal into gas and conducting it to iele states that since 1860 wages of workingmen have increased 63%, while the prices for which the worker must pay for his products have decreased some 17%. He figures further that the purchasing power of the workingman's wages has increased 95%- or nearly double in that time. To put it plainer, he states that the day's work of the average man will purchase just twice as much today as it did in 1860. As he has the official figures to prove the statement, there, of course, is no use in denying it-although I seriously doubt whether a man who worked in 1860 will agree that today he can purchase with his wages twice as much as he could then. However, that is foreign to the point which I desire to call attention to, and we will admit that the laborer today buys twice as much as he did forty years ago with the same labor power. To put it in the form Mr. Wright uses we will assume that in 1860 the laborer's wage was 100 and today it is 200. We will assume further that the product of the laborer in 1860 is represented by 100. By the same method of reasoning which Mr. Wright adopts in arriving at the increase in wages, we find that according to that gentleman's figures, given in the Thirteenth Annual Labor Report on page 541, the product of a day's laber had page 541, the product of a day's labor has in 1863 it required an expenditure of \$140 in labor to produce 100 pairs of shoes, while today \$14 in labor will produce the same number of shoes by means of improved machinery and modern methods. These figures do not include the cost of leather, but assuming that it is the same relatively in both cases, it will not alter the conclusions reached.)

Now what do we find by analyzing these figures? At first glance, as Mr. Wright would have us believe, the laborer is better off by just twice the product he received for his labor in 1860. But by going a little farther, it can be seen that he receives a much smaller proportion of the product of his labor than he did under the old hand method. In 1860-assuming he received the en-

tire product of his labor-he had 100 pairs of shoes to his credit, while in 1899 he received 200 pairs of shoes for producing 1,000 pairs of shoes. In other words, in 1863, he received 100% of his product, while in 1899 he received but 20% of that which he manufactured. The amount or quantity of produce consumed in a country depends upon the wages paid. If the laborer is paid in wages 100% of that which he creates, he is able to consume 100% of the articles offered for sale. If he receives but 20% in wager, he is able to buy but that proportion of what labor produces-leaving an unconsumed product to be carried over from year to year of 86%--which must be disposed of in foreign markets, wasted or consumed by non-laborers-methods which benefit in no degree the laboring man or producer, except that it gives him an opportunity to do fit in no degree the laboring man or producer, next year that which he did this year-i. e., continue to create a surplus which he is in no way able to purchase. How then can the purchaser be benefited by a system which gives him each year a smaller proportion of that which he creates-in a few years stacking up a sufficient quantity of goods to supply the demand-thes causing a suspension of work and a periodical panie. Socialism proposes, as machinery increases the productive power A hundred oad years ago our great and of labor, to reward labor in the same cool friend King George levied a war against proportion — thus, if labor creates 1,000 pairs of shoes" in the same length of time required to produce 100 pairs, instead of giving 200 pairs, as under the present arrangement, the full product-less the expense of maintaining the machinery of production, shall be turned over to him. And, pray, who has a better right to the shoes pro duced than the man who makes them?

> Labor is divided into two classes-one productive, the other unproductive. Productive labor adds the real value to the article produced—unproductive labor adds to the cost of the article without adding anything of value to it. The trusts are endeavoring to do away with unproductive labor, and in a great many instances are doing so in a degree little dreamed of by the average man. How-ever, the trust in doing away with unproduct-ive labor does not lessen the price of that article to the consumer—except in rare instances and then only temporarily. The public, long used to paying a certain price for an article, seldom utters any objection to the trust program if it does not raise the price of the article manufactured. But the trust, in lessening the cost of production-by doing away with unproductive labor—takes the saving and transfers it from the wages paid to laand transfers it from the wages paid to labor to its coffers, thus enabling it to absorb a greater portion of the wealth of the country and lessening the rurchasing power of consumers. The Socialist, like the trust promoters, believes in doing away with all surplus and unproductive labor. In doing this, plus and unproductive labor. In doing this, however, the saving would be represented by a reduction in the hours of work-instead of reducing the number of men employed, as is now the case. Recent consolidations among manufacturing establishments enable the owners to produce an equal product with a reduction in the working force of 10%-and in some cases much more. If the public owned and operated these industries, as would be the case under Socialism, time would be reduced one hour per day, and as rapidly as improved machinery and improved methods made it possible the working time would still further be reduced, without any diminution of the income of the workers. You know the principle that a water system

can be established for a city and each house furnished with that necessity much cheaper than each family could have its own water supply. This is recognized by every civilized community. Now what is true of water is equally true of heat and light. Heat can be made in a central plant, either by transform-

houses, or conducting it by means of hot water or hot air, at a less expense than the present methods of burning coal, with all its inconvenience and dirt. If the public (government) were to build a city on scientific principles, having the houses built for the use of common heat, light, water, phones and every other modern convenience, they could be supplied from central plants for much less than the present methods. It would be so much more convenient and delightful for the people of that city that they could not be induced to go back to the old methods. The public could rent these buildings to citizens cheaper than they could own their individual homes, and the rent would replace all the cost of construction and maintenance. Would that be a nicer way to live? Would that add to the sum of human comfort and happiness? In what way could that degrade or lower the race? Would not the construction of such cities give employment to citizens, would it not afford an opportunity to develop the skill of mechanics and scientific men? Would such cities not be a pride of the nation? We have government, why not use it for doing for the people that which will happify the people?

******** BOOKS TO READ.

5c Books.

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The Power of Wealth

It is some compensation for great evils that they enforce great lessens. -- Bovee. -

The prophets and poets of all nations and all ages have had much to say of the evils which befall a people when the wealth of a nation becomes concentrated in the hands of hation becomes concentrated in the hands of a few. Wealth represents power. Accumulated wealth is accumulated power. The greater the amount of wealth possessed by a man, the greater the amount of power he controls. At \$10 a day, working 300 days in the year, it would take 333 1-3 years to carn a million dollars.

Julius Caesar's debts were the scandal of Rome. He owed about a million dollars. his friend, Crassus, was one of the richest men in Rome, and was worth about seven and one-half millions. There were no men in the world then with annual incomes of thirty million dollars. When Alexander the Great conquered Persia, he captured the Persian treasury, the richest of all Asia, for Persia then controlled a large part of the Asiatic centi-nent. He seized the "treasure of the Great-king," which is said to have amounted to about \$57,000,000 in gold and silver, captured at Susa. At Persepolis he secured \$155,000,-1000. The treasury of one of the richest has tions of the ancient world, representing the spoils of war obtained from the conquest of many countries, would not yield chough money to buy out some of our rich man. Alexander the Great took Persia's secumulated wealth and used it to go on conquering

lated wealth and used it to go on conquering other nations which had not yet fallen under his domain. He was not content until the world should lie helpless and in bonds at his feet. Our modern financiers are exhibiting lac desires and ambitions. The new billion dollar steel trust is but the beginning of the end—and what that end is to be the people of the United States must soon decide, Shall it be industrial freedom, or a more complete industrial slavery? The question for present consideration becomes a plain one. Is it for the best interests of humanity and the progress of the race that the trusts shall own and control the people? Or would it promote a higher form of civilization if the people should own and operate the trusts in Their own behalf?

Centuries ago the question before the na-tion was: "Shall Alexander conquer" the world, or shall the world conquer Alexander?" In those days there was so much ignorance discord, prejudice and hatred among the dif-ferent countries, that no basis of union was possible. The nations were too jealous to unite and bid defiance to a common fee. Therefore Alexander was fast conquering the whole world, and it would soon have been his feet had not death conquered him—av 32! Is it possible that there is so much ignorance and prejudice still in the world that the per-ple find themselves unable to unite and deeide upon measures which will enable them to retain control of their own industry and prevent the making of money kings to rule

ver them?

The multi-millionaire of today has more power than many a crowned king of ancient times. He could pay the salary of several kings and queens and presidents of our day and hardly miss it. Our country places the rate of the nation, in peace and war, very largely in the hands of its president, and hardly many him a salary of \$50,000 a year. The many care the rate of the nation of the president and the president of the nation of the president of the nation of th pays him a salary of \$50,000 a year. The man whose income is but a million a year could hire twenty presidents. Our thirty-million-ayear man could hire 600 and pay them as large a salary as the United States pays! Is there any danger to the interests of the people connected with this fact? It is time to think of these things.

these things.

The world which Alexander conquered was not a reading world. Only the aristocracy was educated. It was a world of soldiers, who had been taught for generations, yes, for centuries, that the highest duty men could perform for their country was to kill off other men, whose lands their leaders desired to obtain The world in the country was to kill off other men, whose lands their leaders desired to obtain The world in the country was to kill off other men, whose lands their leaders desired to obtain the country was to kill off other world with the country was to kill off other world with the country was to kill off other world with the country was to kill off other world with the country was the country was to kill off other world with the country was to kill off other world was to kill off other world was to kill off other was a world of soldiers, who had been taught for generations, yet and the country was to kill off other world was to kill off other world was to kill off other world was to kill off other was to kill off other world was to kill off other was to kill off other world was to kill off other was to kill off oth tain. The printing press and modern inventions have made a certain amount of civilizations have made a certain amount of civilization possible for all, and men are beginning
to learn that instead of being enemies, they
are brothers. They will soon object to killing
each other to satisfy the ambition of their
leaders. Alexander conquered the world
through his ability to govern and direct britic
force. Modern financiers conquer the world
through their ability to control its wealth.
Wealth is the modern equivalent for brute
force. A dependent people soon becomes an
enslaved people. Any nation has entered the
highway which leads to destruction when
large numbers of its citizens are suffering
for lack of the necessities of life and othes
citizens are wealthy enough to pay the salary eome for its highest and most honored one

Queen Victoria received about three million yearly; King Edward probably receives the same. Our wealthy citizens could pay ten accretions of England. The whole civil list of Great Britain is less than two million near year. Our rich man could pay the running expenses of that government about fiftees expenses of that government times, and of Germany nearly twenty times If he were engaging presidents of the South American republics, at the rate paid in Argan-tine and Chili, he could hire 1.500 of them.

But it is unnecessary to multiply examples ach of our richest men could—with his in come—pay the ruling sovereigns and the run-ning expenses of several of the European or Asiatic countries, even including the larger and more important ones like Germany and

The fate of many an empire has been de eided by a smaller number of soldiers than our rich men could hire should they choose to so expend their incomes. Alexander fought the most of his battles and conquered fought the most of his battles and conquered the greater part of the world with armies numbering from forty to sixty thousand. His opponents occasionally had several times as many men. Paying \$25 a month, or \$200 a year, our wealthy man, with his income of \$20,000,000, could hire an army numbering 100,000. The income of two or three of our rich men would be sufficient to keep such an army in the field year after year. What army in the field year after year. What would it not be possible for ten or twenty of would it not be possible for ten of twenty of our richest men to do? Is there danger in all this, or, are our financiers, our modern kings of wealth, great enough to desire 40 confer benefits upon the world of industry hings of wealth, great enough to desire to confer benefits upon the world of industry they have conquered? Do they aim to provide for the workers, the men who battle with the elements and undergo hardships on sen and land and in the bowels of the earth, as Alexander tried to provide for the men who fought his battless? Alexander was found where the langer was greatest, in the front of the battle, risking his life more duringly than his pen. Because he shared their hardships, and is the language of willing to take himself, they loved him, if was a true leader. How is it with our nodern "his of industry?"

Barrier B. Chrutt. New York Times.

Socialism and organized labor do not breed anarchists any more than thistles yield figs. The unlikeness forbids that any relation should subsist.

The Literary Digest, N. Y., Sept. 21.

In the popular mind, Socialism is often confounded with anarchism, and these principles are held to be closely related. But, as a writer in the Brooklyn Eagle points out, the doctrines of Socialism and anarchism are diametrically opposed, and warfare has existed between the Socialists and anarchists for thirty years. The struggle may be said to have begun, the writer continues, in the contest for supremacy between Marx and Bakunin, and it culminated in the action of the London Socialist congress of 1896, which summarily ejected the anarchists and decreed that they could have no representation in future

St. Paul Dispatch, (rep.) Sept. 10.

No two words used as names for political beliefs express ideas so diametrically opposite as do anarchism and Socialism. They stand for the opposite poles of government. The one is positive, the other negative. The Socialist is an intense collectivist; the anarchist is as intense an individualist. The one would magnify, the other minify government. The one would have government assume the direction and control of all industrial activity; the other would obliterate all government. The one bases its faith, in fact if not admittedly, on the incapacity of men to care for themselves and the need of a paternal government to watch over them; the other asserts openly the ability of men to take care of themselves, and that government is a burdensome, oppressive superfluity.

George Fred Williams, Boston.

The believers in Socialism now form a great party in many countries of the world, and in our own country ens and hundreds of thousands of men espouse this social and economic faith. They are order-loving men who are as far removed from murderous intent as any political party in the world. They are commanding the attention of some of the best thinkers and patriots of the land. So far from having a desperate purpose, their fundamental idea is that of brotherhood, of mercy and charity. A leading branch of their organization is based upon the faith that only by an absolute return to the tender and merciful doctrines of Jesus can the economic, political and social world find redemption.

Rev. Dr. Washburn.

The Rev. Dr. Washburn conducted the memorial services at Oyster Bay, N. Y. In the congregation was Mrs. Roosevelt and children. Among other things the paster said: A free press has nothing in common with anarchy nor is anarchy in any way led by it. Anarchy is the outspring of poverty and ignorance. Education is the remedy. It is sad to contemplate 50,000 children in New York unable to attend school. It is wrong to class the workingmen with anarchists. They are far apart. There is as much difference between Socialism and anarchy as there is between good and bad. Socialism is the theme of the poet and the philosopher. There should be more justice in our legislatures, for there are many unjust laws.

Reb. Thos. Chalmers, Manchesier, N. II.

Let us be intelligently informed, in the first place, of the distinction between the anarchist and the Socialist. A great many people speak of the two in the same bream, and class both among the destroyer: of law and government. But the Socialist and the anarchist occupy the two poles of the Socialist sphere. The Socialist believes in law and would put everything in the hands of law. He would extend the duties and. responsibilities of government. He would have the government not only run the postal system, but the railroads, as is done in Germany, and the street car systems, as is done in the great cities of Britain, and would turn law in the direction of ultimate common ownership of property. The Socialist is optimistic, the anarchist is pessimistic.

St. Louis Daily Star, (rep.) Sept. 23.

In the face of the murder of President McKinley by a coldblooded assassin, the people generally of the country are prone to confound Socialism with anarchy.

Never a greater mistake was made, and every newspaper in the land should make haste to disabuse the minds of the people on this score.

The creed of the anarchist is opposition to all law; that of the Socialist, equality under the law-not that one individual thall be robbed of his property for division among the many, but that law shall not discriminate in favor of the few as against the many, in their efforts to honestly acquire a competency.

The anarchist is taught that hate of the prosperous is a cardinal principle, and that murder is justifiable to accomplish an end.

The Socialist believes in the brotherhood of man, and his creed is the elevation of humanity through love of each other.

The anarchist is against all government-all restraint. He simply mistakes license for liberty, and would murder the latter that the former might run riot.

The creed of the Socialist is based upon government, and, if true to his principles, he never raises his hand in violence against that under which he lives. If it is bad, he does what he can to better it: if good, it is his pleasure to use his best efforts to still further improve it-the ballot, wherever he has the privilege of using it, being the medium throug.. which he works.

Socialism at present is a theory. It may never become a condition for the very simple reason that humanity itself is inherently selfish, and the strong are prone to take advantage of the weak.

In this connection it is eminently proper to say that there are quite a number of men posing as social leaders in this country who do not comprehend the primary principle of Socialism. and it is these men who have cast a shadow upon true Social-

While the Star believes that Socialism is Impractical, as applied to the government of a nation, it yet knows of nothing in its principles that would render it obnoxious, especially to the government of this republic.

Salt Lake City Daily Herald.

Notwithstanding the increasing discussion of Socialistic doctrines and theories in the press and elsewhere, many people still harbor the delusion that Socialism and anarchy are synonymous terms and, when some act of violence is committed, attribute it without hesitation to the growth of anarchy and Socialism. Others, a little better informed but vastly mistaken, believe that anarchism is a step beyond Socialism, but in the same direction.

What is the difference? The difference is so great that there is hardly a point of resemblance. A brief outline of the two cults is all that is necessary to show that anarchism and Socialism represent the opposite extremes of conomic thought. In fact, the whole breadth of the republican, democratic and populist parties lies between the Socialist and anarchist. There is far more in common between the republican (in the partisan sense) and the anarchist than between the latter and the So-

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ANARCHISM.

The consistent anarchist does not believe in a political party. In his opinion all laws and authority are an invasion of the full liberty to which every man is naturally entitled. Political authority is the cause of all, or nearly all, social evils in that it restricts the complete development of the individual. Hence, to vote for any one for an office is to take part in establishing authority-plainly a violation of the fundamental principles of anarchism.

Neither is anarchism an economic system. It designs to include all economic systems and does not champion any one in particular. Once remove the bugbear of constituted nuthority, says the anarchist, and every man may live as best suits him. If he is a republican, democrat, single tax, prohibitionist or Socialist he can affiliate with those who believe as he does and put his theories into practice without hindrance so long as he does not attempt to force his system on anybody who is unwilling to accept it.

There is no organization among the anarchists, for organizations have officers and officers have authority. Every anarchist is the equal of every other anarchist. The only tie that binds them together is their common hatred of authority. They can lay down no course of action, for that would hinder each man from developing his own particular ideas. Thus they do not advocate violence. If the individual anarchist believes is violence, well and good. He has as much right to believe in and practice it as his brother has to believe in moral suasion or the nebular hypothesis. Furthermore, no anarchist is responsible for the beliefs or practices of any other anarchist. Every man is a law unto himself. The only manner in which anarchy can be held accountable for assassination of rulers is that its denunciation of all authority may sometime such crimes.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIALISM

The Socialist believes first of all in political action, organization and responsible authority. His principal objection to the existing industrial system is that it is "anarchistic," meaning that the real power is wielded, not by the authority of the people, but by irresponsible capitalists. Another anarchistic symptom is the wasteful and chaotic method of production and distribution. He would remedy all this by enlarging the functions of the government and by substituting responsible government agents for the irresponsible capitalist and his equally irresponsible agents. He would make all the industrial authorities from foremen to superintendents elective public officers chosen because of their skill and ability. From the Socialist point the great capitalist is the result of "anarchical" conditions because he is permitted to develop his "individvality" to the detriment of society.

Socialism is primarily an economic system based on the theory that what is used collectively should be owned collectively. It contemplates only such changes in the form of government as may from time to time become necessary ti rough the changing of industrial conditions. It leaves no room for any other economic system. It comprehends the enactment and enforcement of all moral laws.

Socialists believe thoroughly in organization. Through organization and the ballot they hope to gain political control, and through political control they seek to realize their system. No party keeps a tighter hand over its members and exacts a more binding profession of faith than Socialism.

Socialists have no quarrel with the government as it now exists. They hold that it is merely an echo of the real capitalistic rulers. Nor do they have a grudge against the capitalist. In their opinion the worker, and not the capitalist, is the real obstacle in the path of Socialism. The worker is responsible for both the capitalist and the pauper, because he declines to use his political power for himself. All the rich men is the world could not establish Socialism until the producers become intelligent enough to establish it for themselves, and when that time comes there will be so few rich and so many producers that there will be no room for an argument. Just at present the Socialists regard the capitalists as their most effective allies in educating the people, and even in the end they do not seek to deprive them of their cash, clothing or any other personal property. They will simply declare the private ownersnip of the socially-used means of production contrary to public policy; the government will step in and administer all industrial enterprises and sell to everybody at the setual cost of production. At first, there would be inequalities in pay, but when men find that all their wants can be easily supplied and that great wealth cannot be invested in any "paying" business and does not convey any power over other men, they will cease to care for it.

Briefly given, the principal points of difference between anarchism and Socialism are as follows:

The anarchist holds the will of the individual to be para-

mount to the welfare of society; the Sociatist believes the necessities of society should be paramount to the will of the individual.

The anarchist is opposed to all authority, laws and government; the Socialists believe in all three and in expanding their functions.

The anarchist does not countenance organization, as generally understood; organization is the soul of Socialism.

The anarchist believes in developing "individuality" even to the point of murder; the Socialist would use every possible means to restrain the harmful manifestations of "individuality."

The anaschist does not vote nor countenance political action, nor has he a settled program; Socialism depends solely on political action by means of the ballot, and has a very clab-

Anarchy stands at the extreme of individuality, Socialism at the opposite extreme--co-operation so far as it is economically beneficial.

The Squelching of Competition.

It is estimated that within the past year fully 50,000 miles of railway in the United States have been absorbed by consolidation

traffic for which there was strong competition.

Legitimate competition was squelched.

clared all such associations for the main tenance of rates to be illegal under the Sher-man anti-trust law, as being "in restraint of

The Evolution of the Slave

"In the beginning," private, or individe bal ownership, was an unknown quantity. Land, with all its inherent wealth, was as the boundless ocean, and one who presumed to place corner stones and blaze boundary trees, would have been regarded with wonder and a significant tapping of the forchead, and his boundaries disregarded.

boundaries disregarded.

Man's inherent aversion to work, his desire to get something for nothing, was the cause of the institution of slavery and the opening page in the book of "Property."

It was not from any right to his services that the slave was held, but solely by the right of the strong to coerce the weak, and by force to compet his services. In order to enjoy the hencits of such a service curedly enjoy the benefits of such a service, strength and force must be exercised in two directions. First, against the slave, to force him into serf-dom and compel his labor, and, second, against his own friends and companions, to compel the respect of his individual owner-

As, in the course of-time, and as a result of the continual wars of early days, slavery be-came more widespread, the owner's came to respect each other's claims to their captives; partly to prevent strife among themselves, but, mainly, that by so doing their own claims would be likewise respected.

Now, since it is firmly fixed by a natural law, that the product of labor belongs to whoever furnished the labor, the owners of a slave became possessed of whatever the slave produced; just as today the driver of horses collects and retains the pay for the work they perform. This was the beginning of individual ownership, and here began the necessity for ownership or reservation of

Owning slaves, it became absolutely necessary to have a place where they could be confined and still be able to labor in order that their owners might have a return.
So parcels of land were appropriated, some-

times by force, again by mutual consent of slave-holders, and on these tracts of land the slaves were put to work. Here their ouspring were born and reared to a life of toil, inheritwere born and rearred to a life of toll, inherit-ed from the parents, while the children of their masters, by like inheritance, were reared to lives of indolence and luxury, made possi-ble by the product of the former's toil.

It was in this way that property, and the right in property, originated and it is by modifications of this system that it has been per-

No land-owner on earth can trace back his title and find that it originated in any other "right" than that of might. The right of the strong against the weak.

While slavery, as such, has been abolished

While slavery, as such, has been abolished by all civilized nations, it yet exists under the name of "wage-system," with all of slavery's miseries and none of its advantages. The old had the advantage to the slave or worker, in that he was cared for in sickness and maintained in old age; when not working he was fed the same as when at work, for the owner had an interest in his well-being and was discarde earing for his own intering and was directly caring for his own interest in caring for his slave.

What master takes any thought for his laborers under the present regime? Today, the worker, instead of having the fruits of his labor, as all right-thinking men accord him, sells it for a small part of the product or fruit. Instead of receiving the entire re-sult of his work for his reward, as he should and could do, he is content to accept but a fractional part of such result and send the balance to some one who gives him nothing in exchange. To create by his toil a class who revile him, and who luxuriate in the fruit of his muscle and brain, and put in their pockets the means of hiring courts and armies, dep-aty sheriffs and Gatling guns, (politely called law and order) that they may force him to continue in the same old tread-mill. O Lord, ow long?

moneyed classes of the world constitute but a small fractional percentage of its people, and the same kind of right that gave them their possessions would wrest them

gave them their possessions would wrest them from them in the twinkling of an eye and they, in justice, have no cause of complaint. But I do not advocate this means of restitution while we have a better and easier way; i. c., the ballot box, and the establishing of a community of interests. Let them keep their gold; of what value will it be in a commonwealth where credits for labor done will be the only purchasing power?

So "nil desperendum," there is a new order of things coming as sure as that tool reigns.

of things coming as sure as that God reigns, and the best part of it is that our plutocrats, by their inordinate greed, are bringing it about faster than any other means could do. frusts and monopolies are but the neces step to public ownership and the Co-opera-tive Commonwealth of Socialism.

Behind the squaw's light bark canoe, the steamer rocks and raves; And city lots are staked for sale above old

Indian graves: I hear the tread of pioneers of nations yet

to be,
The first low wash of waves, where soon shall rell a human sea."

ARTHUR FOSTER, M. D.

Civilized people will be shocked at the advice of an English physician to a wealthy patient to live like a savage to be cured. Savages, it may be recalled, do not belong to no stock exchanges, know nothing of trust and trade combinations, run no political campaigns, and so reserve some vi-tality and nerve force for purely living purposes .- Baltimore American.

concerned, the public is as bare to the attacks of railroad combines as it was before ment of the interstate commerce law of 1887, or the Sherman law of 1800.

The Vanderbilts are again in position to repeat that remark about the public. Indeed, they can with safety add a few adjectives to polish it off and better impress the peowith their belplessness.

It is not always best to give up a good thing simply because the lawyers have failed to make laws that will hold water, or offer any protection to that good thing. The curse that the interstate commerce commission and John Sherman failed to effect may be effected by other medicine than laws which may "Thou shalt not."

"Thou shalt not."

The radical remedy, in this case of the reads, is government ownership, but some lief may be found in the competition of electric lines, which are bound to spread a fine hair net over the more populous; with other lines.

The object has been to squelch legitimate competition and the consequent reduction of rates to shippers and traders.

Its order to maintain rates many of the rail-ranks have stated and 1964, had contrasted many the marks have stated and 1964, had contrasted many the marks have stated and 1964, had contrasted many the marks have stated and the Call tions of the country. Of co

Objections to Socialism

Robert Blatchfold in London Clarica

Some one has sent me a remarkably foolish article from a Scottish paper (names not given) in which an attempt is made to ridicule Socialism. From the farrago of non-sense, I pick out a couple of old and much dilapidated arguments, which, put briefly, amount to the claim that Socialism is impossible while human nature remains unchanged, and that Socialism would necessitate the em-ployment of myriads of officials. I will take these arguments seriatim.

1. The argument that self-interest is opposed to Socialism.

Is it? Why? If it be to the interest of the vast majority of the people to establish So-cialism, as it most undoubtedly is, how can the alleged fact that self-interest is the strongest of human motives be held to con-stitute an argument against Socialism? They say-the non-Socialists-that human nature is not good enough for Socialism, that all mer selfish and greedy.

But supposing that were true, is it any rea-son why England should not belong to the

Say we are all as greedy as pigs; is that any reason why the great herd of pigs should

leave the trough to a few fat pigs who have already over-eaten themselves?

If we are all for self, is that any reason why we should gnaw bones while a few of our number enjoy the feast?

If we are all on the grab, why should we stand empty-handed and let a few grabbers take the land and the best of what the land

The heart of man is wicked. Very well; but what has that to do with the case? virtuous, shall a few sinwe are none of us ners take all the cake and ale?

If we are such greedy hogs, it is strange that we allow ourselves to be robbed of our

Perhaps the people of Liverpool are greedy. But why should Lord Satisbury own nearly half the city, while the hundreds of thousands of workers do not own a brick nor a foot of land, and even have to pay rent for a grave'

Mankind, let us say, are all rogues, every one a bigger rescal than the other; but that good gas themselves for half a crown.

Human nature is vile. Be it so; but that does not prevent the city of Glasgow from managing its tramways better than they were managed by the company.

There is no such thing as perfection in this orld. Just so. The bee has a sting and the rose a thorn; but is that a reason why the laboring man should not have beef with his We all want as much as we can get. Then

us all get as much as we can. If men really are selfish and greedy, that is a strong they should turn Socialists and insist upon having every penny they earn.
The argument about the "incentive of gain" is an argument in favor of practical Social-

an objection to communism or ideal Socialism, you will find it dealt with in "Merris England."

What! We are all selfish and greedy! Then let us not us selfish and greedy men would not. Let us get all we can for ourselves. Let us reject the state of things which gives us the work and others the wealth. Let us

demand Socialism, and see that we get it.

But we shall be told that Socialism is impossible. That the people have not the ability to manage their own affairs, and must per-force give nearly all they produce to the su-perior persons who so kindly manage the na-

So: we are told that we cannot manage our own business—that we cannot farm the land, and build the mills, and weave the cloth, and feed, and clothe, and house ourselves; we are not able to do it. We must have landlords and masters to do it for us.

But the joke is that the masters and land-lords do not "do it for us." We do it for them. And they make us pay them for allow

leg us to do it.

Resides, it is bad for the Impossibles' pet argument that nearly all the things they say the people cannot do without masters have done, or are being done by the people

For if the nation can build war ships, why can they not build cargo ships? If they can make rifles, why not sewing machines and plows? If they can make policemens boots und soldiers' coats, why not make ladies' hats and mechanics' trousers? If they can pickle and mechanics' trousers? If they can pickle beef for the navy, why should they not make ple have done the things we are told they jam for the household? If they can run a cannot do.

The objection that Socialism would inter-

Look at the co-operative societies. They own and run cargo ships. They import and export goods. They make boots and foods. They build their own shops and factories. They buy and sell vast quantities of useful

Well, these places were started by working

men, and are owned by working men.

Look at the postofice. If the nation can carry its own letters, why not its own coal? If it can manage its telegraphs, why not its railways, its trams, its cabs, its factories? Look at the London County Council, and the Look at the London County-Council, and the Glasgow and Manchester corporations. If these bedies of public servants can build dwelling houses, make roads, tunnels and sewers, carry water from Thirlmere to Man chester, manage the Ship Canal, make and supply gas, own and work tramways, and take and technical schools, what is there that land-lords or masters do, or get done, which the cities and towns cannot do better and more cheaply for themselves?

hat sense is there in pretending that the colliers could not get coal enless they paid rent to a lord, or that the railways could not carry coal unless they paid freightage to a shirtings, nor the milliners bonnets, nor the cutlers blades, just as well for the nation as for Mr. Bounderby or my Lord Tomnoddy?
"But," the "Impossibles" will say, "you have

not got the capital."

Do not believe them. You have got the capital. Where? In your brains and in your arms, where all the capital comes from.

Then the "Impossibles" tell us that we want

"interfere with the sacred right of free stract." They mean that we want to stop

it cheaper than the County Council can, Ottobaccoccesses the county Council can, there will be millions to buy it.

But don't you know, and don't all the op-ponents of Socialism know, that no private company could sell better or cheaper gas than the London County Council? And does it the London County Council? And does it not strike you as old that if private enterprize is so much better than corporation con-trol, the private companies cannot stand

against the Why, if what the "Impossibles" tell us be true—if the people are not able to do any-thing for themselves as well as the private dealers or makers can do it for them-the gas and water companies ought to have no in being cut out in price and quality by any county council or corporation.

But the "Impossibles" know very well that

directly the people set up on their own account, the private trader or maker, is beaten. Let one district of London begin to make its own gas, and see what will happen in the other districts.

Well, practical Socialism will not interfere with the "sacred right of the individual-" to

be as great a hog as he may choose.

And now as to that reign of red tape and

those swarms of paid officials. Socialism, we are told, would entail an enormous army of officials. That is to say, that if the nation owned the railways, the coal mines, the factories and the shops, there would be more inspectors, for men, over-lookers and "non-producers," or men who direct, but do not make goods, than there are

This is an impudent thing to say. But happily, the proof is not far to seek. Let us use eves and our brains.

In the co-operative shops and factories, and in the city gas and water works, and in the postoffices, are there more inspectors and overseers than in any of the works under private owners?

Is it not clear that with one big grocery store in place of twenty small ones, more work can be done by fewer hands?

Is it not clear that one big milk farm will supply a town with milk with fewer men and fewer carts and fewer horses than are need ed by a score of small dairies?

In the matter of the Factory Acts, it is essary to have now a "large, army" of inspectors because, when firms make for profit. and are always trying one to take another's trade, they are apt to care less than they ought to care about the safety and the health of their workers. But put all the factories in the hands of the people, and due care will is no reason why they should pay four shill be taken of life and limb, and so fewer in-lings a foot for bad gas if they can make spectors will be needed. It is always pretended by non-Socialists

that Socialism would cause a great deal of "red tape"—a lot of official form and ceremony. But I think it would work out the way, and that there would be less form and less red tape.

For instance, the reilways, trams, post offices, telegraphs, telephones, and other services would be very likely made free just as the roads and rivers and bridges are now free. If that were done, think what a saving of time and labor it would bring about, and what a lot of officials it would do away There would be no tickets, no ticket col-

lectors, no accounts, no inspectors, no waste of time in paying, taking or changing money But we have yet to find the stronge against this cry about the swarms of officials under Socialism. What about the swarms of officials now? How many men and women are now at work making or spreading adver-tisements? In many trades, as in the soap the patent medicine, the cocoa and the tobacco trades, it costs as much to advertise the goods as to make them.

Then there are all the swarms of agents, of travelers, of canvassers which the firms have to keep to prevent the other firms from tak

ing all the trade.

Then there are the swarms of clerks, bookkeepers and accountants.

Now, under Socialism, there would be no dvertisements, no travelers, no canvassers and not one-quarter of the present number of clerks and accountants.

The national soap factories would not advertise their soap. The national colleries would need no travelers. The national rail vertise their soap. way would save all the cost of tickets and ticket collectors.

And now I have answered those objections to practical Socialism. But let us go over

The objection that men will not work unless they are paid does not touch practical So-cialism. Under practical Socialism they will

e paid.
The objection that men will not do their best unless the best work is the best paid does not touch practical Socialism. Under practical Socialism wages would vary according to the merit of the work.

The objection that the nation is not capa

fere with the "sacred right of free contract," is untrue. Socialism would do nothing of the kind. Socialism would simply enable the peo-ple to do their own business in the best and cheapest way.

The objection about the swarms of officials under Socialism falls to pieces at the first touch. Socialism would do away with the swarms of useless middle-men, advertisers and agents which infest the country now,

SOCIALIST PARTY NOTES.

Texas will hold a state convention at Dallas

Charters have been issued to seven new lo cals in Kansas during the past week The Socialists of Missouri will hold a

convention at Sedalia on October 19

State charters have been granted to the Schalists of Washington, Ohio and Iowa. The comrades in Nebraska met in state convention at Omaka on the 21st and perfected

their organization. The work of organization is progressing rapidly and the most encouraging reports come from all parts of the country.

Seventeen focals in Iowa have perfected vention and are now in working order.

The Watertown, N. Y. Socialists have placed a city ticket in the field and propose to give the other fellows a "run for their money."

L. R. Whitlock, people's party candidate for elector in Vermont, says the former populists of that state are now practically all So cialists. The old time, working, aggressive populists all over the country are feeling about the same way.

Appeal Army Ŏ+++++++++++++++++++++++

The fourth edition of Warren's "Carpoons and Comments" just of the press. It's a handy little booket to give out to telbow who hasn's "the time to read." The pictures will attribe the stention and impress kileston on his mind. He will probable induced by h s coriosity to read and half the battle is the word. 50 copies, 75c.

Six yearlies from Comrade Dresser,

Don't forget. Five copies one year to en-

A copy of the Appeal now goes to the Labor Temple, Omaha. The Bundle Plan-if you do not know what

it is, write for it. Let us have the address of your news dealer Don't overlook this.

Comrade Sheperd, of Jamestown, N. Y. sends in a club of five.

Bunch of ten scalps from Comrade Vander vood, of Malad, Idaho.

You can help to socialize your community by adopting the Bundle Plan.

Comrade Johnson, of Yuma, Ariz., gets the bat with a string of twelve scalps

Comrade Schlenker, of Smiths Landing. N. Y., gets to the bat with a list of ten yearlies. An order for the "Madden" and a club of six from Comrade Lewis, of Lake Charles, La.

The thirty-three barber shops of Brockton Mass., are now on the Appeal's subscription list.

Five hundred of those little gummed stick ers are now getting in their work at Nephi, Utah. Abuse is not argument. Ridicule is not ar

gument. Socialists have no occasion to use either. Comrade Wade sends in a list of fifty sub

scribers from Lexington, Okla., for Wayland's Monthly. The Mill and Smelterman's Union, of Ana onda, Mont., send in fifty-two yearly subscriptions.

Comrade Ansinger, of Fremont, Ohio, sends in a bunch of scalps. He calls them "subjects of a few evening's chats."

Comrade "Cash," of Richmond, Ind., gets to the bat, with a club of twenty and a conribution of \$5 on the strike fund.

Comrade Harmon, of Mt. Vernon, Wash. orders five postals, and writes: "Kindest reards to those dear little office girls."

Fifteen members of Lake Lodge No. 2, of the Amalgamated Association of East Chiengo, Ind., have subscribed for the Appeal. Comrade Devoe, of Marysville, Cal., gets in with a list of six yearlies. It is due to tireless workers as this that the Appeal has over \$4,000 readers in the state of California Seven scalps from Comrade Frayer, of Gardiner, Ore. The Oregon gang are particularly active of late, and are not overlooking any

The new edition of "Cartoons and Comments" is now ready for mailing. Come on with your orders. One hundred copies for

bets.

The world is full of people who are waiting for the gospel of Socialism. You don't have to make them discontented; they are that way already.

If you have a friend that you would like

to interest in Socialism, you can do nothing better than to soud him the "Student's" com-bination of books. The Nebraska state convention adopted the erm and hammer as its emblem. It is sig-

nificant, and is known all over America as rep resenting Socialism. The comrades of Jamestown, N. Y., should stand by the "Union Advocate" of that city. It is a labor paper, but is lined up on the

right side of the fence. One of the most active workers in the Ap pear Army is Comrade Emma Piel, of Colum-bus, Ind. There are now about 8,000 Appeals

going to Indiana each week. The "Western Laborer," of Omaha, enjoys the unique position of a labor paper working against the interests of those from whom it ostensibly derives its support.

Be tolerant of the opinions of others. Be not hasty to condemn your neighbor's orin-ion. He may be honest about it. No man can help being-influenced by his environments.

Don't waste time arguing with people who don't want to be convinced. If you can't re sist going after them, though, put a good book or paper in their hands. If they won' read they are hopeless.

The comrades at Lamar, Mo., have laid their plans for a vigorous campaign from now on They have rented a hall and will hold meet ngs each week and will keep the town well covered with Socialist literature.

The Nebraska state Socialist convention seemed to be composed entirely of Appeal workers, and the cheers given for the "great little paper" were so enthusiastic that the janitor started to call out the fire depart-

A licutenant in the Appeal Army was brand ed as an anarchist by the mayor of an Iowa village last week, but he calmly hunted up the city official, convinced him of the error of his ways, and sold him an Appeal sub-

There is certainly something doing in Army circles in Evansville, Ind. If the Appeal had the same percentage of readers in every com-munity, it would have nearly a million subscribers. Keep up the good work, boys, and the "caps" will soon be on the run.

"Say, boss," said the Fiji boy, "What's de meanin of de word ignurrance?" "Here is a copy of the Versailles, Mo., Statesman," replied the Army editor. "Read what it has to plied the Army editor. "Read what it has to say about Socialism and the Appeal, and you have ignorance in a nutshell, defined." The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen at

last convention created a legislative board in each state and territory. This board is to be elected at the first meeting of the various subordinate lodges. Comrades should use every effort to get in touch with this

Comrade Henry J. Hartwig, of Evansville, Ind., replenishes his shell bag with five yearly The assistant Army editor is ried as to what becomes of them. Does Com-rade Hartwig give one as a premium, or does he just pick out unsuspecting victims to send The Omaha comrades have quit selling books. They merely loan a man a book, ask

one address, \$1. Ten copies one year to one address, \$2.

Everything is moving along in good shape at Logan, Utah. Comrade Bishop sleeps with one eye open, and never misses an opportunity to set the Socialist peg up another notch.

The beauty of the Bundle Plan is that there is no opportunity for controversy, no one to oppose or argue with, no chance to refuse it or order it returned to the publisher. The or order it returned to the publisher. The fellow who gets it just reads it and is converted; that's all. Over 1,000 Appeal subcribers are now carrying out the Bundle Plan with splendid success.

Comrades Burrows and Cowley have opened a Socialist news store at 288 Third street, Portland, Ore. They have appropriately dubbed their place of business "A Machine for the Manufacture of Socialists." The Portland gang should take special pains to courage the boys in every way possible. Make their place a sort of general headquarters. It has been pretty thoroughly demonstrated

that when a person gets a copy of the Appeal to Reason every week for any considerable length of time, without knowing where it comes from and with no opportunity to refuse it or order it stopped, that nine times out of is no one with whom he can argue the case no one to combat, and as a result, he reads. The next thing he will be doing is a little hard thinking.

Comrades in every community should get together and raise a fund to have a bundle of Appeals sent for one year to one of their number. These can be distributed by one person, or they can be divided up among the comrades and each one look after certain persons on his own list, being sure that the same persons are supplied each week. In doing this, it is far better to drop the paper on the doorstep or in the hall, without letting him know where it comes from.

One often hears the remark ought to be a law against this thing or some other old thing. The Army editor hasn't made a break like that for a long time now, and sort o' feels that it's up to him. There ought to be a law against "gossips" and then another against "gossip listeners." Josh Billings had it sized up about right when he said that one lone hornet, when he felt right well and lively, could stir up a whole neigh-borhood, and that a gossiper could do the same thing.

Another Act in the Drama.

That the destruction of the labor unions is one of the well laid plans of the big financial interests which control the railroad, steel and coal business of the country, is given credence by the following press dispatch from Scran-

President Truesdale's quiet orders to division superintendents of the Lackawanna railroad to discourage unionism, and to do all that can be done to break up the men's ganizations, has resulted in hardening the lines of the railroad brotherhoods. The fed-eration of seven of these bodies is now regarded as the men's reply to the action of the railroad officials "Nor has Truesdale been the only element

in this new move. The Lehigh Valley recently issued an order directing all employes to give up their membership in the various broth Similar efforts have been made on the Jersey Central, and as the three roads are in direct sympathy with each other, it is not strange that their employes should find a common ground for union.

'Another point has developed. The United Mine Workers of America and the propo federation of railroad men will act in h mony with each other. Both expect trouble in the spring and both feel that a great strike, involving the whole of the anthracite region, is probable at that time. National President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers with three presidents from the hard coal dis tricts of Pennsylvania, are at present in New York trying to get a conference with representatives of J. Pierpont Morgan to settle grievances of the men. It is not expected that any final adjustment will be reached, though Mitchell and his friends are working earnestly to that end. In the event that no settlemen is reached before spring a great strike will take place, and then the federation of railroaders will show its hand. It has its own grievances, and when the time comes will make common cause with the miners

That Voice of Yours.

The only way you can reach your fellows is brough their senses. You should look well and sound well if you expect them to feel well when they see and hear you. You know people whose voice is so musical

You know people whose voice is so musical that you would stop to listen, regardless of what was being said. You know others who say good and wise things, but you find it difficult to listen to them. There is nothing more casily controlled, developed and strengthened, than the voice. There is no reason why the speaking voice should sound like filing a saw. The old orators, in the most impassioned speech, pitched their voices with a musical instrument. musical instrument.

But the voice itself is the most complete and nost perfect of all in ments of music, and e to play their own ad without injury. all speakers should be There is no more reaso for the voice "giving out" by constant spenking, if you know how, than for your legs "giving out" while holding while holding

Butler, Mo., Republican Press. A man who don't know the difference be-

A man who don't know the difference be-tween Socialism and anarchy is densely ig-norant. The Citizen's Alliance of Sedalia has made an awful fool of itself. Socialism means

more government and better government; an more government and better government; an-archy means no government at all. Every man who believes in public roads—just com-mon dirt roads—which every able-bodied cit-izen is compelled to help work, is to that ex-tent a Socialist. Our public school system contract." They mean that we want to stop men from doing what they please, or from making or selling what they please, or from working for whom they please.

Not at all. We want the whole people to use the sacred right to make contracts. Suppose London decides to make its own gas. the national committee could do nothing so well calculated to advance the common cause the command selling gas to the London people's Not at all.

If the company can sell good gas, and sell series and unconditionally merge the people's party into the united Socialism and it is the direct opposite of marchy.

A College Education Free.

A 150-acre farm is a good thing to has It's a mighty good thing to have in the far ity. In these days of "skin 'em or get ski ned" there are a whole lot of things wor ned" there are a whole little farm with all y ily. than living on a nice little farm with few days. The Appeal offers you a farm just for at guess. It's down in the Ozark hill There is a fine orchard on it. It's about a mi from alpostoffice. There is no opera house there, but there is mighty good fishing. Whe you get tired watching the pigs grow you ca take your shotgun and hunt squirres. De velopment of the resources of the Ozark re gion has only just begun. The possibilitie of that part of Uncle Sam's domain canno Why not get in on the groun floor? Send in a club of five and take a gues

On the result of the next state election to be in Massachusetts November 5, 1901, the Appeal Reason will distribute among its army of workers

Reason will distribute among its army of workers the following presents:

To the one estimating the exact or nearest exact number of votes polled for all candidates for governor, running on a platform demanding "public ownership of the means of production and distribution," the Appeal will give a warranty deed to a 160-acre farm in the famous Ozark fruit belt of Northern Arkansas. To the next nearest estimate, a four-year scholarship, "including board, tuition, room and books in Ruskie College, at Trenton, Mo.

To the third nearest, a two-year scholarship covering the same items.

To the fourth, a \$100 library.

ing the same items.

To the fourth, a \$100 library.

To the fourth, a \$50 library.

To the mext ten, each a \$10 library.

To the mext ten, each a \$10 library.

To the one sending in the largest number of yearly subscriptions during the life of this contest, which ends at \$5 p. m. on November 1, 1901, a four-year Ruskini College scholarship, including the same items as those specifications above.

Only one of these premiums will be awarded to any one person.

All of these scholarships are transferable.

RULES.
Each estimate must be accompanied by five yearly subscriptions to the Appeal.
They may be sent in at any time during the life of this contest, which closes at 6 p. m., November 1, case of a tie the estimate which reached this on the earlier date and hour will be awarded premium.

office on the earlier date and hour will be awarded the premium.

The fact that you are contesting for some other premium does not bar you from this one.

The purchase of five subscription postal cards entitles you to one estimate.

If you have no estimate blank write your estimate just below your name and address on subscription bindle, and draw a circle around it.

Your estimate positively must accompany your club list and remittance for same, or it will not be placed in the estimate box.

POINTERS FOR CONTESTANTS.
The associalist vote for governor of Mai for the last nine years, stood as follows:
Year.

S71 1892.

2,033 1892.

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Clarion Club, \$8.75; H. A. Larned, \$1. Toal, \$747.98.

The American tobacco trust has its hands on the English tobacco concerns. Thus the international trust looms up with increasing distinctness. It will be a material help in bringing about the Co-operative Commonwealth.

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"Politics of the Nazarene"

than for your legs "giving out" while holding you up to do it.

It was once said of a preacher who had a wonderful voice but nothing of importance to say, that when the Lord made him and had finished his voice, and then listened to it speak, his maker said to himself: "There, a voice like that is enough for one man," and so gave him nothing else.

Our school combines the story with the best way to tell the story, and twelve weeks of the Socialism vs. Aparche.

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It is likely that the next term of the school skiller, A. M. Simons, Editor of the Intensitional Socialist It is likely that the next term of the school skiller, A. M. Simons, Editor of the Intensitional Socialist It is likely that the next term of the school skiller, A. M. Simons, Editor of the Intensitional Socialist It is likely that the next term of the school skiller, A. M. Simons, Editor of the Intensitional Socialist Iteries, leave the Socialist Temple, Chicago, as Socialist Iteries, leave the Socialist Temple, Chicago, as Stallam skilling for the murder of Mckinier could be traced to the school should arrange to come to Girard, you should arrange to come for the first ferm, beginning October 9. Come and bring your voice and have it "fixed."

A Republican View.

Butter, Mo., Republican Press.

A man who don't know the difference by the privilege of long as stockholder and gives you the privil

The International School of Social Economy. Walter Thomas Mills, A. M., Principal. Board of Examiners—Geo. D. Herron, J. A. Wayland, Charles H. Vail, James B. Smiley, A: M. Simons and Peter Size

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tween Socialists and others.

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The tations for the whole course is only some feel further particulars is