CASH PAID IN ON CAMPAIGN FUND

THIS IS NUMBER 251 FIFTY CENTS A YEAR GIRARD, KANSAS, U. S. A., SEPTEMBER 22, 1900

Wm. Johnson of Pullman, Ills., won the ten-acre tract last week-47 subscribers.

#### A SHORT-HAND TALK.

The 320 acres fruit laud in South Missouri, which the APPEAL offers to workers in tracts of ten acres each, one tract to be given each week for the largest club of yearly subscrip- their poorer sisters. If these reformers detions received during the week, is all in sire to abo ish prostitution, they will have

One can easily see the advantages, both from the economic and social standpoint that this has for the winners of the land. They must necessarily hold views in common and to a great extent be very similar in their pampered by unearned wealth. How many business ideas. They will be active, energetic and thorough socialists, and there is no by reason of the rent these unfortunates pay! question, with this land, but that they can Many rich pews in churches are decked out form an association which will guarantee by money coined out of the lives of fallen them against any fear of the competitive system. In fact they would be able to beat competition at its own game.

The land is good, the county is well set tled. All enterprises, both of private and publie nature, are in evidence in Howells county. It lies at the eastern edge of the great zinc and lead district of north Arkansas, which in time will be developed and a large system of The would like to live under such a system smelters and mines will increase the value of "if it could be," but it was impracticable and smelters and mines will increase the value of this land many times and afford a greedy market for everything that can be raised.

These thoughts are by the way of information. We do not know what the thirty-two ness is forever to be impractical. God or winners of this land will do with it after nature has not made the world and its fullthey get it. It is theirs absolutely and the APPEAL does not presume to dictate what should be done. It simply theorizes and for the benefit of the workers gives such information as it believes will be of interest to contestants. The largest club of yearlies each week wins a ten acre tract. The purchase of postal subscription cards count as subscrip-

The starvation, want and crime in the cities, reported in the daily press are sicken-If this be prosperity, for heaven's sake send us a dose of adversity.

This year, for the first time in the history of the United States, the members of labor unions have an opportunity to vote for one of their number. of their number for president. If they won't vote for a union man for office how can they expect people to do for them what they are not willing to do for themselves?

electoral nominees who are directors or officers of banks should resign their places on the ticket or the bank, as the law will not permit such to become electors. Thus you see that the framers of the law recognized that men engaged in banking are enemies of the government and as such should not be permitted to select its ruler. But they will control the live to see socialism in a completed state in puppets who do select him, and what's the this nation and many others. We who have

letters on all conceivable questions and many of them long enough for an afternoon's job. It would take half dozen editors to keep up. Now gentlemen, please write briefly, and be patient if the answers come slowly or not at all. Do not write any questions for the editor on the same sheets with orders for papers or books, as such are overlooked or else delay the filling of the orders. Pound at me all the questions about socialism you want to, and such as will be useful to elucidation will be answered through the APPEAL. But be brief and to the point.

Is union men won't honor the union card on the political field how do they expect people to honor it on the industrial field? ple to honor it on the industrial news, and sold have built it is the product of organized labor? Or does it what the contractor gets, and would have borrowed nothing else to pay, and could have borrowed nothing else to pay, and could have borrowed nothing else to pay, and could have borrowed nothing else to pay. every line of human endcavor? Union labor has either got to do what it asks all people to do or else go back on its own principles this year. Vote for Debs and the union card or for Bryan and his non-union printed books or for McKiuley and the bull-pen. Take your choice, gents. It's your turn to

county, Mo., have combined to defeat the socialists! There you have an illustration of voting for Bryan in order to "get half a loaf." Why not vote for McKinley for the a corporation owns the electric light fran'half a loaf" since the two parties fuse in order to defeat the ticket that stands for somade no profit and the citizens are skinned cialism? There is not a bair's difference between the two old parties—they both stand sense and nonsense. The water rate is, comfor a rake off on the creation of labor and pared to other cities, very low and the elecwill fight shoulder to shoulder in order to get tric rate is high. Some people would use it. This will be more apparent in 1904 when any old worn-out thing when all about them the two old parties will hold their conisa better method. But then some people vention in the same ball at the same time "to preserve our institutions from the threat said.

other women's virtue are trying to crusade against the bicycle for females and are huntcases to prove the wheel is merican wemanhood. This is straining at a gust and swarlowing the pro-hundreds of thousands of yotes yorbial camel. If these women will investi-tonish the nation in November.

gate the ruined girls who are employed in shops, factory and stores on wages less than will board them, they will find a source a thousand fold worse than the wheel. Women who can afford the wheel are not of the poorest classes, such as these unphilsophic reformers will investigate. Poor girls are just as good in every way as these "fly" respectable daughters of wealth who do not earn their living but get it off the labor of to begin by abolishing private ownership of property that results in the many being ground into poverty and vice and which gives to a few, lives of idleness that always result in the development of the animal. Virtue can not be in lives degraded by unrequitted toil or ases where the rich ladies' dresses and jewelry are paid for by fallen women's business women by reason of the legal robbery called rent. The whole social system is one of deception, hypocrisy and crime, and the wonder

### Is Good Practical?

s that there is any virtue at all.

I have talked often with people who have read Bellamy's great work, "Looking Backward," and never yet met one who objected to it on the ground of not being desirable. therefore ought to be opposed! To such people only the bad is practicable. I do not believe that this earth, with all its natural beauty and goodness, is a place where good ness on a plan that prevents right from being practiced. I say that a social system that induces men and women to practice all kinds of crime against themselves is impracticalthat such a system ought to be abolished and in its place a system such as Bellamy pictures should be substituted in which nothing but love and good fellowship could prevail. To make this world a place of peace and joy and development is the horrible purpose of socialists, and for which they are condemned by the powers of ignorance—for certainly no one would oppose a plan for their own hap piness if they knew it. I say that good is practical in this earth and that error is not and does not work out happiness. Those who oppose us act on the theory that good is not practical and that the present bad conditions are. Every crime that darkens the earth today is directly attributable to the socall system based on private capital. Private capitalism is here and these crimes are here. The one is the natural, logical effect of the other. Do away with the cause of anything and The republican national committee has issued orders that all republican presidential the people to do. But they comprehend no other system than the one they have been trained under, they do not conceive any other possible, and will not try to understand another. But more and more of them are waking up to what the other system means and are becoming advocates of it. The live to see socialism in a completed state in studied the tendencies of the times know My desk is piled up with great piles of this. Those who have not studied them do not know it-nor could they be expected to. But the millions are getting ready, unconsciously, for the Great Change.

Tax Midland Construction Co., of Chicago has been awarded the work of building a rail road from Reddings, Calif., to Klamath Falls, 83 miles, for \$2,150,000. The same article that tells this also says the road will be bonded for \$3,000,000! That will leave the operators a clear \$850,000 profit, and they will control the road and not only force the public to pay rates that will pay the interest on over one-third more than the road cost but will make that dear goose of a public pay dividends on the stock of several millions and princely salaries to the operators bethe money for less than the railroad company. But such would be anarchy, so it would, and being robbed by order is better than being free without the capitalistic order, don't you see? What wise people we have in this

A READER in Harrisonburg, W. Va., sends me a copy of the water report for the town. THE democrats and republicans of Dallas The town of 4,000 owns the plant and fins excellent service and made a profit of \$4, 007.18 last year and the fire protection for made no profit and the citizens are skinned unmercifully. That is the difference between don't bave no sense nohow, as the old lady

Socialists are active everywhere. It does Some ween with a tender regard for not matter whether they have organization or not, they are fighting just the same and tickets are being put up everywhere. Do not wait for others, but if you think it can be done, put up a ticket, and help swell the hundreds of thousands of rotes that will asADVICE TO SLAVES.

Julian Hawthorn is telling in the Hearst papers, how miners lise on 50 cents a day and other writers are telling the working peo ple how they may live on less. I think it would be much better a their addresses were directed to telling the dainners of labor how they could and should live on less than the millions they spend annually in ignorant ostentation and extravagance. Men can live on a very small amount, can do without nearly all the good things of life, but if all did this the factories would close for want of patrons, the progress- of the world would be stopped. Of what use is progress if it does not benefit the race? I know what it is to live on a few pennies a day. I have a diary that I kept when a bey and it shows that my mother and I lived a month on \$2.76-not only food but all other things. It is not good, and those who sdvocate such a condition, who tell the people they should try to so live that masters could have so much idle, vicious, useless snobs and moral crimimore to waste and buy titled snobs for their daughters, are not friends of the race. Let them try it for years out of necessity. It is all very well as a fad for a few months, especially when they do not have to so live but let them put themselves in the places of these miners and swest-shop victims of poverty and try it under those conditions. makes me tired to read these advices to the working classes by those who live in fine much food-fuel to keep the body alive. They are enemies of the race, ignorant of it though they may be We should all see how well we can live-not how mean. That is what machinery is for. It machinery will not benefit all, then machinery is a failure and no good. The less the working classes will learn to live on the more of their products will go to the useless rich leeches of society. Life is not existent for the purpose of seeing how much we can make off our fellows Poor indeed would be the plan of creation if such were the case. It is a blasphemy on God or nature to say that men are here to see who can grab the most of what men create. If such were true it were better that the race cease to exist. Away with your five and ten cests a day living for the workers who make all the wealth, while the drones live in a style that costs millions a year and produce not the value of one heal. That men are told they have a full dinner pail and for that reason they should vote to uphold the industrial robbery that puts willions of full dinner the other had a large package of bandages. pails in the possession of a single family! There you would have an urgent demand Let the rice take the advice they hire writers and an unlimited supply for the needs. to give to the poor and see what it is like.

That is an amusing state of affairs in Illinois. The state uses 10,000 tons of coal and of course it is too poverty stricken to own and operate any coal mines. Four years get only one bid—\$1.95 s ton! The trust has the fool state and is only plucking it. In 1896 the coal operators paid the miners 32 ago it paid 79 cents a ton; this year it could cents a ton and now 491 cents. In other words the trust pays 17½ cents a ton more and charges \$1.16 a ton more. This is some-thing like dividing up, eh? Sock it to the chumps, Mr. Coal trust. They would not have it otherwise. They are afraid to own the mines themselves, and you are dead safe to pinch them.

According to the government reports, and as the government makes and keeps account of all monies used in this country, it ought to know-according to these reports the amount of money in circulation did not vary \$1 per capita between the years 1892, 1893 and 1894—1893 being the year of the panic. Why was there a panic? Again, there is practically no difference in the volume of money from year to year, then why is there any difference in the money market? Why is money rated low and high, flush or scarce? But then a blamed fool should not ask such questions.

Ir is often urged in extenuation of their claims to wealth that the richest men work hardest and longest hours. Let the claim be granted. But does the character of work have nothing to do with the matter? The most skillfull, deep planned bank burglars and forgers work hard, but will that justify their having plenty? They take from others with out producing or giving an equivalent. So do all those who possess great fortunes. The working people support the wealthy—the wealthy do not support the working people.

The wire nail trusts subsidized the patentee and manufacturers of the nail machines; raised the price of nails 300 per cent, and made \$6,000,000 in seventeen months. how easy money is made by honest industry, economy and thrift? And a nation of asse submit to this high handed robbery and still vote against socialism under which the public would own and operate industries in the in-terest of the whole people. The public rob-bed of that six millions did not receive one cent of the benefit for it.

We Americans read with horror of the de baucheries of the kings and princes of old, and how they squandered the wealth they squeezed out of the people in lascivous en tertainments and drunken orgies. That the people had to work and keep up these rich robbers and louts causes us to shudder in this, the glorious nineteenth century. O. yes, it does. We brave, intelligent freemen would never submit a minute to such extortion! This retrospect flashed across my mind themselves exe c'ses the greatest influence on Appeal will send its bull pup after you. Do it is I read the other day of a dinner given in the race, no matter how humble his position.

simplicity by one fellow Seeley in New York. Those modest modern dinners begin about 9 o'ch Pot m. and last until the last guest, dead \*drank, is taken home by his valet in the "wee sma' hours ayant the twal." In addition to the viauds and freely flowing champagne, a troupe of more or less nude women in lascivious songs, dances and exercises that would put to shame a sultan's bower, furnished the guests with those elevating moral sentiments that go to make up the respectable classes, and distinguishes them from the vulgar herd of common humanity. These dinners of republican simplicity, costing thousands each, as well as the wealth possessed by hosts and guests, are as much robber booty off the working people of today as was the orgies of a French king. It is all possessed by means of legal robbery-and those Very Respectable people are not squeamish about the legality. no! Us Americans would not labor to keep nals in luxury! Of course not! We boasted Americans make the laws and govern ourselves!! We would not allow poverty to drive our daughters to be the playthings of those who rob us into that poverty! our sons to be forced, for bread withheld, to become lackeys, vallets and flunkies for nobility!! You bet your boots. Our glorious ancestors "fit" for our freedom, and it is too precious to be lost! The Seeleys believe houses, who do no manual labor that requires in private property—they can afford to—but what must be said of the rools who produce the wealth that Seeleys squander, advocating the same theory and living in poverty and woe? Are they less fools than the men of bygone centuries who supported kings and nobility and from which only a few received any benefit? Only under a society organized on a basis of private ownership of property could such things occur. Think this over five or six thousand years, like your ancestors did about the divine right of kings, and then

A reader asks: "Does supply and demand govern prices?" No. The supply of coal is unlimited and the demand limited, then the price should be nothing but the labor cost Is it? Rockefeller governs the price of oil the sugar trust governs the price of sugar nearly all the necessities of life is governed by a few men who have monopolized the product. Suppose that two men traveling should meet with an accident whereby one of them should have an artery severed while Suppose the owner of the bandages which he had paid a few cents should demand of the wounded man \$1,000 in gold which he was carrying for enough bandage to stop the flow of blood. Would you call that supply and demand governing the price? possessor to prevent his victim getting the article elsewhere, and the necessity of the purchaser to have it and his ability to pay. The price of food in the Klondyke was regulated by the men who had it and knew the other fellows must have it before they could get it elsewhere. And yet the price of food made the amount available neither greater nor smaller. "Supply and demand governing prices," is one of those same things as "Competition being the life of trade." people wise enough to come in out of the rain do not want competition-they do not like the life it gives to their trade.

There has been nine raises in the price of postage stamps since the 22d of last May. It seems that the government has cornered all the stamps and proposes t fifty millions clear profit out of the people annually more than it did last year. postmasters have been notified to raise the price. HOLD a minute: It was the sugar trust that raised the price of sugar that way and it is all right. Blamed if the people would stand the government trying to extort on stamps, but it is all right if the millions go into the pockets of Havemyer and Spreckles instead of the public treasury. It would ruin the nation to have the profits on sugar go into the people's treasury, so it would. But when it goes to the millionaires, 'it's business," and that is what people live for. Sorry I made the mistake about the stamps!

Every nation has produced men great in unselfishness—great in conception of justice
—but the world has so idolized its murderers (called military chieftains) that but few have been able to be heard. Adown the stair steps of the centuries we sense the existence of Socrates, Plato, Seneca, Xenophon, Christ, and but for the truths taught by such men the world today would be a worse howling pandemonium than it is. In modern times Ruskin, Carlyle, Mill, Spencer, Smith, Marx, Laselle, Bebel, Liebknecht, Singer, Mazzini, Bellamy and others have by different methods impressed on the mental world that governs the material world the spirit of these ancient philosophers. We are moving rapidly today toward the era of better conditions.

THE socialists of South Dakota are making Rome howl with public meetings and conventions—but it is so all over the west coast. Say, won't there be a surprise for 'em 'next November?

THE man who causes most men to think for

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#### THE LESSON OF GALVESTON

The disaster to Galveston and vicinity emphasizes the necessity for socialism. "What," I hear some wight say, "has that to do with socialism?" Nothing, but socialism would have much to do with it if it had occurred under a socialist state. Let us for a moment consider the matter as it would relate to a socialist state. The property destroyed would all belong to the nation, excepting the little personal affairs of the household. The loss of the millions could not be prevented under socialism, but it would fall on the whole nation and the burden would not be felt financially. Of course the personal suffering of the survivors for a hours could not be helped, but there would be no wrecked lives for want of food, clothing and shelter. Those who are now ruined would noth ave a perceptible loss. The nation would have pufits railroads and ships at the instant disposal of the citizens; they would have been taken out of there and moved to other homes as rapidly as the nations' facilities could do it: in two or three days the people would have been domiciled in homes, the children would be in schools and the adults would be at work in other national industries; the construction department of the nation would be concentrated in rebuilding the wrecked city and in a few months there would not be a vestige of the wreck and ruin. If the nation should decide that the place was not good or safe for a city it would be abandoned and there would be no personal losses to those who under the present private property system own the property. This would be so much better than the present personal begging, public pauper methods, We can uso that there is no comparison. national money and labor to devise ways and means to destroy people and property and call it "war," but it would be awful to use the governmental machinery to surround all the people with every security against pain and suffering and do something for their uplifting. A socialist government would be loved by all the people, because it would leve and care for them. That is what it would exist for. But then thousands are in utter want in Galveston, their life's work has been swept away, some have turned into guouls and prey upon the dead, and the same old system goes gaily on in its march of woe and ignorance.

Voting is Easier than Striking.
One hundred and forty-five thousand coal miners of the east are out on a strike against . starvation wages and slave conditions of employment. They seem not to comprehend the prosperous condition of the country! They do not seem satisfied to see the capitalist get all the good times. In every city are workmen on strike for better living conditiens, some in hundreds and some in thousands. If these men would strike at the ballot box and elect socialists they would soon control legally the operation of the industries in which they work, and they would get five to ten times the wages they are getting with out raising the price of the products of theil hands to the public. It is useless to kick against the conditions of labor while permitting the mines and shops and factories to be owned by other than the public-themselves. When the public operate the industries the workers will have to demand justice not of employers whose interests are against the workers, but of the men they elect to office, and it they are refused justice, the men and the parties they belong to would be sunk into oblivion. Now they vote the democratic and republican tickets, and they will find the powers of government against them in every conflict with their employers. As the right of private property, the capitalists have the law on their side, and I am not sure if they have make some not the right to do as they will with what the law says is theirs. But when the mines are owned and operated by the public, the public then have the law and the right to operate them as they please. Vote the social ist ticket boys, and a big vote, portending of the public assuming the ownership, will do more to scare your employers into giving you fairer treatment than any number of strikes. And the game of industrial war goes on.

The closing down of the Fall River, Mass., cotton mills and throwing 18,000 working people into idleness, in order to stop over-production, is one of the beauties of the private ownership of capital, one that the workers deserve as a reward for their stupid voting for the capitalists' tickets, and which foolishness they will repeat this fall. There is no stopping of the postal system in that or any other town because of over-production, no cutting of wages, but a continual increas. ing wage and employment with shorter hours. The capitalists who own these mills will, with their trives and families, be living in high oid style at the famous summer re sorts here or in Europe, spending the profits they have squeezed out of the hides of the stupid voters who work for them. The shut down will not cause them to lose any meals

Ar the state election in Maine, the socialist vote at Skohegan was 110; in Madison and Anson adjoining the vote was 81. This was the first time the socialist ticket was in the field and without much agitation this was the result. The boys have failed to send in the reports from other places, the rascals, and the plute papers of course want to keep the public in ignorance of the socialist sentiment, Send in the vote from other places else the

The Evil of Surplus Value. es T. Van Rensellear, Los Angeles.

And now remains. That we find out the cause of this effect, Or rather say, the cause of this defect; For this effect defective comes by cause."

I propose to show that the unhappy condition of society that we see surrounding us is due, not by reason of "increased waves of

Now the first thing which our investigation brings to light is this, that the possession of disguise the truth as we may, clothe surplus value in any garment that seems most convenient, put wealth in the form of profit, interest, rent, the fact remains that capital is only the material shape of unpaid labor. We see this as we trace the history and expedients of capital to lengthen the time and the intensity of the working day.

For abor, though a simple commodity, has Value in exchange and value in two values. use. The exchange value is its market price—what will support the laborer. This the capitalist buys. The value in use is what it is really worth, all that, the capitalist can get out of it, which is what he receives in the products. The value in use is generally in excess of the value in exchange. The difference the capitalist pockets. The laborer would gladly get the lost price for his labor, but the capitalist having command of the means of production and distribution, the laborer must needs take the exchange value of his work or starve.

The process is very similar to that recently adopted in the city of Angels. 'Help! help!" cried the man who was being relieved of his valuables. "Calm Gyourself, my friend," said the Los Angeles footpad, "I can take care of this job without any assistance.

Says Bernard Shaw in the Fabiae Essays: "It is sometimes said that during this grotesquely hideous march of civilization from bad to worse, wealth is increasing side by side with misery. Such a thing is eternally impossible, wealth is steadily decreasing with the spread of poverty, but riches are increasing which is quite another thing. The total of the exchange values produced in the country annually is mounting perhaps by leaps and bounds but the accumulation of riches and consequently of an excessive purchasing power in the hands of a class, soon satintes that class with socially useful wealth, and sets them offering a price for luxuries. moment a price is to be had for a luxury labor is employed to produce it. A New York ady, for instance, having a nature of exquisite sensibility, orders an elegant roscwood and silver coffin, apholstered in pink satin, for her dead dog. It is made, and meanwhile a live child is prowling barefooted and hunger stunted in a frozen gutter outside. The exchange value of the coffin is counted as part of the national wealth; but a nation which cannot afford food and clothing for its children cannot be allowed to pass as wealthy because it has provided a pretty coffin for a dead dog.

The point for which I am contending was amusingly illustrated during the recent visit of Queen Victoria to Ireland. One day a gentleman seated himself in the Phoenix Park in Dublin when there appeared before him a ragged old fellow, most grievously in-

"God save the Queen, sor!" said he.

"Certainly," was the reply.
"God save Queen Victorial" reiterated the old fellow.

"B, all means," said the gentleman. "Send her victorious, happy and glorious."
"That's right, sor! I wish she came to Dooblin every year, every month, every day, sor. Think of what she's done for the coun try; think of the good she does to people. Why, look at me, here I am, as drunk as can be, and never paid a penny for it."

As during the past ten years the love of luxury in America has increased more rapidly than ever before in any country in the history of the world, it behoeves us to examine carefully into this matter. Now scientific scialists have no more difficult task than to make this point clear to the authinking masses. They have no more di fieult task than to disabuse the average human mind of a belief that the luxury of the rich is a blessing rather than a curse to t e poor. Says John Stuart Mill in his "Principles of Poiitical Economy:" "There is not as opinion more general among mankind than this, that the unpreductive expenditure of the rich is necessary to the employment of the poor.

"Now Dives daily feasted and was gorgeously ar-

rayed-Not because he liked it but because 'twas good

for trade; That the people might have called he clothed himself in silk; And surfeited himself on cream that they might

have more wilk. He fed five hundred servants that the poor might

not lack bread.

And be inel his vessels made of gold that they aught have more lead:
And e'en to show his sympathy with the deserv-

ing poor He did no useful work himself that they might

Instead of the luxury of the rich being benefit the truth of the matter is that the more the rich devour and waste, the harder the laborer will have to work. Every article of luxury has to be paid for, not in money out in labor. - Ever glass of champagne at \$5.00 per bottle; every diamond tiara spark. ling in a woman's hoer; every day speut in Idleness by anyone, or what is just as bad, every day spent in unproductive labor has to be paid for with the sweat and tears of the coorest of the commen people. It is stated as a literal fact that many of the artificial

der a co-operative system all be doing useful instead of useless productive instead of unproductive work. In this great republic every adult male now engaged in producing necessaries is probably supporting 000,000, which, under public ownership, twenty people who are doing nothing or who might be saved every year, a saving of more are supplying luxuries to those who are doheat received from the sun" as Jevons tells us ing nothing. Is it to be wondered at then, in his Political Economy, but to the existence of what is technically known as surplus value. plying the whims and superfluities of the rich, thousands, who make necessities, are in a condition and to starvation. Release Individual wealth gives command, not so to the rich; set them to some useful and necessary employment, and all will have happy homes; all will have warm clothes; all may have and do the thousand and one things which now only the rich can afford. he said: The dictum of orthodox political economy on this point, uttered by no less an authority than the late Professor Cairnes, runs as follows: "It is important on moral no less than on economic grounds, to insist upon this, that no public benefit of any kind arises from the existence of an idle rich class. The wealth accumulated by their ancestors and others on their behalf, where it is employed as capital no doubt helps to sustain industry; but what they consume in luxury and idleness is not capital, and helps to sustain nothing but their own unprofitable lives. By all means they must have their rents and interest, as it is written in the bond; but let them take their proper place as drones in the hive, gorging at a feast to which they have contributed nothing."

They built a church at his very door-

"He wasn't in it."
They brought him a scheme for relieving the

"He wasn't in it." "He wasn't in it."

Let them work for themselves as he had done,
They wouldn't ask help of any one

If they hadn't wasted each golden minute—

"He wasn't in it."

"He wasn't in it." When men in the halls of virtue met He saw their goodness without regret; Too high the mark for him to win it— He wasn't in it."

he passed the poor with a haughty tread-(No money in it)." So h

A carriage crept down the street one day— "He was in it."

The funeral trappings made a display-He was in it.

St. Peter received him with book and bell, "My friend you have purchased a ticket to-Your elevator goes down in a minute—
"He was in it."

But what were Christ's own words: "And

again I say unto you. It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God.

"Oh, sinner, where's you gwine to be W'en Gabriel's trumpet soun'? No use to climb the big pine tree, Case Satan cut you down.

> Sinner, sinner. What you gwine to do? Dey ain't no hill kin hide you. Fer Satan—he dar too.

Oh, sinner, whar you gwine to go
W'en de saints for jedgment shout?
No use to hide in der huckleberry bush Case Satan smoke you out!

> Sinner, sinner, What you gwine to do? Dey ain't no bush kin hide you Case Satan-he dar too.

But while this is helping us to an understanding of the problem, the question "What is surplus value?" may best be answered by two illustrations. The first may be taken from any country village. In that village will probably be found a hardware merchant. In the same place also a tinsmith and general mechanic. The merchant has tools, the tinsmith has none. The former employs the latter and charges a long suffering peasantry \$3.00 per day for the latter's services. The \$1.50 received by the merchant for exploiting the tinsmith is what is known as surplus value.

A second illustration may be drawn from the combined railway interests of the United States. Here we have to deal with a bona fide investment of probably \$6,000,000,000. This amount by the various capitalistic methods used in manipulating surplus value, think the following two stanzas of a pare that is by these methods known as stock watering, sinking and reserve funds, has been Hawaii, which has free trade with the United increased to a so-called capital of let us say **\$12,000,000,000.** 

American reasoning on this point is very similar to that of a youthful mind in a Detroit school where a teacher was recently illustrat. ing an arithmetical problem to a junior grade

"New," said she, "I have two apples in this hand and two pears in the other. How much does that make?"

Up went several finy hands, and Johnny being selected to answer, replied that the total sum of objects was four. "Four what?" inquired the the teacher:

"four apples?"

"Ne," said Johnny, "only two apples."
All the class seemed satisfied with this ans wer except a little fellow on the corner, who remained silent and thoughtful. He was Rube, the milkman's son. The teacher, observing his distraction, said:

"What's the matter, Rube; don't you think that's right?"

There was a puzzled expression on little Rube s face as he replied:

"Well, in de mornin' when my fazzer takes two quarts uv milk an' two quarts of water

it always makes four quarts of milk." And like certain wealthy Americans, Rube, the milkman's son, seemed hurt when the

teacher laughed. Now the sum paid annually to the railways by the people is \$1,200,000,000 of this It is stated all but \$539,000.000 represents surplus value-which by the substitution of government flowers worn at balls are actually stained ownership for the present cumbrous system with the tears of famished and exhausted could be entirely done away with. Out of a girls. Nothing on earth can be produced score of unnecessary items which the public The more the rich and leis. are new indirectly asked to support, take on- surplus value, but to earn interest on

have to work. Far from laborers starving lition of the payment of dividends \$90,000, unless employed by the rich, they would undents with their staffs \$25,000,000, by doaway with attorneys and other legal must be taken within one period and that the expenses \$12,000,000. These and othigudgment itself must lapse within another, er items make a grand total of \$661, principle and accumulated interest in many might be saved every year, a saving of more than half the \$1,200,000,000 now paid to the railways by the people.

There is in the employ of a Philadelphia house a young man who is assistant bookkeeper. He's a steady chap, minds his own business and is as shrewd as they make them. The other day the senior partner of the firm, who seldom comes around, made a tour of inspection, and as he approached the assistant bookkeeper he noticed a solemn expression on his face. Desiring to be congenial

"How are you, young man? I see you are at your work. That is good. Close attention to business will always bring its own reward. Tell, me, what are you earning now a week?

The young man without a moment's hesitation, answered: "Twenty dollars, sir, but I only get half of that."

Thus wages are that part of the product of labor which the capitalist pays the workman out of the proceeds of the workman's own products. Say that a workman produces \$3.00 a day and that \$1.50 is paid him for his labor. That \$1.50 is taken out of the wealth that he himself produces, and It is given back to him by the capitalist, who pockets the other dollar and a half.

Lawrence Gronlund tells us that statistics show an American employer to pay the worker on an average each year \$346 in wages, and to receive from him in the same time in the form of surplus value an average sum of \$324. To many this may not seem extravagant.

But he who employs 10 workmen gains \$3,240.

But he who employs 25 workmen gains \$8.100.

But he who employs 50 workmen gains \$16,200. But he who employs 100 workmen gains

\$32,400. But he who employs 500 workmen gains \$162,000.

But he who employs 1,000 workmen gains

\$324,000. One thousand men, therefore pay every year to an employer \$324 each for the privilege of earning \$346 for the use of the soil, the machinery and other resources of our civilization. Is it not time then that we condemn a system which allows and sometimes compels one class of men virtually to say to another class: "If you will work five hours a day for us gratuitously we will enable you to work the other five hours for yourselves?" Verily workmen, the Prophet Haggai was right, for "Ye have sown much and bring in little; ye cat, but you have not enough; ye drink but ye are not filled with drink, ye clothe you, but there's none warm, and he that earneth wages earneth wages to put

it into a bag with holes." From these illustrations we see that in every working day there is "necessary labor" time and "surplus labor" time. Here a capitalist gives his hireling enough to buy the necessaries of life by paying him the value of five hours work, while obtaining the free the centers of population? disposal of his productive force during the entire day; he has therefore exchanged the produce of five hours against the labor of ten hours, and has put in his pocket as net profit the produce of five hours beyond the "necessary labor." From this surplus pocketed by an employer, this surplus which we call "surplus value" this command over unpaid labor, capital comes into being.

Voltaire tells of a conversation between two

"What a savory thing is roast veal," said

"When, pray, did you ever taste roas veal?" queried the other.

"I never tasted it," came in reply, "but I was at the palace gate the other morning when they were feeding the dog and I caught the smell of it."

Truly freedom is a wonderful thing. on "America," contrasting the condition of forth the modern idea of freedom. For "Hawaii" substitute "all labor.

"My country, 'tis of thee That set Hawaii (all labor) free, Of thee I sing! I am thy slave no more, I've dumped the load I bore And ceased to kneel before A queen or king.

Land of the brave and just, Land of the sugar trust How sweet to be Held up outside the gate And made to pay the freight— I tell you what, it's great And tickles me."

Here an economical law comes into play of the very first importance. As we have already seen capital is the surplus value of human labor. Now most Americans have some knowledge of the workings of compound in-terest. I have seen promissory notes drawn in California bearing interest at the rate of one and a half per cent a month; the interest to be paid quarterly, and if not so paid to be compounded and added to the principle. Many farmers have been crushed in attempt ing to carry that unnatural burden. And yet in the workings of compound interest we find the best simile with which to liken the action of surplus value upon labor. Just as a farmer is compelled through necessity to sign a promissory note, so the laborer, driv-en by the same law of self-preservation, is forced to create capital. Having created a certain amount of capital or surplus value, he is then required not only to create more are classes are stimulated to glattony and ly four. By the archition of interest and surplus value already created. This, to expressions the harder somebody else will rest \$360,000,000 can be saved; by the about carry out the simile, is compounded and add.

ed to the principle. Nor does the simile end here. Just as the statutes provides in the case of a promissory note that judgment cases thus being destroyed, so will it be, though by different means, with capital. The process of compounding accumulation will go on ad infinitum, until one of two things must happen. Capital will be consumed in warthat is destroyed by the act of God-or the workers, finding themselves strangled by their own efforts, will burst their bonds and bring to a close the capitalistic era. For, as Henry Drummond well says," "the Day of Vengeance dawns slowly, but its work sure. Though evil stalks the world, it is on the way to execution; though wrong reigns, it must end in self combustion.'

"He digged a pit, he digged it deep, He digged it for his brother; And then he did himself fall in The pit he digged for t'other

"Thus, for more than a century, the wageearners of America and Europe," says a writer in the Fabian Essays, "have been challenged to do as little work as they can. They have been taught by the practical economists of the trade unions, and have learned for themselves by practical experience, that every time any of them in a moment of ambition or good will, does one stroke of work not in his bond he is increasing the future unpaid labor, not only of himself but of his fellows.

"What gulfs between him and the seraphim? Slave of the wheel of labor what to him Are Plato and the swing of Pleiades? What the long reaches of the peaks of song. The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose? Through this dread shape the suffering eyes look: Time's tragedy is in that aching stoop; Through this dread shape humanity betrayed, Plundered, profused and disinherited. Cries protest to the judges of the world, A protest that is also prophecy."

## #3999999999999999999 You Want a Farm

That will keep you through good times and bad. One of those ten acre tracts will turn the trick. Given free for the largest list of yearly subscribers sent in during the week.

#### \$ Our Modern Civilization.

Farmer Review.

Politicians are continually telling us that there was never before so much prosperity. The preachers tell us that there was never before so much religion."

Some moralists tell us that the morals of the people were never so good as they are at the present time. Others tell us that virtue and honesty

never occupied so high a standard. The charitably inclined tell us that there

never was so much charity as there is now, and point with pride at our charitable institutions.

If the politicians are correct, why is it that there is so much discontent among the

working class? Why so many strikes, lockouts and riots in

Why so many business failures? Why so much embezzlement and fraud?

Why do women and children starve? Why are there so many of the working class out of employment?

Why do so many people become hopeless and commit suicide? Why? If there is more religion among the civil-

ized nations than ever before, why is the world engaging in war and blood shed? The teachings of Jesus are directly the opposite of murder and robbery. And revenge and punishment are the antipodes of the christian religion.

The churches may be numerically stronger, but there has ceased to be any test of morals for membership in most of the churches.

The gambler, the liar, the swindler, the libertine, the usurer and the 'extortioner can be a prominent member in the church in ys of religious and

Last year there were 10,000 murders and 5,000 suicides, with about 13,000 bankrupt-States, with that of Porto Rico under the tar-iff from the San Juan News, admirably sets immorality and crime, known to the catalogue of crime.

The success of the whole business world is based upon a system contrary to morals and

The necessity for charity results only from an unjust social system, and most of the charitable people are parasites, only returning what rightly belongs to the working class. Instead of advocating a system of social justice which would climinate the necessity for charity, most of the charitably inclined are upholding a social system which breeds paupers and criminals upon the body social, and never inquire into the cause of our social evils. While we send missionaries and rum to the

heathen, we are organizing and sending armies to conquer them in the interest of capitalism that they may be industrially enslaved to the capitalist class.

·Our record in Manila is a fine one in the interest of Christian civiliza Trangrowth of the s doons is from less twenty to over four hundred. The im stion of 2,000 soiled doves, and 8,000 victims of veneral diseases in the army bospitals in Manila in one year is a fine record for our civilizing influence among the Tagals.

To say more would be too bad on our modern civilization.

The Appeal in Bundles.

For purposes of campaign propaga-3 months . . . . . . . 100 250 49.00 should be supported.]

the fol-

# American Notes.

The Muncie, (Ind.) pulp mill closed down throwing 200 men out of employment.

All blast furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys closed down September 1st.

An eight hour system has been inaugurated

in the police department of Memphis, Tenn. The Republic Iron Co., Muncie, Ind., have notified its nut and bolt workers of a reduc-

tion of 15 per cent. Sweet's Steel Co. at Syracuse, N. Y., has made a cut in wages averaging about 12 per cent. Depression is the given cause.

The International Packing Co. has closed its plant at the Chicago stock yards, throwing about 1,000 men out of employment.

Iron ore mines at Watt's Station, Middlesboro, Ky., have been closed down and hundreds of men thrown out of employment.

Bradstreet's have quit quoting failures. They have increased so rapidly, both in number and quantity that it is politic to keep them out of print. A curtailment of production is announced

by the Great Falls Manufacturing Company at Somersworth, N. H. Three hundred operatives will be idle for some weeks. A dozen meat markets were closed at Bridgeport, Conn., last week. Trust prices on

meat and ice didn't leave the little ones any "incentive." And there you are. A machine was started last week in the Illinois Steel Company's plant in South Chicago which does the work of 250 men,

But six men are required to operate it. All the salaried men except a watchman and a shipping clerk have been laid off at the Republic Iron and Steel company's works. The entire plant is idle and 1,000 are out of

The United States census of 1890 shows that 22,700,000 persons over ten years of age are engaged in gainful occupations. Of these 18,000,000 are males and 3,900,000 females.

work.

The laundry workers in Indianapolis have had a co-operative plant in operation since 1892. The company is an incorporated one, and has done a successful and paying business from the start. About 30,000 operatives in the textile and

silk industries of Paterson, N. J., are idle. The "full dinner pail" we hear so much about, apparently, has not yet materialized among these wage slaves.

Ground was broken at Duquesue by the Carnegie Company for what is to be the largest steel mill in the world on August 4. It will be ready to begin operations February 1, 1901. The machinery of two mills will be in one plant.

The sugar trust, after advancing the price of sugar \$1 on the hundeed, by which operation they cleared \$67,000 a day, now threatens 5,000 of their employes with a reduction in wages in some cases taking off as high as 60 cents a day.

The American tobacco trust has absorbed several more independent plants and its cigar branch is securing control of several more large factories. It is also reported that the combine is securing control of tobacco lands in this country and Ouba and other sur-

rounding islands. The American Brass Company, composed of the Coe Brass Company, Tarrytown; Wallace & Sons, Ansonia; the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company; and the Water Brass Company, completed the final plans to take in the Benedict & Burnham Company of Waterbury, Conn. They arranged to increase their capital stock from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,

The capitalist class number 6 per cent. of the population and own 83 per cent. of the

wealth. The middle class number 19 per cent. of the population and own 15 per cent, of wealth.

The working class number 75 per cent. of the population and own 3 per cent, of the wealth.

"With but one exception," a Michigan trade unionist writes, 'every cigarmaker in Alpena is a Social Democrat and will work and vote for Debs and Harriman; three out of four members of the Battle Creek machinists' union will do the same, and the miners of the Saginaw district are also almost solid. These are straws showing which way the wind blows. The day of the laborskate is passing the smooth chap who plays on the ignorance or indifference of workingmen to get boodle from capitalistic politicians is having a rough road to travel, as an Ohio importation can testify. Up our way we want to know why Debs, the union man, should not be supported in preference to Bryan or Mc-

Kinley, non-unionists.'

The steel and wire trust is "readjusting" wages again. When the workers out at the American mill count up, they find they are "shy" 5 to 15 per cent. The trust magnates need the money, and so they just withhold said percentage from the pay envelopes. Chairman Gates especially needs the money. He threw handfuls to a Paris meb from the Effle Tower a couple of weeks age, just to show those bloody foreigners what an Amer-Vote for Bryan or Meican plute could do. Kinley and keep up the circus. Don't rote for Debs—he is a laber crank, and might put an end to such infamy. (P. S.—The steel and wire trust, according to a New York dis-patch, is clearing \$1,000,000 a month, or fully 100 per cent. annually on the actor 

### FOREIGN ITEMS

**36** 36 The Peruvians have admirable public roads, One is 1,500 miles long.

Minister of public works O'Sullivan, of New South Wales, has declared for socialism. Socialists won 11 seats in-the municipal election at Locle, Switzerland, and 10 at

Chaux-de-Fonds The municipality of Gyon, Spain has granted an eight hour day to all its workmen, and

has increased their wages. At the beginning of the eighteenth century people were hanged in Great Britian for the illicit manufacture of salt.

The Tokio Labor World says that the factory system of Japan is "simply a slaughter-

house of human beings." German socialists refused to increase the wages of Emperor William when he asked parliament to swell his allowances.

In Reynold's Newspaper of July 8th, two cases of usury in London, Eng., are reported. In one case 400 percent, interest was charged, and in another case 5,000 per cent. Could Chinamen do worse?

Since 1898, the date of the last congress, the members of the Social Democratic party in Germany have been sentenced to 25 years 8 montas 3 days and 6 hours imprisonment, and have been fined £170.

In England during the past few years, it is claimed, 140,320 farm laborers have been displaced by machinery, while the making of the latter, it is asserted, required only the labor of 4,000 men for one year.

Socialists of Baden, Germany, have given their delegates to the international socialist congress instructions to present the question of a uniform international language to be taught in all public schools. They recommend that it be the English language.

At the municipal elections in the southern provinces of Italy the Socialists were victorious in many places, especially on the island of Sicily. In Palermo they elected 19 of their 21 candidates for the city council, and the two others were lacking only a few votes. In Messina the Socialists sent 14 of their 16 candidates in the city council.

An investigation by the Statistical Society of Great Britain proves that whereas in 1860 the unemployed numbered 2.70 per cent., in 1899 they totalled 3.25 per cent. From the report we learn when money wages rose empleyment and marriages rose and indoor pauperism fell. When wages fell all fell but indeer pauperism. "That shows," continues the report, "how periously near to the line of dependence the majority of workmen live."

It has been decided to send out about 1,000 Belgian soldiers to China, though no one knows why they are going and what they will do out there. The officers have easily been obtained as the conditions of pay are good, but it has not been so easy to get men to volunteer; but by methods not unknown to comanding officers elsewhere, these have been obtained. It is needless to say that the Socialists strengly condemn this expedition, which is only for the benefit of Belgian capi-

Oppressive taxation is the crying evil of Here lie the greatest perils to the State and, as well the greatest possibilities of The peasants of the Apennines, a thrifty, laborious race, live chiefy on chest-nuts and cheese; in Romagna—the garden spot of Italy-the workers suffer peculiar and distressing diseases because they cannot afford salt, heavily taxed, as it is, for their polenta; in the farming districts of Southern Italy the taxes amount to 50 per cent of income from all sources.

The official vote of the national election in The omena vote of the internal parties out of its revenue. With these improve-bad 611 425 votes: the opposition, 649, 485, ments completed the city of Louisville will had 611,425 votes; the opposition, 649,485, thus showing that on popular vote the gov-ment suffered defeat. Of the opposition parties, the socialists made the greatest gains and hold the best position they polled 76,359 votes, 134,502 in 1897, and 215,8+1 this year. Their seats in parament increased from 17 to 32. Cipriani.

ally from Rome: "It is the beginning of the end. Italy is moving toward a new city in this or any other country. The man birth, and this is seen by all, even by our agement of the Louisville Water company opponents.

Within the last ten years the growth of socialism in England has taken on a new as pect. It is not so much by the number of meetings held or of socialist votes cast that the intensity of the mevement must be judged, but by the infiltration of the socialist point of view into the trade unionist, the co-operative and the so-called municipal secialist mevements, as well as the general infiltration of socialist ideas all over the coun-Under this aspect the extent to which socialist views have penetrated is immense in comparison with what it was in 1886, and simply colossal in comparison with what it was in the years 1876-82.

The ordinary eating public of London—and there is, presumably, no inhabitant of London who does not cat—will be shocked to know the quantity of unsound food that gets

During the first three months of the pres ent year the inspectors seized 24 quarters of beef, 581 carcases of sheep, 78 crates of kid neys, 106 crates of sheeps fry, 45 cases of hams, 18 crates of rabbit, 336 cases of fish,

Even the vegetarian is not safe, for there were also communed 5, 427 crates of hananas, 6,000 taps of figs—216 cases of fruit pulp, and 153 barrels of apples. This does not exhaust the test, which extends to other kinds of fruit and tes, coffee, and cocon.—Morning

### MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP. **JE** 36.

Tucson, Ariz., has purchased the private water works which supplied the town.

Iola, Kansas, voted \$80,000 for water works and \$10,000 for electric lights last At West Ham, England, the corporation

is sinking wells for a cheaper municipal water supply.

Of the entire street railway track mileage in Great Britain over one-third is owned by the public.

Under municipal ownership the electric tramway (trolley) roads of Hull, England, which never paid under private ownership, netted a clear profit of \$50,000. The experiment has been tried only ten months. Fares have been reduced, wages have been raised and the working hours shortened,

The Louisville Water company was chartered by an act of the legislature in 1854, and they don't have to buy a senatorship .- Nethe city made its subscriptions to its capital stock in 1856, 1859 and 1867, amounting to \$1,270,000. The work of construction was commenced in 1857, and the original system of waterworks was completed in 1861. The cost of the system, up to the time of the completion, was \$837,630, including twenty-six miles of pipe mains and a reservoir with a capacity of 10,000 gailons.

In 1876 Crescent Hill reservoirs were constructed with a capacity of 100,000,000 gal lons, at an elevation of 179 feet above low water in the Ohio river and thirty-three feet tion of 118,000, as announced last week above the site of the old reservoir, and were completed in the year 1880. At this time the company had 134 miles of distributing water mains and 10,600 service connections to supply water consumers.

In 1893 the company finished the construction of its new pumping station, with a ca pacity of 18,000,000 gallons per day of twenty-four hours, and provisions made in the construction of the plant for the addition of a duplicate engine of like capacity. The company's pumping capacity at the present time is 32,000,000 gallons per day of twenty-four hours The daily consumption of water by the city and citizens of Louis ville is about 16,000,000, which varies according to conditions during the summer and winter, such as very long heated and dry periods of summer, the consumption is greatly increased, and also during the prolonged cold period of winter, such as the last, when the daily delivery of water to the city was as great as 28,000,000 gallons, showing a very large waste of water during the period by consumers.

The company has under contract and process of construction an ample clear water basin; divided into a number of compartments and also a filter bouse structure for receiving the filters, which basin and filter house structure is of a capacity to supply the city and citizens of Louisville with 25,000,000 gallons of filtered and purified water per day of twenty-four hours, which is so adjusted that this capacity can be increased from time to time, as the future growth of the city may require. The contract for this work requires it to be completed on or before the close of this year, and during the year the filters are also to be constructed and put into the filter house structure as soon as the same is completed and ready to receive them.

The company will also during the year construct the necessary buildings, machinery and plant, including a stand tower, for the purpose of delivering to the city and citizens of Louisville the filtered and purified water under suca an improved head of pressure as will supply water to the tallest buildings of the city, and for fire protection of the property of the citizens by the use of the pressure

This system of fitration and purification of the water supply will cost not less than \$500,000, which the company is to provide not only have the most m siera and complete system of water supply of any city in the world but the very best clear and purified filtered wa-In 1895 ter that modern skill and science can provide This is the result of the persistent determination on the part of the Water company's management to provide for the city and citie of the socialist leaders, writes to a Paris zens of Louisvide a perfect water supply system, and superior to that of any other city in this or any other country. The manyears ago took the lead in this important matter of a pure and healthful water supply and it has maintained it, and is in advance of any other c.ty in this country, and as a result other promisent cities are following in the lead of the Louisville Water Company's progressive spirit of enterprise. The municipal water departments of large cities are giving attention to this important werk now under construction by the ville Water Company, and, in fact, interest ed, scientific and progressive men everywhere are watching and waiting for the results being made in the premises.

Notwithstanding this great improvement and the expenses necessarily attaching to it, the water rates of Louisville are not only reasonable but compare favorably with the large cities of the country, and in many instance Wita the completion of the rates are lower. these improvements under the policy governing the management of the company, the near future will result in still lower water rates to water consumers and to the business needs of the city.

The total cost of the waterworks system, under the original construction from its in ception in 1857 to the present time, aggregates about \$5,000,000, with 212.5 miles of listributing water mains and 26,114 services connections for the supply of water to con-

When the new filter process is complete company will be prepared to supply 90,000 gallens of springfilts water daily

# Spirit of the Press.

"Give me liberty or give me death," the slogan of the American patriots in 1776 - Give me a big dinner pail and liberty may perish for aught I care" is the republican slogan of 1900. - Kansan.

A vote for either of the old parties means a vote for the perpetuation of the present system. If you believe that socialism should triumph, vote for the nominees of the party pledged to it. - Omence (N. D.) Herald.

If one wants to run a democratic or republican newspaper nowadays, he will be furnished with good "editorial matter" in the plate at no expense. This is some inducement to the country newspaper man. - People's Paper. Senator Clark, of Montana, has an income

of \$30,000 a day and some of the men who earn it for him get as much as \$1.50 or \$2 a day. But then they don't need any morebraska Socialist.

Burglary insurance will always to nain one of the minor branches of underwriting. The value of property stolen by burglars every year is not as large as might be supposed. The burglar is only one kind of a thief .-Insurance Press.

The Lakota Herald "contends that reform publications are not looked upon with favor by the people, and yet the APPEAL TO REAson published at Girard, Kan., has a circula-And its circulation is growing at the rate of between one and two thousand copies each week .- Omenee (N. D.) Herald.

Those who think that trusts can be reached by anti-trust laws might learn something by studying up the history of cases that have been tried already. The last fight was in Texas. The trusts were notified to get out of the state, but they didn't get out of the state they simply got a new charter. The attorney-gen ral put the idea into their heads and now trusts are doing business in Texas, with a broad gfin on their faces.-Farm and Factory.

Socialism is a great divine principle, which as the world slowly advances in ealightenmeat and humanity is taking possession of men more and more. Its essential element is unselfishness. As selfishness in its last analysis is idiotic and inhuman, as mankind advances in intelligence and civilization the principles of socialism are more and more fastening themselves upon men, and more and more prevailing in human society. - Heraid, Los Angeles.

The Manchester News notes a curious in stance of a house divided against itself. a certain family there are two sons besides the father. One son is a republican and the other is a Bryanite, while the father is a so-They have some hot arguments and abuse each other roundly. The old man says he regrets that he ever brought two such fools into the world. The boys say they would rather not have been born than have such a d-n crank for a father. - Kansas City Journal.

The Standard Oil company recently attempted to carry things with as high a hand in Russia as it it is doing here. The czar did not do a thing to the oil trust except to appoint an auditor of its accounts with instructions to allow the trust a "fair proft" on its products and turn the balance into the public treasury. But we are so brilliant in America that we have just contributed \$20,000,000 as a quarterly dividend. In the great German empire, where the government owns and controls the railways, the poorest man in Germany can ship a barrel of oil from one end of Germany to the other just as cheap as the Standard Oil company can .- Tri-City Union-

If the conditions which exist would under socialism cause a father to go in the night to the home of his daughter and butcher in the most gliastly manner his daughter's husband his own son would not rise and demand that a system that breeds such herrible erime should be driven as a foul blot from the face of the earth? That is what the present system of competition which causes sen to strive for wealth, commit forgeries, defraud insurance companies, brisgs about. Old man Melennan commits such a crime at Waco as we describe and was, compelled to do it because of his efforts to protect his lit. tle personal property from a relative who was trying to take it from him. Old man McLennan is a democrat, his son was a democrat, his son-in-law was a democrat and all appeld the present system. Not a socialist mong them .- Farmers Review

Within the last fifty years the world has witnessed a complete revolution in our means of production. Our material relations bave all changed. Machinery has taken the place of muscle to a very large extent in the preduction of every article of necessity, comfort and luxury, and the progress in this direction is still going forward at an accelerated ratio.
Labor is being continually displaced by labor saving devices, and the saving is added to the profits of the owner of the machinery and the prospect for the toiler is growi more discouraging. Millions have been en-tirely submerged by their inability to keep themselves employed and other millions who have been able to retain employment, find no release from excessive toil because their isbor will produce more, but on the centrary ing standard of living from re The few who have secured a me

### Liebknecht's Funeral.

From London Justice.

written or spoken words can convey any sense whatever of its simplicity, its grandeur and its strength, for that latter word is the best I can use. From seven o'clock this morning tens of thousands of people from all 1808 parts of Germany poured into Berlin and 1898 when we reached Charlottenburg we found a 1898 living sea of humanity. Once more we ascended to Liebknecht's rooms to take a last farewell. In his sitting room we found him reposing on the lid of the collin, covered with wreaths. At his feet the inscription in bronze which was presented to him by his fellow Reichstag members on his seventieth birthday. The body had been partially embalmed, and the face was covered. It would have been sacrilege to have disturbed that covering, and personally I felt that I would rather remember him as I knew him living, with cheery face and laughing eye. A moment we stood, and then we joined at a rendevous the leaders of the party, the Vorwaerts staff, and the foreign delegates. Then, led by Paul Singer, we wended our way to the house and waited for the sad commencement. Presently bared heads noted that Liebknecht had begun his last journey. Never can I forget that journey. We had to march ten miles from the west to the east of Berim. In long procession 100,000 men and women guarded the body, and in the streets it is ne exaggeration to say that a million more must have been present. For the whole of the ten miles, on both sides of the streets, they steed always ten deep, and in many instances twenty. As we passed the side streets we saw that as far as the eye could reach they were also full. Every window, and every one of the baleonies for which Berlin is famous, had its own crowd. Even the police, who for once with admir-

able discretion had almost effaced themselves, leaving to the people the management for one day of their own business, acknowledged that never had kniser or king held such a royal reception in their death. No such scene had ever taken place in Europe. Our French comrades said that the nearest approach to it was the funeral of Victor Huge.

The hearse was followed by the Socialist members of the Reichstag, headed by Bebel and Singer, whose faces were white and drawn with pain. Then came the Socialist municipal councillors, the foreign delegates, the Vorwaerts' staff and representatives from the cities of Germany. It shows the bitter feeling of the bourgeoise when I mention that not a single member of any of the other pelitical parties in the Reichstag openly attended the funeral. But the dead man did without them, as he had done while living. We were told that there were six bands in the procession but we heard not a drum nor a funeral note. The concourse was too enormous. Nothing for hours but the steady craseless tramp of conscious Socialism, and it was the music of that which, could Liebknecht have heard it, he would have valued above all else.

As the evening shadows began to lengthen we learned that ahead of us was another procession of Liebknecht's constituents. A mile from the cemetery gates we found that, with their wives and children thousands of them (he gained over 60,000 votes at his last election) had lined each side of the road and were waiting for us with bared heads. And so the body of their loved leader, member, and friend passed through a human aqueduct, the living walls of which were his personal friends.

We turned at last into the peacful dwelling of the dead. The cemetery is a communal one belonging to the city of Berlin, and it was chosen because in it the police had no power to prevent speaking. Into the little hall, which would only held

about 200 of us, the coffin, a wooden one encased in a massive copper sarcophagus, was reverently carried and placed in an alcove which was embreidered in ivy and laurel and lit by scores of massive wax candles. By this time the growing strain had become intense, and it culminated when from an ante-room we heard the notes of a weird g by an invisibl workmen's Socialist choir. The undercurrent of sobs from men and women was almost a relief, for the strain was growing too great ger beckoned the to be borne. Gently Sir foreign delegates to take their places by him, and then Bebel stepped to the side of the coll and delivered the funeral oration over the body of him who for thirty-five years had been his closest intimate friend. Broken by emetion, his words told of the dead man's character and work and of what in him we had lost. Then in quick and brief succession Adler, his spare form quivering with emetion; Lafargue, with passi nate declama-tion for revolutionary Socialism, Gerault-Richard; myself, with our message of sym-pathy from England; Anseele, with his fervid Belgiceloquence, and comrades from Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Hungary, Peland and the United States all voiced, not merely lamentations, but hope for the Socialism ther dirge, and slowly tomorrow. we took our way to the grave. In the ray of the setting sun the precession twined is and out of the winding paths, and through the red of the wreath ribbons gleamed, on ionaly enough, like a rosy dawn, typical of what the Socialism for which Liebknecht had lived and died should yet be. The clasts

### A Bundle of Appeals

Weekly is a necessity to every socialist The whole funeral is indescribable. No during the campaign. 1900 will come but once-jump in and help raise the votes. 10 copies weekly 6 months \$1.00.

The Socialist Vote. United States. 91.440
Germany 2,350,660
Great Britain 55,000
Switzerland. 36,405
Spain 28,000
Haly 134,495
Servia 50,000
France 1,000,000
Denmark 32,600
Belgium 554,266 Belgium ..... Austria.....

Bobby—What are the wages of sin, pa? "Depends on the locality. In Washington, they'll average about \$5,000 a year."

Social Democratic National Ticket for 1900.

EUGENE V. DEBS, of Indiana JOB HARRITAN, of California The Platform.

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

In our economic development an industrial managed that the property of the

life, liberty and happiness depend upon equal political and economic rights.

In our economic development an industrial revolution has taken place, she individual best of fenser years barting become the social tool of the present. The individual tool was come the social tool of the present. The individual tool was comed by the werker who are allowed himself and was master of his product. The social tool, the meshine, is evaled by the capitalist and the weaker is dependent upon him for warpleyment. The oppits hat thus because the master of the worker and is able to agropriate to himself a large share of the worker and is able to agropriate to himself a large share of the worker and is able to agropriate to himself a large share of the profess of the labor.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the dear growing neglection, is responsible for the Insecurity of substatence, the powerty, misers and degradation of the effect growing neglective in product the neglective or serially of the means of production for the committee of the wears of production for the committee of the means of production for the means of production and private officers. The middle class ends he projection and the projection is disappearing in the mail of competition. The igner is now between the two classes first apased. Our political filter value to the thanses unless used to again economic liberty.

And respectively and the committee of the master and committee of the agains economic liberty.

agairs economic liberty.

Andependent political action and the trade union magnerates the chief emancipating factors of the worldin blass, the one representing its political, the other its education wing, and both must see operate to abolish the capitalist system. sfore the Social Democratic Party of America declared

to be: to conquer the public powers now controlled by

the common interest of all in members, and the complete emancipation of the socially usual classes from the demination of copitalism.

The weaking class and all those in symmethy with their historic maries a neal so a ligher of villeration should settly connection with all capitality and reform parties and units with the Secial Beneferation favir of America. Democratic Party will be instanced to the shadiston of all class rule. The control of political power by the Secial Democratic Party will be instanced to the shadiston of all class rule. The soliderity of labor connecting the millions of classical confidence of the second will lead to interestional segislism, the brotherhood of man. As along in flat offerction, we make the following demands: First—Revision of our federal constitution, in ord r to remove the obstacks to complete source of government by the people irrespective of say.

Second—The public ownership of all industries controlled by memopolies, trate and combines.

Third—The public ownership of all railroads, telegraphs and telephones; all means of transportation and communications; all were works, gas and electric plants and other passics utilities.

Fourth—The public ownership of all gold silver, connections and other passics utilities.

cation; sil water worse, gas an appropriate tilides.

Fourth—The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, leed, isen, esch, and other mises, and all oil and gas wells.

Fifth—The reduction of the hears of labor in proportion to the jearnessing facilities of preduction.

Bith—The imaguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public excell the be willined for Anta purpose.

Seventh—Useful inventions to be free, the inventor to be

Billin—The imageration of a system of points of the unemployed the public credit to be employised to fibe unemployed. The public credit to be etilised for that purposes. Seventh—Useful inventions to be free, the inventor to be remunerated by the public. Highth—Labor legislation to be national, instead of local, and international when posterior. Ninth—Patiennel insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment and want in old apr. Tenth—Equal civil and political rights, for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.

Eleventh—The adoption of the initiative and referendum

prepartional representation, and the right of realist sentatives by the voters.

Twelfth-Abo (titlen of war and the introduction of international arbitration.

# Books, keen-edged with wisdom,

"Empty thy purse into thy head."

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guman Nature and Socialism
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#### A SOCIAL CONTRAST.

How the Gambling Table is Supported on the Shoulders of Wage Slaves.

W. K. Vanderbilt, smiling good-naturedly, admitted to the reporter that he had lost \$100,000 at the Monte Carlo tables.

The gambling oselno at Monte Carlo com-mands a beautiful view of the Mediterranean. Palm trees, roses, women with big dark eyes and big dark paste, polite croupiers, a wellconducted opera house in one corner, warm sunlight, smooth roads, fine res aurants, 6,000 francs "limit" on the roulette tables, 12,000 francs "limit' at the "trente et quarante" tables, politeness, polished vice from every country, dissipation, suicide and gossip make it difficult for any one to get bored there.

"Rien ne va plus," drones out the croupier. The small white ball starts on its journey, slowly up, strikes, bounds and settles down.

"Deux noir, pair et manque" (too black, even, and under 18) So sings the croupier. The fat, greasy, money lender from London rakes in his pile of "plaques" - hundred franc gold pieces comed especially for the tables. The consumptive woman who has left Montone for the day coughs a little harder and looks a little whiter-her money is gone. The foolish little E glish bride goes out of doors to burst into tears. The hard-faced woman from Paris remarking "Ne me parlez plus de systemes," resumes there and then her trade-her money was on the red,

Up strolls a laughing party, and languid interest stirs the gambling crowd. The smooth, pale American face, the American nasal accent, the huge American fortune are With a parasite on each side recognized. the great fortune on two legs comes slowly

The croupler, about to start the ball on another of its journeys, pauses for a second. One of the eight gambling servants at the table listens to an order given in lame French and answers obsequiously.

"Three hundred Louis on the red-yes, Monsieur Vahn-der-beelt One hundred Louis on the first dozen-yes, Monsieur Vahn-der-beelt. Five Louis on the Zeroparfaitement, Monsieur Vahn-der-beelt."

Monsieur W. K. Vahn-der-beelt, looking vaguely around, drops one piece of paper with a picture of French liberty engraved on it. No other piece of paper suffices for all the bets.

The holder of the little white ball looks up and down the table and sets the little ball spinning with his "rein ne va plus." His seven fellow croupiers watch the many piles of money, each a monument to some gambler's hopes. Click, click goes the ball and settles in No. 22. Says the croupier: "Vingt deux, neir, pair et passe."

Monsieur Vahn-der-beelt on that turn of the wheel has lost \$1,620. Chatting still in that rich American accent, he walks on smiling to try another table.

Have you that little picture in your mind? It's accurate, drawn by one who has seen it.

Quite different from Monte Carlo is the top of a New York Central freight car. It's a sleety, dismal night. The cars roll along the darkness, the Hudson on one side, steep rocks on the other. A narrow plank, wet and slippery, stretches along the top of the car, a man-brakeman number so and sowalks toward the engine.

As he walks a string of short ropes, knot-ted at the ends and made hard by heavy sleet strikes him in the face. That means the approach of a low bridge or tunnel. The man drops to the roof of the car, lies close until the tunnel is past.

The engine puts monotonously. Seven more hours of the night and of his 11-hour "trick" ahead of him. One dollar and a half per day and an uncertain job-that is his short story.

He does not complain of that so much. But he thinks of a wife and children "at home," and wishes the ead of his work did not land him so far from them. He wishes he could be man enough to save more of his pay for them. He reflects with a sense of clothes, to be thinking of a drink at the end of his run when he knows the children need shoes. He is bound to confess that better men have done better by their families. He thinks he will turn over a new leaf. He continues his walk along the narrow plank on top of the car.

The engine grinds along, throwing clouds of heavy smoke towards the black, cloudy sky, and the miles and the hours slowly pass by. Eternal justice reigns back of those clouds-a long way back of them.

"Twenty-two, black, even, and over 18." The difference between what that brakeman earns and what he gets is a tiny part of Monsieur Vahn-der-beelt's single lost bet of

Occasionally the world's plutocracy pauses in its wild revelry of luxury and power, and with an air of assumed innocence asks: "What's wrong?" In the name of justice Liberty is being crucified! Patriotism is dying! Justice is dethroned! The rich are reckless in their extravagance; the poor are starving. Government, that is supposed to find justification in principles of come a tool of oppression. Armed invaders are sent from one country to another to conquer its subjects. The military is being strengthened. Plutocracy is arming itself for a contest, and labor is preparing to accept the battle. Legislative influence is bought and sold as though it was an ordinary com-of a cent a bottle. modity. Courts are corrupted and justice bartered. The ballot, the only instrument bartered. The ballot, the only instrument which the people have to protect themselves with, except the bullet, is being tampered with and controlled by corrupt "rings." A solfish, unscrupulous "wage heeler," or squirrel-tailed politician, is considered of choice, gents.

The republicans promise the workers a order for \$2.00, which you will apply to your campaign fund. I wish it was possible to your campaign fund. I wish it was possible to group or every voter in the U. S. to receive a copy of the Appeal. In my own case I always education for your children. Take your knew the politicians were a lot of con. men but I never could see the remedy until I had

more account than a dozen honest voters. Corruption, monopoly, oppression is everywhere. The people are taxed on everything they handle whether they eat it, wear it or use it in their different vocations. The genius of man discovers new inventions, but the avarice of man at once monopolizes them and they become agents of oppression, instead of beneficient discoveries. Wealth is concentrating in the hands of the few and children are begging for bread. The wise are blind, the church is asleep; the press is subsidized or hypnotized, and the statesmen are scrambling for a "job." The idle army of workmen is increasing. Directly they will get hungry, ab, they are hungry now. Some are begging; some are stealing; some are starving. But all are verging on to that madness which is the sure precursor of revolution. The eyes of the Triumphant Plutocracy see not the danger, and their hearts heed not the cry of the oppressed. The world is bright for taem. Why should they care! "Am I my brother's keeper?" "Eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow ye may die." And the world swings round. The gulf is widening. "The conflict is nearing." Plutocracy is preparing Beischazzer's feast. Nero is fiddling while Rome is burning. Caesar is crossing the Rubicon. History is repeating itself and God will wipe out the wrongs of humanity, although it sets back the hands of progress on the dial of civilization .- Coming Events.

# Freight Trains-Old and New.

Place this in a conspicuous corner of the APPEAL.

One of the great eastern railroad trusts, some 15 years ago, used freight cars that would not average above 30,000 capacity, of which 18 to 20 made a full load for the engines then used. At present the average capacity of the freight cars used is not less than 70,000, the least estimate of which 80 to 90 make a full load for the engines now used, all owing to the improved methods and machinery. It took the same number of practical men to operate the trains then as at present, for which service they received better rates than now, though the traffic is a fraction higher now than then, wherefore if the owners could pay better wages then under the above mentioned conditions and yet have a fair margin, I would like to know only stirred up trouble. where all the kelt is going that all these modern improvements must necessarily create. Or if they were now operating the system on a good margin then, where did they get the stuff to make these improvements? if it came from capitalistic enterprise what motive had they in enterprising? What prompted them to invest? Surely none other than the hope of reward.

What I want to know is, where or how the workingmen have been bettered by all these great imprevements? Mostly the genius of their ewn brains and solely the labor of their own hands

Following is a specimen of a general notice: The general working hours shall be nine hours per day in all departments of these shops, except Saturday, which shall be five hours, taking effect today and to continue until further notice.

Most of these men are married and have families, the wage they receive is 121 cents club of ten yearlies, and later comes in with per hour, they live in dens, build mansions and vote the republican ticket as a rule.

### Dots and Dashes.

"Why this hammering at the gates of China?" Why? Because Chauncey and his China?" Why? Because Chauncey and his us with a bundle of ten lately. He is an gang have been using "Patrotism" as bait artist and painter and made the banner for suckers. Otherwise they would have to do the hammering themselves.

An old slave once made the boast "My old Marsier's got de bigges' plantation and de mes' siggers of any white man in de south". When you hear an Englishman proudly exclaim "The sun never sets on the possessions of her majesty the Queen," remember the "Coon."

When a patriot's step-daddy Government abuses his mother country he ought to follow Washington's example and get her a divorce. To do this though they have to be past the From outside sources we hear that Martin spanking age. When they get old enough to has let down the bars and proposes to show know that she and they are being mistreated, the Bahites the way to economic redemption. and by whom, they will probably improve on |On with the fight! Washington's plan by appointing a guardian for daddy and running the place on shares.

If the man with the "slanted brow" had had been fed on brain-food-pap while young he wouldn't be such an artist at polishing a hoe handle. His muscle has been developed at the expense of his brain. Probably for a purpose, Queen Sabe?

Instead of "Who has the ax to grind", it ought to be "Who has ground to hoe?"

The laborer is being made to play the part of cat in that old "Chestnut" comedy, Scratch the monkey and you will find "capital."

### Anarchy in New York.

Boiler Plate Exchange

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has gone into the dairy business. The city has bought a farm three miles beyond the city limits and has there established the headquarters of the city milk department. The work is under the charge of a trained nurse, Miss Ruth Jones. She gets up every morning at 5 o'clock and, superintends the milking of the cows. She reason and humanity, and derive its powers milkmen carefully washes his hands before from the consent of the governed, has be- he begins work. Then each cow is covered he begins work. Then each cow is covered with a sheet in order to prevent dust or hair from falling into the pail. Before being used the sheets are sprinkled with disinfectants. The milk is put up in clean glass boxtles, and after being sterilized is sent to the city milk depots, where it is sold at the rate

# APPEAL ARMY

**\*** Ten scalps from Comrade McKee, Soddy,

Ten scalps from Comrade Rihl, of Philadelphia. Pa.

Eleven subscribers from comrade Wiltshire, of Chicago.

Comrade McCreary, of Rosalia, Wash orders a bundle of five for a year. Don't fail to get in the ring for one of

those south Missouri tracts of land. Comrade Morrison shelled the jungles of

Paris, Tenn., and captured 12 Filipinos. Bunch of 12 of them from Stillwater,

not Stillwater, Minn., but Stillwater, Okla. Our book department is forwarding large quantities of ammunition to the front daily.

Five yearlies from that old time stayer, Anton Krog, of Chicago. Krog is a cigar manufacturer. Comrade Wilson, of New Whatcom, Wash.

put all the ministers of the town on our list. And so it goes. Comrade Baker, of Granville, N. Y. evi

dently wants to be in it on the south Missouri farms. 25 yearlies. Comrade Ritz, Eldon, Iowa, thinks he can use some of those yearly postals. So he

ordered a bunch of 20. Bunch of ten from Comrade Block, of Geary. Geary is in Oklahoma. And so is Block; and so are others.

Comrade Strickland, of Chicago, keeps us busy sending him yearly postals. Strickland is a hot number, even if we do say it our-

Comrade Morgan of Manchester in the good old state of Tennessee, touches us up with a five dollar bill for twenty of those

War horse Graham, of Livingston, Mont. gets 20 yearly postals from us. try to talk him out of it as it would have

Grosland's Co-operative Commonwealthfine paper and printing-big book, 30 cents Whoop in your order, jasper. The book will tell you and others all about it. When you hear the old party brass bands

playing just let your mind drift to Los Angeles where the APPEAL brass band was sent and imagine the bulge it gives the boys.

Comrade Herman, secretary of New Orleans typographical union, gets to the bat with an community just as certain as the stealings of order for 25 copies a week for 3 months. You see the unions are beginning to wake up.

Comrade Carnahan, of Salina, Pa., orders a bundle of five for a year and casually remarks that the outlook for a largely increased Socialist vote is very bright. That's what all the boys are saying.

Comrade Busack, of Chicago, got in on us with an order for ten copies weekly and a an order for ten of those yearly postals. Chicago stands at the head of the list in number of subscribers.

Comrade Sielke, of New York, got in on raised by the socialists of New York, on Aug. 11th, above the streets packed with people.

Comrade Rittman put in four of the unterrified for a year. Rittman is President of may be obtained. The root of this whole the Progressive Coal Co., at Raymond Ills. The Army editor respectfully submits to his beloved constituency that the coal company it impossible for men to subserve individual

Comrade Martin, a prominent labor union man, of Bath, Me., presented the Army edi-tor with a club of ten yearlies last week.

Comrade Chappell, of Stockdale, Texas, lands on us with a list of 20 yearnes and winds up his order with "Hurrah for the him to engage in private business. Even were the official desirous to betray his trust would be no purchaser, for the would be no purchaser, for these immediately went down to the butcher shop there would be no purchaser, for there and benevolently assimilated" the dog down would be no private interest that could thus there.

We have heard at last from "Old Subscriber"-a character especially familiar to country newspapers. He comes to the surface in the person of Comrade Mackinnon, of San Francisco, and instead of putting up a howl about something he adds twelve yearlies to our list-each of whom we trust will become "old subscribers" of the MacKinnon type.

The army editor desires to jeer once or twice at the crowd. When Comarde Kerman sent in his list of 24 yearlies and took the first ten acre farm with it there was a large number of lists in the office of 20 names Five more names on any one of them would have got the sender ten acres of elegant ground without a cent of cost. The office bull dog was so elated at the way Kerman scratched out ahead of the gang that he bit each and every editor two times around. And there you are.

UNITED ASS'N OF JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS NEW CASTLE, PA., SEPT. 10, 1900.

A. Wayland, Girard, Kans. DEAR SIR-Inclosed you will find money but I never could see the remedy until I had

read a couple-of copies of the APPEAL, now will do all I can to assist the socialists.

Yours Resp'y . JAMES L. BRYSON.

The following comrades have subscribed for 10 copies weekly, for 6 months at \$1.00: J J Durant, Northport, Wash.; G J Felder, Philadelphia, Pa.; J W Quick. Philadelphia, Cassville Produce Co., Cassville, Mo., W H Austin, Fisher, Minn.; H A Harbaugh, Liberty, Miss.; Chas. B Drew, Rockland, Mass. Eugene Parker, Malden, Mass.; N W Lermond, Thomaston, Maine; Thomas Stevenson, Lake Charles, La.; John 1 Price, Emporia, Kan.; R E Short, Culver, Kan.; J J Rittman, Raymond, Ill.; H L Boggess, Chicago, Ill.; F L Carter, Chicago, Ill.; P W Doyle, Denver, Colo.; Otto Schiller, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. M W Dubois, San Rafael, Cala ; G H Rugg, San Jose, Cala; Carl J Inel, Los Angeles, Cala; E A Bonine, Lamanda, Cala, H E Sonnemann, Milwaukee, Wis.; W O Dodds, Ithaca, Neb.

Socialism and Political Corruption. Rev. Charles H. Vail.

It is often asserted that socialism would

not remove political corruption. This error is due to a failure to trace the evil to its source and it also betrays an inappreciation of the changed conditions which would exist under socialism. But even were the accusation true, it does

not form a valid objection to an enlargement of the sphere of the state. To be sure, as long as the present system of industry continues, the public servant will occasionally be ray his trust and use his position for private gain. But it does not follow that society would be any better off, or as well off, by leaving industry in the hands of individuals. If the public official abuses his trust he simply uses his position as he-would his private business and endeavor to make it pay, and it makes no difference to society whether the individual that robs it occupies a public or a private position. However, if he occupies a public position and is detected he is held up to contempt, whereas, if he occupies a private position his gain is called profit and he is lauded and admired. But the result to society is the same in both instances. Both profit and political plunder come out of the people. When the public official is unfaithfur he is but applying the profit-seeking principle to the public administration-simply carrying out the principle upon which all private business is conducted.

Now if all business were placed under public management and the present rate of corruption continued, the public stealings would not amount to one thousandth part of the profits now taken from the community by private capitalists. Do not lose sight of the fact that profits of capitalists come out of the community just as certain as the stealings of A.E. Tyler, Chicago, III.

officials. It would thus seem the only rational course, even if no improvement were
expected to place these businesses under
cash, Vernenia, Ore.

W Hattle Reck. Ia. public control. Suppose now and then a public efficial proved dishonest, is not even that better than to leave these businesses in the hands of capitalists whose regular policy is to enrich themselves at the public expense? Those who make this objection are straining at a guat and swallowing a camel.

This objection, however, is not valid. Those making it fail to trace the evil to its source. The cause of all such corruption is opposition of public to private interests. Self-interest is the root. So long as individuals can advance their own interests at the expense of the public so long this eyil will exist. The lobby is a perfectly natural concomitant of the present system of industry. it is but an effect of which self interest is the cause. Legislators are bribed, either directly or indirectly, that special privileges evil is private gain. Do away with private capital and the evil will disappear. interests by violating the public trust and faithful, bonest legislation, would be secured. If men could not advance their own interests at the expense of the public, they would have no incentive to bribe public officials. By removing capital from private hands you have removed all cause of political jobbery.

Socialism, then, would remove both opportunity and motive for corruption. Under socialism there would be no opportunity for be subserved But even were it possible for the individual to secure special privileges where would be the motive? He could only obtain an excess of commodities, which he would be unable to consume or dispose of. Under socialism there would be no private buying and selling. Neither would there be an incentive to secure a great fortune for it could not be capitalized and made a source of productivity.

We also need to bear in mind that money and the spoils system, which today play such a part in political abuse, would be abolished by the new order.

He who supposes that official corruption would exist under socialism must be densely ignorant of the nature of a Social Democracy. Those who wish to abolish political corruption should vote the Socialist ticket.

That man is a philanthropist who distributes good knowledge among his neighbors for knowledge is better than riches. Acceseccección de la conscience de la co

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### The Breeder of Assassins.

The real cause of the mania for assassinating royal personages is thus given by Pietro Gabrieta, an Italian laborer of Denver, in the Pueblo Courier:

"A man in Italy works hard from sunrise till late at night for a few cents, hardly enough to keep body and soul together. If he is married, his wife and children work the same number of hours for less pay. The peasants work in the vineyards all day, with the sun pouring down on their backs. In the evening they work in the unhealthy dame of the wine cel ars. These assassinations, I will tell you how they come about. A man is poor, yet he loves. He marries, trusting providence to provide a means for him to support his wife. With the help of his wife he manages to five on for several years, while he sees a family of little children coming up around him. The bad season comes. Both he and his woman lose their work They are unable to secure positions. They have no food for their children. The man steals, and finally decides to throw off the yoke by and finally decides to allow suicide. He meets a procession. He sees royalty riding in their luxurious equipages. The fiend of envy possesses his brain, gives place to murder and he slays. capture him. He confesses. He is called an anarchist, and is executed. He cares not He is better dead."