OFFICIAL ORGAN OF SOCIALIST PARTY OF ALLEN COUNTY

Iola Co-Operator

WE ARE FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF ALL PUBLIC UTILITIES

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THE IOLA CO-OPERATOR

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A cross here means your subscription expires next week.

Evans Drug Store carries a nice line of Socialist books.

Socialists and others are invited to inspect same.

Socialism is being discussed more generally today in every civilized country in the world than any other question and we should all be informed on this important question.

Erie, Pa.—The City Council has concurred in the request of the street cleaners for an increase in wages from $1.60 to $2 per day. The common branch granted the request recently. The ordinance carrying the raise now only needs the signature of the Mayor to make the increase effective. The street cleaners of this city are organized which was mainly responsible for the advance.

Seattle, Wash.—A new wage scale has been granted by the new coast to the employees of the Seattle, Renton and Southern Railway Company, all of whom are members of the union. The schedule becomes effective at once, and provides an increase of 1 cent an hour to all classes up to the fourth year, when a flat wage of 22 cents per hour is to be the scale.

St. Louis, Mo.—Henry B. Perham, president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, states that during the month of April the organization secured desired contracts and increases on the following railroads: [illegible], Ontario and Western; Atlantic Coast Line; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg; Temeskaming and Northern Ontario; New York, New Haven and Hartford; Boston and Maine and the Boston Terminal Company.

Akron, Ohio.—A meeting of the Akron rubber workers, who are members of the Rubber Worker's Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, was held recently at Grace Park. This gathering was the first of numerous open air meetings which are proposed to be held during the summer to carry forward the work of organization. It was announced at the meeting that the membership of the union has now reached 2,761, all of whom have paid their April dues. It was also asserted that the work of organization is rapidly progressing at all of the local plants, and that sentiment in favor of the union is constantly growing.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL'S VISION.

A vision of the future rises:
I see our country filled with happy homes, with firesides of content—the forehead land of all the earth.

I see a world where thrones have crumbled and where kings are dust. The aristocracy of idleness has perished from the earth.

I see a world without a slave. Man at last is free. Nature's forces have by science been enslaved. Lightning and light, wind and wave, frost and flame, and all the secret, subtle powers of earth and air are the tireless toilers for the human race.

I see a world of peace, adorned with every form of art, with music's myriad voices thrilled, while lips are rich, with words of love and truth—a world in which no exile sighs, no prisoner mourns; a world on which the gibbet's shadow does not fall; a world where labor reaps its full reward; where work and worth go hand in hand; where the poor girl trying to win bread with the needle—th needle that has been called "the awl for the breast of the poor"—is not driven to the desperate choice of crime or death, of suicide or shame. I see a world without the beggar's outstretched palm, the miser's heartless, stony stare; the piteous wail of want, the livid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn.

I see a race without disease of flesh or brain—shapely and fair, the married harmony of form and function—and, as I look, life lengthens, joy deepens, love canopies the earth; and over all is the great dome, whose the starred span of human hope.

HATFIELD CALLS KERN A PEANUT POLITICIAN

MINERS IN NEW RIVER DISTRICT MAY QUIT IN SYMPATHY.

Bill to Probe Outrages Against Operatives in Mental Zone Now Likely to Pass.

Charleston, W. Va.—In reply to Senator Kern's statements in the United States Senate yesterday, Governor Hatfield today said:

"It is not expected that paid hirelings and peanut politicians of the Kern variety will do or say anything other than to reflect upon State Government and those in authority who are trying to guarantee to the citizenship peace and security under the constitution and statutes of our State.

"If the good people of West Virginia, are to judge him by his utterances, I am sure they will be of the opinion, that he should lower the political flag under which he is sailing and raise in its stead the red flag of anarchy.

Kern, whose resolution to probe the charges that peonage, lawlessness on the part of mine guards and acts against the striking miners which were unconstitutional had been committed, is being bitterly fought by the mine owners of West Virginia and their representatives and friends in the Senate, had said that Hatfield had pursued a "lawless course in diffance of all limitations of his power by the constitution." He had referred to West Virginia as "a foul spot," and declared that the State Department was unfortunate in having such a Governor in that State.

A convention of delegates of the miners in New River met here today to take up the matter of calling a strike in sympathy with those who have been out in the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek districts for a year.

A GOOD BRIEF STATEMENT OF SOCIALISM:—There are so many requests for very brief, concise and yet effective statements of socialism that we feel justified in publishing the following as an illustration of that kind of writing. It was sent to the department by Comrade H. S. Meyer, M. D., of Dowagiac, Michigan, and is as follows:

"The four leading demands of socialism in few words and logically arranged:

1st. That everyone shall have opportunity at all times to produce a living.

2nd. That each shall receive the full product of his labor.

"For these two ends:—

3rd. That the public shall own all public utilities.

4th. That these shall be democratically and industrially managed.

"These four principles will give us Socialism."

THE PEOPLE, NOT THE KINGS.

In considering the revolt of Germany against Napoleon 100 years ago, the American student admires the devotion of the German people as much as he despises the selfish treachery of their kings.

It was no light thing to face the great captain in arms, weakened though he was by the frightful losses of the Russian campaign. It might have been a hopeless task, if Napoleon in 1813 had been the Napoleon of the first Italian campaign. The German volunteers took their chance. They poured into the ranks from every part of German-speaking Europe. They took their first defeats dogged-ly, and held on till numbers and patriotism won the crowning victory of Leipsic.

When the fight against Napoleon began the German princes appealed to the people—almost for the first time in history. They promised reform. They promised liberal constitutions, restricted royal prerogatives, the open-door of opportunity for all, without reference to birth, if only the people would drive Bonapart from the fatherland.

Bonapart was driven; and then the kings and dukes and other taxeaters forgot their promises, refused reforms, and re-established as firmly as they might their odious old-fashioned despotism.

Such is the custom of kings. In celebrating the centenary of the great struggle, let the credit go to the men, who showed the way, and to the German people, who bravely followed it; not to the descendants of royal taxeaters who could not even tell the truth.—Chicago Journal.

YOU MUST LEARN TO GOVERN YOURSELVES

Why has the laboring class always got the worst of it? Because they always thought they wanted leaders. Of course, the leader came first in control of things and presently had all the real estate and other goods in sight. Let us build a democracy. Join the Socialist Party and attend every meeting, then you will have YOUR say about running first the party and then the whole country. Learn to govern yourselves collectively.

GETTING INSTRUCTIONS.

"You have to be careful what you write," said the managing editor, instructing the new editorial writer. "The boss is interested in gas, street railways and all that sort of things."

"I suppose it is perfectly safe to jump on the Mormons?"

"No, indeed, he owns a sugar factory in Utah."

"What would you suggest as a safe topic?"

"Well, you might write about the hook worms and the weather."

Houston, Tex.—The Switchmen's International Union of North America will hold its convention here, beginning on Monday, May 19, and will be in session the entire week. The local movement is preparing an extensive program to entertain the switchmen.

PROBE OF THE BUFFALO STRIKE

State Factory Investigator Takes a Hand in Battle of Department Store Employes.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Secretary Frank Tierney of the State Factory Investigating Committee arrived here today and began an inquiry into the strike of 2,600 department store employes, especially the question of the minimum wage.

The Federation of Churches and the Consumers' League are trying to bring about arbitration of the differences between the clerks and their employers.

The efforts of Mayor Fuhrman to promote arbitration between the 300 striking express wagon drivers and the general agents of the companies have so far failed. A number of wagons are taken out daily under police protection. There has been but little disorder so far.

Another strike is in prospect as the result of a decision made by the machinists last night to call out 2,000 men next Tuesday unless the employers agree to union wages, hours and better working conditions. The men demand a minimum rate of pay for all machinists of 37½ cents an hour, pay for specialists, 30½ cents; tool and die makers, 40 cents; die makers 50 cents, and 25 cents for machine shop helpers.

A meeting of 2,000 teamsters was held to ratify a wage scale, the feature of which is a minimum of $15 a week. It is expected that the employes will accede to the demands of the teamsters and a strike is not expected.

NOTICE TO ALL LOCAL EDITORS

Comrades sending in their copy often use any old kind of paper, any shape or size, while a sheet 6½ x 8½ inches, written the long way of the paper is the correct size.

We will send 500 sheets cut to the proper size, for the sum of 20c which will make the cheapest paper you could possibly get for copy.

All Local Editors should order this paper at once, 500 or 1,000 sheets at a time.

With your order will be some typewritten copy showing how copy should be arranged, and how to arrange to provide heads, single and double, also sub-heads through the long articles.

Don't forget to place your order at once, to come through with the next issue of your paper.

SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING CO., IOLA KANSAS.

GOOD WAGES REDUCE TUBERCULOSIS

Reports of Government Physician Show Effect On Dreaded Disease.

Washington.—Insufficient wage and long hours in great industrial establishments is one of the chief reasons for the spread of tuberculosis in this country, according to Surgeon B. S. Warren on the United States public health and marine hospital service, who was one of the principle speakers before the second day's session of the convention of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Dr. Warren declared the good wages and short hours have a marked and favorable effect on the death rate from tuberculosis by producing a better standard of living among the workmen.

Beginning with the statement that the problem of the prevention of tuberculosis is an economic one, dependent upon the adjustment of industrial relations between the laborer and the employer, Dr. Warren quoted from a census report which showed that in those industries where the condition of the employes are the least satisfactory, the death rate is highest.

"Statistics prove," said Dr. Warren "that while some occupations of themselves are marked by high death rates, tuberculosis is not in this sense an occupational disease; but rather one of inadequate compensation, with all that that means, in the standards of living.

"Many government employes are today working under unsanitary conditions, but at the same time the death rate among these men is very low because the rate of pay is higher and the holidays and half holidays the government workmen get, come with great frequency. If standards as high as those prevailing in government work places prevailed in various private industries, the death rate from tuberculosis among workingmen would be greatly lower."

MACHINEST OUT FOR AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Baltimore.—Eight hundred machinists, representing 115 shops in this city, went on a strike because their demands for an eight-hour day was not granted.

Machinists employed at several other shops, are negotiating with their employers, and they say they will go out Monday, if their demand is not granted. Samuel Gompers, chairman of Boltimore Metal Trades Association, said that under existing conditions in Baltimore it would be impossible to grant the men an eight-hour day.

Formerly when great fortunes were only made in War, war was business; but now, when great fortunes are only made by business, business is war.—Bovee.

NO ABATEMENT OF BUSINESS TIE UP

Buffalo Strikers Making Bosses Suffer in Fight for Union Rights and shorter Working Hours.

Buffalo, N. Y.—No abatement has been shown in regard to the inconvenience to business because of the express drivers' strike. In the last two days the parcel post business at the post office has more than trebled.

Parcels are divided so as to come under the 11-pound limit that will be accepted by the post office.

Business firms used their own delivery systems yesterday to take packages to the railroad station. The only express packages being handled under normal conditions are bonded packages that are handled through the government service.

Twelve hours is an expressman's workday. They now demand an eight hour day. In the past they have started to work at $50 a month and never got above the maximum of $70. They now ask a schedule of wages that approximates an increase of 10 per cent.

Whether or not there is to be a teamsters' strike will be answered at a mass meeting of the teamsters.

Thomas J. Farrell, Chicago, international organizer, said this morning that he thought the request of the men for a minimum wage scale of $15 a week should be granted by the employers without trouble. The number of teamsters now in the union reaches nearly 2,000. If a teamsters' strike should start the outlook is that it will spread to include all branches of the carting industry.

The strike of the linemen and other electrical workers employed by the Frontier Telephone company was settled, the men receiving what they asked, $3 for an eight-hour day. They formerly received $2.75 for the same number of hours' work.

The executive committee of the Buffalo Federation of Churches, which on Wednesday met a committee of the striking store clerks and drivers, will meet this afternoon to draft a statement which, it is said, will cover the strike situation generally.

MOTHER JONES FREE FROM MILITIA PRISON

GOV. HATFIELD GIVES AGED WOMAN HER LIBERTY.

Others Must Be Released Now, She Says—"Hot Times Coming."

(Special to The Call.)

Charleston, W. Va., May 8.—"Mother" Jones, who was arrested on February 10 with several other Socialists, on charges growing out of strike of the coal miners in Kanawha district, was ordered released today by Governor Hatfield.

The aged woman who is known as the "Angel of the Miners," is now free to go where she pleases.

The original charges against "Mother" Jones and her comrades were conspiracy and accessories before the fact to a killing. During all the time of her incarceration, "Mother" Jones was the prisoner of the military, this, notwithstanding the fact, that she was arrested outside the martial zone. Following her arrest she was turned over to the soldiers.

Several time during her confinement the authorities offered her her liberty if she would agree to leave this State or not speak again for the miners. Mother Jones steadfastly refused to consent to any such terms, denying her determination to accept the direct fate instead.

"You can stand me up against that tree and riddle me with bullets, but you can't induce me to surrended my constitutional rights," was her reply on one occasion.

Distributing Socialist Papers. Ten thousand copies of the Huntington Socialist and Labor Star have been distributed here. The Star, under ordinary circumstances, is printed at Huntington, W. Va. This time in order to escape the same fate which was visited by Governor Hatfield on the Labor Argus, the Star was printed in Ohio.

NOT CHARITY; NOT ALMS; JUST A CHANCE TO ROUND OUT LIFE IN FREEDOM.

Milwaukee, Wis.—"I am not asking you for charity, I only want an opportunity to earn my own living. I am not asking you for a job, food, money, clothes or anything else. All I want is my freedom."

Supporting himself on his cane and attempting to straighten his age bent form, Joseph Hurtgen, aged 79, charged with vagrancy, made this declaration when arraigned in district court.

Notwithstanding the fact that his life is drawing to a close, the old man showed he is full of spirit and determination. He hates charity. He thinks it is inhumanity to accept it and when the authorities placed him in the poorhouse a short time ago he ran away.

It is his contention that a man is never too old to earn his own living and he silently curses the institutions that take from him the opportunity to do so.

The court, however, was of the opinion that the old man could not take care of himself and sentenced him to 60 days in the house of correction.

NEW YORK GRAFT MAY BE EXPOSED

New York, N. Y.—A woman may be responsible for the final blow that will completely break up the notorious police "system" in New York and bring to an end the vice graft investigation that has shook the whole city police department.

She is the wife of one of the alleged conspirators, convicted of conspiracy who will come up for sentence today. She had declared that unless her husband told District Attorney Whitman what he knows she will go on the stand and bare the whole story as her husband told her and save him from prison, in spite of himself.

The wives of the other men, not yet tried, have agreed to tell their stories, and "show up" the "higher up" whom they claim, are the instigators of the charges against their husbands to save their own reputations.

Kindness is the sum of life. It is the chaste to captivate, and the sword which to conquer.—Leavenworth.

DELEGATION TO GO TO WEST VIRGINIA

PRESIDENT WILSON TO HEAR OF VIOLATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

Will Ascertain Facts and Acquaint Nation of Findings—Berger May go to War Zone.

By J. L. Engdahl.

Chicago, Ill.—Plans to join the entire strength of the Socialist party of the United States with that of the striking coal miners in fighting the coal mine and railroad kings of West Virginia outlined.

The plan of the campaign adopted by the Executive Committee and which will be submitted to the National Committee immediately for approval, is as follows:

First, to address a memorial to President Wilson, pointing out the violation of constitutional rights in West Virginia, and the necessity for national intervention.

Second, the appointment of a delegation to visit the war zone in West Virginia, Cabin Creek and Paint Creek districts, this committee to ascertain the facts and to present them to President Wilson at Washington, after securing a personal hearing.

Third, these facts to be given to the Socialist and labor press.

Fourth, the outlining of the entire situation in a sixteen-page pamphlet for general distribution throughout the nation.

Fifth, holding of protes meetings jointly with other working class organization throughout the country and sending of petition and resolutions from these meetings to President Wilson, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and Congressmen, and,

Sixth, the sending of as many Socialists organizers and speakers into the war zone as possible.

The work of drawing up the memorial was turned over to John Spargo from Vermont. Socialist ex-Congressman Victor L. Berger, from Wisconsin, will doubtless be chosen as one of the committee of three to visit West Virginia and go on to Washington.

WEALTH AND POWER OF J. PIERPONT MORGAN

(As Estimated by the Boston American Shows How His Death $22,245,000,000 are controlled directly by J. Pierpont Morgan, according to facts brought out in the Money Trust investigation.

This vast control is secured by means of interlocking directorates through five powerful financial institutions, as follows

J. P. Morgan & Co.
The guarantee Trust Company.
The Bankers' Trust Company.
The First National Bank.
The National City Bank.

Dominated by J. P. Morgan and representing aggregate resources totaling $22,245,000,000.

Eighteen corporations and individual firms closely affiliated with Morgan hold an aggregate of 746 directorships, having total resources or capitalization of the amazing total of $25,325,000,000.

Four Times the Revenue of European Concert.

Total annual revenue of the world's five	
The total revenue of Great Britian per annum is.....	$ 950,000,000
The total revenue of the United States per annum is.....	900,000,000
The total revenue of Germany per annum is.....	1,800,000,000
The total revenue of France per annum is.....	850,000,000
The total revenue of Italy per annum is	450,000,000
Total annual revenue	$4,950,000,000

Morgan controls four times the amount of revenue of the European concert.

Morgan controls TWENTY-TWO TIMES the amount of annual revenue of the United States

As a banker alone, Morgan has on deposit in his banking houses from corporations and individuals $11,968,000,000.—Boston American.

If you are looking for sympathy go to the dictionary' you will find it for $'s.

WORKING CLASS CO-OPERATION

Co-Operation is the fundamental principal of civilization. In exact proportion as man has co-operated with man in any line of endeavor has he met with greatest success. The great manufacturing establishments and the great railroad systems are conclusive proof of the fact that when men unite their efforts they accomplish vastly more than any one individual could hope to accomplish no matter what his natural qualifications are.

At the very dawn of civilization man discovered that by sacrificing certain privileges to the body politic he attained a greater degree of security against outside dangers than he could secure by his single effort, therefore he felt amply repaid for the small surrender of what is commonly known to present day thinkers as personal liberty. It is apparent to every thinking person that he who feels the greatest security against outside or adverse forces possess much more of the kind of liberty that tends to develop man than he who must spend almost his entire time defending himself against the encroachments of an enemy of whose approach he is neither warned of by his fellowman or assisted by him after its arrival.

There is much stress placed upon the principle of incentive by the opponents of Socialism who claim that when the individual is required to limit his own private fortune to what he himself has created or rather its equivalent in value, progress will be retarded because there would be no goal of prestige or power to which he might aspire. The people who use this argument forget even though a person attain this coveted prestige and power, he would not be in a better position to enjoy himself since the sole object of attaining it must have been the security it afforded him against those things most likely to jeopardize his comfort and happiness.

Every useful worker under a well organized and co-operative society could be assured of as many of the really good things of life as the most powerful king or potentate now has under the present insane system.

I am not aware that this sounds like a very extravagant statement to the casual observer, but let us examine; just two things are requiring effort on the part of man to attain, are absolutely necessary to his physical existence, these are, food and shelter.

Statistics show that even now with our thousands of useless, parasites and non-producers enough of both the above named are created to maintain mankind. How much more might be created then if the vast army of idlers really became useful combatants against the adverse forces of nature. It must be apparent to all, remembering the afore mentioned facts, that the production would be amply sufficient to insure to all not only the necessities of life, but the luxuries as well, hence the justification of the statement that the rich and powerful of today enjoy no more security than would every one under a properly organized and co-operative commonwealth.

Another and perhaps more powerful reason why man will not only find it profitable, but will absolutely be forced to revolutionize the present rules of society; is that the increased productiveness of machinery continually robs men and women of their former means of securing a livelihood. The owner of the machine by virtue of his private ownership becomes absolute master of the situation and the workers are actually harmed by its introduction; surely progress will not long allow this obstacle to remain in its path. If men and women are forced through necessity to oppose the introduction of improved tools, it certainly cannot be doubted that progress is receiving a very distinctive blow from the very people who under organization would be immeasurably benefitted.

If the men and women whose labor these improved machines had replaced, should become the point owners of the machine they would then be benefitted instead of injured as they are under the chaotic state now existing in society. It has always been for the sake of protection that all organizations have been formed.

The law writer tells us that the present state intends to protect against both external and internal foes. Now that the most dangerous foes should receive first consideration requires no argument to make clear.

Even the opponents of Socialism admit that the economic conditions of the masses is the most distressing problem of the times. Why then do these learned gentlemen become so apprehensive when it is proposed that the state should be re-organized in such a way that poverty would be absolutely unknown. We say that poverty would be unknown because we have already seen that it was not a lack of production that caused poverty but the diversion of the stream of earnings from its rightful source.

By what means is this diversion accomplished? Interest, profit and rents constitute the means by which the great grands of exploitation has been so successfully waged against the producing class. The workers AND Working class co-operations . . . by consent to observe the rules afore mentioned; have been so completely robbed of the things their hands have created; until today we see in every so-called civilized country in the world an immensely rich class of people whose families for generations have contributed absolutely nothing of a useful nature to human society. And when the workers begin to show signs of consciousness of this injustice and here and there offer feeble opposition to these plunderhunds there is immediately rushed to the scene of these disturbances those trained hirelings of murder called "soldiers" who butcher those who have dared to contend for what is justly their own, a civilized people have no more use for soldiers than a well regulated household would have for a rattlesnake.

Society has as little need for those who live from interest, rent and profits, but full many a working man is still stupidly contending that these institutions are necessary to hold society intact. Traditional teaching, in this connection, shows what a powerful hold it has upon the minds of the people. Men will admit freely that the principle of Socialism is one of the most beautiful that has ever been advocated by man, but they say it is impracticable because of the imperfection of human nature. Those same people will tell you that they are thoroughly aware that human nature is the result of environment, yet they are persistent in their efforts to maintain an environment which has been proven to be productive of the every murder, prostitution and all the other crimes which infest the present order of society. This argument is the same age-long argument that all promoters of progress have met since, as Mr. Blackstone would say "a time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." It was used in defense of the Divine rights of Kings and does not differ to day in the slightest degree from what it was in ancient times; only in the methods of its application. Today we have the ridiculous spectacle of men vociferously proclaiming themselves believers in democracy and almost with the same breath they tell you that the great mass of useful workers have not the intelligence to co-operatively own and enjoy the products of their labor, hence these democrats(?) favor the private ownership of public utilities that the people's interest may not be jeoardized by their own ignorance. Such an argument from the professed believers in democracy brands them either as ignoramuses or hypocrites because democracy means a rule of the people. And he who is not willing for the people to rule whether that rule is good or bad is not a Democrat.

We have already seen that the object of government was to secure to the people the greatest security possible against whatever was most likely to interfere with their happiness, but hitherto no government has recognized that the working class constitutes its only really necessary element. But on the contrary they have received the least consideration of any class at the hands of the student of the science of government. The men of toil who have had the good sense to protest these conditions have ever met the opposition of those learned gentlemen of the other class, who with many pretenses of seriousness have gone among the less intelligent worker and persuaded them that it was folly for them to expect to remodel a commonwealth in such a way as to come into full possession of their toil.

The time when this deception is likely to be discontinued seems near at hand, however, and it is entirely possible that within the times of men now alive that a militant working class will begin to take charge of the nations of the earth and administer their affairs for the benefit of the one useful class in all the world—the working class.

Palestine, Texas.

SOCIALIST PICTURES

There is no more fitting and effective plan for propaganda except the newspapers, that will reach the nonsocialist and convert him to Socialism, than, the picture plan. Dr. E. E. Sonnonstine, of Girard, Kansas, a moving picture manufacturer, is now supplying the Comrades with moving slides and film depicting Capitalism in all its phases, and showing what Capitalism would do for society. He is furnishing these outfits either in Stereoptican and slide pictures, or moving pictures, or both, at about one third the price ever quoted elsewhere. He is also handling moving picture machines at about one half the cost to be obtained elsewhere. Write to him for particulars. Adv.

"MORGAN'S DEAD."

"Morgan's dead," said a street car conductor to me one day. He said it in such a low and meek voice I could not hear until he had repeated it several times and as he raised his voice he seemed to think it a desecration.

"Did he leave you anything?" asked, and he smiled as the thought of himself came to his mind. Then after thinking a while he said: "Why yes, Morgan left me my job and he left millions of poor fellows the same a job. Just think of all the fellows working for the street car companies and railroads, the steel works, etc. W hyMorgan left nearly everybody in the world something. Morgan certainly did the world good."

"Yes, that's so," I said. "Morgan might have fired you just before he died, and he might have fired all the millions of people who were dependent on him for a living, and then the world would have been in an awful mess, wouldn't it? Just think of it! If Morgan had fired everybody before he died then all the street cars in Chicago and Loudon and New York would anywhere else would have stopped running forever because Morgan wasn't there to pay the men any more. And every railroad would go out of business and all the steel mills would stop and the farmers couldn't sell their produce because all the railroaders and miners and factory employes were out of work and couldn't buy anything. In fact the whole world would come to a standstill because Mr. Morgan fired everybody just before he died. Yes, Morgan did the world good all right."

The conductor smiled. "I guess somebody would have put us to work pretty quick again if Morgan had died without fire and then died. We couldn't get along without the street cars and the railroads and factories and mines."

"But suppose," I said, "that Morgan had left a will by which his estate would be tied up so that no one could do anything to start things going again?"

"Well, then," he said, "the people would simply overrule that will and run things anyhow."

"But how could they run it if Morgan and his heirs to manage things?" I was asked.

"Well, sir! we running things now!" he replied.

"Well, then, tell me how did Morgan do the world so much good if we can run things as well without him?"

"Why, because he gave a whole lot of money to charity and to art museums. Nobody ever gave as much money to charity and art as Morgan did."

"Yes, that is true," I said. Uncle Sam is a very awful stingy fellow that way. Why don't Uncle Sam charge us ten cents for postage stamps instead of two cents? He could make millions of dollars in profits that way and he could give us back a little of it in the shape of charity and he'd get as good a name as J. P. Morgan has now."

"Say, partner," says the conductor "I never looked at it that way, Morgan has just been taking dollars out of one of my pockets and putting them into the other pocket, and calling it charity."

"That is what he did, exactly," I said, 'but in spite of that he has done some good, I said. "He has organized the systems of industry throughout the world and when that organization is perfected the people will take a hold of it and run it in the interests of the whole people just as Uncle Sam now runs the postoffice in the interests of the people."

"But how can the people take over the property when he has the lawful title to it?" asked the conductor.

"Didn't you just say a minute ago that the people could overrule the will of Morgan even though Morgan's will was a lawful will."

"Yes, I did."

"Well, sir, the people can overrule any law, and make anything lawful. If the people declare private ownership of public necessities unlawful, then private ownership will be unlawful, if I think we can declare public ownership lawful then that will be lawful."

"Say, you Socialists certainly have the best of the argument," said the conductor. "But you said yourself that Morgan did the world good. You meant that his work would do good to future generations, didn't you?"

"Well," I said, "future generations may profit by Morgan's work, but didn't he also do this generation good? Take yourself, for instance."

The conductor smiled as he saw the point, and he pulled out a gold-plated watch and said, "Yes, that is the result of twenty years hard work for Morgan. I think he did do me good. Did he do you too?"

Exact justice is commonly more merciful in the long run than pity for it tends to foster in men those stronger qualities which make them good citizens.—Lowell

WOMAN'S COLUMN.

IT'S COMING FAST.

When the Women Take to Making Speeches Like This. Socialism Is Not Far Off.

(Speech of Lulu Middleton, Indianola, Okla., in a debate held near there with the Democrats.

Mr. Chairman, Honorable Judges, Ladies and Gentlemen: Taking part in debating societies is not in my line of business and it is rather embarrassing to me to appear, even tiger, before an intelligent audience to discuss politics, especially in a state where women are supposed not to know anything.

Honors that may be, I am here to support the principles that I love best, and I would be a traitor to my conscience if I failed to do my part when the occasion demands it.

The question for discussion tonight is a broad and serious one. It is a question that is making millions of people to day think and RESOLVED THAT SOCIALISM WOULD BE A BETTER SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT THAN THE SYSTEM THAT NOW EXISTS. I am wide awake to the face that many people are opposed and even prejudiced against the very word Socialism. You call us calamity howlers and say we have made a failure of life. Tonight I am going to ask you to lay all prejudice aside. Try to forget that I am talking Socialism. Think only that I am talking in the interests of humanity. I am going to to be fair. I ask the same of you to me in return.

In order to prove to you and the honorable judges the question in point I must show to you as I go along the faults of the present system of government. We live in an age of private ownership, when one man can amass a fortune of millions through the labor of his brothers. One hundred years ago such a thing would have been impossible. Every article of clothing, everything they ate, all the furniture in the house, etc, was manufactured in the home. That was before modern machinery was invented and used. Modern machinery, from the pin factory to the steam engine, has always been privately owned. The owners of this machinery simply own it. Then could not operate it themselves under any circumstances. It has driven men and women off the farms and on the towns because home manufacturing can not compete with modern machinery. The whole thing in a nut-shell, is simply this: "In the old time when everything was done by hand, and when tools were individually used they were rightly individually owned, and it would have been foolish to propose their collective ownership. Today the tools are mighty machines socially made and socially used, yet individually owned. These machines are not owned by those who use them and are not used by those who own them, and from this very fact springs the class struggle that is shaking the whole social fabric to its foundations." Socialism Defined.

The Socialist, realizing the present conditions, and knowing full well that something must be done, comes forward with the remedy. Now, this may be well, and does to away with from this house tonight and say, Oh, yes, "they told us the conditions but then didn't give us the remedy." I am one socialist that will give you the remedy and in words so plain and simple that all may understand. All things publicly used to be publicly owned, and all things privately used to be privately owned is our remedy, and SOCIALISM. Railroads, mines, mills, factories, telephones and telegraph lines,express service and steam boat lines, all publicly used, consequently they should be publicly owned. If all these things that serve the public were publicly owned, we would never need to have a panic. Democrats and Depublicans have always told us that panics follow prosperous times, and even Fighting Tedford said to me, (!) "There are bound to be idle mines and factories and idle workers whenever there has been a general over-production, as we have had during the past two years." Think what Roosevelt's statement means! It means that countless thousands of people must starve, freeze and go without shelter because people have produced too much! They have always drilled into the heads of the workers that over-production causes a panic. No manufacturer wants to produce a cent more than he is forced to, and he expects him or her to produce several times as much as their wages, all over and above their wages is profit. Now, just so long as public serving utilities are privately owned they will be operated for profit and on that one little word, "profit," rests the cause of every panic that was ever known. So long as the wage worker of the world does not receive wages sufficient that he can buy back the same value he has produced we will have this over-production we hear so much about, and according to Judge Henry, we will have panics. I am going to dispute that argument right here and now with this statement. It is never over-production that causes panics; it is always lack of consuming power. Give to the wage workers of the world the full product of their labor, wage sufficient that he can buy back in the same proportion he has produced and we will never again have a panic.

I remember the last year I went to school. There was a big strike on in the east and wherever you turned on the street corners you could hear men discussing the strike and politics in general. One man would say, with much emphasis, 'capital is dependent on labor," and another would answer back with the same vehemence, "labor is dependent on capital." I didn't know then, but I do know now, that not one of those men out of fifty knew anything about the economic conditions of the country. All the wealth this world has ever known, outside of natural resources, was created by labor. I am repeating it over and over again to work in a factory. He must first produce his wages. All over that is profit or capital. That man, by labor, has created the wealth that pays his salary. Capital and labor are identical, for labor is capital. If labor is capital then of what use is money? It exists only as it is used through government gives it value. When a wage worker receives his pay on Saturday night all you can possibly make of the money he receives is an order on other workers for food, clothing and shelter which they, the workers, have produced. Why not make labor a medium of exchange?

Some one asks, How can you make labor a medium of exchange so long as the means of production are privately owned? How are we to get possession of them? Then serving machinery? There are several ways to get possession of them. First, by purchase. Second, by competition and by confiscation.

Let us consider the purchase proposition. Let us presume the people had voted to buy the Standard Oil business. Remember that Rockefeller claims the people rule, and it would not be bought unless carried by the votes of the people. The Standard Oil Company is capitalized at $97,000,000 and earns a net profit of $80,000,000 in one year. The people could give John D. a bond for $96,000,000 bearing 4 per cent interest during his life time. Under this one year the saving to the people would be the difference between $84,000,000 the profits, and $4,000,000, the interest of $96,000,000, for a saving yearly, practically the whole debt would be paid. Of course, the question to be considered is, could poor old John D. skimp along on $4,000,000 a year? Well, I think according to the commissioner of labor the average skilled mechanic's receive $437 per year. He manages to stay. I think John D. could, perhaps. Suppose we grant the worst and we bow with me. —Liviticus 25 Ch., 23 verse.

Third Text: But the meek shall inherit the earth; and shall light themselves in the abundance of peace.—Psalms 37, 11 verse.

Fourth Text The Heaven, even the Heaven are the Lord's; but the earth hath he given to the children of men.—Psalms 115-16.

Fifth Text: There is a generation whose teeth are as swords and their jaw teeth as knives to devour the poor from off the earth, and the needy from among them.—Proverbs 30-14.

Sixth Text: And they shall build houses and inhabit them and they shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build and another inhabit; they shall not plant and another eat of the fruit of a tree, are the days of my people; and mine elect shall long enjoy the work of these hands.—Gaiah 65-22-23.

Seventh Text: And many nations shall come and say come and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord and to the house of the God of Jacob and he will teach us his ways and we will walk in his paths for the Law shall go forth of Zion, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem, and he shall judge among many people and rebuke strong nations afar off; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more, but they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree and none shall make them afraid; for the mouth of the Lord of hosts hath spoken it.—Micah 4-2, 3, 4.

Eighth Text: But you have despised the poor. Do not rich men oppress you and draw you before the judgment seats.—James 2-6.

Go to now ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you.—James 5-1.

Read the 112-14 and all the five chapters who will be first to interpret one verse or all the verses outlined in this writeup. More to come if wanted.

REV. DR. I. T. RIDDLE,
Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

Civilization will sever be worthy of the name until the people produce for use instead of for profit.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

THE POLL TAX EVIL.—"The ballot is no longer free; it costs us a dollar and seventy-five cents, I believe, as a special privilege to vote. We have no republic for our poor man cannot vote. The Socialists of the nation should call a halt and concentrate all of their energies and forces upon the poll tax evil until every barrier is removed from its citizenship. We must have the ballot before we make the next step or ever succeed in anything."—J. B. Gay in The Texarkana Socialist of January 9, 1913.

"One ignorant, reactionary landlord, mill owner and former chattel slave owner, if he live in the south, can cast five votes for every one cast by a workingman in the north, while the workingman, if he live in the south, cannot vote at all."—A. M. Stimson in The Coming Nation, April 5th, 1913.

This department has received many inquiries for information concerning the poll tax laws and restrictions of the suffrage. The inquiries come from Socialists and members of the trade unions in the south, who realize the evil and are anxious to help in overthrowing it. This department is anxious to get information upon this subject and would be glad to receive anything that any of the comrades anywhere can offer. Will Socialist papers please copy and help us to gather the facts, especially upon the following points:

1. Does your state have a poll tax requirement for voting?

2. If so, can you send us a copy of the law or so much of it as bears upon this question?

3. What proportion of your working people are disfranchised by reason of this poll tax evil in your state?

We have the following references and information in this department:

(a) Speech of Michael E. Driscoll in Congressional Record of May 27, 1912, pp. 7260-61.

(c) Measures to remedy by abolishing poll tax laws introduced by Socialist members in state legislatures of California, Kansas and Oklahoma, sessions of 1913. (Copies of these bills may be secured by addressing this department.)

(d) "The Poll Tax Evil."—J. B. Gay, Texarkana, Socialist, January 9, 1913.

(e) "A New Constitutional Amendment."—A. M. Simons, in the Coming Nation, April 5, 1913.

(f) "Democracy in Southern States."—National Socialist, February 1 1913.

SOCIALIST PARTY MEMBERS IN THE PROFESSIONS.—An effort is being made by the Information Department to collect the names of the members of the Socialist Party who belong to the professions. There is a two fold object in this effort—first, we are desirous of having of educated and especially trained men in the Socialist Party, and, second, (and what is very much more important) to enlist the technically trained comrades in the constructive work which the party must do. More and more the comrades everywhere are realizing their need of technical information and are rallied upon to help them in their tasks as members of city councils, school boards and state legislatures. Already a number of committee engineers, scientists, special students and others are assisting the party thru this department. It is hoped that this list may be greatly lengthened and strengthened.

Comrades who themselves have some technical training in say particular line, or who know of comrades who have such attainments, should send the information to this department and correspondence will be opened with them.

SOCIALISM AT CHAUTAUQUA.—Chautauqua institution proposes with the co-operation of those interested to devote a week of the Fortieth Annual Assembly to a Symposium on Socialism. It feels that it will perform a real public service in offering its platform for the discussion on a high plane of this problem from all sides. It need hardly be said that the aim of this week is neither to establish or to attack Socialism but to give some appreciation of the theories and the problems involved. The most prominent individualists as well as the most ardent Socialists have been invited to present their views.

The Symposium will be scheduled similarly to the week devoted in 1907 to the Social Unrest. There will be a main series during the week with individual addresses on various aspects of the problem each day and conferences in the afternoon, and question boxes on the chief topics presented. Speakers will be arranged. Bibliographies and annotations of the whole Symposium will probably be printed in a special Quarterly and reprinted from day to day in the Chautauqua Daily.

OKLAHOMA STATE NOTES

INITIATIVE PETITIONS

The initiative petitions, providing for a fair election law are on the press and will be sent out the early part of next week. Substance of this bill is as follows:

Sec. 1 creates a State Election Board consisting of the chairman of each of the three political parties that received the greatest number of votes at the last preceding election for governor. Which means that it will be composed of one Democrat, one Republican and one Socialist. At present it is composed of two Democrats and one Republican, giving power entirely to Democrat political machine.

Means that the Democrat political machine will be broken up.

Sec. 2 makes the Secretary of State ex-officio secretary of the State Election Board and custodian of all papers, records etc.

Sec. 3 Creates a County Election Board consisting of a chairman of the three parties as in section one.

Sec. 4 provides for election of chairman of the State and County Boards.

Sec. 5 Creates a Precinct Board in each precinct in the State to be composed of one member of the three dominant political parties.

Sec. 6 for filling of vacancies on any election board.

Sec. 7 provides time for boards to meet.

Sec. 8 provides for compensation. Sec. 9 taking oaths etc.

Sec. 10 selection of counters, each member of the precinct election board selects one counter to represent his party and another one is selected by a majority of the board.

Sec. 11 performance of duties according to State Laws.

Sec. 12 gives authority of board to take general rules governing boards not inconsistent herewith.

Sec. 13 penalties for failure or neglect to perform duties.

Sec. 14 provides for a convenient system of Poll Books, tally sheets etc.

Sec. 15 repealing certain sections of laws on statute books that conflict herewith.

RUSSELL'S INITIATIVE PETITION

Campbell Russell is initiating a petition which takes the jokers out of the referendum laws so that a majority vote of the people on any initiative measure will rule. This should be met with all the assistance possible by every Socialist in the state.

NEW LOCALS.

Local May in Harper county, 16 members, Waldo E. Morris, May, Okla., Secretary.

Williams S. H. in Muskogee county, 6 members, E. O. Sipes, Fort Gibson, Secretary.

Lightning Ridge No. 2, in Pontotoc county, T. B. McCoy, Secretary.

Weleetka, in Okfuskee county, 9 members, Rufus Coleman, Secretary.

Pleasant Valley, in Comanche county, Mrs. Lulu Middleton, Indianhoma, R. 2, Secretary.

CROP REPORT

Hillsby Local in Okfuskee county 10 acres of cotton.

Trenton Local in Okfuskee county 5 acres of cotton.

Thompson Local in Okfuskee county 5 acres of cotton.

Keystone Local in Okfuskee county 5 acres of cotton.

Mason Local in Okfuskee county 10 acres of cotton.

Butler Local in Custer county 6 acres of cotton.

Prentiss Local in Beckham county 10 acres of cotton and broom corn.

Comrade Herdiew Johnson who was making a tour of the northeastern part of the state was hastily summoned home on account of the illness of his son, and was forced to cancel all dates.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The office has received some calls for Socialist school teachers. Those interested will notify this office and they will be put in touch with places where they are wanted.

STALLARD DATES.

The Socialist Chautauqua Association of South-west Oklahoma have contracted with the Hip Saw Publishing Company for thirty dates by Kate Richards O'Hare from July 25, to August 23, inclusive. They are routing Comrade H. H. Stallard for a series of speeches and to contract with locals who wist to get in the circuit.

Comrade Stallard's dates are as follows:

Waurika May 17, 8 p. m.
Bogden May 18, 2and 8 p. m.
Ryan May 19 8 p. m.
Walters May 20, 8 p. m.
Elmer July 24, 2 and 8 p. m.
Altus May 25, 2:30 p. m.
Sentinel May 31, 8 p. m.
Fort May 31, 8 p. m.
Cordell June 1, 2 p. m.
Hobart June 1, 8 p. m.
Cotobe June 2, 8 p. m.
Friendship June 3, 8 p. m.
Carnegie June 4, 8 p. m.
Anadarko June 5, 8 p. m.
Lone Wolf June 6, 8 p. m.
Granite June 7, 3 and 8 p. m.
Mangum June 8, 2 p. m.
Bloomington June 8, 8 p. m.

Comrades not living on the above route who want an Organizer should see Stallard on his circuit or write direct to Olen Stofer, Sayder, Oklahoma.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY S E C OF OKLAHOMA.

Resolved, that the National Executive Committee lose no time in setting its machinery of protest in operation, in behalf of Mother Jones and her comrades and the striking miners of West Virginia.

That demand be made upon President Wilson forthwith in behalf of the party that the constitutional rights of the citizens in West Virginia be respected and that bull pen rule be abolished.

That congress should be called upon for an investigation.

That the number of organizers should be sent into West Virginia to arouse the people and to show that the party means business.

FAILURES OF SMALL MERCHANTS.

The rapidly increasing number of failures among small merchants since the inauguration of the parcel post should serve as a bunch to them that they should drop the "Prosperity" dope and take up the reading of scientific literature in order to pay Rogers and Sawbuck and their kind spent their dollars to bring about the Parsels Post.

The Socialist press though unconcerned and indifferent was first to sound the alarm.

Never again will the American people support a bunch of little merchants when they can buy cheaper elsewhere, any more than they would consent to having the postoffice system again privately owned. As no one now would care to take chances on having to in the future pay a quarter for mailing a letter when he can now mail it for two cts. So goodbye little merchants goodbye we wish you a happy journey back to the cotton patch and as we have always been your friend.

Should you have forgotten the words and music with which you used to curse the Boll weevil, the Eye Opener has the old song in pint and will gladly send you one upon request.

We acknowledge that the gradual reduction of Tariff on Sugar may reduce the cost of Sugar a very little bit unless the Sugar house owners decide to convert this reduction of tariff into profits but to be sure we advocate the Socialization of the Sugar industry of Texas which would instead of a gradual reduction create a sudden stoppage of the handsome dividends now being declared by the idle owners of the Southern Sugar industry.

As all wealth is created by labor what think you friend of the effect it would have upon the wealth producing end of this nation to give every man the full product of his labor and give him an equal chance with any other man to become useful don't you think it would increase the wealth of the nation about three fold in one year. And besides the wealth would be in the hands of those who created it such system would incourage usefulness instead of uselessness today the future of the useful is utterly hopeless for only those who are in a position to reap from others ever realize more than a bare existance your present system breeds crime as the reward offered for usefulness is too small and graft the only visible route to fame. No wonder that the prisons of the land are being continually enlarged and being filled with men whom if given a chance would be an honor to our Republic no wonder at the alarming number of young girls of the land the cream of humanity falling annually to debths of disgrace that could have been wives, mothers, and builders of a grander and nobler America.

The Eye Opener does not wonder at the increasing degradation of our race when you have an economic system that robs the useful to feed the useless that allows the useless to inslave the useful that vests in the hands of the useless the power of life and death over the useful.

Our advice to lovers of human progress is to get the useless off the backs of the useful and this you can do only by voting the Socialist ticket.

Philadelphia.—The moulders in this city have presented their demands to the employers, which include a minimum rate of $8.50 per day of nine hours, a 10 per cent increase to all piece workers, time and a half for overtime and double time for Sunday and legal holidays. The outlook for a strike is good. Moulders are securing their demands without much friction.

YOUNG FOLKS COLUMN

HOW A BOY TRAMP' PREVENTED AN ACCIDENT.

Dan Morris was but 16 when he became a tramp. His parents were dead and he had no near relatives. By working at odd jobs in the village he accumulated a few dollars, and he decided to leave Ohio and go to California and seek his fortune. Not having enough money with which to buy a ticket, he started out on foot. He soon became tired of walking and having fallen in with a "tramp" took his advice, and climed into a partly loaded freight car. In this he rode a few miles, but being discovered was ejected. Between Ohio and Chicago he was arrested and jailed several times as a vagrant. The officers called him a tramp, and he admitted he was a tramp, yet he accepted every offer of work tendered him.

One day in Colorado, he was ordered out from the break-beams of a railway car at a siding or small station where no one resided except two or three railroad employes. Dan started out to walk to the next town, some twelve miles distance.

There had been in the mountains a cloudburst and a deluge of water which had washed away a bridge over a narrow stream . Dan had spent the form part of the night in a deserted shanty with a leaky roof, and was wet, cold and hungry. He could not sleep, and about 2 a. m. took to the road again. After walking four or five miles from the station where he had been ejected from the cars, he came to the creek, the bridge of which had been swept away by the high waters.

Dan now remembered that there was an express train due in the early part of the day from Denver. Standing upon the bank of the creek he said to himself: Now, if the train should come around that curve in the road it would plunge into the stream and many people would be killed. Listen! Why, that is the roar of the cars coming now. I must warn the engineer of the danger." The boy ran back on the track around the short curve, when he saw in the distance the headlight of the oncoming train. He had no lantern and no flag, but waving his crowsless hat and holloing to the full capacity of his lungs, he ran to meet the train.

Fortunately the engineer saw the lad and shut off the steam, bringing the heavy train of Pullmans to a stop. But few passengers knew at that time how narrowly they had escaped an awful accident. The train men grew pale and were almost speechless when they saw the situation. The cars were taken back to the siding and telegrams were sent in to the general office.

Dan had disappeared. He has waded up the stream at a short distance, and as the water had largely subsided, he found a way to cross over. His future movements did not for some months, differ essentially from those of the past, but he steadily kept on his way to the Pacific coast.

Often he was arrested and jailed as a vagrant. His clothing was shabby, his toes protruded from his dilapidated shoes and he never got enough to eat. Often was he hauled out from freight cars and as often was he refused food. Not more than one in ten persons to whom he applied for something to eat gave him anything. Usually the man or woman who answered his call, slammed the door in his face with insulting words that taby did not feed criminals and lazy tramps who spend their money for beer and whiskey.

In relating his experiences he said: "I rarely received any aid or kind words from wealthy people and church members. I would have starved or been driven to rob or murder had it not been for the kindness of the working people and the poor. Even saloon-keepers were, as a general rule, kinder than the loud professors of religion, with the exception of the Salvation Army."

Dan said he had met many tramps and with few exceptions, they were not only willing, but anxious to work for adecent wage. He said he never was addicted to the use of intoxicants and was always ready to work but was arrested, jailed, made to break rock with a ball and chain about his limbs and treated like a hardened criminal in at least five states, not because he had violated any law, but because he was shabbily dressed, was poor and out of money and a stranger. And here, as we pass, let the writer say that not only are the vagrancy laws of every state in the Union a damning disgrace to an enlightened people, but they conflict with the constitution of the United States. That instrument provides that no person shall be convicted and punished for alleged violation of law without being given an impartial and fair trial in a court of justice. That law is a dead letter in every state of this country, for everywhere throughout a country crossed and recrossed by a town or city can, on his own motion, act as sheriff, judge, jury and jailer and throw a poor man into prison without any action of any court.

What can a poor man out of employment do? If no one employs him he is forced in a short time to take to the highways and become a mendicant or a thief, or sleep in fence corners, under bridges or in box cars. "Tramps" are homeless, friendless, shunned and discouraged and lose their self-respect. They are unshaven, ragged and ejected. They are hungry, but if they ask for a crust of bread they are arrested as vagrants; if they are fatigued or ill and lie down to rest or sleep at the roadside or park, or vacant lot, they are dragged to jail and compelled to wear a ball and chain about their ankles and subsist on bread and water, and sleep on the bare floor.

At the end of their imprisonment they are turned loose and ordered to get out of town; and all without any court investigation by Judge or jury in most cases.

Is this a civilization worthy of the name? Are we better than Rusia? Are we as good as the Japanese or Chinese, who are supposed to be pagans, and are treated the poor stranger with kindness? About two thousand years ago the founder of Christianity said: "I was hungry and ye fed me not, naked and ye clothed me not, a stranger and ye took me not in, in prison and ye visited me not, for in as much as ye did it not unto the poor ye did it not unto me. Depart from me, for I know ye not."

Dan Morris said he did not understand Socialism, but from Ohio to San Francisco Socialists gave him food to eat and treated him kindly and though they themselves were generally poor, they extended to him what aid they could.

Dan is now married now, but a skilled mechanic, a member of a labor union, sober and industrious and an altogether desirable citizen.—R. A. DAGUE.

The vast timber forests of East Texas which was a gift of nature have passed into the hands of a favored few. Mills are being and have been by the favored few, by the honey handed knights of toil. At average scale barely suffisicent to sustain life while the private owners of these mills have invested in this luxury the workers have lived in camps in the shacks of mill owners and payed for these hovels time and again in rents they have raised their children in ignorance and have purchased from the mill owner commissory they have been forced to allow an unreasonable sum deducted from their pay to cover the mill company's pay ments hiring him and charging the men several times what he cost them they have been forced to pay extortionate insurance to whom they please not as they get no policy certificate all they know is that they get half pay when the company cripples them until they get well and get nothing when sick the cost of this insurance is in many cases one dollar per month and they do not average having one man on the cripple list all the time the average scale of wages being $175 per day. At most we see the company is out less than 85c per day for accidents or $21.15 per month the rest of the dues in a camp of 1 to 5 hundred men going to the company's pocket this is rediculous but perhaps not the worst part of the story instead of building homes for the families in camp with this lumber her own national resurse it has been exported out of the country and the proceeds pocketed by the robbers and lots of it has been woven into fleece clothes of their timber. Then after the seat is cut out we see slaves stooped in poverty deserting their shacks looking for another master. While the mill owners finish up their business of exploiting the people at that place by selling them back the land at a price several times greater than they payed for land and timber thus placing them under bondage for years to come. How long oh how long will ye knights of toil stand for this outrage.

Cleveland.—The Winton Automobile Company has granted an increase of 10 per cent to all its employes, numbering about 1,100. The reason for this increase is because of the fact that there are a considerable number of the employes members of the Automobile Workers' Union.

NATIONAL NOTES

By a recent referendum in Illinois, Adolph Germer, 303 German-American Trust Building, Denver, Colo., was re-elected National Committeeman for that state. John C. Kennedy, Scallier Building, Chicago, and Duncan McDonald, Farmers' Bank Building, Springfield, were also elected members of the National Committee for Illinois.

In the month July, 1910, Mrs. Ellen M. Randolph, of Vancouver, Washington, died leaving a will which bequeathed the sum of one thousand dollars to "the National Socialist political organization."

Her adopted son contended the validity of the will. It was contended that the Socialist Party was neither a natural person nor a corporation capable of taking property; also that the term "National Socialist political organization" was indefinite and that there was more than one organization answering such description.

A local attorney was empowered to represent the National Office in the matter.

In December, 1911, the depositions of the National Secretary, the General Correspondent of the Woman's National Committee, and the State Secretary of Illinois, were taken. In order to show the nature and scope and objects of the national organization of the party.

In November, 1912, the case was decided in favor of the party. The aggrieve for the contestant stated that they intended to appeal to the Supreme Court and an inquiry was sent to the National Office as to whether a compromise offer could be accepted. The suggestion was declined.

A few days ago the case was finally settled. The contestant and claimt funds to pay the legacies in full, they were pro-rated. The sum of $911.32 was paid to the local attorney on the bequest to the National Office. Having taken the case on a contingent fee, to receive nothing unless the case was won, he retained one half of the amount and sent the other half, $455.66 to the National Office.

By a recent referendum in Washington, Frans Bostrom, Box 491, Everett, Kate Sadler, Box 232, Bremerton, and Hortense Wagenknecht, Box 491, Everett, were elected National Committeemen for that state.

The Young People's Socialist League of Chicago will give a banquet on the evening of May 11. The date is near the sixth anniversary of the League, the banquet being held slightly earlier in the month than it would otherwise have been, on account of the fact that the National Committee meeting opens on that day. A number of well known comrades from various parts of the country will be on the program.

By a recent referendum in Wyoming, A. Carlson, Box 236, Sheridan; was elected State Secretary. He was also re-elected National Committeeman for that state.

With the assistance of the National Office, arrangements have been made for Emil Seidel and Adam Bede to conduct a series of debates on Socialism for fifteen weeks on the Chautauqua platform, beginning the latter part of May. The debates will be held on the Redpath Lyceum Bureau's chain of Chautauqua assemblies and will be under the management of that bureau.

Capitalism is a SHYLOCK of today. It will have its pound of flesh regardless of the blood it sheds. Socialism is its Portia.

NOTES FROM OUR LOCAL PAPERS.

Under a co-operative government there would be nothing of value with which to write a public officer. As mining stock and railway stock would be like stock in a post office or public road. Everyone would have all they could use, but wouldn't walk a city block for some other fellows share.

Money can never be a true measure o fvalue, for it is a product of labor and creature of law, and a truer or nearer correct than watches or baled hay would be.

There are those who are tired of measuring their own value, the value of their happines and the welfare of their posterity, by so changeable a standard as money.—McAleeter.

Comrade May Walden was with us three days this week. She is woman's correspondent for the state of Illinois, and is doing special work among the women. The cry now is "A 50 per cent woman membership in the Socialist Party." A very interesting meeting was held at the Unitarian church in which Comrade Walden impressed upon the ladies the importance of Socialism to the women.—Moline.

We notice that in the Sunday issue of the Arkansas Gazette, an entire page of the magazine section was devoted to the exposure of the Krupp Gun Works in Germany, by the Socialist leader, Dr. Leibnecht. He charges that the Krupps were responsible for the semi-annual German-Franco war scare that consumes so large an amount of space in the Capitalist dailies has been fully substantiated, the Krupps admitting that they bought French newspapers for the purpose of fanning the hatred supposed to exist between the two nations for the purpose of selling armor plate and guns to the government. Some day when the facts are brought to light we will find that the Steel Trust is behind the anti-Japanese agitation in this country, and in the light of recent developments, that anti-Jap act of the California legislature is significant. This much is certain—even though murder machine manufacturers are able to buy newspapers to fan the flame of international hatred, if the workers of the world will refuse to furnish the corpses there will be no more wars.

"A society which is founded on the system of compelling all well-to-do people to live on making the greatest possible profits out of the labors of others must be wrong."—Wm. Morris, Hot Springs.

Portland, Ore.—General Organizer Margaret C. Daley, Barmont Workers, having spent three weeks here, was successful in signing new agreements with three of the large firms, securing for the garment workers improved conditions.

FOR NON VOTERS.

If once the people become instinctive to the public affairs, you and I and congress and assemblies and judges and governments.—shall all become wolves.—Thomas Jefferson.

WHAT WE STAND FOR.

For a world without a master,
A world without a slave,
Where none shall kneel and ask permit
To work, or favor crave.

Where thrones and kings and priests and snobs,
And creed and greed are past,
For human brotherhood is law,
And love's enthroned at last.

A world where right and reason rule,
And law supreme of love,
As Jesus said when here on earth,
The Kingdom from above.
REV. GEO. D. COLEMAN.

SOCIALISM THE WAY OUT

In the place of the present capitalistic system Socialism proposes the new social order—the collective ownership and the democratic operation of the natural resources and social utilities upon which the comfort, life and labor of the people depend for the common good of all.

This, the Socialist movement declares to be the supreme issue—the only possible solution—the only final relief—the only program worth while.

Compared to this everything else is unimportant.

Without this everything else is useless.

Henceforth Socialism is the supreme issue—the only way out.

However while holding firmly and steadily to the final goal the Socialist party nevertheless offers a constructive program for immediate action, and immediate measures that will aid, in bringing about the new Socialist order, and leads the way in the struggle for the higher civilization.—Socialist Campaign Book.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Brotherhood of Railway Car Men has organized a new lodge at Sherbrook, Quebec, Canada. The System Federation on the Rock Island system has reached a settlement with the management. The negotiations were conducted in an amicable manner and the members of the car men's organization will receive an increase in pay ranging from ½ to 2 cents per hour.

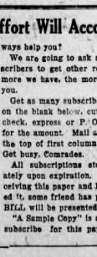
SOCIALIST POST CARDS.

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

25 Post Paid 5c
100 Post Paid 10c

BIGGEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED.

THE SALVATION OF THE BILLY GOAT



The above 10-cent pamphlet and six months subscription to "THE BILLY GOAT" Magazine for 25 cents, stamps or coin, or for 50 cents we will send the magazine a year and add "THE PRIEST AND THE BILLY GOAT." They are all hot stuph. The magazine stands for SOCIALISM and UNITY of all forces in revolt to get it. Jobs' writes: "The goat gospel as you preach it suits me immensely." If you send $1.00 we will put you on the list for 6 months, send you the two books and four 6-months subscription cards to sell for 25 cents each and get your $1.00 back.

This bargain will tickle you most to death, if you believe in the triumph of the Working Class Movement. DO IT NOW!

LOCKWOOD PUBLISHING CO. (Dept. 53) KALAMAZOO, MICH.

United Effort Will Accomplish Wonders.

This paper will always assist the workers, whether of farm, factory, mill or mine, in every effort they make to better their condition. It will do more; it will constantly strive to awaken the workers to a realization of the fact that concentrated and vigorous effort Must be made by them if their condition is not to become far more unbearable than at present.

The only paper that the workers can trust is the paper that they themselves own and control. This paper is owned by workingmen.

Since this paper is so owned, it will always be at the disposal of the workers and will do all it can to aid you. Why not help the paper that will always help you?

We are going to ask all of our subscribers to get other readers, as the more we have, the more we can help you.

Get as many subscribers as you can on the blank below, cut out and with check, express or P. O. money order for the amount. Mail as instructed at the top of first column on first page. Get busy, Comrades.

All subscriptions stopped immediately upon expiration. If you are receiving this paper and have not ordered it, some friend has paid for it. No BILL will be presented to you.

"A Sample Copy" is an invitation to subscribe for this paper. The Old Party Papers do not tell you one half the truth concealing whatever may benefit labor and reduce dividends on vested capital.

If you want to know whose interests any political party will represent, find out who pays that party campaign expenses; the party never fails to reveal the truth.

You should join the party whose campaign expenses are all paid by the workers, a party, that all of those interested in exploiting you would contribute money to defeat.

Your subscription to this paper will hasten the triumph of the workers and assure the success of this paper. Subscribe now.

CUT ON THIS LINE

NAME. R. F. D. OR STREET OR NUMBER TOWN. STATE.

YOU MONEY MEN — TRUST OWNERS

Do You Want to Force The People to CONFISCATION? If You Steal Their Property, Why Should They Not Confiscate Yours? That Will Be Good Sociology! You Are Not Careful; Says N. Y. Evening Journal, February 8.

"It is time to point out to the men that rob the City of New York and other cities that they will not have everything in their hands always.

We remind them that while they can buy mayors, and public service commissioners, and legislators and bigger officials, throughout the country, they cannot prevent the people from taking back that which has been stolen from the people.

You trust owners, money monopolizers, manipulators and exploiters of the public, you have had a very pleasant, easy time.

You have taken the peoples' money in millions, in tens of millions and in hundreds of millions. You take the peoples' streets, their franchises, all the property which should be theirs.

You ill-treat them; you laugh at them; you select, or, after election you buy their judges when you need them.

You bribe their senators and control their lawmaking.

But remember; and there is danger in the memory for you, remember that you cannot permanently own the people themselves, and confiscation looms ahead of you.

What you big men forget is the fact that the people outnumber you. The crowd from the crowd could frighten you. Another growl at the ballot box, and the property that you have stolen can be swept out of your hands overnight.

That happened in France, remember. It happened in other countries.

It will happen here, if you go too far with your robbery and your insolent disregard of public rights.

Remember that confiscation by the people of property taken from them is not robbery.

It would be robbery in the language of your paid lawyers, in the decision of your bought judges, but it would be justice in the eyes of history.

* * *

Mr. Morgan is in Europe. While he is away his agents engage in robbing the people. They have corrupted the public officials, they are not buying but stealing the city's soul, since they give less for them than they are worth.

They are not negotiating for the city streets, but swindling the people out of their subways permanently.

Your crooked lawyers, your dishonest judges, your shameless officials, put the city in bankruptcy, and then you big rascals are allowed to loot it at your leisure.

But remember confiscation. Remember that the people can take tomorrow what you have stolen today.

If Mr. Morgan came home and found his clothes, his furniture, his pictures, had been given away by his servants, or sold to some dishonest dealer for a small part of their value, what would he do?

Would he not go to court and immediately get an order restoring his property? He would say: "Give me back my furniture, my clothes, my pictures."

And he would get them back. If anybody talked to him of confiscation, or asked the amount paid to the receivers of stolen goods he restored to him he would say, "Not at all. I do not deal with rascals. You bribe my servants, you steal my property, you get my goods, and you must lose what you invested in this dishonest transaction. I want my property back."

* * *

One fine day you big public exploiters, the people will talk to you in that fashion. They will tell you that you cannot go on forever taking what belongs to the people.

They will come, and if you persist in your present methods the day will come soon, when the people will apply your methods to you, and take back from you that which you imagine to be yours.

You don't own those streets.

You don't own those subways.

You can't forever own public officials.

The people can put in other officials that won't be owned.

They can take back the streets, take back the property, as you would take back your own, if it had been stolen or sold by dishonest servants.

* * *

Remember that the power of eminent domain—which your lawyers can explain to you—the power of the people to take whatever they want, with or without reason—never dies.

The people can confiscate what you thought tomorrow.

And, Mr. Morgan, if the day comes, as it will, if your methods and those of your fellows continue, when the people shall take your subways, it will do you no good to weep.

In time of war, when it is necessary the people take a woman's only son, lead him to battle and have him killed for the benefit of the public.

Tens of thousands of boys are taken from their mothers and killed for the public welfare when war comes.

It does the mother no good to say: "That is my only boy; you have no right to take him."

The people will say: "We need it; you stole it from us in the beginning. Now we begin over again with the people's property in the people's hands—and this will teach you, who have superior intelligence but less conscience, to be more careful."

* * *

For this particular sermon on confiscation, which is coming if financial morals do not improve, we select Mr. Morgan as the one to whom it should be addressed, in view of his subway scheming.

But there are others engaged in hiring lawyers to get the people's property from them, who need the warning. And men that are not seizing the property of the people, men that are not hiring rascally corporation lawyers to cheat them, they should give warning to Mr. Morgan and his associates.

Men of big property should remember that when the people become indignant they are apt to go to extremes. When the day of public anger and public action comes, when the hour arrives for confiscation, the people are not always as particular as they might be about what they confiscate.

If Mr. Morgan found that his furniture had been gradually disappearing, drifting into some pawnbroker's shop, when he at last discovered the address and broke into the shop, he would be apt to wait away with anything he found there—in his righteous indignation.

When the people tire of having their juices confiscated, and when they break into the right address, they will not be any too particular about what they take, when confiscation time comes.

* * *

There is no reason why this country should not get along honestly, evenly, and without violence—if the big men will permit it.

But if the big men will not permit it, if they constantly steal more and more, if dissatisfied with tens of millions, they demand hundreds of millions, if they continue stealing in one day what should be the gradual honest profit of many years and centuries of honest work a step will be put to it, and they will wake up some fine morning, as the nobles of France woke up more than one hundred years ago—to find that they have nothing left, that their brutality, their exactions, their dishonesty, have recoiled upon themselves.

The good may suffer with the bad, if dishonesty is pushed too far.

That is the warning for honest, conscientious men to take to heart. Don't let the big thieves and their miserable tools in office go too far.

Be warned now; don't wait.

* * *

It is known of our very richest men some are investing money in various principle countries of the world. A man with many millions today—often knowing extremely well that most of them are stolen—invests a certain amount in England, a certain amount in Germany, in Austria, in France and so on; says to himself: "I'd have enough to take care of me and mine, even if the people of this stupid country should wake up and stop the wholesale robbery."

A few of the most cunning have planted wealth here and there. But the majority have not done it.

Let the majority of those that have money, which means an honest majority, take heed that trouble be not forced upon them by men of the wholesale plunder brand.

Thus far, the people have been guided and led by men conservative, earnest in their belief that republican government could be made a success, or else by men in public life sharing in the plunder in a small way—such men as Archbold deals with in the state senate.

But the people are beginning to see that the men who deal with Archbold being in the senate, tired of his bribes, tired of the steed that pals a man who steals a loaf of bread, tired of the slow pace at which a wholesale rascal such as Archbold is prosecuted.

The people out number you great big men, and then they will have different leaders, and listen to violent men.

Let the big men, the Morgans and the others take warning by such demonstrations as have appeared from time to time even in this country—hatred, bitter resentment, taking the place of constructive government.

Big men, trust owners, buyers of old pictures and swindlers of a young nation take care.

The people outnumber you. They could overthrow you and your judges and your criminal lawyers into jail or off the earth in a minute if once aroused, and they would take in the name of justice that which you have stolen from the public.

Be moderate, don't let the fact that you own a Mayor Public Service Commissioners or others that should defend the people make you drunk with power.

You don't own the people—look out for what they may do to you."

INCREASE OF CRIME.

Comrade:—

I've been thinking of late, I've been thinking

My thoughts I can scarcely define; I've been thinking why people should murder

At America's increase of crime.

Cries old Uncle Sam, "It's a poser, It's something I can't understand, I give a great lot just to know sir, Why crime should increase in our land.

We've plenty of silver and gold, sir, Our banks are as full as can hold, sir,

We could feed half the world, that we know, sir,

And yet, there's an increase of crime.

It is true what you say Uncle Sam, sir,

We've billions in gold laid away, Rotting with mildew and rust, sir, And guarded by night and by day. While the banks like a dog in the manger

This gold to themselves will confine, When a little would make a great change, sir,

In this terrible increase of crime.

For expenses you don't care a jot, sir,

Politicians you feed a great lot, sir, But your workers with hunger may rot, sir,

And still, you wonder at crime.

Can you wonder at crime, can you wonder

When you see a policeman on beat, Arresting a poor starving man, sir, For begging his bread on the street. While the politician on the corner stands grinning

In the broad open light of the day, Your treasury he'd rob of a shilling, Yet the law cannot touch him they say

Politicians are rotten to the core, sir,

But the poor man is thrust into prison, And yet, you will wonder at crime.

You must own what I say, Uncle Sam, sir,

Temptation is hard to resist; Just look at our poor working girls, sir,

Striving their best to exist; Do you wonder at their prostitution, When the bloodsucking rich will not insist

Enough to avoid destitution

And a girl, though she's poor, she must live;

The poor working girl, God defend her,

She has feelings as pure and as tender

As your society ladies, remember—

You're a fool, sir, to wonder at crime.

While your preachers are drinking their wine, sir,

Just think how the poor man is fed; While with the big rich man they dine, sir,

Children are dying for bread.

And yet, you would further oppress them,

With your Boy Scouts, Militia and Police;

While they moan in despair you will fill them

With tariff and free trade bumbuge, Do you rant about your white Slavery

Yet you serve the rich all the time; Uncle Sam, thy name is the dollar—

To Hell with your prayers for crime.

—Dark Spot Poet.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF SOCIALIST PARTY TO WORKERS ON STRIKE

1902—Anthracite Miners Defense Fund	$ 9,967.15
1904—W. F. of Miners Defense Fund	4,141.79
1907—W. F. of Miners Defense Fund	10,810.48
1908—W. F. of Miners Defense Fund	1,003.88
1909—Swedish Strike Fund	6,318.91
1910—Swedish Strike Fund	802.48
1910-11—Garment Workers' Strike Fund	10,601.64
Forwarded	$43,146.13

SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE PAPERS

List of Socialist Papers Published at the Central Plant at Iola, Kansas.

ARKANSAS.

Jefferson Co. Agitator, Pine Bluff.
Pulaski Co., Socialist, Little Rock.
Hot Springs Clarion, Hot Springs.
Monroe Co. Socialist, Clarendon.
White County Worker, Judsonia.
Crawford County Star, Van Buren.

COLORADO.

The World For the Workers, Denver.

ILLINOIS.

Rock Island County Socialist, Moline.
The Quincy Socialist, Quincy.

IOWA.

Monroe County Leader, Albia.
Boone County Searchlight, Boone.
Linn County Searchlight, Cedar Rapids.
Voice of The Toilers, Centerville.
Floyd County Socialist, Charles City.
Council Bluffs Socialist, Council Bluffs.
Scott County Socialist, Davenport.
The Searchlight, Grinnell.
Clinton County Socialist, Lyons.
Cerro Gordo Leader, Mason City.
Muscatine County Socialist Muscatine.
Chamra Referendum, Ottumwa.
Dallas County Worker, Perry.
The Vanguard, Waterloo.
Linn Co. Searchlight, Cedar Rapids.
Marshall Co. Socialist, Marshalltown.
Muscatine Co. Socialist, Muscatine.

KANSAS.

The Chanute Leader, Chanute.
Iola Co-Operator, Iola.
Leavenworth Socialist, Leavenworth.
Harvey County Socialist, Newton.
Linn County Searchlight, Pleasanton.
Saline County Socialist, Salina.
News and Views, Sedan.

LOUISIANA.

The Socialist Light, Shreveport.

MISSOURI.

Social Democrat, Independence.
Joplin Socialist, Joplin.
Kansas City Socialist, Kansas City.
People's Appeal, St. Joseph.

NEVADA.

The Ballot Box, Fallon.

OKLAHOMA.

Grady County Socialist, Chickasha.
Rogers County Voice, Claremore.
Progressive Worker, Henryetta.
Hughes County Socialist, Lamar.
Commanche County Socialist, Lawton.
Pittsburg County Hornet, McAlester.
Muskogee Co. Emancipator, Muskogee.
Nowata County Plain Talk, Nowata.
Wagoner County Socialist, Wagoner.
Commanche Co. Socialist, Lawton.

TENNESSEE.

The Social Democrat, Memphis.

TEXAS.

The Plain Dealer, Corsicana.
Hill County Worker, Hillsboro.
San Antonio Socialist, San Antonio.
The Searchlight, Taylor.
Freestone County Truth, Teague.
Bell County Socialist, Temple.
Kaufman County Socialist, Terrell.
Limestone County News, Thornton.
Common Sense, Tyler.
Hopkins Co. Red Special, Sulphur Springs.
Corpus Christi Socialist, Corpus Christi.
The Eye Opener, Mt. Pleasant.
Harrison Co., Searchlight, Marshall.
Grenz Co., Red Ball, Longview.
The Builder, Shreveport.

THESE ARE BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ

Books at Fifty Cents.

Ethics and Materialist Conception of History. by Karl Kautsky. Shows how changing moral codes result from industrial changes. 50 cents.

Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome, by William Morris and Ernest Belfort Bax. A Socialist classic, until lately sold at $1.25; now 50 cents.

What's So and What Isn't. By John M. Work. A volume of brief, crisp answers to the most common objections urged against Socialism. 50 cents.

The Evolution of Man. By William Boelsche. An illustrated book for beginners, explaining Darwin's theory and including many new facts discovered since Darwin's time. 50 cents.

The Triumph of Life. By Wilhelm Boelsche. A vivid study of life in its many forms and its triumph over adverse conditions. Illustrated. 50 cents.

Germs of Mind in Plants. By P. M. France. Proves that plants receive sensations and act on them just as people do. Illustrated. 50 cents.

The End of the World. By Dr M. Wilhelm Meyer Describes the destructive forces that will in time end all life on earth Illustrated. 50 cents.

Communist Manifesto. by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels; also in the same volume. **Ro Compromise; No Political Trading.** by Wilhelm Liebknecht. 50 cents.

Value, Price and Profit. by Karl Marx. The classic statement of the vital things wage-workers need to know about economics. 50 cents.

Revolution and Counter-Revolution. or Germany in 1848. by Karl Marx. 50 cents.

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The Class Struggle. By Karl Kautsky. One of the clearest explanations of Socialist principles ever published. 25 cents.

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The Republic of Plato. Books I. II. III. IV. V and VI now ready; each sold separately at 25 cents.

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Principles of Scientific Socialism. By Rev. Charles H. Vail. One of the most popular statements of the fundamental principles held in common by nearly all socialists. 25 cents.

Mailed on receipt of price. Socialist Co-Op. Publishing Co., Iola, Kas.

CRUSH THE PROSTITUTION

It would be gratifying to see the church, which has already proved its efficiency in warring on the liquor evil, line up against those social wrongs that have grown out of modern industrial conditions.

Does the church care about the hours that children work. Does it care about the ages of children who are employed in the sweat shops and factories to grind out dividends for the rich? Does it care about the working hour laws for women? Does it care whether they receive enough to keep them from falling into shame? If it cares, let it put forth real energy to help in the fight for social and industrial peace.

When a man steals a loaf of bread we put him in jail, but we let the men who water stock, who grind the life and souls out of the children of our nation go unpunished.

When men demand the sweat and blood of the helpless and the church allows it, the church is guilty of as great a sin as the sinners themselves. It is about time for the church to look after the downtrodden.

In the report of the Vice Commission of Chicago we find: "Vice in Chicago," on page 39, it states that "there are at least five thousand professional prostitutes in Chicago." On page 43, under the caption, "The Economic Side of the Question," we read, "The life of an unprotected girl who tries to make a living ina great city is full of tortuing temptations. First she faces the problem of living on an inadequate wage. Six dollars a week is the average wage in mercantile establishments." On page 43 it says of the thousands of girls who are forced to support themselves: "Is it any wonder that a tempted girl who receives only six dollars a week working with her hands, sells her body for twenty-five dollars a week when she learns that there is a demand for it and men are willing to pay the price?" The story is all the same—wages at honest work too small to exist on!

"We recommend," says 'article VII, page 54, "that enaction of a new Illinois law providing that medical certificates must be secured showing bearer to be free from syphilis, gonorrhea and other venereal diseases before a marriage license can be issued." Again in article XVI, page 67, it declares, "In dealing with prostitutes in the country, brothels must be abolished and imprisonment or an adult-probation system substituted."

You hardly have to guess to know that this Chicago Vice Commission, contained four Capitalist Protestant preachers, three Capitalist Catholic priests and one Capitalist Jewish rabbi. They all agreed without mentioning it, that the present social system of profit and plunder, which drives the poor girls to the lives of shame was to protect the healthy perpetuation of the race by a medical examination of every proposed bride and bridegroom of the working class. (Nobody need imagine for a minute that this regulation would ever apply to the capitalist class. Capitalist laws are not made for them to obey.)

They advocate filling the jobs with girls who sold their bodies because "Big Bis" refused to pay living wages. Medical Socialists offer one recommendation—and it is concerned the working class of America, whose daughters are driven by the hundreds of thousands, yearly into prostitution—"Dump the matter of bread off your back and do it in the very next election."

John Rose.

LOOK AT THIS

Comrades, this Job Plant should be kept busy and here are the prices that should not allow it to stand idle an hour:

LETTER HEADS.

Yellow Exchange, 16-lb. Stock.	
1000	$1.50
500	1.20

Bank Writing.

1000	$1.75
500	1.40

Stationer's Bond.

1000	$2.00
500	1.50

Crescent Laid, Flat, 16-lb. Stock.

1000	$2.00
500	1.50

Pawn or Pink only.

Commercial Linen.

1000	$2.00
500	1.50

(For Typewriter or Mimeograph only. Can't use pen and ink.)

Mail Order Bond, Linen Finish.

1000	$2.35
500	1.75

Yale Bond, Linen Finish.

1000	$3.00
500	2.00

Ruled Letter Heads.
For Pen and Ink.

1000	$2.00
500	$1.50

ENVELOPES.
Light Manila.

1000	$1.40
500	1.00

Imperial, White Wove, XXX.

1000	$1.60
500	1.15

Reliance, White Wove, XXX.

1000	$1.75
500	1.25

We guarantee everything in this list to be a genuine bargain.

SUBSCRIPTION CARDS.

One side, regular post card self-addressed to your paper and the other a subscription card good for one year or six months subscription and every card numbered in red ink with numbering machine.

These are just what you need and are for paid subscriptions like the above. It season sub. cards.

250—6 mos. or one year	$ .75
500—6 mos. or one year	1.00
1,000—6 mos. or one year	1.50
125—6 mo. and 125—1 year	$1.15
250—6 mo. and 250—1 year	1.35
500—6 mo. and 500—1 year	1.85
1000—6 mo. and 1000—1 year	2.75

SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE PUB. COMPANY,
IOLA, - - KANSAS.

WEAK IN THE HEAD AND STRONG IN THE BACK

In placing this article before the readers of this paper, the writer wishes to express himself in very plain terms, without any place in the campaign of 1896 and any one familiar with that campaign remembers the issue placed before the constitutional voters at that particular time knows what it was—16 to 1 on one side and the gold standard on the other. All other important matters received but little attention as they end justified the means and capitalism understands that part very well and can play its cards to win and the cards they use are pretty well marked when it comes to the show-down; and the cards they use are made up of the tillers and tellers, useful members of society doing useful work and kept too busy to think for themselves and are therefore easy victims to be sacrificed upon the altar of mammon.

In the campaign of 1896 in the state of North Dakota, Sixth Congressional District wherein Bismark, the state capital is located, the Democrats had the situation well in hand and were sure of carrying this district and thereby carrying the state; and the State chairman of the Republican party realized something had to be done, and that quickly, as there remained but three weeks before election, so he got busy on the wire and came in touch with M. A. Hanna, National Chairman of the Republican party, the man of dollar mark, ready wit and pliant tool to "fry out the plots and plans, and foist his wares and cards, and he immediately got in touch with the officials of the Northern Pacific Ry. as he was aware they were to build a branch running from Bismark in a Northwest direction, and he explained the situation, and said that money would be no object, and for him to send a man down the line where a few thousand votes would not change the situation in that state as they were all Republicans; him came down to Bismark and met the

hustle them up there and put them to work and register every one of them, promise them a winters job and be SURE to have them vote the Republican ticket. To this the officials of the road agreed and immediate steps were taken to carry out the plans, and they selected an old trusty foreman who happened to be an Irishman to go to Iowa to secure the necessary men. This man happened to be of foreign birth and therefore used a great deal of brogue in his language (hence the readers can realize how he expressed himself) on arriving in Iowa this son of Erin located such hotels at which he would be most likely to find his victims. Any one familiar with those times knows they were plenty and took the bait like a hungry fish at the first throw.

The first hotel he sought for victims was a very large frame building and once inside he perceived to his entire satisfaction, some 200 men sitting around discussing and cussing hard times and with neither money nor work. He listened for awhile and finally clearing his throat he burst forth with these words: "Is there any man here looking for workers?" One man pretty well dressed, having the appearance of a dry goods clerk and having a good education rose up and answered "Yes I am looking for work. What kind of a man are you looking for?" This son of Erin looked at him for a moment with a frown on his face and answered him "I am looking for men that are strong in the back and weak in the head."

This man did not appeal to him. He was looking for dupes. He knew his business and how to serve his masters. How did he succeed? That was easy. Anything that appeals to necessities of food, clothing and shelter always has the effect when the opportunity presents itself to a man that is down and out. He got his supply of men and they were loaded in stock cattle box cars and any thing that could be available and landed at the promised place and all were happy. Careful pains were taken to see that all were properly registered, and voted the Republican ticket and saved the state and party.

What happened the day after election? They were all laid off. They had accomplished the purpose for which they were wanted. Not that the workers wanted, they were turned out in that cold country with scant clothing, two of their members froze to death; but that matters but little, Capitalism was saved, and that was the main issue of the campaign; Workingmen, how long will you stand for it? It's up to you. You who read this, have you ever been up against any of these conspirators in your own city? The city? The writer thinks you have, and that very recently and also recognizes there is an awakening, and labor is showing it can think for itself without the aid of any corporation, lawyer or paid politician.

C. F. ANDERSON,
Palestine, Texas.

THE CRITIC.

My father says the paper some-how
ain't got up right,
He finds a lot of fault with it when
he reads it at night.
He says there ain't a gol dum
thing in it worth while to read,
And that it doesn't get the kind of
stuff the people need.
He tosses it aside and says its strictly
"on the bum"—
But you ought to hear him holler
when the paper doesn't come.

He reads about the wedding's and he
snorts his jib at it out;
He reads the social doin's with a most
derisive shout.
He says they make the papers for the
women folks alone,
He'll read about the parties and he'll
fume and fret and groan;
He says of information it does not
contain a crumb,
But you ought to hear him holler
when the paper doesn't come.

My father says that he ain't
read it plum clear through,
He doesn't mine a word in them or's
—that is true;
He says: "They don't know what we
want, them durn newspaper
I'm goin' to take a day some time and
go and put 'em wise.
It sometimes seems as though they
must be deaf and blind and
dumb."
But you ought to hear him holler
when the paper doesn't come.

—Exchange.

HEREDITY.

"Cute little cuss," said Slabsides, gazing at Hawkins's baby, "but why the dickens do you suppose he's trying to get his toes into his mouth all the time?"

"Takes that after me," said Hiss. "He's trying to make ends meet."—Harper's Weekly.

Workers of the world unite! Workers uniting are invincible.