

FREE

ENTERED AT SAN FRANCISCO POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

VOL. V, NO. 15

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1899

WHOLE NO. 203

The Kuave and the Fool and the Quite Bright Man
Lived all by themselves on an island fair.
And the very smart Kuave formed a marvellous plan
To own that same island and all the things there.
So he said to the Fool: "I'm a man divine
And a friend of thine; be a friend of mine."

So be drafted a code that would go thirteen ways,
And he read it aloud to the Fool and the Man.
Referred to committee, reported with praise;
And then on each section the voting began.
A full referendum, a fair honest count,
With courteous discussion to any amount.

—William Walstein Gordak.

When the class struggle—which is always going on, even when to superficial observers the surface appears calm,—when this struggle from some cause or other takes an acute form, there is always an excuse for the bigoted and the obtuse, as well as the hired and mercenary opponents of progress, to deluge the public mind with infamous distortions of the cause which happens to be in sharp conflict with the established order of things when this “order” has indulged in some more than usually iniquitous measures against the rebellious spirits who question its rights. Such a state of things has arisen over the assassination of Canovas. Although no observant person can really and truly have felt any surprise at the occurrence, it has nevertheless afforded an opportunity for a section of the most stupid and brutal of the reactionaries to shine forth in their true colors. It is nothing new that these persons should demand that Anarchists should be treated as outside the pale of humanity; that is generally the way with people who pretend to be so shocked at the fall of a tyrant. To show their horror of bloodshed they talk openly of a crusade of extermination against Anarchists, and they lose no opportunity of making a disgusting travesty and burlesque of Anarchists principles.

Now, Anarchism asserts that the birth of a new society will not only involve an economic revolution, but also a political and social adjustment of human relationships. The true ideal is not the well-fed man who vegetates in mental and moral slavery, taking orders from superiors in return for the assurance of a good dinner. A man should be, as Mazzini said, part of the living truth, realizing the fullest significance of life and willingly accepting the responsibilities that freedom brings with it.

To declare for common property and the abolition of government is the unpardonable sin in the eyes of the exploiters. But a moment's reflection is sufficient to convince any honest person that it is only the legal robber and oppressor who feels his INTERESTS threatened by Anarchism; for whilst denying the need for man-made laws, or rather whilst denouncing them as sins against humanity, it affirms the necessity for mankind to place itself in harmony with natural laws, to study them, to learn by experience their true effects, and so ensure the healthy and normal progress of the race.

For those who study the tendencies of social and economic evolution without prejudice it is not difficult to foresee broadly what the workers will strive to attain in the approaching revolution. Along with economic emancipation they must and will claim political freedom; they are the sides of the agitation, and the problem cannot be solved in the absence of either. These are the facts the Anarchist recognizes, and he preaches them uncompromisingly in the face of all opposition, in spite of all abuse.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

VII.

It seems almost unnecessary to comment on this statement. I believe that the men who wrote it, though thoroughly bourgeois in their conceptions, were earnest and sincere. Not all are hypocrites who lack prophetic insight. These men were en-

Do we enjoy "the blessings of liberty" in this country today? Nay, if it be replied that growth must come by degrees, let some champion of our present government point out any evidence that we are^o moving in the direction of true liberty. True, some lesser victories have been achieved, in spite of government, not with its assistance. Here and there an abnoxious law has been repealed, or has fallen into disuse. But on the whole, we have lost ground, rather than gained it. We are not a free people; and it is the idlest mockery to boast of our liberty under the stars and stripes. We have neither free speech, freedom of contract, free access to the land, freedom of locomotion, freedom in the possession and use of our own property, freedom in our most intimate personal relations, freedom of person, freedom of dress, nor religious freedom. If in theory we are free to choose our own occupations, in practice we are compelled to choose between starvation and servility. The concentration of industrial power and wealth goes on apace, reducing the masses to a state of greater and greater subjection. Cries of indignation and protests are heard, but nothing is accomplished. The Civil War fastened financial slavery on the people. The Spanish War has furnished an excuse for departing from the last vestiges of the ancient traditions of democracy, and the chaining down of the people under the heavy burden of increased taxation, the enslavement of millions of islanders who demand their independence, and the complete supremacy of a pampered military and moneyed aristocracy.

If these are the fruits of a constitutional democracy, is it not about time for a change? Liberty is as great a blessing in our eyes as it was in the eyes of the men who lived a century ago. Since their plan has been given a fair trial, and has proved completely inadequate to accomplish the end designed, we must either adopt some other method to "secure the blessings of liberty," or abandon all hope. Every form of rulership has been tried, and under each tyranny is the ultimate result. Look at the hideous evils and vices existing in the civilized world today. Either men are monsters unfit to exist, or else unrestricted liberty could bring nothing worse upon us. Cease to obstruct the stream, and it will flow quietly in its natural channel. We have too long accepted invasion in the name of liberty. Let us resolve to take the matter in our own hands, and we shall "secure the blessings of liberty" in the simplest and surest way—by daring to be free.

JAMES F. MORTON, Jr.

JAMES F. MORTON, Jr.

FREE SOCIETY.

FORMERLY "THE FIREBRAND."

Published Weekly by Free Society Publishing Co.

50 CENTS A YEAR.

Address all Communications and make all Money Orders payable to **FREE SOCIETY**, 43 Sheridan St., San Francisco, California.

Anarchy.—A social theory which regards the union of order with the absence of all direct government of man by man as the political ideal: absolute individual liberty.—Century Dictionary.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

According to the *Star* the "funerals" of United States Senators cost the nation, on an average, \$2,754 "apiece." Now if the people could arrange a "funeral" for all the senators, congressmen and other parasites it would in the end be the cheapest deal the nation ever made.

A Japanese student after extensive study of European and American books on political economy wrote: "These books deal with buying and selling, banking, money, and methods of taxation, teaching mainly the art of extracting the honey without alarming the hive." Did anyone ever express more tersely and forcibly the art of capitalism?—*The Star*.

Emperor William is determined "to stamp out Anarchy in Germany," and with that end in view has adopted the Bertillon system of measuring Anarchists. The measurements are to be carefully placed on file and as soon as a suspect crosses the border he will be measured, and, if his lines are found to correspond with those on record—taken by other governments—he will be arrested. The report says:

There is no class of criminals upon whom the Bertillon system works as well as upon the Anarchists. These men have well developed heads from a Bertillon standpoint, with very pointed characteristics; and it is easy to apply the measurement to them.

This is rather a flattering discrimination, and there is no doubt that the German emperor would not so frequently make a fool of himself if he had a head as well developed as the average Anarchist.

There is not nearly as much depravity among criminals as is generally supposed, and that, with opportunities to earn an honest living, most of them would soon cease to be criminals, is shown in the course of the prisoners at the Alameda county jail, who, out of their probably scant rations, sent a basketful of food daily to the starving wife and four children of one of their number who was awaiting trial.—*The Star*.

The *Star* does not seem to realize that the so-called depravity is the direct outcome of ignorance and monopoly fostered by all governments.

The American empire is establishing itself with all its beautiful requisites. The following news must be really gratifying to the "free American citizens":

"New York, Feb. 3.—The fact that public opinion does not prevent the production of improper plays in New York has impelled Senator Grady to prepare for presentation to the legislature a bill creating the office of a censor of public amusements. This official, it is intended, shall examine every play to be produced, every song to be sung, and every dance to be danced eight days before they are executed in public. He may approve or disapprove, and managers must be governed by his ruling. Offenders may be required to live on Blackwell's for a year and pay a fine of \$500.

Thus morality will be guarded by virtuous officers who, after the performance of modest plays and dances, will be "cordially invited upstairs" as is done in a foot note on a program of a San Francisco theatre in the following alluring manner:

Immediately after the performance you are cordially invited upstairs to our complete and commodious lounging cafe, and enjoy our grand instrumental concert.

It is man's nature to admire charming women; consequently we have selected a host of voluptuous and lovable darlings, fond, affectionate, lambs of beauty and innocence, twenty in all, who with each and every evening appear in permeating statures and marches, clothed in gauzy and curtailed raiment. And they are such nice girls, too.

And our Comstocks and other guardians of morality are such nice hypocrites, too.

LETTER FROM AUSTRALIA.

Comrades—This is a land of pure delight, and known by the name of "Sunny New South Wales," the squatter's paradise and the workers' hell. About nine had spent by the shameful story

tents of it, including the people, is owned or leased by sheep farmers who run a population of some 100,000,000 sheep, cattle and horses. It also carries about 1,300,000 human beings. Six hundred monopolists own 300,000,000 acres of country. Those who own the land own the people and the fruits of their toil and skill. Not only do these men breed their own stock, but they also breed—to a certain extent—their own labor. In the early days big grants of land were given to the settlers, also convict labor to work and manage it. They worked and flogged the convicts to death to enrich themselves and beggar the unborn millions of posterity.

We are distributing here the following Manifesto:

"Anarchy is liberty. Neither God, law, master nor property. Neither rent, wages, interest nor profit. Wage slave! the free man has no master. Voluntary co-operative and free exchanges without authority, ownership, servitude or taxation. Society is now based and built on theft and murder; rob or be robbed, kill or be killed; tyrant and victim, owner and slave. Then what's the use of dreaming dreams that each shall get his own by forceless votes of meek-eyed thralls who blindly sweat and moan? Slaves use neither wisdom nor justice but obey what is ordained for good or for evil; he who is just to all cannot submit the choice of his conduct to any law; he who is free will not. Assert the absolute sovereignty of the individual over himself; and his right to live out his own life in his own way. Are you a rebel?

"Long live the Social Revolution!"
3, Cave, North Sydney. W. J. SHARPLES.

THE REPUBLIC IS DEAD—LONG LIVE THE EMPIRE!

The gravity of the issues before the common people of the United States today cannot be magnified. At no time since the Declaration of Independence, and the subsequent adoption of the present constitution of the United States have the liberties of the people and democratic principles been in such dire peril. To the working classes particularly does the present crisis appeal. The nation is in throes of labor, or, more simply put, in the agonies of child-birth. What is it going to give birth to? That is the paramount question. In all human probability it will bring forth a monster, and that monster will be "militarism."

"The people of this country went to war with Spain on the supposition that they were about to perform an act of humanity. That they were to compel Spain to extend to suffering Cuba those democratic principles that were supposed to dominate the contiguous country of the United States.

Whether this country acted hypocritical or otherwise with Spain and with the world generally is outside the question we have in view. To engage in a war of humanity and then wind it up by going on ruthless buccaneering expedition might be wise or unwise just according as how one may look at the ethics of the whole of the circumstances that impelled this country to war with Spain. All this, I say, is outside the question. What concerns the masses and laboring classes in the United States is, What are the effects likely to be upon our domestic policy? Every man who has one atom of sanity left in his cranium must admit that the proposed policy of expansion is the beginning of a military epoch in the United States. An epoch where might will be right. In my opinion the laboring classes, just beginning to see the dawn of a new time, have reached to the greatest limitation that will henceforth be permitted them.

If we are to have militarism in the United States which colonial expansion ultimately means, then the laboring classes better at once understand their position; let them shut forever their book of efforts. They have already made their greatest fight, and may as well give their necks to the yoke, without having the gentle reminder of the "boy in blue" armed with the "magazine rifle," and the still more "deadly galling."

The American Federation of Labor, at their annual convention held at Kansas City the other day, seemed to dimly discern the coming danger to their class. But all too dimly, I thought. If the laboring classes do not make a supreme effort now to avert this coming catastrophe, it will be too late to do anything when the plutocratic leaders of this country have already armed and disciplined their hundred thousand soldiers. Let nobody beguile himself into the belief that these are empty platitudes.

For years efforts have been made by the trusts,

monopolists and capitalists, who have already got, of the commercial interests of this country by the throat, to foist a standing army upon the people of the United States, so that they may have the physical force of the country (now largely in the hands of the working people) by the throat likewise. The policy of expansion appeals to every thinking man in the country; many minds are appalled by the contemplation of the results that may accrue to the republic; many regard colonial expansion as the torch that might supply the spark to the powder barrels of social discontent, industrial discontent and Socialistic tendencies that, if once lighted, will shake the republic to its very foundations. Others regard colonial expansion as the ushering of an epoch of great industrial expansion, of vastly increased maritime commerce, of vastly increased export trade, an epoch that will convert the hitherto peaceful republic of the United States into a powerful naval and military power, making the United States pre-eminent among the nations of the earth. All these glories can undoubtedly be achieved, but they will all be achieved at the expense of the liberties of the toilers, the country will gain in coherency and in centralization of power, but will lose the largest measure of her democratic principles.

The laboring classes will have themselves to blame if they slumber while the thief breaks into their homes and robs them of their liberties. The struggle today is not merely a struggle between expansionists and anti-expansionists. It is a struggle, and should be made a struggle, between the laboring classes and the monopolists and the plutocracy, who have seized upon the present crisis to put into force their long-wished-for desire,—the desire of having a powerful army at their backs so that they may be in a position to quickly and forcibly suppress any manifestation of social discontent among the toilers and masses of the people. Unfortunately, the laboring classes and masses have become so intoxicated with victory and filled with visions of glory that it appears that nothing can prevent them now from bartering their birthright for a mess of pottage. They will awaken by-and-by, and bitter will their awakening be. But when too late, once having adopted an imperialistic and military policy, no power on earth can stop it. It will extend by leaps and bounds. Issues undreamed of will crop up. Statesmen will be made and unmade on colonial issues. Parties will be defeated or successful on colonial policies. The Porto Rican and Cuban will demand equal recognition; in other words, will demand statehood, and it cannot be denied them. This fresh competition will force the laboring people of the United States one notch lower down the social scale. If they resent this, they will be mercilessly dealt with by a hundred thousand boys in blue; but they will have but themselves to blame, no remorse can bring back to them the measure of that liberty which they had bartered for empty military glory and for the pride of colonial power. Liberty can only be retained by the exercising of eternal vigilance. If we lack this vigilance, we have nobody but ourselves to blame if we lose our liberties.—Dr. E. H. Fitzpatrick, in *Machinery's Monthly Journal*.

ON CO-OPERATION.

(Continued from last week)

And right here it seems proper to introduce the plan proposed by the Industrial Co-operative Association, which has been formed here in Denver for the purposes I have already briefly set forth. To those accustomed to read between the lines many things will become plain which possibly do not appear on the surface of the document. Following is the text of a circular or prospectus which has been put forth by the above named association:

This association will furnish to each of its members a lot 35 x 100 feet for \$150, on cash payment of \$500 down and \$5.00 per month. All purchasers of lots will have homes built for them, without additional price; that is, lot and house will be furnished for \$5.00 per month, without interest. These houses will be built of stone or brick, commodious, and of modern construction. Members who are out of employment will be given work sufficient to guarantee them against actual fear of want, and to enable them to keep up the payment on their homes. In case the husband or father dies, his right and title will be transferred to his wife or heir, with accompanying right of employment and other benefits. This method of insurance is a more certain guarantee against want than leaving a few thousand dollars, which in these uncertain times must quickly melt away.

Three conditions are necessary to be subscribed to: 1st. All difficulties to be adjusted within the association. 2nd. All able-bodied males applying for work

to subject to necessary manual labor. 3rd. Members must purchase all their supplies from or through the association, which is themselves.

How can all this be done? Reader, think a moment. The basis of all security is real estate. Land and buildings acquire value through population. In all cities values of real estate double or treble in ten years' time, with increase of population. The guaranteed consumption of one hundred families is in itself a great fund of wealth; increase it to five hundred and it becomes enormous. Co-operation rightly directed unlocks the door to the solution of the labor problem.

Do not confound this with any other co-operative institution which now exists or has ever been attempted. This is no plan of charity or philanthropy, but a purely business proposition to benefit those who connect themselves with it. Self-help and not charity is our object. Charity degrades the recipient and makes arrogant the giver. We will enable those who desire to help themselves to do so by acquiring comfortable homes and permanent employment.

For further information address P. O. Box 780, Denver, Colo.

It will be noticed that this is no charitable or semi-charitable association, but it is a straight out business proposition, the success of which, based upon certain well known economic facts, is assured when once put in operation. While it is necessary to have a paying membership at the start, this will not always be required. The main object is to benefit those who have no money. In utilizing their labor and their consumption the association as a whole will be well repaid.

Stated in other terms, the plan is this: To secure a large tract of land (the larger the better) so contiguous to one of our large cities that workmen and other purchasers of homes residing in the city will be able to live on the land and continue to attend to their business; to plat the land into lots, and to build homes thereon; to secure by contract the purchasing and consuming power of our members; to utilize the profits on consumption and exchange and the unearned increment on land values; to furnish our unemployed members work at half time, and at wages sufficient to enable them to live and keep up the payments on their homes; to build co-operative factories, laundries, hotels, natatoriums, etc., for the benefit of our members; to surround our members with the comforts and even the luxuries of a home. All this can be done with little friction and little chance of failure by the strict observance of the three rules mentioned in the above circular. No constitution, no by-laws, no set of regulations are required. Each department of industry is under an experienced and responsible head (and these heads of departments are already chosen from among the best and wisest men and women in the United States) and each has discretionary power over all in his department. It will be noticed, moreover, that this is not a mere colony scheme, nor a mere local co-operative effort. As soon as a start can be made here, or in some other large city, the movement will rapidly extend to other places. All that is required for a successful start is the land, and although we have thus far been unable to secure the necessary tract near this city, we firmly believe the difficulty is not altogether insurmountable. It is not possible that the greatest plan of co-operation ever inaugurated in the history of the world must die for lack of the necessary means to put it into operation.

Another radical difference between this and other co-operative movements is this: this is the only plan that has ever been based upon the Anarchistic idea that supply must wait upon demand; that consumption and not production is the foundation of economic life. The Labor Exchange, and all other forms of co-operation thus far tried, places production first. Produce wealth, the more the better; this is their everlasting cry, and the power of the people to purchase and consume such wealth is never taken into consideration. But ours will be a ready made market; we shall produce, not for sale, not for profit, but for use. We will have the guaranteed consumption of all our members, and their productive capacity, as well as the money they will pay in for their homes, will be utilized in strengthening and building up the association.

In short, the above plan combines within itself all the best and most valuable features of the various economic schools, including the Labor Exchange. We who are familiar with its working details feel confident that through it we can rapidly and peacefully, yet completely solve the great economic problem, not only for the members of the association, but through them for the whole country and perhaps the whole world.

Surely this is a movement worthy the highest consideration of those who love justice and would better the condition of their fellows. As I have already said,

we seek but the opportunity, through securing the necessary land, to test the value of our ideas and plans, and feel certain that we shall be able to prove all we have claimed.

WILLIAM HOLMES.

IN THE "FREEST REPUBLIC."

There was a young workman who killed an old, worn out, parasitical woman in the city of Geneva, and the pious, church going judges refused the convicted the guillotine for which he was clamoring; because in Switzerland capital punishment is "happily" dispensed with, but the dailies assure the rest of the pious souls that for the murderer they have an underground cell, without any ventilation whatsoever, and that the culprit will die for want of air at no distant day.

A few weeks later, a young sport, Burkel, killed a very young and handsome Italian maiden, in Casino Plainpalais, in the same city. Burkel assassinated the Italian beauty, in presence of his sporting mates, because she would not submit to his private caprices. She was a poor girl and she loved and was loved by other poor people, so she paid for her frankness with her life. There was not a single reporter that knew anything about the affair. The "free press" of the country tried very hard to shield the rich scoundrel, but it took the *Lyon Republicain*, a French daily paper, to give the facts of the terrible tragedy. So our good judges, with tears in their eyes, sentenced for a couple of years our high life sport, which of course was against their will, and our Burkel can make another experiment of the kind several years hence.

So you see Madam Helvetia is well fitted out with two different kinds of weights and measures, without any jealousy of Madam America. By the way, I couldn't detect a word in American and Hawaiian papers about assassin Burkel. Do you see the international solidarity and mutual protection among the rich? Well, we ought to have the same among the poor and oppressed.—A Klemencic, in *Discontent*.

NEWS ITEMS.

—In New York 1,500 cloakmakers went on a strike and it is anticipated that 5,000 more will follow.

—According to reports from Australia the outlook for the workers is gloomy in the extreme, and the daily papers frankly concede that the government has proven its inability to solve the problem of poverty.

—The second trial against Sheriff Martin and his accomplices of the Hazleton murder affair has been suppressed by the courts. It is reported that the trial would never have been granted had the authorities not feared the excitement of the public that such denial then would have caused. Thus is labor constantly fooled.

—The *Vossische Zeitung*, Germany, publishes a letter from New York in which it is said that the American ambassador in London, Col. Hay, had \$3,000,000 at his disposal to influence the English press in favor of the American Spanish war. The report says that the same means are now employed in Germany regarding the Philippine question. No wonder the English press was praising the "humanitarian efforts of the Americans" to free the Cubans and Filipinos.

—In Rossano, Italy, the priests are on a strike for higher wages.

—The trust bakeries in Chicago have been equipped with new machines by which three men and two boys can do the work of fifty men.

—The Miner's Federation of England held a conference in Edinburgh about four weeks ago. The 55 delegates represented 408,651 members. Picard, who not so long ago received from the mine owners a gift of \$2,500 for "faithful service" to the miners (sic) presided. One of the delegates made the startling statistical report that during the last eleven months 3,227 miners had been killed by accidents and 63,562 crippled, as a result of capitalistic greed.

—England has again made a Christian effort to "civilize" the poor heathen in Africa. In a late battle 500 Dervishes were killed and even the wounded found on the battlefield were murdered by the English soldiers. In the interest of the Bible, the wine and whiskey, that is, the Church, government and capitalism, thousands of Africans have been slaughtered this century. How grand our "civilization" must appear to them.

—In one of the great dailies the son of Tolstoi appeals to the public for aid for the starving peasants. More than 40,000,000 are now suffering starvation.

Such is the beauty of government: while thousands are dying from want of bread the minister of war spends millions for warships.

—In Hamburg, Germany, the dock laborers are holding large meetings. A universal strike of dock laborers is anticipated.

—At the University of Urbina, Italy, a professor lectured on "The Reaction of Science and Politics." He made startling charges against the government and appealed to the students to resist governmental oppression. This caused the government to close the university. Italy and Spain are apparently at the verge of a bloody revolution. The people of those countries are in a state of permanent excitement on account of privation and the brutality of the government. The agitation to release all political prisoners has become so universal that the courts of Barcelona lately discharged several "dangerous terrorists." In a little city of Italy the peasants attacked the police with the battle cry: "Down with these murderers! We want bread!"

—*Les Temps Nouveaux*, Paris, France, has published a sketch of that memorable philosopher and soldier for freedom, Carlo Callero, one of the best friends of Michael Bakounine. Callero was one of the first and most energetic propounders of Anarchism in Italy, who never lost an opportunity to propagate his ideas. In 1876, at a congress of the International, it was he who startled the delegates with the new theories of Anarchist Communism. He spent his whole fortune, \$125,000, for the Anarchist propaganda.

—It is rumored that George D. Herron, professor of Applied Christianity in the Iowa College at Grinnell, Iowa, will be asked to resign his chair in that institution because of his religious economic teachings. What damnable hypocrites these so-called Christians are! Because a man has the courage to teach Christianity as taught by Christ he will lose his position.

—An Anarchist daily, *Journal du Peuple*, has made its appearance in Paris, France, the well known orator and writer Sebastian Faure being the editor.

A PREJUDICED "ANARCHIST."

In your issue of December 10, 1898, you criticize the comrades who object to their wives loving other men. But what would you think about the woman who loves different men, yet leaves the consequences as well as herself to the support of her so-called husband?

I think the woman who wants to be free ought not get married. Anyway, I would not like to be responsible for a number of children from as many fathers, would you? AN ANARCHIST.

I think well of every woman who has the courage to assert her freedom to love as many men she pleases. I am proud to be married and loved by such an independent woman. As long as she loves me I am willing to share all the miseries and joys of life with her, and help supporting the children, if conception cannot be prevented. It does not matter to me whether I am the father of the children or not. I said "help supporting," for a woman who is housekeeping for a man supports herself. A man who curtails a woman's freedom by preventing her from expressing her love, is a tyrant; not an Anarchist.

"A woman who wants to be free" will neither marry nor live in a so-called "free union," unless she finds a man whose intent is not to monopolize her love and sexual favors. A monopolist, mind you, is not an Anarchist.

The Letter-Box.

J. B., Portland, Ore.—Thanks for names. If all readers of *Free Society* would send us the addresses of their liberal-minded friends many new readers could be gained.

H. R. T., Sea Breeze, Fla.—I was glad to hear from you but too busy to reply privately. I wish you would be able to write for *Free Society* occasionally. Greetings.

J. E. W., Grinnell, Ia.—If you have a "definite ideal" for the reconstruction of society why do you withhold it from the world? We have as much confidence in patent social ideals as we have in patent medicines. But as long as you and God mind your own business we will quarrel with neither.

H. N. C., Red Oak, Mo.—It is not the Anarchist who wants to "socialize" society by force, but the Socialist. The ballot is a forcible means for those that disagree with the measures of would-be socialists would have to submit or to leave the country. Revolutions—a complete change of institutions—can neither be achieved by the ballot nor by legislation as long as the minds of the people are not revolutionized, i. e., until people desire a change, and when that is the case two forces—the radical and conservative—must clash.

203

The number printed or written on the wrapper of your paper shows that your subscription has been paid up to that number.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

When our ancestors landed on this side of the earth they announced that they had come to stay and proposed to grow up with the country.

As someone expressed it, they first fell upon their knees and then straightway fell upon the aborigines.

From that day to this the Indian, the only real American, hasn't had a minutes peace.

No man, so far as I know, has ever attempted to show a real good reason why the people who had inhabited this country for, the Lord knows how long, should have been driven from their rightful possessions, and their places occupied by "carpet-baggers" who had got tired of being "ruled" and wanted what is facetiously termed "liberty."

But the people who fight with bows and arrows and matchets, are to match for "civilized man," who uses gatling guns and dynamite, even though at times he does have to live on "embalmed" beef and red tape.

When, occasionally, poor ~~he~~ gets off his little reservation and attempts to even up his disadvantages by a shot or two from behind the bushes, everybody thinks he is real mean, and some big gun gets applauded all over the country by saying that the only good Indian is a dead Indian.

I never heard it claimed that the war of the revolution was in the interests of the Indian, that it was the white man's duty to teach him to govern himself, or that our ancestors came for the purpose of weaning him from his comfortable moccasins in favor of high-heeled idiocy, or that it was "in the interests of humanity" that he be educated in the direction of stand-up collars and bad whiskey; but there may have been just such arguments made at the time, though the editors of those days were probably too conscientious to give publicity to such absurd notions.

It looks to many good people as though the Philippines should have a better form of government; but has anybody interviewed a considerable number of the Filipinos to find out what they think of our government?

What do you think of it?

The little girl who objected to the rich milk they gave her in the country and compared it unfavorably with the "nice, thin blue milk of the city," struck the key-note of all human experience. It is a matter of education.

The people who sincerely believe in helping the Cubans and Filipinos are not the ones who are making the most noise.

The spirit of real philanthropy is by no means dead, but doesn't dominate our government, and there is little prospect that it ever will.

Let it be conclusively shown that there is "nothing in it," and in twenty-four hours this great hurrah for "expansion" would be as dead as the poor reconcentrados whose sufferings we disinterestedly watched for years.

And if it should turn out that the predictions of some of our politicians are warranted, then expansion is likely to put the colored natives of those islands where the American Indian is today.

Looking at it from a selfish American standpoint there is only one reason, that I can see, why it would be a good thing for this country to annex the now widely-advertised Philippine Islands, and that is

that it would furnish a dump, so to speak, for a lot of cheap politicians who are nothing more or less than a curse to any country, and to that extent a benefit could be foretold, but with all their short-comings the "wild men" do not deserve such a fate.

It would be too much like the lady who said in revival meeting: "As soon as I found that my jewels and fine clothes were dragging me down to hell, I gave them to my sister."

Nations in search of a new government will do well to investigate ours before looking elsewhere.

But whether or not they would do well to adopt it without fumigation is a question which could easily be answered by anyone who has watched it work.

From Congress, which, unfortunately, is our highest type, down to the Boston Common Council, which at present is easily the other extreme, we find, too often, politics instead of statesmanship, self-interest instead of public good, jealousy instead of patriotism, trickery instead of fair-play, and personal ambition before official duty.

On the whole, is it really good business to offer our government machinery in the open market in competition with the old reliable monarchies when it is so far short of being perfect.

Or are we to depend on the probability that ignorance and barbarism will fail to discover the flaws, on account of their having become accustomed to something worse?—S. Elliot, in *L. A. W. Bulletin*.

NOTICE.

The Social Equity Publishing Club, 864½ Howard st., San Francisco, Calif., has begun the publication of "Revolutionary Tracts," for free distribution by the friends of social and industrial freedom, and to enable those who have failed heretofore in getting their views before the people to attain their desires independent of our little reform papers that cannot possibly find space for all the articles they receive.

Tracts and Leaflets on Economic, Industrial, Social, and Freethought agitation printed for authors at trifling cost. If you have ever written anything which every publisher has rejected, send your manuscript to us and have it issued in tract-form. Four-page tracts, (size 3x5) with title page and colored paper covers, per 100, 75c, without cover 50c. Eight pages \$1.50, without cover, \$1. Twelve pages \$2.25, without cover, \$2. Proportionate reduction on larger quantities.

Our printing capacity is limited to 12 page tracts size 3x5, to make them convenient for enclosing in letters when writing to your friends.

All letters of inquiry must contain a stamp for postage.

The following is a partial list of those now ready, and will be sent to any address for 12 cents per dozen, assorted as desired, postpaid by mail, until further notice:

"Our Glorious Free America."—"Our Secret Enemies of Freedom."—"Blind American Sovereignism."—"Religious Intolerance of Socialist Bosses."—"Sympathy vs. Public Charity."—"Woman's Rights and Man's Authority."—"Married Life and Infelicity."—"Superstition of the Working Classes."—"Our Thoughts and Environments."—"Pen Picture of Ruskin Colony."

RECEIPTS.

Please do not use private checks nor bank checks if you can avoid it.

The safest and most acceptable manner of remitting is by postoffice or express money order.

Week ending January 28.

Proceeds from sold photos, sent by Emma Goldman, \$5. Bryington, Cooper, each \$1. Cars, Platt, Paley, Train, each \$1. D. A. Wright, Spellenberg, Field, each 50c. Nielsen, Nigh, 25c. Maisei, Behrman, each 10c.

ATTENTION.

I have an inquiry from England for copies of the old issue of *Solidarity*, Nos. 1 to 8. As these first issues are out of print they cannot be supplied unless some of the old readers of *Solidarity* will part with their copies. Several State libraries and historical associations have made inquiries for the same numbers. The copies for England are wanted for a writer who treats social questions from an historical point of view. If anyone has copies to spare write particulars and I will see that they are properly placed.

50 First St., CHAS. COOPER.
New York.

For Chicago.

I will contribute 20 per cent of all charges for repairing and cleaning clocks and watches to the Propaganda Fund. Comrades will please take notice.

Chicago, Ill. C. SCHLICHENMAIER.
40 Orchard Street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HILDA'S HOME

By ROSA GRAUL.

Women in marriage slavery will find in Hilda's Home a story exposing the horrors of their condition as faithfully and as fearlessly as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" exposed the horrors of Negro slavery in the South. The plain truth it tells will find responsive echoes in the aching, bursting hearts of many women who know the galling effects of marriage thralldom.

The book contains 425 pages. Price, handsomely bound in cloth, \$1. In paper cover 50 cents. Send your order to Free Society.

A PHYSICIAN
IN THE HOUSE.

A NEW
Family Medical Work.

IT IS THE BEST MEDICAL BOOK FOR
THE HOME YET PRODUCED.

BY
DR. J. H. GREER.

It has 16 colored plates showing different parts of the human body.

This book is up to date in every particular. It will save you doctor bills. It tells you how to cure yourself by simple and harmless home remedies. The book recommends no poisons or dangerous drugs. It teaches simple common sense methods in accordance with Nature's laws. It does not endorse dangerous experiments with the surgeon's knife. It teaches how to save health and life by safe methods. It is entirely free from technical rubbish. It teaches Prevention—that it is better to know how to live and avoid disease than to take any medicine as a cure.

It teaches how Typhoid and other Fevers can be both Prevented and Cured. It gives the best known treatment for La Grippe, Diphtheria, Asthma, Consumption, Appendicitis and every other disease. This book is not an advertisement and has no medicine to sell. It tells you how to live that you may Prolong life. It Opposes medical fads of all kinds and makes uncompromising War on Vaccination and the use of anti-toxins. It has hundreds of excellent recipes for the cure of the various diseases. The chapter on Painless Midwifery is worth its weight in gold to women. It has a large number of valuable illustrations. The "Care of Children" is something every mother ought to read. It teaches the value of Air, Sunshine and Water as medicines. This book cannot fail to please you. If you are looking for Health by the safest and easiest means, do not Delay Getting The Book.

This book is printed in clear type on good book paper, beautifully bound in cloth with gold letters. It has 800 Octavo pages.

PRICE \$2.75.

Send Orders To FREE SOCIETY

READERS. I receive quantities of radical literature, exchanges, pamphlets, etc., which I will gladly send in packets to any reader of Free Society who will send a stamp to pay postage. A. Mueller, publisher, 108 Clark St., Chicago.

Freie Liebe oder Ehe?

(Mating or Marrying, Which?)

By W. VAN ORNUM.

This excellent pamphlet is now for sale in the German language and ought to be distributed among our conservative German friends.

Write to A. Gross, 330 E. 76th st., New York.

Single Copies 5 cents. In Quantities cheaper.

BOOK LIST.

In lots of ten or more, five-cent pamphlets furnished at three cents each.*

The State: Its Historic Role. By Peter Kropotkin.....	10
Social Democracy in Germany. By G. Landauer.....	02
Social Conditions and Character. By "Ireland".....	03
*God and the State. By M. Bakounin.....	05
When Love Is Liberty and Nature Law.....	10
Law and Authority. By P. Kropotkin.....	05
A Talk About Anarchist Communism. By Malatesta.....	05
The Emancipation of Society from Government. By Dallen Doyle.....	05
Anarchist Morality. By Peter Kropotkin.....	05
Mating or Marrying, Which? A Lesson from History. The Problem of Criminality. By W. H. Van Ornum.....	05
Essays on the Social Problem. By Henry Addis.....	05
The Wage System. Revolutionary Government. By Peter Kropotkin.....	05
Anarchism: Its Philosophy and Ideal. By Peter Kropotkin.....	05
My Century Plant. By Lois Walsbrooker. A treatise on the sex problem. Cloth.....	1.00
Helen Harlow's Vow. By L. Walsbrooker.....	25
Hilda's Home. By Rosa Graul. Cloth \$1. Paper cover.....	50
Wherefore Investigating Company, regular price 50c, but while present supply lasts "they go at".....	25

*The 3-cent rate does not apply to those marked with a *

Free Society Library.

Published at 5 cents each.

No. 1, "Law and Authority," by P. Kropotkin.
No. 2, "A Talk About Anarchist Communism," by Enrico Malatesta.
No. 3, "Emancipation of Society from Government," by Dallen Doyle.
No. 4, "Anarchist Morality" by P. Kropotkin.

No. 5, "Mating or Marrying, Which?" "A Lesson from History" and "The Problem of Criminality," by W. H. Van Ornum.

No. 6, "Essays on the Social Problem," by Henry Addis.

No. 7, "The Wage System" and "Revolutionary Government," both by Peter Kropotkin.

No. 8, "Anarchism: Its Philosophy and Ideal," by Peter Kropotkin.

IN QUANTITIES.

	10	100	1,000
No. 1, 30 cents	\$2.00	\$16.50	
No. 2, 25 cents	1.75	16.50	
No. 3, 25 cents	1.75	13.50	
No. 4, 30 cents	2.00	16.50	
No. 5, 25 cents	1.75	13.00	
No. 6, 30 cents	2.00	16.50	
No. 7, 25 cents	1.75	13.00	
No. 8, 30 cents	2.00	16.50	

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS,
DESIGNS,
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year in advance. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

MUNN & CO.,
361 Broadway, New York.

SAMPLE copies of Leading Magazines and Class Periodicals (several dollars' worth) sent you for 10 cents. L. Johns, 270 Huron St., Chicago.