The Workers Cannot Be Free
So Long As The Masters
Own Their Jobs.

FREEDOM'S BANNER

"A People Cannot Remain
Half Slave, Half Free."
Abraham Lincoln.

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FREEDOM'S BANNER.

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The Weekly Kansas City Star and Freedom's Banner both for one year for 40c. The Kansas City Star is a capitalist paper, the Banner is a Socialist paper. Yes we believe with Thos. Jefferson, "Error is not dangerous if the press remains free to combat it." We are ready to place Socialism along side of the best that capitalism has to offer, and leave the good sense of our readers to decide for themselves.

This is just the combination you need to get right down to the bottom of the question and learn the truth.

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FREEDOM'S BANNER,
tf. Iola, Kansas.

Any person with the least particle of cultivated gray matter in their cranium knows that to attempt to remove an evil from society, without removing the cause that produces it, is not only chasing a will o' the wisp, but that its promoters must be donsey ignorant or the rankest kind of hypocrites and their followers persons given to little thinking for themselves.

Comrades, we have established an up-to-date Socialist paper, paid for in full. That sounds good. We want you to subscribe and solicit subscriptions RIGHT NOW.

Understand that national papers will not do our local work for us. And in order to carry the county for Socialism you must subscribe for The Anderson County Bee.

A special meeting was called Sunday night for the purpose of establishing a paper.

Comrade Pitchie was with us and did a rousing business in a few minutes time. He is a hustler and makes things hum. He gave us a talk and is on his job. We will be glad to see him again.

There is no doubt a time coming when the people will be able to do many things for themselves which heretofore they have been paying a large premium to a few men for doing the work. Iola, Kansas, has been settlinded by the Socialists of that city to build a municipal ice plant, and go into competition with the two independent plants in their city. More than this the petition asks for free ice during the months of May, June, July and August. The reasons for this demand is the benefit ice is to every family and especially for babies in preventing sickness, and the Socialists claim that ice can be manufactured for from 60 cents to $1.50 per ton and that enough can be sold at small prices to pay the running expenses of the plant and the interest on the bonds and so on. Go to it Iola. We are for you. The present price of ice there sold by the capitalists is $10 per ton.

OUR DUTY

It is our duty to take care of the Socialist movement in our county and the state and national movement will take care of themselves, if we do our duty and every county in America does what it should. It is our duty to keep alive our own press. We must if we ever hope to succeed.

Suppose we all make a resolve to add one subscriber to our list each month during the next year. That would mean something and not a very hard thing to do. Let's make a New Year resolve to that purpose.

We Socialists do not accept the present struggle as a permanent condition. Our fight is to end the class struggle and establish industrial democracy.

Unsanitary conditions of factory, mill and mine are tolerated for profit only, and that you could go on down the line, numerous practically every evil in society today and find that their maintainance, yea their very existence, are induced for profit only.

Socialistic bodies are corrupted for profit only.

BOSSES FEAR WOMEN'S IRE

7,000 Protested Against Removal Of Mrs Young.

CHICAGO.—Political leaders in Chicago grasped tonight a new meaning from the mass meeting this afternoon in which seven thousand indignant women voiced their protest at the ousting of Ella Flagg Young as superintendent of the Chicago schools. They pretessed to see in the unanimous action of women from all walks of life the forerunner of an independent movement for concerted action by Chicago women when they go to the polls for the first time next spring.

Renewal of the talk that women candidates for the board of aldermen will be nominated in every ward for the aldermanic mayoralty candidate in the fall election next year is not an improbability, following the meeting.

Led by Jane Addams.

The forced resignation of Mrs. Young by political powers on the board of education gave the women a concrete action around which to rally. Seven thousand of them representing all political faiths, but largely non-partisan, jammed the auditorium and several hundred more were turned away because firemen refused to permit the aisles to be jammed.

Miss Jane Addams, who issued the call for meeting, and leading suffragists expressed pleasure tonight at the manner in which women responded to the call. They pointed out that the retention or dismissal of Mrs. Young from the superintendency was a small matter compared to the larger results they had obtained.

A Chorus That Reaches City Hall.

"When women leave their homes and their children to protest in such a mighty chorus, that chorus will reach the city hall," said Miss Harriet Vittum, president of the Woman's City Club, tonight. "The most encouraging result of this big meeting was the evidence that women will act together when petty politics threatens matters close to them."

SURRENDER MEANS FAILURE.

(By C. A. B.)

When General Cornwallis surrendered to General George Washington at York Town, Va., the British flag came down never to go up again. The sovereignty of the British government in America was ended. When the Confederate forces surrendered to the Federal forces, the flag of the Confederate states came down never to go up again, and the sovereignty of the Confederate states was ended. When Jesus said, I surrendered his forces to Mammon, the flag of brotherhood and righteousness came down, and we fear, never to go up again.

So many people do not know that Jesus surrendered his disciples to Mammon, that we will have to sight them. Just get your Bible and turn to the 16th chapter of St. Luke and read the first nine (9) verses, and you will find an account of the surrender. Mammon was not like the Mexican general. He did not execute all of Jesus' disciples. Mammon knew that he could make use of them. He had them dependent on him for their "bread and butter." Now, says Mammon to the disciples: "Go out and 'dodge' my laws and tickle the ears of the wealthy." They did as told; and, they are still obeying orders. Why? Simply because they are tependent and not independent. We hold that God's government can never be established upon the earth, unless the disciples learn how to become independent. They cannot do this by sticking to Mammon. They must learn how to destroy Mammon. ✓

This can be done by putting the government into business, upon a scientific basis of labor. The kingdom of Mammonism is the kingdom of profits—goods manufactured for profits. The kingdom of God is the government that manufactures goods for use and not for profits. This will be Socialism.—From Shreveport, La.

A teacher told a negro pupil to construct a sentence using the words "defeat" and "debasement." After thinking a while the negro replied: "John went down de stairs. Defeat slipped and he fell inter debasement."

Why not resolve at once to get into the labor of your class and vote with the party of your class. Join the Socialist party.

A high cost of living is indexed for profit only.

1914 COMING

GET READY FOR THE BIG CAMPAIGN.

We Must Make 1914 the Biggest Year Our Movement Has Ever Known.

Now comrades, we must all put our shoulders to the wheel and make the coming year the banner year for Socialism.

We must attract the attention of the people and get them to investigate.

We must not loose a single opportunity of making a favorable impression on the masses nor must we fail to impress them with the greatness of our movement, and the wonderful progress it has made.

We must not fail to grasp every opportunity to wage a vigorous campaign of 1914 and embrace every opportunity of giving publicity to what we advocate.

A good, well edited, well printed local Socialist paper like the one you are reading will accomplish more along all these lines than anything else that could possibly be adopted. It will attract and hold the attention of the whole community. It will give your local movement a prestige it could acquire in no other wacy. It gives you a medium of publicity. It will give you an opportunity to defend Socialism from the attacks of the local press. It draws the near Socialists and sympathizers toward you and helps build up your local party organization. And most of all, the starting of a paper like this in your town would stir into action every person at all interested in the cause of Socialism and as a result the Socialist movement would make greater and more rapid progress than ever before.

A local paper is easily within your reach. You can have it now. You can have a powerful weapon of your own during the 1914 campaign.

Any county with 20 or more real Socialists, or Socialists and active sympathizers can easily start and maintain a local Socialist paper and make a great success of it without costing them a dollar.

It will only take work. Work for Socialism and every Socialist should be working for Socialism any way. So get busy, work in the right way and with the right instruments to make rapid progress and make it quickly.

You can have a local paper and as little as two subscriptions a week would pay the bill, on our co-operative plan, and if you will get busy you could easily get not only two subscriptions a week but ten or twenty.

Shreveport, La., now gets 2700 a week, Kennett, Mo., 1100, Corsicana, Tex., 700, Goltry, Okla., 750, Muscatine, Iowa, 2000, Fort Scott, Kan., 1000, Oklahoma City 5000. We are now publishing forty different papers and are now equipped with press facilities to print 600 different weekly Socialist papers.

Write for particulars if you want a local paper for the 1914 campaign.

SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER GROUP,
IOLA, KANSAS.

The Ministers Association of Lansing, Michigan, has awakened to the fact that there is a strike in the copper mines, as the following will show from a press dispatch from Grand Rapids:

"Grand Rapids, Michigan,. The newspaper and other sources of information are being flooded with the story that the strike of the copper miners is over. This is far from the truth. The strike is so much alive that the Ministers' Association of Lansing at a recent meeting adopted a set of resolutions in which the governor of the state is called upon to appoint a commission for the purpose of making an investigation of the issues involved in the contest, and that the facts be given to public. One section of the resolutions says: "We believe any person or persons who refuse to submit to the principle of arbitration in a dispute thereby raises suspicion against their own motives and their own case. We believe so body of men would continue to hold out as the miners are doing inthe face of approaching winter and through much suffering, unless they believe they have a great grievance which should be righted." It is evident that at least a portion of the people of the state of Michigan are of the opinion that the action of the copper operators is not one to be commended, but rather to be condemned."

HE HAS SHOWN HIS HAND

A great many laboring men of the state of Colorado have looked upon Governor Ammons as a friend of the working class. During the political campaign, in which he was a candidate for gubernatorial honors, members of the labor organizations gave the apparent chief magistrate of the state their endosement and called upon the membership of organized labor generally at the polls and use their political power to make this "friend of labor" the governor of Colorado. Not only did some of the labor organizations endorse his candidacy for governor, but men prominent in the labor movement of the state took the rostrum and lauded him as a man who would not be found wanting should a crisis arise between employer and employe.

The labor orators spoke glowingly of his record as a member of the legislature and referred to the various labor bills which had his support.

They declared that he was free from the influence of corporations, and that no combine in the state would be able to swerve him from his duty as a servant of the whole people of the state. When Ammons was a candidate for governor, industrial peace prevailed in Colorado, and the man who was crowned with the highest honor in the gift of the voters of Colorado, had never been tested. But on September 23rd when the coal miners of the state refused to longer submit to impositions and outrages perpetrated by the coal barons, and threw down their tools and walked out of the mines, conditions were created which put Governor Ammons in the crucible, and his official acts during the past three months, will scarcely justify the labor admirers of the governor to declare that he has come out pure gold.

Some of those who once vouched for his undying friendship for labor, will not dare to give their approval to his conduct during the strike of the coal miners, for he has shown that he is a spineless creature when an emergency confronts him. Regardless of the fact that the coal corporations had their private army of professional gunmen to awe and intimidate the strikers, yet the governor, this "friend of labor," at the command of the mine operators, sent the state militia to reinforce the murderous thugs in their dastardly work of creating reign of terror.

As governor of the state, he permitted General Chase, who is military crazy, to establish military courts regardless of the fact, that the civil authorities were complete masters of the situation.

Governor Ammons, during the present strike of the coal miners, has been forced to show his hand, and we believe that there is no one now so low in the labor movement, as will do him reverence.—Miners' Magazine.

Time for His Reward.

The workman was engaged in excavating operations, i. e. he was digging.

The wayfarer of the inquisitive turn of mind stopped for a moment to look on.

"My man," said the wayfarer at length, "what are you digging for?"

The workman looked up.

"Money," he replied.

"Money?" ejaculated the amazed wayfarer, "And when do you expect to strike it?"

"Saturday," replied the workman, and resumed operations.

Workworn bodies do not mature elevated minds.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

An Irishman appeared in the witness box in his working clothes, which were not over clean. The judge, whose record and judgments were subjects of public comment, said: "Witness, you should appear before the court more cleanly. I've half a mind to punish you for contempt of court."

The Irishman replied: "Your honor, I think I can show I'm as well dressed as your honor."

"What do you mean" replied the judge.

"I came here in my working clothes, so do you, your honor. My clothes are not clean, it's true, but the dirt of all trades don't show on the clothes. There's different kinds. I mean no contempt of court, your honor, but am only one of the common people, and share the popular opinion, and if I am punished for contempt of court, it will be vicarious punishment, one for the many."

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

It is possible for us to send out a report January first that will inspire hope and enthusiasm from ocean to ocean.

How?

The method is simple.

Let every local Socialist secretary do a little extra work.

While the local comrades are soliciting new members, the secretary should hunt up every lapsed member and get him to renew his membership.

One such renewal in every local will make a total of over 6 thousand in the nation. Five such renewals will make a total of 30,000.

There is no local in the nation that has not only one but many lapsed members who will renew if pressed to do so.

Will you not do this work?

It means a Sunday or two or a few evenings visiting the homes of the comrades.

The results may be small in your one local but if 6,000 secretaries get on the job in as many places, the aggregate will be tremendous.

Napoleon once said to the soldiers on the eve of a battle: France expects every man to do his duty." These simple words had magical effect.

May we not say to you: "The party expects every comrade secretary to do his duty."

If it is done, we'll have a report for the executive meeting in Jan. and for the comrades of the nation that will start us into the battle of 1914 with an irresistible and invincible fighting spirit.

THE HARVEST.

Chicago is reaping the harvest of a Hinky-Dink administration. The appointees of Mayor Harrison on the school board have forced the retirement of Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools, and elected a superintendent who conforms to their ideas of efficiency.

The issue in Chicago is stated by the Tribune to be:

"Shall the superintendent of the public schools of this city choose the textbooks or shall the textbooks choose the superintendent?"

The Tribune could have stated the issue plainer if it had said that it is a question whether the superintendent or the book trust shall select the books to be used in the public schools of Chicago.

Here we find private profit in its accustomed role of public enemy.

The school organization of Chicago has been disrupted, the good of the schools ignored, the interest of the pupils disregarded and the welfare of the community flouted that private industry, with its incentive to enterprise, may reap greater profits and reward its friends and ride rough shod over those who stand in its way.

If the state of Illinois supplied the public schools with free text books, if it printed its own books in its own printing establishment, Chicago would be spared the scandal and shame into which it has been plunged by what Roosevelt has been pleased to characterize the corrupt alliance between politics and business.

It's a harvest that never fails.

BIG THINGS AHEAD.

Great and inspiring as the work of these last years have been they are only a prophecy of what lies just ahead of us. Everything indicates that the Socialist party is in the beginning of another period of rapid and inspiring growth.

With a membership of over a hundred thousand we start the new four year period extending up to the next presidential campaign with twenty thousand, more than twice as many members as we had at the beginning of the last four year period. We had 41,479 members in 1909, the year following the preceding presidential campaign. We now have 100,521 (October, 1913). With our forces doubled it is not unreasonable to expect a proportionate increase of activity all along the line. And as our opportunities are certainly more than doubled the coming four years are sure to be years of rapid growth and vital achievement.

Voters of America, you are masters of the situation now, because an election is approaching. If you again become slaves it will be because you are of the slavish spirit.

Socialism will make it so every family can own a home free of indebtedness. How many of you are denied this privilege under the capitalist system?

PRIVATE OR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP?

By R. A. Dague

The press of the country recently published the following:

United States government could readily exchange 3 per cent government bonds for all outstanding railroad securities in the country, and after thus becoming the owner of the railroads could spend three times as much relatively on these for improvements as the eastern roads deem necessary, and still distribute $100,000,000 a year among the employes in increased wages, was the statement made to the National Association of Railway Commissioners by Clifford Thorne, chairman of the Iowa railway commission.

All this could be done, he said without increasing a single freight rate, merely because the credit of the United States is better than that of the railroads.

"I have had a competent statistician estimate the "market value of all American railroads," said Thorne, "by taking 35 representative carriers in the country, they of the better class of roads. I find the total market value to be approximately $15,869-000,000. The total par value of outstanding securities, according to reports of the American railroads. They could leave the same expert men in the employ of the railroads who have been developed by a century of railroading. They could keep the same expert traffic officials, presidents and managers and make a net saving of $464,000,000 a year.

I have with considerable expenditure of time and care collected the following statistics about railroads.

To construct the entire system in the United States would cost about $6,000,000,000. They were stocked by about $15,000,000,000, therefore the enormous sum of $9,000,000,000 are watered stocks which costs the railway builders nothing except for the paper and printing—a legal theft from the people. But that is not all. The truth is the railroads cost the private builders nothing, as Uncle Sam gave them lands of greater value than the railroads. They were presented with a total of 250,000,000 acres, or an area of lands greater than is contained in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, which six states have an area of but 242,000,000 acres. They were given more lands than is contained in the entire Pacific slope.

Ex-Governor Larrabee of Iowa, in his book on railways says: "The railroads cost an average did not cost their builders to exceed $25,000 per mile, but they stocked them for more than $60,000 a mile.

The Pacific railroads cost $95,955,347.60. They were capitalized at $268,302,465, this $172,347,115 being "water."

The Union Pacific, The Southern Pacific and the Northern Pacific were given 180,000,000 acres of land, and also subsidies by states, counties, and towns, over $2,000,000.

The New York board of trade a few years ago issued a report in which they say: "The railroads control absolutely the legislatures of a majority of the states of the union; they make and unmake United States senators, congressmen, and governors, are practically the dictators of the governmental policy of the United States."

Railway officers draw down privately salaries aggregating about $100,000,000 a year. They retain thousands of lawyers in nearly every county to defeat the people in the courts; they maintain lobbies at Washington and at the state capitals to defeat legislation, and in all the larger towns and cities, they have small politicians whose business it is to attend primaries, pack conventions, get on juries, and do other work in their interest. They usually manage to escape just taxation, and they charge passengers and shippers "all that the traffic will bear." Every year, by reason of refusal to make needed repairs, they kill and disable more people than were killed in some of the great battle of the civil war. There are many more accidents on American railroads than happen on the government owned railways of Europe, and yet they charge from double to six times more for carrying passengers than the European lines. Notwithstanding the fact that the roads practically cost them nothing, and that they stole from the people the colossal sum of $9,000-000,000 of values by watered stocks, they charge for their services such exorbitant rates that they dare to ask, and do secure a net profit of $464,000,000 a year.

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OLD MEN YOKED TO PLOWS

Indignation Over Stories of Cruelty at an English Workhouse.

LONDON.—Great indignation has been aroused in Nottingham by allegations that old and decrepit inmates of Basford Workhouse have been yoked to the plow on land belonging to the guardians. The statements are being confirmed by several residents in Highbury avenue, Bulwell, which overlooks the Basford Workhouse grounds.

One man, living within twenty yards of the field, said: "I saw six men pulling a plow by means of ropes. All the men were very old, and pulled the plow only a few yards before they had to stop to rest and get their breath. The work was evidently too much for these six men, and the following day there were nine men yoked to the implement."

The subject was discussed at Nottingham Trades Council, and a Middlesbrough aid driver declared they saw six old men dragging a plow as they passed on the train, while a man with a big mastiff stood by.

Socialism will make it so every family can own a home free of indebtedness. How many of you are denied this privilege under the capitalist system?

For European Russia the preliminary figures of production this year are all wheat 838,000,000 bushels, barley 550,000,000, oats 1,101,000,000.

Every intelligent person knows that in order to make a profit on the watered stocks, the rates charged by the roads for shipments, are oppressively high.

Clyde H. Tavenner, M. C., in discussing the infamy of stock-watering very recently said:

"It has been clearly shown that the fundamental cause of the New Haven wrecks is the overcapitalization of the road. Moreover, all rate making is based on the railroad costs and the necessity of paying dividends.

"Watered stock is not only one of the prime causes for increased prices of commodities, but it is also an insurmountable obstacle to permanent satisfactory condition of labor. To pay these dividends on watered stock, the trust magnates must either hold down wages abnormally low, or raise prices artificially high.

"Over-capitalization, therefore, is obviously one of the most important problems confronting the American people today. Politicians, for some reason, have not dealt with it as they should. The subject ought to be one of the foremost political issues."

I would remind Congressman Tavenner (who is a democrat) that Socialists not only often refer to the subject, but have talked and published volumes about it. For years they have known of the grievous evils complained of, and have tried to awaken the American people from their stupor and to persuade them to take the necessary steps to change the railways from private to public ownership. Our railroads have outlived their usefulness as privately owned utilities. They are mellow ripe for public ownership.

Some Socialists say, inasmuch as the railway properties actually cost their builders nothing, and, through private ownership, they became millionaires, that Uncle Sam might justly confiscate them. That might be justifiable if the original builders still owned the properties, but not many of them now are owners. They became millionaires through princely gifts of land, subsidies and water stocks and "retired," and now thousands of innocent investors are stockholders. Therefore the next best thing to do might be to buy them with 3 per cent bonds as proposed by Clifford Thorne, chairman of Iowa railway commission, and annually save to the people collossal sums of money. The saving would pay for them in a few years.

That the American people are content to be so shamelessly exploited and bamboozled by the railway corporation managers is hard for a Socialist to understand. The old party statesmen (?) know the facts given in the foregoing, but they dare do nothing that would offend the railroad magnates and the great money kings. The people will probably have to suffer exploitation until Revolution brings them the desired relief.

Creston, Iowa.

The Socialist Pulpit

(BY THOMAS W. WOODROW.)

WOODROW'S MONTHLY—JUST WHAT IT IS TO BE.

The point about Woodrow's Monthly, is just this: It will harp upon a string and specially cultivate a field not occupied by any publication in the world, viz: The field of organized ecclesiasticism, systems of organized forms of religion in which the noblest sentiment of the human mind, the religious sentiment, is commercialized, the religious sentiment is corrupted by dogmas of fear for exploitation and oppression. The world despotism of religious fear is founded on religious sentiment and perpetuated by those who can extract a living from human toil by enslaving the human mind to false and imaginary fears. This is not opposition to religion, but to the taking advantage of the natural religious sentiment of mankind by a designing priesthood for exploitation and self-support. All the organized forms of religion in the world are organized systems of priestly graft and for the commercialization and corruption of the deep seated religious sentiment of mankind. As needs of the body have been corrupted and commercialized for gain, so the needs of the mind have been corrupted and commercialized by a greedy priesthood which has lived and fattened through the cultivation of false and groundless fears, plantedl, sprouted and nourished in the susceptable religious soil of human nature. This strikes at the foundation of all organized religion of the world—Catholic, Protestant, Pagan—and shows that so-called civilization is little more than the commercialized corruption of the needs of mankind, spiritual and physical.

The monthly will be radical and non-sectarian, attacking he basis of all organized religions of the world, showing that while the religious sentiment is essentially true, fundamental and everlasting as man himself, the organized systems of religious dogmas are built up for graft, exploitation and oppression, the economical basis of an ecclesiastical aristocracy, and are wholly without foundation in natural law and entirely false. The monthly will teach that the illumination of the human mind and emancipation from bondage to dogmas of fear will quickly follow the economic emancipation of mankind from bondage to commercial masters.

* * *

WOODROW'S MONTHLY NOT TO ADVOCATE A NEW RELIGION.

If any one suspects that I will advocate a new religion or new religious idea, let me disabuse him of this thought. Religion does not need to be advocated, promoted or hedged in by theological dogmas, which have ever fostered to bind and enslave the common mind to the mastery of the few; but religion wants to be left strictly alone and it will unfold itself in the human mind like mathematics, music, eloquence and song. Education does not consist in stuffing the minds of men with ideas, theological dogmas, political programs or superstitious immaginations; but education simply consists in drawing out the gifts and natural endowments of the mind through the exercise of those gifts and powers of which the human mind is endowed. And the true teacher is one who can direct and lead others in lines of exercise and paths of experience which will cause the human mind to unfold its latent powers and possibilities. The mind needs to be assisted in the exercise of its natural functions and allowed to unfold itself naturally as the unfolding of a flower or any other form of organized growth. Teachers of religion being employed usually by some organization calling itself religious and based upon theological dogmas, do not seek to educate—draw out—the mind through the exercise of its faculties, but to stuff and curb and bind the human mind, keeping back its natural operations and manifestations, for the purpose of graft, exploitation and oppression. When the human mind is once set free from masters and exploiters, humanity will at once soar to the loftiest heights of unthought of attainments, and man will show what he really is—God incarnate.

* * *

SOCIALISM, THE ESSENCE OF RELIGION.

The essence of Socialism is the quintessence of all religion and morality. The movement of Socialism springs out of the religious nature of man, and the world movement of organized Socialism is but an incident of the great social impulse of the race and heart-beats of the world battling down the ramparts of evil and breaking the chains that bind and crush the human mind. The political program of the Socialist party is not Socialism, the political party is not the Socialist movement, but only an incident and very insignificant incident at that of the Socialist movement.

Socialism essentially includes all the elements of the social nature of man, and religion is only the name of that tie that binds soul to soul and heart to heart in eternal solidarity. The social is the religious in the human mind and the following race-ideas of religion are postulated in the thought of man, viz:

First. The idea of God. Second, the idea of duty. Third, the idea of immortality or conscious personal existence hereafter. The social nature of man involves these three fundamentals and from them the mind of man can never be divorced without violence to the social nature of man.

WOODROW'S MONTHLY.

One year, 50 cents. Send no money, but get this blank filled and forward to the Co-Operative Publishing Company, Iola, Kansas.

THOMAS W. WOODROW.

Care Co-Operative Publishing Company, Iola, Kansas.

Dear Comrade: We, the undersigned, agree to pay upon demand, fifty cents for one year's subscription to "WOODROW'S MONTHLY," it being understood that magazine will not be started or call made for the subscription money until enough subscriptions have been pledged to insure its publication for at least one year.

NAME.	ADDRESS.

One year's subscription free to club raiser, for each club of five. Send WOODROW'S MONTHLY for one year to the following address as per your offer for club of five:

Club Raiser.....

A PARABLE ON THE DOG.

A dude watched a tramp put his dog through a lot of tricks.

"Ah! wwy good you know. But your dog's just a cur. Now I've a dog that's got a pedigree. I've spent time and patience don't you know, and I cawn't learn that dog a single trick, and I cawn't understand why."

"Well, mister," said the tramp, "I aint all in the dog. If you don't know more'n the dog, you can't teach him anything."

For years the masters knew more than the dog labor, and they taught him the trick of fetching them all the surplus he made, but the dog labor is getting wiser, and in time he'll teach the masters a few tricks, and then they will all be just dogs like we are. Socialism is the schoolmaster, and when it teaches the dog good sense, there'll be no surplus to bring, for the dog will know better than to give it up, but will keep it for himself. Spread the knowledge of Socialism, and collars, muzzles and whips will be sent to the museums as curiosities, something to remind the dog of the day when he had no better sense than to wear them. Carry the news to the dogs.

The other day a traveling man came to the editor's back door and asked the wife for some coffee and while she was preparing the coffee he ate all the scraps from the cat. Now, honest, don't you think that any man who would do such a trick as that during these good (?) democratic times ought to be reported to the humane society for cruelty to cats?—Cairo (Ill.) Searchlight.

THE REAL REMEDY.

Others do a great deal of talking, but Socialists offer a real remedy. That remedy talks for itself, and makes converts to Socialism.

YOUNG FOLKS COLUMN

STRIKE-CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND STAMP.

Every Socialist and Unionist should have one of these little stamps in his membership book. All sympathizers should use them on letters and Xmas packages.

These stamps have no at value; they represent as large a donation as the giver can afford. Address all funds to

"Strike-Children's Relief Fund"

Care Socialist Party

111 N. Market St., Chicago.

N. B.—If your local has not arranged to observe National Children's Day, Sunday, December 28, you should take this matter up at your next meeting and secure a speaker, if possible, or arrange an entertainment to aid in the collection of the Strike-Children's Relief Fund.

* * *

"SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN."

(By Eugene V. Debs.)

My dear little children, I am sure you will understand me when I say that in speaking to you of Socialism, I feel very near to all of you and I know you will believe me when I tell you that I would if I could, make you all happy and keep you sweet and loving toward each other all your lives.

Most of you are the children of the poor, some of you poorer-do, and a few of the rich, but all of you are the children of the same Father and all of you are sisters and brothers in the same great family of humankind.

If any of you feel that you are better than others because you wear better clothes or live in better houses or go in what you think is "better society," it is because your young minds and hearts have been tainted by wrong example and wrong education. It is the wicked feeling that corrupts the conscience and hardens the heart and begets the envy and hate of our fellow-men, instead, of their love and good will.

When that best friend the children ever had on earth said, "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me; for such is the kingdom of heaven," he meant all children, poor and rich, but especially the poor. He loved and pitied them the more because of their poverty and suffering.

He himself had been born in a manger and when he was grown up he said sorrowfully that "he had not where to lay his head." He did not despise poor children because they were poor and neglected and shabbily dressed, but he loved and pitied them all the more; and as he looked upon them his heart melted with compassion and the tears of tenderness filled his eyes; and then he became grave and his fair brow grew dark with wrath as he thought of those who sat in rich church pews and piously thanked the Lord that they were not as other people. He denounced them as hypocrites for pretending to be religious while they robbed the poor and turned the little children into the street to suffer hunger and fall into evil ways.

Nearly twenty centuries have passed since the suffering poor heard with gladness the message of the Lowly Nazarene and since he was moved to tears by the sight of the little children of the street, but the world has not yet learned the meaning of his tender and touching words, "Suffer little children, and forbid them not to come unto me; for such is the kingdom of heaven." If he were to walk the streets of New York or Chicago, or Lawrence, Massachusetts, or any of the cities where the mills and sweatshops are filled with child slaves—as he once walked the streets of Jerusalem—he would grow sick at heart as he saw the little ones he loved, pale and wan and worn, harnessed to monstrous machines and slowly put to death to swell the profits of the greedy mill owners who sit in the rich pews of the synagogue, as did the pharisees he scourged without mercy twenty centuries ago.

The children of the working people have always been poor because the world has never been just. For ages and ages those who have built-ed the houses, cultivated the fields, raised the crops, spun the wool, woven the cloth, supplied the food we eat and the clothes we wear, and furnished the houses we live in, have been the poor and despised, while those who profited by their labor and consumed the good things they produced, have been rich and respectable.

Jesus himself was a carpenter's son and suffered the poverty of his class and when he grew up it was not the rich and respectable, but the poor and despised who loved him, and opened their arms to receive him, and heard gladly his tender and comforting ministrations. He was one of them in poverty and suffering and in all his loving and self-denying life he never forgot them. Had he deserted the poor from whom he sprang, had he gone over to the rich as their grandsons do today, or their lawyer or teacher or scribe—as so many of his pretended followers have done and are still doing—he never would have been crucified, nor would the world today know that he had ever lived.

It was because, and only because, Jesus loved the poor and served the poor and rebuked the rich who robbed them, and threatened to pray the poor against their rich despoilers, that he was condemned to die and that the cruel nails were driven into his hands and feet on the cross at Calvary.

Jesus taught that the earth and the air and the sea and sky and all the beauty and fullness thereof were for all the children of men; that they should all share alike the riches of nature and dwell together in peace, bear one another's burdens and love one another, and that is what Socialism teaches and why the rich thieves who rob the people of the earth and its bounties would crucify the Socialists as those other robbers of the poor crucified Jesus two thousand years ago.

The Socialist party throughout the world wants to put an end once and forever to all kinds of child labor and to have it so that all children, white and black, without a single exception, shall be allowed to grow up in the free air, with plenty of time for mirth and play; that they shall all have decent homes to live in, comfortable beds to sleep in, plenty of good food to eat, plenty of good clothes to wear and that when they reach the proper age they shall go to school and college and continue their course until they have obtained a sound and practical education. Then they will have strong, healthy bodies, trained minds, and skilled hands, and not only enter cheerfully upon their duties of life, but be certain of making it a success.

The Socialists say there must be more changes and has set about making them, or at least getting ready to make them. It says that the world is big enough for all the people that are in it, with plenty of room to spare for groves and parks and playgrounds; that there is land enough to go around without crowding; that there are farms enough to feed all we eat and to clothe the child in all the world needs to go hungry; that there is plenty of coal and iron, oil and gas, gold and silver and other minerals and metals stored in the earth; that there are forests and mountains and water courses galore; that there are mills and mines and factories and ships and railways and telegraphs, and the power supplied free by nature to run them all; that there are millions of men and women ready to do all the work that may be required to build homes, raise crops, bake bread—and cake, too—weave cloth, make clothes and everything else that is necessary for everybody, and have time enough besides to build schools and provide playgrounds for every last one of the children with plenty of toys thrown in to make this earth a children's paradise.

Now why should not just these things come to pass and why should not you children help us speed the day when they shall come to pass?

Everything you can possibly think of to make this earth sweet and beautiful and to make life a blessed joy for us all is within our reach. The raw materials are all at our feet; the forces to fashion them into forms of beauty and use are at our fingertips. We have but to put ourselves in harmony with nature and with one another to spread far and wide the gospel of life and love and once more hear "the sons of God shout for joy."

Socialists not only dream of the good day coming when the world shall know that we are brothers and that women are sisters to each other, but they are at work with all their hearts and all their hands to make that dream come true.

Many of us who are not long been in service will not be here when the bells peal forth the joyous tidings that the workers have triumphed and that the people are free, but the children that now are will live to see it and in the day of their rejoicing they will not forget those who toiled without recompense that they might live without dread of poverty or fear of want.

The frightful stories of the little children in the mills at Lawrence and Dublin, and the cruel suffering they endured is still fresh in the public memory, and the poor and despairing mothers, their hearts wrung with agony, and their eyes blinded with tears, attempted to save their children from starvation by placing them in the keeping of sympathizing friends, they were beaten, insulted, and with babies at the breasts thrown into jail, bleedint and stunned, by the brutal police acting under orders from the far more brutal mill owners.

The world will never know the suffering and terror these poor working people—especially the women and the children—had to endure for daring to ask the millionaire mill owners for a pittance more in return for their labor to keep the wolf of hunger from their gloomy hovels.

But until the working class take possession of the mills, the mines and the shops; until all your fathers and mothers join in union organizations and send working men and women to make their laws; until union working men are appointed as policemen, sheriffs and judges, there will continue to be vicious struggles between the men who own and the men who work in the mills, the shops and the mines.

These struggles are called strikes, and in every one of them it is the little children who suffer most. Every strike that hash een lost was lost because babies and the little children of the strikers were cold and hungry.

The Socialist party wishes to put an end to this needless sacrifice of the children of the working class in times of strike. They have, therefore, set aside one day, Sunday, December 28, just three days after Christmas, to be known as CHILDREN'S DAY.

On this day, all union men and women, all the good people interested in making life happy and pleasant for the children, and all Socialists will work together; big mass meetings will be held in all cities, and collections will be taken for the benefit of the children in strike districts.

ARKANSAS STATE NOTES.

Organization, class solidarity, is the only weapon of the workers.

* * *

It is not what you have done, but what you are doing that counts for Socialism.

* * *

The Socialist movement is expression of the hope that is still in the hearts of the workers. It is anything else than the movement of the grouch.

* * *

Every worker's arm is strong enough to take for himself what he produces when every other worker's arm supplements his own.

* * *

Two initiative measures are before the voters of the state. One providing for a bank guarantee and another one prohibiting the employment of young children in industry. Both petitions are being circulated by the Socialist party. We want and need your help in this.

* * *

Comrade Ferguson sends in three charters as a contribution to the class revolt in Arkansas.

"We will be able to make the old party's open wide their eyes in the next election."—W. M. Ferguson, McRae.

* * *

The comrades who know Comrade Blackwell's work will be glad to know that he has accepted a position as teacher in the Jenny Lind schools and will help us fight the working class battles in Arkansas during the coming campaign. If you want a number one speaker, write headquarters for terms.

* * *

Can you circulate a petition in your neighborhood? If so, write headquarters for one.

* * *

One hundred sets of organization supplies have gone forth from the state office during the last week. Can you use one?

* * *

"Send me organization blanks. I will do my best and when I do that I always accomplish something."—C. W. Segnar, Lonedale.

* * *

"Send me some reading matter. I am among a bunch of 'Henry Dubs' and want to give them a shock."—Geo. Wagner, High Point.

"I have been taking the Appeal for years. Here is 25 cents for the 'Worker.' I need it also."—A. J. Williams, Cecil.

* * *

"As soon as the season work is over, we are going over this county, and organize new locals."—Sam Buseler, Springdale.

* * *

"I am an ex-slave, 70 years old, but the remainder of my years belong to Socialism and my life if need be."—W. H. Golden, Jacksonport.

* * *

"I am glad you called my attention to the 'Southern Worker' and am enclosing the price of one year's subscription."—Elmer Farley, Cash.

* * *

"Our local is now in a better condition than I have ever known it."—Lillard Gould, Little Rock.

* * *

"Get a blank petition and get busy securing signatures. Now is the time to demonstrate that we are a factor in the political life of the state."—G. E. Mikel, Jenny Lind.

* * *

"Kindly send me organization blanks and supplies. There are 15 or twenty of us down here who would like to shoulder our part of this work."—W. B. Bethea, New Edinburg.

* * *

"We are building a fine local. Lots of people talking Socialism."—Rome Peery, Alma.

* * *

Comrade Prather of Gravette, has secured a stereopticon outfit, and is now open to work in the third district. Get behind him and help him organize the comrades in the north western part of the state.

* * *

Comrade Sam Farmer is doing splendid work in Miller County. The Texarkana comrades are behind him in this work and are rolling up two to five locals each week.

* * *

Never before in the history of the party in the state have we gone forward as we are now doing. There is more of us to do and with each day the conviction of the necessity for our efforts grows stronger.

* * *

Comrade Clara Ware has returned from a visit to her people in Kansas, and is ready to again take up the work on behalf of the working women of Arkansas. Get in touch with her. She will help you increase the membership of your local.

* * *

How many signatures can you secure to a petition preventing the employment of children in industry?

* * *

"Send me 40 dues stamps. We mean to stay together this time."—Lewin Ellis, Pine Tree.

* * *

Comrade Samuel Patton organized eight locals in Ashley County last month and is now at work on Drew County.

* * *

Comrade Galloway of Pine Bluff, will help organize the seventh district. Comrades living in the southeastern part of the state should get in touch with him.

* * *

Local Decatur pledged five subscriptions to the Appeal as per comrade agreement."—Chas. Gordon.

* * *

Comrade A. E. Blackwell will speak at Argenta, Sunday, December 14th.

* * *

Come to the local and get into your harness.

* * *

Graft is offered and accepted for profit only.

* * *

Shortening the hours of those now in work would make jobs for the many unemployed.

SOCIALIST POST CARDS.

A Socialist, Cartoon and Place to Write Message. While they Last

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Co-Op. Pub. Co., Iola, Kans.

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Mail Order Bond, Linen Finish.	
500—$2.25	1,000—$3.00
Hammermill Bond.	
500—$2.00	1,000—$2.50
Crescent Ledger Bond.	
500—$1.75	1,000—$2.25
Commercial Linen.	
For Typewriter or Mimeograph only. Can't Use Pen and Ink.	
500—$1.60	1,000—$2.00
Bank Writing.	
500—$1.60	1,000—$2.00
White Exchange.	
500—$1.50	1,000—$1.75
Yellow Exchange.	
500—$1.40	1,000—$1.65

RULED HEADINGS.

Letter Heads, Clover.	
500—$1.75	1,000—$2.50

Bill Heads, Unit Ruled, 7x8½.	
500—$1.75	1,000—$2.50
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CARDS.

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Missouri Bristol, 2 ply	100—50c

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500—$1.35	1,000—$2.00
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500—$1.10	1,000—$1.75
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FATHER JONES' COLUMN.

LIBERTY VERSUS PRIVILEGE. NO. SIX.

I have just discovered something I didn't know, and it discovers the fine Italian hand of the Jesuit.

I did know years ago that the patriotic works of George Lippard were being systematically bought up, stolen, or any way so as to get them, and destroyed. Two "old book stores" told me years ago they had a standing order for any of George Lippard's works that fell into their hands, and from one I managed to weedle out of him, the address of the party who gave the order, and it was one of the people I had suspected. The parochial school of the Union men had told me that, but I didn't know it until I trailed it down. My own copies of Lippard's books mysteriously disappeared, and that shortly after the German Catholic servant had been engaged in the house. I couldn't prove anything, but was the two facts only a coincident?

After the fight raight inside the Brotherhood, commenced when they were strong enough in the order to do it, all old Brotherhood men who are still living will remember.

Now here is the something I have just discovered. The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography which has accounts of men who were only tinhorn politicians, is there, but no mention of George Lippard. Further I have checked off a few who have been given more space than they would seem to naturally merit, and all whom I could really find out about, are men who were Romanists others I can only suspect. Again others whose prominence made it too suspicious to admit got short shift.

Again: General Rosecrantz, the Romanist, gets a fine send off, but strange to say, the statement of the fact that he was Mexican minister in Ife so full, makes no mention of the Grant's administration. Does that not seem peculiar? Well, Rosecrantz had not been but a short time in Mexico until President Grant recalled him by telegraph, and the reason was, that he was engaged in a Jesuit secret society, in a conspiracy against the Mexican government. Does that seem to suggest any reason why they omitted adding to Rosencrantz's honors, that of the Mexican ministership?

Again: In Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia, neither George Lippard, nor the Brotherhood of the Union is mentioned, and the same of the New International Encyclopedia. Yet all know how the Roman Catholic church has excommunicated the Encyclopedia Britannica, because it wouldn't expurgate facts to suit her demands.

Now both Johnson's Universal, and the New International, mentions things far less important than the Brotherhood, and persons who have not wielded one-tenth the influence of Lippard. Is there not a suggestion and a coincidence in this? Seems so to me.

George Lippard was intensely patriotic, supremely devoted to what we know as Americanism. Was the society of the Cincinnati swore to do and didn't. What Masons are pledged to as principles, and are generally lukewarm about, Lippard organized into the secret order of the Brotherhood of the Union, and it spread all over the country, being especially strong in the Northern and Western States, and well represented in the cities of the South.

In 1850 it was at the front in the fight for free public schools. It was a Brotherhood man who was pulled off of fire court house steps in Philadelphia in 1850, and hung by a rope because he advocated public schools. The protestant pulpits vied with the Romanists in exciting and prejudicing their congregations against public schools, just as Lodge vies with Romanists, renegade Jewish Rabbis, and white slavers, and rum sellers, against the Socialists and Socialism. They'd unite with the devil himself and horned and tailed plug ugliies and hoodlums from hell and fiddlers' green, if it was to beat progress and decency.

The Brotherhood, with the aid of other patriotic societies, gave us the homestead law, by defeating the tinhorn politicians who would agree to give us that law, and electing the tinpatriotic societies and the Brotherhorns would. From the Brotherhood sprang the Native American Movement. The Brotherhood was a Native American Secret Order. None but native born Americans were eligible, but after the native born Micks, and other toe kissers, got into a place and number to fight, they always managed to get Micks, and toe kissers on the committee and ran into the order "any old thing" and that's why the order is no more.

Now don't you think reader, that an order that did things like it did, and the man who founded it and wrote its ritual, and a host of patriotic books, some three of which, the order scattered broadcast by the thousands all over the country, deserves as much notice in Cyclopedias as a bunch of cracker worshippers, and others that are sworn to undo all the work the Brotherhood did?

Again: All over the country, the Brotherhood had Lippard's books put in libraries. I can remember when the Philadelphia Mercantile library on Fifth and Library street, and the Philadelphia library on the opposite corner, and the Apprentices library (founded by Benjamin Franklin), at Fifth and Arch streets, all had full sets of Lippard's books. Where are they now? Other books as old and olden, are carefully rebound and are still on their shelves or at least accessable on request, but George Lippard's books? Nix! They went long ago, and the present day librarian, if asked, would scratch his head and ask: "Who's George Lippard?" Is all this mere coincidence? Don't seem so to me.

Some of the Masons, and others joining, have formed the Knights of Malta, an order that touches some of the principles of the Brotherhood, but as all secret societies are copies, in different ways, upon the formula or organic form of Masonry and the sorry is in one way the daddy of them all, so the Brotherhood of the Union is the daddy of all the patriotic secret societies. They are split into fifteen different secret societies and that's just what the Jesuit prefers. What is needed is a federation or union of them all. Our enemies are united, and we must hang together or we will hang separately.

SALVATION BY DESTRUCTION.

The man from Mars found himself in a large hall filled with excited people talking and arguing with great vigor. He could make nothing out of it but an indistinguishable babel. He approached a gentleman who was standing in the rear.

"Who are all these people?" asked the man from Mars.

"These people? Why these people are rice growers."

"They seem to be excited," observed the Martian.

"Excited! I should say so. You'd be excited too if you were in their place."

"I dareay. I would; may I ask what the trouble is?"

"It's the rice crop. That's the trouble is."

"Is it a failure?" inquired the man from Mars.

"Failure? Say—what's the matter with you?" demanded the gentleman eyeing him suspiciously. "No. A failure wouldn't have been nearly so bad. The trouble is that the crop has been too successful. Too much rice. Do you understand that? Too much rice! Guess we'll have to destroy a whole lot of it."

The man from Mars looked puzzled. After a pause, he said: "I don't think I follow you," he finally remarked.

"Gee whiz, don't you know anything about supply and demand? Too much rice than the market can absorb, then down goes the price and all the work of the rice growers is lost!"

"Do you mean to say that it is bad for the people to get their rice at a low price?"

"Bad for the people? No! Who said anything about the people? The only ones concerned in this are the rice growers, and the bankers and the transportation companies, and the middlemen."

"You will pardon me, for not understanding more nimbly," said the man from Mars, "but the fact is I am a stranger in these parts, and a stranger to your customs. What you say seems to me to be unreasonable. I should think that large crops of whatever kind would be a cause for general rejoicing. It would mean that people could thus feed themselves more easily, and be freer to devote themselves to other things."

"Well, it's plain you never studied political economy."

"As I understand your proposal, it is to destroy a large amount of rice quite regardless of whether there are hungry people in the world or not!"

"Sure! Do you think we are in the business for our health?"

"But, why don't the people make laws against such destruction of property?" inquired the Martian.

"Say! you're jushing me, aint you?" demanded the gentleman. "Run along and don't bother me with any of your Socialistic nonsense."—E. O. J., in Life.

Socialism is growing by leaps and bounds and in the next congress a score of men of Socialist representatives will be fighting the battle of the social revolution.

Because the Dem. Donkey in Washington shapes its sows to Roman profile, it is claimed that the Catholic church is the national church.

YOUNG SOCIALIST COLUMN

The last department to be added to the functions of the national office is that of a director of the young people's organizations. In view of the fact that there have been established in various parts of the country, in particular all of the larger cities, special organizations of the young people, it became absolutely necessary to establish a central directing agency of the party for these organizations. The work, of course, is only as yet begun, having been established in October of this year (1913), but it is easy to see great possibilities and important service ahead in this department.

* * *

START A SINGING MOVEMENT.

The American Socialist movement, unlike the movement of the workers of other nations, is not one of song. Singing is something almost entirely neglected by the Socialists of this country.

Yet it is a very valuable means of creating enthusiasm at meetings. Where you have a group of people that sing, you have a group which feels a joy in their work and reaps happiness in their group associations.

When Keir Hardie, the veteran Socialist of England, was touring the United States last year, he was surprised at the lack of attention given to this phase of work. After one of his meetings in Chicago he adjourned with a group of Socialists, men and women, to the headquarters of a labor union, where he told tales of his previous visit to America and of the movement in England. Hardie led in singing several revolutionary songs and was astonished at how few of the group knew even the words of the "Marseillaise." Yet this group consisted of some of the most active Socialist Leagues throughout the country.

Probably a great deal of the success of the Rochester Young People's Socialist League is due to the fact that they open every meeting with ten or fifteen minutes of song. This makes them begin the evening's business with a cheerful spirit. There is nothing like music to put people in a pleasant state of mind. Every young folks' organization should follow the example of Rochester.

Leagues should not only sing the standard Socialist songs at every meeting, but should also organize choruses and quartets.

Let the young Socialists put a musical spirit into the Socialist movement.

Keir Hardie stated that at every election in England they had their songs printed on cards which were distributed at their meetings. The Socialists led in the singing and the entire audience caught the tune and joined in. Why can't the same thing be done in the United States? Let the young people lead in this work.

Socialist songs books can be secured from the National Office.

* * *

OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH.

It is no longer possible for a poor man to accumulate a fortune in America. Instead of every man having an opportunity to get rich it is impossible, except by gambling or rarely by speculation. No new great fortunes are being formed today and we may safely say that none have been started in the last ten years. The conditions in which a boy could start with nothing and become a multi-millionaire have vanished in this country and will not return. How shall the poor boy start upon the road to fortune? Which way shall he take? Shall he enter a store and plan to become, like A. T. Stewart or Marshall Field, a great merchant? The great stores are now department stores owned by companies affiliated with the central interests. Shall he develop an industry and plan to become a developed oil? To do that requires money, and the money supply is owned by the central interests, which reserve all profitable industries for themselves. Shall he develop a railroad enterprise as Mr. Hill developed the present Great Northern? No man can now build a mile of new railroad nor acquire a mile of old except by the consent of the central interest that control all. Shall he hit upon a great invention as Mr. Westinghouse invented the airbrake? Here again his invention is useless without capital, and all the capital is controlled by the central interests, who will take the invention for themselves if it be for their benefit or suppress it if it threatens their profits. Shall he go into manufacturing and seek to be an independent proprietor content with a modest fortune? In practically all lines the independent manufacturer has been absorbed by or is vanishing before a trust. Shall he try to operate in real estate? In nine cases in ten the future of his real estate investment depends not upon his judgment but upon his judgment of the intentions of the central interests.

THE SPRAGUE CO-OPERATIVE FARM.

(By G. C. Streeter.)

Co-operation in farming is new, at least as being tried on the Sprague Co-operative Farm at Holyoke, Colo., it is new in many particulars.

This farm comprises 3,000 acres of fertile black sandy loam in northeastern Colorado and possesses many natural advantages.

About two-thirds of the land is tillable, the balance is hay and pasture land.

The co-operators raise corn, oats, rye, wheat, flax, broom corn, sorghum an1 potatoes.

They raise beef, cattle, horses, sheep and hogs and expect to keep 200 high grade dairy cows.

They now have twenty horses, some colts, sixty hogs, sixty head of beef cattle, a small flock of sheep and a choice lot of chickens.

They have a good equipment of farm tools. They have three houses, shops, barns, wells water system, tenhouses, ice pond, elevator and other buildings.

In fact they have everything needed to go ahead and farm.

I visited the farm the past summer and saw the land in cultivation. When I left they had just finished putting in 300 acres of wheat.

They had great stacks of straw, hay and sorghum for roughage and plenty of corn and wheat.

They expected to have 100 tons of hay to sell. And the market was about $14.00 per ton.

Their corn was husking out 20 to 30 bushels to the acre in spite of the fact that this was the driest year since '94.

Wheat made 15 to 18 bushels per acre.

In that section they raise crops with very little work. They never plow the land.

Corn is listed in with a two row lister and no horses. A man and four horses cultivates 16 acres per day. The corn is cultivated three times. After the corn is laid by they drill wheat between the rows in the spring heavy harrow it with a spike-tooth harrow and that is all the work the wheat crop gets, but it will average 15 bushels per acre.

They have had but one crop failure in thirty years.

Next spring the co-operators expect to put in 1,000 acres of corn, 300 acres of oats, 100 acres of sorghum, 100 acres of flax, 100 acres of spring wheat, 100 acres of rye and 50 acres of broom corn.

They are planning to build a dairy barn 150 feet long with two silos to hold 600 tons of silage.

The people interested in the co-operative farm is that each family owns its own home, but boards at the common dining hall; has its washing done at the common laundry and will educate its children in the common co-operative school.

The kitchen, laundry and dairy will be equipped with most modern machinery and they will try to make the gasoline engines do most of the work.

It costs $1,000 for a family to join the farm, $500 for a single man.

All workers on the farm are paid 25 per cent on their investment and the current rate of wages at the end of the year all profits are divided equally among all members, men and women.

Every worker should average $800 to $1,000 per year on the farm.

The farm is managed by a board of five members.

1. The general superintendent.
2. The business manager.
3. The head of the cattle department.
4. The head of the crops department.
5. The head of the domestic department.

They are elected annually by the members and are subject to recall.

The initiative, referendum and recall govern the farm.

Any member who does not like community life can withdraw his money and retire at the end of any year.

A member can be expelled by a three-fourths vote of the members in which case his investment is returned to him.

The farm village is being laid out about a square with a park in the center. In the park is the hotel and hall.

The climate is mild, dry and bracing, but subject to much wind.

If I wanted to farm and had but little money, I certainly should join the Sprague Colony.

They need six more farmers, a machinist, a man who can run a tractor engine, a good dairy man, a gardener, a cement worker and a carpenter.

This is a chance for a poor man because by co-operation they produce double the crop with less labor and one-fifth the investment.

If you think you would like to join the colony, write H. B. Sprague, Holyoke, Colo.

WAR AGAINST CRIME COSTS UNITED STATES $6,000,000,000 PER YEAR.

Staggering figures as to what the annual warfare against crime costs the United States are contained in an estimate submitted recently by Prof. Charles J. Bushnell, Washington, D. C. He puts the total at the overwhelming figure of $6,000,000,000 a year, and other experts have pronounced this a relatively close approximation. This total includes all the money that is spent in arresting, trying, convicting, punishing and feeding criminals, and the losses they cause through theft, incendiarism, etc.,

Figures of such denominations are so bewildering that the average person can not conceive of what they mean. A better idea of it can be shown when it is said that this outlay annually would build 12 Panama canals. It is six times as much as congress appropriated for all national expenses at the close of the last fiscal year.

Money Cost Is Divided.

It is more than the governments of the United States, Germany, France and Great Britain paid out for all governmental purposes in the year 1912, a year that was characterized by huge national drain because of building big battleships in Europe.

The money cost in the United States is divided among the federal government and the states. The Massachusetts prison association has estimated that in that state alone the annual crime bill is $6,500,000.

And in spite of this outlay, crime is increasing in this country instead of diminishing.

Prison reform began in the United States a short time after the close of the Civil war. In the last few years it has received extraordinary impetus in the way of remedial legislation indeterminate sentences, juvenile courts, parole systems, industrial employment of convicts. In the face of this remains the fact, carefully substantiated by special census reports submitted to congress, that:

Convicts Exceed Population.

"In relation to the increase of population there are two and one-half times as many persons in the prisons of the United States as there were 50 years ago, figured on a per capita basis. Yet in Great Britain there has been nearly a 50 per cent decrease in the same time, although there has been a 50 per cent increase in population."

These figures have to do only with persons actually convicted and punished for crime. H. C. Weir, an investigator of note, in an article printed in the Literary Digest, Feb. 12, 1910, declared that there are at present in the United States 250,000 members whom the law never touches.

Not Word Economic Feature.

Bad as it is, it is not the worst economic feature of the situation. The late J. P. Altgeld, governor of Illinois, estimated in an address that in addition to the regular police and detectives, there are about 70,000 constables, 70,000 magistrates, 12,000 deputy shriffs and 2,000 sheriffs who, together with the grand jurors, petit-jurors, judges, clerks, lawyers, jailers, wardens, guards, prison attendants, etc., make up a conservative estimate of 1,000,000 persons who drive an average annual income of about $1,500 each, out of the appropriation, conviction and detention of criminals. The estimated total number of regular policemen in the United States is 300,000. At an average $1,000 salary the average annual payroll for policemen is $200,000,000.

Adding to this mighty army the 122,857 prisoners in this country, we have a force of 1,122,857 men. Behold the mighty armies of history, the combatants in any of the world's greatest battles, from Crecy to the fall of Adrianople, would be a regular corporal's guard in comparison.—Louis Post, Dispatch.—

WOMAN'S COLUMN.

SPECIAL WORK AMONG WOMEN.

In the center of the national office will be found the general correspondent of the Woman's National Committee, elected by the national committee to direct the special lines of activities among women.

The recent enfranchisement of women in a number of states has made special propaganda work among women a necessity. This, together with the conduct of a teachers bureau and all activities that may have the effect of bringing into the Socialist movement the womanhood of the nation, come under the direction of this department. In connection with this work, an especially effective series of leaflets has been prepared and is being widely distributed throughout the nation. Because of the work of the woman's department, the party membership among women has measureably increased and thirty-nine states have entered the field for special propaganda among women.

The department also sends out special woman's organizers. A trade union organizer will be sent to the industrial centers for the first of the year. She will do intensive organization work among wage earning women, delivering five organization and one propaganda talks each week. This is a departure from the general organizing work and is partly a matter of experiment. This department entails a yearly cost of about $3,000.

* * *

SOCIALISTS TO FIGHT AGAINST HANGING OF WOMAN.

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Socialist party of Connecticut has entered into the fight, not only to stop the hanging of Mrs. Wakefield, but of the hanging of any woman or man. At a recent meeting local Hartford Socialist party, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, In this Christian state of Connecticut in 1913, a woman and several men found guilty of murder have been sentenced to be "hanged by the neck until dead," and

Whereas, According to the principle embodied in the American Declaration of Independence that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed this government of the state of Connecticut has no just powers to formulate laws affecting women since the women who constitute about half of the population have no voice in the selection of the laws which govern them, and

Whereas, The modern school of criminal sociologists point out that men are morally the products of the environment, heredity, physical and social environment, and

Whereas, In the mind of these scientists criminals are but abnormal persons, nervously unbalanced persons, such as all other sufferers such as those afflicted with tuberculosis are not to be murdered but given scientific treatment, in institutions properly equipped to handle them under the direction of the most skillful physicians, psychologists and criminologists, and

Whereas, Two wrongs never make a right, and

Whereas, Such executions of unfortunate victims of heredity, physical or social environment can affect no good whatever; since crime must ever increase as long as the social conditions founded upon property rights in the means of life which create an atmosphere of crime continue, and

Whereas, Increase in insanity, vice and crime, and even what are ordinarily termed diseases, is but a reflection of a decay in the social life that has its cause in economic conditions, therefore be it

Resolved, That we the Socialist party of Hartford, denounce capital punishment as a relic of barbarism; an indicative of ignorance on the part of our leaders and of the discoveries of modern scientific investigation; as a certain proof of the helplessness of those who would attempt to remedy the evils caused by a crumbling industrial order by propping up the tottering ruins.

We raise our voice in protest against the execution of these unfortunate victims of circumstances. We wash our hands clean from the stain of their blood.

We call upon all enlightened people, on all men and women who are in the habit of using reason and whose hearts throb for their weaker brethren and sisters, to join with us in protestation against the legal murder of the woman and the men who have been sentenced to die on the gallows.

We urge all good people to write letters to the governor of the state and to the other members of the board of pardons demanding that the death sentence pronounced upon all who now await death upon the scaffold in this state be commuted.—Robert B. Britt, Chairman; M. J. Connolly, secretary; George Spiess, Jr., Organizer.

OKLAHOMA STATE NOTES

NEW LOCALS FOR THE WEEK.

Muse, in Le Flore County, 16 members, Lord Loper, Muse, secretary.

Chaska, in Wagoner County, 8 members, F. G. McFarren, Porter, secretary, organized by Layfette.

Sawyer, in Choctaw County, 7 members, H. N. Wright, Sawyer, secretary.

Lark, in Marshall County, 6 members, J. F. Carney, Lark, secretary.

Pleasant Hill in McCurtain County, 10 members, Sam Auld, Haworth, secretary.

Terral in Jefferson County, 5 members, J. N. Sanders, Terral, secretary.

Williams, in Le Flore County, 26 members, Thos. Law, Williams, secretary.

Lehigh, in Coal County, 10 members, E. W. Yates, Lehigh, secretary.

Members-at-large—G. E. Woodack, Byars, R. 1; C. C. Harris, Messer.

* * *

MOTIONS AND SECONDS.

By Local Durant: That the dues be reduced to 10 cents. Seconded by Locals Madill, Tate, Ong and Marlow.

By Local Pleasant Grove: That Local Sulphur re-instate Chas. W. Norton. Seconded by Locals Madill and Marlow.

* * *

T. N. PRITCHARD'S DATES.

Bailey, December 12th.
Kilgore, December 13-14.
Doyle, December 15.
Ara, December 16-17.
Velma, December 18-19-20.
Hope, December 21-22.

ADVICE FOR THE PROFITABLE PRODUCTION OF HOGS.

Agriculture Department Wash. D. C.

"To produce pork profitably hogs must feed graze continuously on pastures and crops particulary planted for them." is the advice of experts of the farmers' co-operative branch of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture.

"Very seldom is the growing of hogs for slaughter a source of profit unless proper grazing and feeding methods are followed.

In the spring, summer, and fall there are many crops for pasturing hogs, but during the winter the crops to select from are limited. On almost every farm the production and keeping of hogs in winter is expensive, and generally it is not profitable for the reason that quantities of corn are fed without production of green crops. More winter grazing is needed, for which many crops are adapted. The most reliable are, however, rape, rye, oats, wheat and barley. It is not late to plant these crops and in most sections of the south that is best season.

"For grazing purposes these pasturing crops for hogs should be sown on specially well drained and prepared land that is either rich or has received liberal application of manure. Good winter pasturage is not obtained except on the best-drained lands.

"The seeding should be heavy to insure a thorough planting. The young plants will grow slowly in the winter and many plants will be needed to furnish plenty of pasture. Crimson clover will do well with rape, rye, oats, wheat, and barley and will mean an improvement on the land."

THE WEEK BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

If I go near a closet door,
To get some things I keep inside,
Ma comes a-running 'cross the floor,
Before I've got it opened wide,
An' slams it shut quick as can be,
An' laffs in such a funny way,
An' shakes her head and sez to me:
"Now don't you go in there today."
I dunno' why she's actin' so,
But I'll jus bet you I'll find in the stair,
She follows me around as though
She thought I'd get in mischuff there.
An' under ma's bed wunst I see
Some packages 'way piled up high,
But w'en I sez her what they be,
She says 'at I'll know by an' by.

Today somebuddy rung the bell,
An' ma she hustled to the door,
But w'en I come she give a yell
An' sez I needn't look no more.
"It's nuthin' that you want to see,"
Ma laffed, an' nen she runned away
To hide it quick, nen said to me:
"Now, you go out doors an' play."

I don't see why they treat me so;
You bet they's sumthin' is the skin
Because ma she won't lemme go
Upstairs or hardly anywhere.
An' if I peek behind a door,
Or look inside a drawer, they gee!
I'm mighty sure to hear ma roar:
"Here, Willie, you jus lay that be!"

—B. A. Scott.

FASHION NOTES

...ly papers have a column ...ers, of "Fashion Notes." ...are like Lord Dundreary's ...on of "the hunting season," ...as the thing you know. It's ...ly. If men don't do it, the ...ned beer, but what's a fella ...to do, for it's the thing you ...

...ently I read in the fashion ...ble item: "Next fall, the la... will wear their hats like dough... Of course we all know how ...ants wear their hats. I add ...remark, because not being ob... so common a fact as to how ...ants wear their hats has es... my notice. I'm a mere man ...ignorant.

...ter suppose we should write up ...conservative notes in the ...ne style as the fashion notes. The ...shington correspondent might ...something like this:

...Pantiffs are to be cut much lower, ...ly on the front and back where ...y are most to be noticed, but the ...ll around or average height will re... the same. The high cost of ...ing, the constantly increasing ...ff of which has been the fash... is generally condemned, and the ...ease in the tariff, which it has ...been believed would reduce it, does ...not seem to effect the prevailing ...fashion.

High waists (wastes) seem to be ...likely to continue, especially in ...Greek-naught patterns, though the ...doctrine of economy is quite a popu...lar fad.

The campaign of Col. Mulhull, and ...his exposures of the styles of con...gressional underwear, has created a demand for more open work goods, ...but this will only mean that there will be more false colors in use than ...heretofore. Hobbies are not favored ...by the majority, though the demands ...of "the interests" will continue this ...fashion despite popular and even ...congressional objections.

Plain colors and mixtures will be ...in more favor, especially for outer ...garments. The diagonals that were ...so much in favor in the days of ...Lorimer, and the subrosa colors, so ...much affected by Senator Aldrich, ...are now very unpopular, though ...some of the mixtures now popular ...seem to be held as in doubtful taste.

Lobbies have been so much dis...couraged, that some new designs are ...being anxiously sought, and the de...signers are perfecting new patterns ...that will be quite as effective as the ...bangling and uncouth styles of the ...National Association of Manufactu...ers. In fact it is asserted that the ...new designs will be more practical ...and accomplish better effects.

There is much talk of the use of ...elastic insertion in the new currency ...patterns, and Mr. Aldrich, one of the ...most artistic designers in the pro...fession, has submitted several pri... her using designs. We all know, ...that rubber has often been used in ...currency patterns, but today there is ...greater need of elasticity to stretch ...the currency patterns to fit the in...creased and increasingly growing ...fashion of the high cost of living. On ...the whole it may be said that the ...new congressional fashions will be ...adapted to fit the present growth of ...democratic and Socialistic spirit, and ...endeavor to keep back the also grow...ing tendency to extremes in style ...now becoming prevalent.

Congressmen generally, and the ...president and especially his secretary ...seem to look with favor upon the ...royal purple and red, only the red is ...held by some to be too suggestive ...of proletarian, and is some dis...couraged.

There seems to be a feeling of un...certainty and indecision as the black ...political patterns in the papal vote ...have unsettled congressmen in pro...prieties, though only a few are trou...bled with these appendixes, having ...been operated upon on entering poli...tical life, in fact they are entirely ...out of fashion.—Geo. D. Coleman, ...National Military Home, Ohio, Co...

A NEW VERSION.

...Little Johnnie—Mamma, where do ...boys and girls come from?

...Mamma—Why, son, little boys ...girls grow from seeds.

...Then a little colored boy come ...street, and Johnnie, noticing ...said: "But, mamma, how does ...boys get black?"

...Mamma—Why, mamma doesn't ...know, dear.

...Johnnie—Well, I know ...

...Mamma—Well, how, son?

...Johnnie—Well, God must ...found a black seed!

...

...because the judiciary has dis...the people that the people ...the judiciary. And the peo...greater than their hired hands ...

...

Socialist Supply Co.

IOLA, KANS.

Cutting Capitalist Profits

When you cut capitalist profits, you cut at the heart of the capitalist system, because the heart of the capitalist system is profits—extortionate unearned profits.

Profits for the exploiters of labor, profits for trusts, profits for useless middle men, profits on watered stock are all part of the capitalist system. When you cut off capitalist profits you hurt the system.

The object of the Socialist Supply Company is to secure to the Socialist workers the profits that now go to the capitalist system.

We sell goods to create a market for the products of Socialist factories.

We expect to establish Socialist factories in every state. Factories to be owned and operated by co-operating groups of Socialist workers. Factories that will pay the highest union wages and produce goods for use.

The goods will be sold through the Socialist Supply Company direct to you at the lowest possible price.

We cut out capitalist profits wherever possible.

Every dollar you spend with the Socialist Supply Company helps to build Socialism. It helps support Socialist factories. It gives employment to Socialist workers. It organizes the economic side of Socialism. Socialism will never triumph until we organize the economic side of the movement.

Comrade Debs says:

"The political without the economic phase of the movement is only half organized and can no more fulfill its mission than a one-legged man can hope to win a prize at a foot race."

The Socialist Supply Company is organizing the economic phase of Socialism.

Are you going to help? Are you going to buy of us or of capitalists?

Are you going to help build a chain Socialist factories across the country?

Do you want to see the Red Flag of brotherhood and co-operation waving over shops, mills and factories?

Do you want to see the Red Flag goods in every Socialist home?

Do you want to see groups of comrades working in Socialist factories?

Factories without strikes and without exploitation?

Will you help build up a system that will give the worker the full social value of his work?

This, comrades, is what we have started to do.

We need the help of every Socialist in the United States.

Belgium, Germany, Austria and Italy are successfully organizing on the economic field.

Shall we lag behind?

The time and the conditions are right. Let us get to work.

This is your business. You can make it a gigantic success.

We invite every worker to become a partner. We urge every worker to become a patron.

The Socialist Supply Co., will be democratically managed through the initiative, referendum and recall. Every stockholder will have an equal voice in the management.

Every article we sell will be sold on honor and we guarantee satisfaction or money back.

We intend to merit your confidence. We hope to secure your patronage.

For success and efficiency we depend absolutely on the loyalty and support of the workers.

Shall you support the co-operating workers or the capitalist exploiters?

Red Flag Cigar

The Red Flag Cigar is made for Socialists and combines high quality with low price.

It is a full weight, five-inch, hand-made, long filler cigar, made in union shop by union men.

We have tried to produce the best 5 cent cigar that can be made and comrades who have smoked the cigar say that we have succeeded.

It has a clean rolled, long filler of well cured Old Dutch and Pennsylvania broadleaf tobacco, bound in a Connecticut Havana Seed Binder and wrapped with a high-grade Florida Sumatra wrapper. A combination that will please most critical smokers.

It smokes well, burns even and has excellent flavor and aroma. Guaranteed to please.

They are packed in tin boxes holding 25 cigars.

The tin box keeps the cigars moist and insures carrying well by mail.

Shipped by parcel post.

	Price.	Postage.
1 Box (25)	$ .78	$ .07
2 Boxes	1.56	.12
5 Boxes	3.90	.22
10 Boxes	7.75	.42
20 Boxes	15.25	.84

Comrades: Support a Socialist business. Smoke Socialist cigars. Tell your comrades about them. Send your orders today.

If you are not pleased, return the cigars and we will return your money.

OVERALLS

90c Per Pair

Blue overalls, regular bib and suspender style.

Good material and made to wear.

We guarantee them to be as good as any $1.00 Overall you ever bought.

Be sure to state size around the waist and length of leg wanted.

90 CENTS PER PAIR DELIVERED.

Made of heavy blue denim, full sized and well finished. We guarantee them to give satisfaction. They are as good as any $1.00 overall in the market.

SHIRTS

A High-Class 50c Work Shirt for 42c

Delivered Free.

These shirts are high-class, full sized, well made and will please you.

Solid color, blue, tan or black or gray with black stripe.

Be sure to give size.

Every comrade should send for at least one of these shirts. Guaranteed to satisfy.

SHEARS

Just to show you how cheap we can sell good articles we offer you a pair of 8-inch, all steel, self-sharpening shears for 18c

These shears are well made and well finished and will cut.

They have a tension spring that takes up wear and keeps the shears sharp.

Many desiere sell these shears for 50 cents.

Easy Money for Christmas

We want 1,000 Socialists to sell RED FLAG CHEWING GUM—the best gum made.

You can easily make $2 per day.

Send us 40 cents and we will send you a box containing 20 5 cent packages of Red Flag Gum. You can sell to everyone, because it is good gum. Clean, pure and wholesome. Everyone who tries it wants more. Help us build up a Socialist business.

1 box, 20 5c packages 40c
6 boxes $2.00

Postage Paid

SEND TODAY.

Watches

AT WHOLESALE PRICE.

A 7 jewel 0 size, Ladies' Watch, in a ten year gold filled case, only

$5.00

We can absolutely guarantee the beauty and accuracy of this watch.

A beautiful hand engraved case, finely finished and polished.

The movement is the well known New York Standard, celebrated for accuracy and durability.

It is a new model, open face, pendent set watch, with gilt damaskeened plate, seven jewels, train bearings in metal settings, stem wind, cut expansion balance, Breguet hair spring, white enameled dial, second hand.

A beautiful gift for your wife, daughter or sweetheart.

Only $5.00 Post Paid

American Watch

Absolutely the best dollar watch made. Neat, compact and reliable. Stem wind and pendent set. Nickel white case. Fully guaranteed for one year.

High-Class Watches at Wholesale Cost. 11 Jeweled Watch

$3.75

Complete in gold filled case. The justly celebrated eleven jeweled Trinune watch. Both case and movement are guaranteed for five years.

This is an open face, pendent set watch, with highly finished damaskeened plates, gilt screws embossed nickel winding wheels with concave gilted centers, whip-lash regulator. Each movement is timed, tested and regulated before leaving factory. White enameled dial, spade hands 16 size. American made watch.

The cases are either engraved or engine turned.

Red Flag Baking Powder

Every woman buys baking powder. She pays from 25c to 50c per lb. The high class baking powders cost 50c per lb.

Three-fourths of the price is profit and waste.

The best baking powder that we can make costs less than 11c per pound.

We can sell it in quantity for 12c per pound and make over one cent per can.

We could not make better baking powder if you paid us $1.00 a pound.

Absolutely guaranteed.

It is pure, wholesome and works right.

One pound can (15 oz. net) postage paid 20c
48 one pound cans, by freight, f. o. b. Iola $5.75

Red Flag Coffee

We guarantee our Red Flag Coffee to be of the same high quality as all of our other goods.

We guarantee it to be absolutely the best that can be supplied for the money.

Red Flag Coffee, No. 1, Mocha-Java blend, 3 lbs. for $1.00
Postage Paid.

Red Flag Blend (Santos, Rio and Bogota) 4 lbs. for $1.00
Postpaid.

Try it and be convinced.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs

Fine embroidered Swiss Handkerchiefs, packed in fancy gift boxes, just the thing for Xmas gifts.

A Box of Three, postpaid, only 25c.

Neckties

Fancy knitted silk Neckties, regular 75c values, in fancy Xmas gift boxes.

NATIONAL NOTES

BIGGER, BETTER, AND STRONGER THAN EVER.

(By Carl D. Thompson).

False Alarms.

The Daily Oklahoman of recent date insists that the Socialist party's decadence has begun, and appears to have about run its course.

"The Live Issue," a rabid anti-Socialist sheet, informs its readers in glaring headlines that the "Socialist party has lost 50,000 members within a year."

Even certain Socialist magazines seem to have been caught with the panic and report serious losses.

We propose to examine the facts. They may not be much comfort to our friends, the enemy, but our real friends are entitled to know the truth.

The Socialist party has not lost 50,000 members. These statements are based upon an utterly fallacious handling of the figures and constitute a most reckless case of special pleading.

It is true that during the first months of 1913 the dues received at the national office show a 21 per cent reduction over the dues received during the corresponding eight months of 1912. But in order to make out their case the critics have taken the best eight months of the best year the party has ever had—the months just preceding and including a great national campaign, and have compared these eight months with the eight months of the year following a national campaign, which is always an "off" year. This method omits the poor months from 1912 and the good months from 1913. September and October of 1913 both showed largely increased membership. Such a comparison is worthless and manifestly unfair to the party.

And besides, even if the membership does drop considerably during a certain period, that does not prove that the average membership has suddenly slumped by 50,000. The dues received vary greatly from month to month, from quarter to quarter, and even from year to year. No great increase or decrease of membership can fairly be reckoned as permanent until it is of at least a year's duration. And even that may vary somewhat without indicating a permanent gain or loss.

All campaign years are years of unusual political activity and show proportionately large increases both in Socialist party activity and membership. These increases are above the average and must be reckoned as. And, accordingly, the years following campaign years show either an actual decrease of at least a marked decrease in the rate of growth. It is not to be expected that the unusual rate of increase made in special years shall be continued in a year immediately following a campaign.

The only true way of estimating the party's growth is to take it by years, and really by periods of four years each. The following table shows the development since its beginning in 1901:

Socialist Party Membership, 1901-1912. Membership.	
1901	10,00
1902	20,000
1903	15,975
1904	20,763
1905	23,327
1906	26,784
1907	29,270
1908	41,731
1909	41,479
1910	58,011
1911	84,716
1912	117,984

Average For Each Four-Year Period.	
1901-1904	16,684
1905-1908	30,282
1909-1912	75,547

From this it will appear that with 1912 we finished the third four-year period of the party's history. Each period shows a splendid growth, practically doubling the average membership each four years.

We are now, in 1913, just entering the fourth four-year period. It is impossible, therefore, to say what the period will show. It is too early to begin predictions. The above criticisms, therefore, are without foundation.

The critics also say that the loss of membership in 1913 is an unprecedented, alarming, colossal loss. "We can recollect nothing like it," says Simpson, "in the whole history of the Socialist movement in this or any other country."

As a matter of fact, there are plenty of instances of loss of membership. For example, the Socialist party had 30,000 membership in the presidential year of 1908 (Hillquit being the candidate), p. 184. The loss. Yet no one grew excited or got discouraged.

Again, in 1909, we lost in membership over that of 1908, which was also a presidential year. The loss was not so large as in 1903, but it was a loss, whereas in every other year there were decided gains. In short, every year following a presidential campaign shows a lessening in the rate of growth, to say the least. In some cases these years show an actual and in some a heavy decrease. That is nothing to alarm the informed Socialist, and nothing upon which our enemies can congratulate themselves. And as for precedents in foreign countries, the Socialist party of Finland lost nearly one-half of its entire membership during the seven years from 1906 to 1912. The membership dropped heavily every year during that period and went down from 85,027 in 1905 to 48,406 in 1912. And in this case the situation was much more serious, because the party lost steadily every year and kept on losing for seven years. And yet no loyal Socialist ever lost a moment's sleep or wrote a scarehead article of alarm.

Steadily Gaining in Membership.

Neither does the study of the returns for the year of 1912 give any basis for this cry of alarm about the party. The critics have been too anxious to make out their case. They have taken only the first seven or eight months of the year. These were the worst months of 1913. They compare them with the best, or practically the best, months of 1912, which, as stated above, were the best months of the party's history.

The average membership for 1912 was 117,984. We will not know the figures for 1913 for over two months yet. But two things show how utterly unwarranted are the assumptions of these critics:

First—The party membership is today (November 10, 1913) 100,000, which is 25,000 above the average of the four-year period ending and including 1912.

If our enemies can get any comfort out of those facts they are welcome to it. They need it.

Second—The membership, already above the 100,000 mark, is steadily climbing. The figures for the year 1913 show a steady climb. They had to climb, as was to be expected. The figures for 1913 are as follows:

Membership of the Party for 1913.	
January	101,207
February	110,429
March	105,168
April	95,098
May	87,747
June	89,961
July	88,484
August	86,927
September	89,144
October	96,851

Average for the first ten months of 1913 is:

Paid membership	93,263
Exempt membership	3,670
Total average	96,933

In this connection it must be explained that the above figures do not include those members who are exempt from paying dues under the constitutional provision for sick and unemployed. These, therefore, must be added. The average for 1913 so far is 3,670 per month.

The year promises to finish strong, bringing the average well up if not over, the 100,000 mark, and far above the average of the last preceding four-year period, and far above any other year of the party's history, excepting 1912.

Already the campaign for 150,000 members is launched, the Party Builder starting the cry, the New York Call, the California Social-Democrat and other strong party organization papers talking it up. Everything points to a steady and rapid development of the party in every respect.

Decreased Activity Fallacy.

Our critics also make much of the fact that there is less party activity this year. One claims the activity has decreased 5 per cent; another says 75 per cent. This looks bad. Let us examine this.

Every campaign year the party must of necessity greatly increase its activities. It organizes and conducts tremendous campaigns. This is true not only of the national, but also of the state and local organizations. This is natural, because those years afford special opportunities for getting results. It is also natural that the activities should slacken in the following "off" years. These are such obvious matters that it seems strange that they should need to be pointed out.

With the close of the campaign of 1912, the campaign manager and his entire force were retired in accordance with the plan of work. This naturally meant a lessening of the national office force and the total volume of business by nearly one-half. But no one would think of regarding that as a sign of any loss of energy or life on the part of the party. The following table shows this natural increase and decrease in the volume of business done by the National office, of the party since 1903:

Volume of Business.	
1903	$14,000
1904	22,700
1905	17,527
1906	31,708
1907	24,216
1908	95,000
1909	56,000
1910	53,700
1911	92,000
1912	230,000

From this it appears that the activities of the party always drop in the natural course of events from one-half to three-fifths after a national campaign year. In 1905 the volume of business dropped nearly 50 per cent, or one-half. In 1909 it dropped over 60 per cent, yet there was no alarm.

If, therefore, the activities of the party should have dropped off one-half in 1913 over that of 1912 it would not have been any reason for great rejoicing, flamboyant editorials and happy predictions on the part of our enemies. But, as a matter of fact, the activities have not dropped off 75 per cent, nor even 50 per cent.

Two important and very large departments have been discontinued this year. The campaign department, which did a business of $66,000 last year is not at work this year, of course. The Lyceum bureau is in process of reorganization, and therefore it is temporarily out of commission. This did a business of $78,000 last year. The discontinuance of the work of one of these departments comes about in the natural course of events; of the other as an incident of reorganization for greater economy and efficiency. Neither indicates any loss of virility on the part of the party.

Moreover, there new departments and three additional foreign language departments have been added during this year: (1) Information department, (2) Party Builder department, and (3) Young People's department, besides the three additional foreign translator-secretaries.

Furthermore, the volume of business done last year both by the campaign department and the Lyceum overran the party's income and involved us in a rather larger deficit than was expected, amounting in all to nearly $20,000. Clearly, therefore, the volume of business during 1912 was to a certain extent, an artificial or inflated volume. It became the duty of the present executives of the party to retrench somewhat in order to allow the regular income of the party to catch up again with its expenditures. Nothing but a strained effort to make out a case against the party could interpret these circumstances as indicating a serious diminishing of the party's activity.

ALWAYS ENSLAVED.

"Never in all human history have the toiling people who have done the work of the world received the product of their toil. The great masses of the people have been eternally held in helpless servitude to the powerful and privileged classes.

"The masses of the people come here by the natural operation of production. But the earth and its products and equipment for labor, these few millions find already in the private possession of the economically powerful.

"But these millions must live, and they may live only on one condition, viz., by offering their labor for what ever it will bring as the slaves or serfs of the few who control the earth.

"At this moment, while I write, millions of human brothers and sisters, old and young, are eking out the miserable existence of unowned slaves in the poverty, degradation and hell of our modern industrial centers. At times hundreds of thousands can not even sell themselves at any price.

"They have hungered, and hunger today, in the presence of the wealth their own hands have created. The trust capitalisation increased from 1900 to 1906 from three billions to over thirty billions. A recent press report declares that the Morgan interests are in control of twelve billions of industrial resources.

"Be it distinctly declared that during all these long ages and down to the present moment there has been no poverty in the wonderful gifts of kindly nature; no poverty in the skill and muscle of the workers; no lack of equipment, no poverty in the actual products of labor. But always and ever some small ruling and privileged class has possessed itself of that which they never earned.

Start the New Year well by sending us a few subscriptions. This paper is run in the interest of the working class and from the working class to support what comes.