FIFTY CENTS A YEAR GIRARD, KANSAS, U. S. A., FEBRUARY 9, 1901.

An Arkansas Farm.

An Arkansas Farm.

The Appeal will give a warranty deed to the following described farm, free of incumbrance, to the man who sends in the largest number of yearly subscribers to the Appeal during the months of February, March and April. Immediate possession given to winner.

One hundred and sixty-three acres, located two miles from Ravenden Springs, Randolph county, Ark. Fenced and sub-fenced into fields. Sixty acres in cultivation, (twenty acres seeded to winter wheat) balance covered with hickory and oak. Completely equipped with buildings, barn, wagonshed, cribs, smoke-house and feed lots. House is small and made of logs but comfortable. Open fireplace.

Orchard covers about twelve acres. The trees are clean and free from disease. All trees here enumerated are in bearing and all young trees. All of them may not be in full bearing yet but nearly so. Orchard at best possible period of life and consists of:

Value of farm, \$1,200.00 as it stands today. Will be worth \$5,000.00 in six or seven years from now. Land of the same character planted to fruit when in full bearing is worth \$100 per acre.

The eyes of the future owner of the productive acres in the Ozark hills of northern Arkansas rests upon these lines. Whether it be you or some one else, rests wholly upon yourself. The deed to this magnificent farm will not be handed to the man who feared to run the race—it will go to him who has battled valiantly for the ninety days during the contest. And think of that! To win in short space of time what the majority work and sweat and toil a life-time to se cure, and four-fifths do not have it then. And theirs.-Phoenix, Arizona, paper. then, while thus securing himself against want and the fear of want, the work of the winner will do him double good, inasmuch as his every effort to secure the farm will work that will not only come back to him freighted with industrial independence in the future, but that will benefit all the toiling millions of this world as well-not only now, but for all time to come. Every So should enter this contest. Every one should do his level best to win the place. Let all join in and work for the cause of humanity, let the premium fall where it may It will go to worthy hands-to some man who accepts it with the regret and the wish that all the world might share his good fortune and who has done his best to show them the way to greater possessions even than he will have. YOU, reader, get in on the firing line, and try to reach the goal. This is a better prize than competition offers—because it rewards so very few with this much, even after the endeavor of a life-time. You can afford to put in your spare time for three months— your show is the same as that of any other man who reads these lines.

The pears of northern Arkansas are a perfect sight. Large, yellow and juicy—it is small wonder that the Ozark region is famous for fruit, when these pears add their quotato its reputation. This Ozark country is the "home of the big red apple," so persistently advertised by the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis railway, whose line runs nine miles from this farm. For once at least, a railroad company has not overdrawn the picture—not but what it would if it could, but it would be very difficult for even the advertising agent of a railroad to overstate the facts, when the apples that took the first prize at the World's Fair came from this territory, only a few miles from this farm. Think The pears of northern Arkansas are a per ritory, only a few miles from this farm. Think of that, jaspers; THE BEST APPLES IN THE-WORLD, and believe the poor old Appeal when it tells you that all the other fruit grown in this region holds its own with apples for size and flavor and productiveness of trees. Unlike the railroad, which must confine itself to booming the territory adjacent to its line, the Appeal could have went anywhere else in the United Sates for its farm. It paid the cash for it and was not confined to any section. But it could find nothing that would equal the Ozark country hence it is telling you, to the best of its ability, something about the farm it is now offering to the man who sends in the most yearlies between February 1 and April 30. It believes that there are pleasant surprises in store for the winner, because the space of the paper cannot be spared to give you all the agreeable facts. Do you know that straw-berries grow there as big as a tin cup? It is a strawberry country. Thousands of crates are annually shipped out of this and adjoluting counties, through the co-operative fruit grower's association, which the owners have grower's association, which the owners have organized. They raise the fruit and sell it in this manner in the city markets. The berries go out by the carloads. Plums that one could play baseball with if they were only hard, instead of being full of juicy meat. Peaches that Delaware would be proud to own-tree crops of fruit that so weight the trees that the green truit is annually beaten from the trees by the tens of thousands of bushels to the end that the trees do not break down under their burden. Berries of all kinds just simply turn the horn of plent upside down once a year. Vegetables ask only to be planted—they do the rest in a manner that the Appeal cannot do justice to in this limited space.

In fact, this 163 acres which we offer, is

a FARM. You cannot live upon it without work. If you are afraid of work it would be useless for you to go there—these tales of crops are not overdrawn, but understated, if anything. But they don't grow without labor. If you are of strong body, whether a practical farmer or not, you can live luxuriously upon this place in return for your labor. You can have good clothes for all your folks, can educate your children and have all the necessities and comforts of life in comforts of life in You can live a life of rugged health and honesty, and look every man the fact, with the supreme knowledge that even if you are beaten out of a portio your productions, that you are not taking part in the game of grab. You will live by your own labor, and your food will be unmixed with the wrongs of an unjust economic sys-

The property will be given to the person who sends in the most yearly subscriptions to the Appeal between 6 a.m. Pebruary 1, 1901, and 6 p.m. April 30, 1901, a period of ninety days. The subscriptions must all be received at the Appeal office on or between the days specified. Orders mailed before February 1 and after

specified. Orders mailed before February 1 and acceptable of the count.

Orders for yearly postal cards will be counted on the contest to the extent of five each week, and no more.

The only other method of securing credit is to send in the actual names of subscribers, accompanied with the prior. These may be sent at any time between the dates mentioned, and consist of any number of subscribers, and they will be counted.

You can send in the names of subscribers at any time and any number of them at a time. Your record

country are whom,

will be perfectly kept in this office, and credit will be given for every name sent in, whether you are trying to win the place or not. It isn't necessary to say that you are in on the contest for the Arkanasa farm. He-tween the dates mentioned, EVERY ONE who sends in a club is in on it, as far as the Appeal is concerned.

FOR TENNESSEE CONTESTANTS ONLY.

FOR TENNESSEE CONTESTANTS ONLY.

In order to remain in on the Tennessee contest you must continue to send in five yearly subscriptions per week, as heretofore. Should you desire to contest for the Arkansas farm, you may send in as many subscriptions additional as you desire. The additional subscriptions, together with the five each week, will be counted in on the Arkansas farm contest.

In case the Tennessee contest ends before the 30th of April, the winner must withdraw from the contest for the Arkansas farm. In case it does not, and the farm, is won by some one who is in on the Tennessee contest, he must withdraw from the contest for the Tennessee property. One man cannot win both places.

Secretary Chapman calls the attention of the business men of Phoenix to the "Parcel Post Bill," now before congress, giving the de-partment stores in the east the opportunity of selling goods and placing them in Phoenis at a cheaper rate than our local merchants can sell them for here, after paying freight on the same goods, and states he will the matter up next Tuesday night and have them pass a resolution against its passage. The suggestion is a worty one and every merchant should appreciate its injury to him, so that he will bestir himself and write a per sonal letter to Delegate Wilson, urging him to vote against its passage. Such measures as these require looking after, and the sec-retary will do his duty if the merchants do

You see that the retailers are opposed to any lowering of the costs of transportation In many instances they have opposed the lowering of the passenger rates, because they claimed it would enable the masses to travel more, and they would buy goods away from home: And the retailers seem to think that people living in any place have no right to spend their money where they please, but are living for the sole purpose of the mer chant's special profits. They fail to see that the interests of all citizens are the same, and that no permanent good can come to any by injury to another. There are 300,000 mer chants in this country, and they want the seventy-five millions of other people to be deprived of the benefit of a lower price on transportation just to enable them to sell a few more goods at a higher price than they admit that the people can get if it were not for the extortion on express. But whether they succeed in preventing this reform or not the railroads will take over all the express business and they will make a rate to the big houses that will put goods down at re tail anywhere at less possibly than a, parce post would, and this rate will not be open to all, but to the few rich concerns who have money invested in railroad stocks and bonds It will shut out the little fellows entirely while the public parcel post would be open to all alike. A parcel post would enable small concerns to move from the high expenses of the city to country towns and be on equal footing with the fellows in the city. I personally know of a number of small manufacturers who would move to small towns if there were a parcel post or public express business. It would help the worthy retai dealer much more than it would hurt him, But he is blind to his own interests and that 96% of the mercantile class fail is ample proof that they are not wise about such things. The great store is here to stay and to grow, and the little fellows will have to tind something different from opposing the government cheap parcel post, to sustain

Socialism is coming on apace and when the children of the future gather around the knees of the survivors of the competitive system and listen with awe and interest to the story of how it was done, do you want to tell that you bore no part in that great conflict? Fill up the blank in the paper this week—and keep your coat off.

J. A. Wayland-In your last issues I notice an article headed "Prosperity for the Railroads," in which you relate in a horror-stricken manner of a private train which is to carry J. J. Hill and other railway officials duce operating expenses, by throwing railroad men out of employment. I wonder if that is any worse than throwing printers out of employment by the use of linotype machines?

GEORGE ADAMS.

Not a bit worse, Bro. Adams. I am not blaming Hill, Morgan, Rockefeller, and the owners of the railroads and industries for operating them at the least possible expense of human toil. No sensible employer uses more people than is needed. I only hold these things up before the great American voting kings to show them where their beloved system of private capital is leading. If they are too stupid to see that it means enforced idleness for the many and surfeited wealth for the few, then they are fit only to starve and cease to cumber mother early with their presence. If they prefer starvation, to dropping their insane, idiotic, party prejudices they will get their preference. Under Socialism, all the useless vocations will be abolished because they will be a waste of labor, but instead of throwing laborers out of employment, the hours will be reduced, and they will be kept in employment at use ful vocations. This is what Bro. Adams evidently cannot see. If he did, he would feel toward these just like I do. Nobody is to blame but the working people. They have the power in this country, but permit the capitalists to use that power for the benefit of the cap't dists. When men are thrown out of work, they usually do more thinking than when employed. Some people, you know, are better reached through the stomach than the brain, of which the great majority of this

Statistics and Starvation.

man, but the trusts knocked him out of employment. He lives in Chicago, if starving can be called living, and in his desperation, "tortured by hunger he seized a bakery wagon on the streets, and fought desperately with the driver for a few loaves of bread." His condition was so pitiable that the officers arrest ing him raised a purse for him. Now this is the effect of private capitalism and competition. Let us turn to another view of the fac tors in the case. The U.S. issues statistics to prove that twenty bushels of wheat in the sack is raised under the highest degree of scientific farming by labor averaging 200 minutes of one person. Now 20 bushels of wheat will make four barrels of flour and leave one flection, its light ahead, into the industrial third of the weight for the cost of milling. The same authority gives the cost of making change is upon us-and Socialism can spare flour into bread as one-half minute each pound loaf. Four barrels of flour means 800 loaves the flour and one-half minute for making itinto bread. Thus we have the labor time cost of a loaf of bread as 45 seconds. Now if pub- dead to the greatest spectacle in the history lie employment were offered men on a basis that even 60 seconds would buy a loaf of encumbrance on the earth, and the sooner bread, do you suppose that any man would the system starves you off of it, the better fight desperately with the driver" to get the balance of the world will be. bread without paying for it? Is there an idiot in the nation that will make any such assumption? Socialism can and will produce bread at just such a cost and furnish the employment to buy bread. To put it in other words the price of things would be written in the minutes that it took to produce them and fruit farm given each week to the person the buyer would have employment always open to get the time with which to buy. But the traveling man is likely a supporter of the Page, of Pinole, Cal., for forty-six yearlies. present industrial anarchy and like the other oppressed opposes Socialism because he has been taught by his capitalistic masters to oppose it. When will the people wake up from heir hypnotic condition!

Add your assistance to swelling the tide of the great-est revolution the sun has ever shown upon by get-ting ten new subscribers and putting them on the blank in your paper this week. We will then plant the picture of the Co-operative Commonwealth in the minds of that many more people.

A reader in Paradise, Ind., wants to know

just the details of how Socialism is to be established. Queer that a man in Paradise should be longing for Socialism! The first thing to do is to get the people to want Socialism which they will when they understand it. That is the FIRST step. In the abolition of chattel slavery or of breaking away from King George, agitators were first and all important. They did not pretend to detail just he methods that would be followed, but they knew if they could get the people to see the matter right that the results would be right. If the change comes in peace it will be by this new desire of the people causing them to elect people to public office who will proceed to have the public engage more and more in business.. Every public utility should be taken over and this followed by such industries as are most necessary to the complete operation of them. Thus the public ownership of railroads would require the public to own and operate coal and iron mines because it will be the greatest user of these things. The publie will demand that their government sell them the products as cheap as it costs-and this will lead to that principle of government that will permit the people to do for themselves what capitalists only have been furnishing. You will hear more and more about revolution from the old party papers from now on as the only way out of the fix they have gotten the country in. How the thing public must engage in business.

The government pays \$530 a day bonus above the usual extortionate charge, for a fast mail from New York to New Orleans sum will pay three times the entire cost of running the entire train-but the railroad with your organization. managers know what politics mean, while the jaspers who do the voting and paying do not. This is a BONUS, mind you, of \$70 a mile each way for one mail car! The government thus pays an interest of 2% on nearly ten millions of dollars for hauling the mail 1344 miles, enough to build the railroad between the two cities. The government pays more for pulling the mail cars on all roads that the entire cost of passenger trains in which it is hauled. In other words, if the public owned the railroads and operated them on the same tariff in other things, it could haul passengers and express free on all mail trains and not be loser more than it now is. But the people do not pay any attention to public affairs. They elect congressmen who go to Washington to fill their purses and they fill them ail right enough, and the jaspers pay the bills If the republican and democratic voters would pour their indignation on their congressmen by letter, showing them that they are onto their game, all this would be remedied. But these voters do not know the cheat. Their party papers, subsidized by passes and favors, or owned by men who own railroads, do not tell them these things and of course they do not know how they are being skinned. Great

kev. Brobst, of Chicago, is lecturing for Socialism to immense audiences. It do grow. Poor to own its own highways,

The Appeal office feels the strength of the CHARLES MYER, says the Cincinnati rising tide of Socialism. All over the country Post, was once a prosperous traveling the gang is pushing the campaign as it never did before. There is no nook nor corner nor crevice of the nation which has not its Socialist representative. At every polling place there is at least one man who does his duty. In the great mills and factories of the modern industrial system, on the flying railway trains, at the telegraph instruments, down deep in the mines, in the stores, and on the quiet, peaceful farms-even in the inner circles of the capitalists unsuspected by them, are men holding strongly to the ideal of the Co-Operative Commonwealth. The foregleamings of the New Time, prophesied for centuries by the seers of every age to come early in the twentieth century, is casting its reand social hells of the present day. - The great no worker-each one and every one is needed to help withstand the great shocks of bator one-quarter minute per loaf for producing the that always come when race and national systems of industry or politics are changing. Are you one of these men or are you a clam,

Your interest as well as the Appeal's. We put the blank in the paper for you to fill cut. That's your part of the job. We will print the paper if you will get the subscribers.

of the world? If the latter, you are but an

By an error of one of the clerks in the business office of the Appeal, the ten-acre sending in the largest club of subscribers was printed as awarded to Comrade E. T. It should have gone to Comrade W. A. Ellis of Ashtabula, Ohio, for a club of 105 yearlies. The error was not discovered until after the paper had gone to press. Comrade Ellis will get the farm, and if Comrade Page is not satisfied, I will give him one, too Hereafter the names of the winners of the ten-acre farms will not be printed until the contest for the 160-acre improved farm is decided, but the winners of the ten-acre farms and the next two closest to them for each week, will be printed in the first issue in

Postal subscription cards are postals printed on the back with a promise to send the Appeal one year to wheever signs it and sends it in. They are sold at 25 cents each in lots of five per week. When you take a subscription you collect the money, hand the subscription you collect the money, hand the subscript a card and he signs his name and address in the blank space provided and mails it to us. Orders for these cards in lots of five per week will count on the contest for the Arkansas property. You may send in an order for five postals per week (no more) and then sell thefin at your leisure. Or you may send in part of a list and take the balance in cards. These postals are redeemable only in subscriptions.

The Ruskin College at Trenton, Mo., is something new in schools in this country. It has 1,600 acres of fine land, has just raised \$10,000 for a factory fund, \$2,500 more for a cannery and has a sewing department well under way. A dairy is developing on an extensive plan and will be ready by March 1st. This school has received an endowment from the admirers of John Ruskin in England, the first American school to receive such endow ment. At this school a boy or girl can take a four year's course at a total expense of \$100 in cash and the balance in work in the industries of the school. It has some of the most famous teachers on the continent, including Profs. Herron, Bemis and others. My boy goes to school there, as I want him to learn industry as well as books.

Socialists who are members of labor unions will be done depends solely on the education should endeavor to get their organizations of the people. But one thing is certain—the to subscribe for the Appeal in a body, at the expense of the union. This paper is published for the benefit of the working classes, and they should leave no stone unturned to extend its influence. Many unions are take ing the paper in that way, and where once which is attached to the passenger train. This introduced, the renewals are always prompt and merely a matter of form. Take it up

The Walla Walla, Wash., Union moans because the price of wheat is so low that the farmers are oppressed, but unless they have money to hold their crop they must take just what the exporters are willing to give. Wheat there is 65c per 100 lbs. and flour \$1.80 per 100! And the same paper tells us that the Salvation Army fed 175 needy poor on Christmas! And the paper is howling about prosperity and "that there can be no labor without capital to support it!" Whew! There can be no God unless there is the earth to support Him-the created is greater than the Creator! It is such silly people editing papers that cause the trouble we are in, by keeping other equally silly people from learn ing what is the matter and what the remedy. Great head that fellow has.

It makes no difference to the Appeal or twenty-five cents per year. Our charge is twenty-five cents each, in clubs of five or more at one time. Less than five, the rate is fifty cents each.

J. Pierpont Morgan, for the English own ers, controls and directs 45,000 miles of railroads of the United States. Every time we use our railroads we pay Englishmen for the privilege! Great country, this, that is too Published Every Saturday

For Public Ownership of MONOPOLIES

Single Subscription, one year - 50 cents. Clebs of Five, one year - 25 cents. No subscriptions received for less than one year. Entered at Girard, Kaz., P. O. as second-class matter.

The Appeal is NEVER sent on credit: if you receive it, it is paid for. Nobody owes a cent on subscription.

Want More Comparisons.

R EPLYING to the Appeal's comments on its misleading article about New Zealand, the Toledo Times goes further from the truth to defend its former assertions. The

We stated that nearly 2% of New Zealand's opulation leave her shores yearly. This the Kansas editor does not deny, but calls them skinners. His own statement convicts the New Zealand scheme of being very alluring to a class of people who want to get along without work. It is hard to believe, however, that enough of this class keep coming into the country to keep up a nearly constant emigration of 16,000 a year.

Surely the Times has the means to know the status, or is it a little, insignificent sheet that has to get its information second-hand? The arrivals in New Zealand in 1898 were 18,885, of which only 1913 were children. The departures were 16,159, of whom 13,619 went to other British colonies in Australia. Of those evidently disgusted because their opportunities for living on usury without working, 1,199 returned to England and 1,341 to other places. The arrivals were 20% more than departures in the last seven years.

It is asserted upon authority which we consider competent, that this government borrows to pay its way, and its railroads are poorly managed and worse equipped. The demand for \$350,000 for public charity in one year in a thickly-settled, newly-developed country, in a population of 800,000, shows unhealthy conditions.

That, this and all other countries borrow money to pay their way. That is the policy of the rulers, who by means of the bonds, get a living without working. But New Zealand has something besides burned powder and sunken Merrimacs to show for the money. And that is what we have not. For instance, her people own a mile of railroad for each 350 people, besides her Terries, gas, electric, water, and other plants. Added to this, the public owns large tracts of improved farms.

How many railroads do the people of this country own? Now let us make the comparson. In the United States there are 400 people to each mile of railroad; in New Zealand, 350 people-not so very favorable to us, eh? The whole people own the railroads there, and they own no railroads here. In this country in 1899 the people paid \$8,000 for the use of each mile of railroad in this country, and have nothing to show for it; in New Zealand they paid \$3,600 for the use of each mile, and had \$1,250 of that go into their treasury. Can you see the difference? Besides this, the government carried free all its traffic, and carried working people to localities needing help free, besides carrying grain to seaboard at half United States rates. Comparisons are odious, sometimes, aren't they? Such poor management would be very desirable in this

There are no poor houses and poor farms n New Zealand. We have heard of things like them in this country. The state is building one of the finest appointed palaces, supplied with every convenience for use and pleasure, in which the old people can, if they choose, spend the embers of life away from the strife and struggle our old people have to endure. This is not charity, for as the law creating it says, the country has grown wealthy by reason of the labor of the people who work, and if there is an accumulation. it shows that they have not had an equivalent for what they have produced, and that the wealth of the state is theirs by right of-creation, and not of charity. How different from the pauper houses we provide here for our declining days, virtually selling the weak and worn-out to the bidder who will feed them like so many cattle, for the least pay, and starve them and brutalize them, as thousands of reports in just such papers as the Times have shown. As I said in my previous article, New Zealand is not an ideal place. It lacks many of the things that justice demands, but it is farther advanced toward justice than any country of which I read. The Times and other free pass-holders may attempt to defend the private ewnership of our railroads that permit them to ride without pay, but the people are getting on to the scheme more than they know. A dozen copies of the article I have quoted from came to my desk, showing that the senders knew its statements were untrue. All the people are not ignorant, even if the majority did elect the skinners to power here.

The Pennsylvania railroad will not employ an engineer or fireman who weighs less than 140 or more than 180 pounds. Getting mighty particular about their slaves. After awhile' they will decide on the color of the eyes, the religion and the number of children their slaves shall have. But this is freedom! Itwould be slavery for the workers to make the regulations governing their employment, as they would under Socialism. How long would a party remain in power that would make such regulations? Just as though men's whether you take subscriptions at fifty cents weight should act as a barrier to their making a living!

> Dr. Howard has been ousted from his chair in Stanford University for championing Prof. Ross. The more of such work the more rapid will be the growth of Socialism.

> Great Britain and Germany both have hereditary monarchs. It is a good thing for these countries, why it is not for the United States?

FOR WHAT DID A * THESE MEN LABOR?

~-+++++++++++++++0 UT if you do away with money you'll stop all progress. What incentive will there be to work then?" This is the ck argument brought forward by the ignoprejudiced opponent of Socialism. them will deliver this in such an oraiar manner, with such an impudent air, id such a self-satisfied expression of contenee, as to create the impression (on a susptible nature) that there was nothing more be said on the subject. However, as I am fluenced by their theatrical acting, make bold to question their wisdom. I think centive there would be little progress. But it the love of money or gain of wealth is the reform ideas, and we are forcibly reminded only or the greatest incentive actuating huof the fact when some earnest and fearless man endeavor. All history contradicts such educator like Bemis, of Chicago, or Ross, of eavor. All history contradicts such Did Homer write his immortal "Ilfor love of money? Did Jesus, St. Peter, St. Paul and all the earl, Christians suffer persecution for their love of a bank account? Did Shakespeare write his wonderful plays under a stipulated contract price of so much per scene? Did Galileo, in the face of persecution, try to convince a prejudiced world of the truth of his discovery of planetary mo-tion, in order to get rich? Did Newton dis-cover the law of gravitation in order to get a fortune? Did Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titan and the great painters, ancient and modern, produce their beautiful pictures for a certain promised reward of so much per square foot? Did Beethoven, Wagner, Mendelsohn, Bach and the other great composers sing their immortal songs in order to be able to pass their hats around and collect some coin? pass their hats around and community of the Did Goethe, Shiller, Burns, Tennyson, Long fellow and scores of other great poets write fellow and scores of other great poets write the lingle their poems for the love of hearing the jingle in their pockets of some stamped pieces of metal? Did Spencer, Darwin, Wallace, Hux-ley, Tyndal, Humboldt and the rest of the great scientists study nature for the sake of being able to convert their knowledge into in a great interstate contest. Such contests coin? Did Stanley and Livingstone penetrate stimulate learning, furnish entertainment and into the heart of "Darkest Africa" merely to cultivate college spirit. The oratorical assosatisfy their love of gain? Did Nordenskjold, Nansen, Andree, Greely, Perry and many others face the long darkness and the everlasting cold of the Arctics for love of money. Did Florence Nightingale, Clara Barton and the Red Cross nurses go out on the battlefields merely to be able to collect fees for their services? Do the astronomers keep their nightly vigil in order to be able to send in their bills for so much per hour? Did Ruskin give away his time and fortune for the love of wealth, or did he waits him a wealth, or did he write his books for that purpose? Does Tolstoi, having renounced the privileges connected with his title, work at the shoe-bench in order to get rich? Did Prof. the Salvation Army people wade through the mud of the streets and subject themselves to ridicule and insults for the love of money?

Do the "Sisters of Mercy," who voluntarily banish themselves from the world, in going to the leper settlements, to nurse, the unfortunates afflicted with that here the streets and the close corporation of twenty-five young men and the other 775 students. go there for the love of wealth? Did the soldiers voluntarily storm San Juan Hill in the face of the deadly Mauser bullets for the love of their \$13.00 a month? Did Cronje and his men subject themselves for days to the horrible stench of their dead animals, and the continued fire of the English army just for the love of money? Does DeWet and his brave followers suffer from hunger and thirst, heat Gould, and cold, fatigue and hardships of all kinds, and their monopoly privileges have devolved fighting an overwhelming number of enemies, upon their heirs. against all hope, just for the love of money? Did Washington and his men fight the same offer of a large sum of money to be given to any one who would write a poem good enough to offset the effect produced by "The Man With the Hoe," remained unclaimed. WHAT MARKHAM DID FOR THE LOVE OF TRUTH useless to enumerate more examples. The dead past and the living present is that the man that can't see them must this they did. none so blind as he that don't want to see.' so prejudiced, it is useless to argue with him, and Josh Billings says: "It's against the law to club him." The prejudiced seems to have to their heart than the new-found truth.

Convince a man against his will, And he's of the same opinion still."

For like Goldsmith's "Schoolmaster," "Even though vanquished he could argue still."
—GUSTAVE EDLUND.

The Workman and His Tools.

" I do not believe that there is an economist or any one who has tudied the present condi-tions of society who believes that our present system is right.

"In the first place a man is now separated from wealth. One hundred years ago he was

"He is not now in touch with his employer Time was when he was apprenticed out and worked with his employer. Now his employer is oftentimes a corporation owned by hundreds of stockholders.

"He is farther away from his tools. There was a time when he must make his own in-struments. Now they are made in some great factory.

"And the working man of today is coming to find that he is separated from political power. There is not the slightest doubt of it. power. There is not the slightest uonot of the "He is coming to vote not for what he thinks "He is coming to vote not for what he thinks but for is right and best for the community, but for what he thinks will bring him the best liv-

ing.
"The struggle for life and what are now considered the necessities of life is becoming considered the necessities of life is becoming harder. Men are being crowded out of employment by women and they in turn by children, who work for a bare pittance. This is not the worst. Across the ocean are hundreds of millions of Japs and Chinese who can do many things better than we can ourselves. We may protect ourselves by flimsy immigration laws for a time, but this is a world question and will have to be settled by the whole

"We have got to find some method to admin-leter the commonwealth on the bagis of un-

"All law is merely an education, a training so that no law will be needed. I believe tha the time is coming soon when Socialism will prevail. Some say that there will be no in-centive but I believe that love is mightier than greed. Do you think that anything is mightier than a mother's love? We do not so much need a hundred thousand men who are willing to die for the country in the Philippines as we need a whole seventy-six million of people baptized by a great desire to live the good of their country."

B. FAY MILLS.

Socialism Among a a . College Students.

The spirit of Socialism is growing among college students. Though the management of our American colleges is often open to the most false, and very foolish to claim that charge of trying to suppress and discourage Stanford, loses his position because of his too honest criticism of the methods of corporate wealth, when we get into the realm of student affairs we find that the same general tendencies at work in the outside world of business are also at work in the colleges. There are public utilities and natural monopolies in college affairs, as well as in the outside world, and it is becoming an established principle among students that private monopoly of such institutions is not to be tolerated. Let me give two instances in illustration.

Twelve years ago there was a social up

henval at the Kansas State university. In the early days of the university when it was an undeveloped college with a small number of students it occured to some of them that it would be a good idea to form an "Oratorical Association." This association was to hold each year a contest open to the students of test was to represent his college in a contest with prize orators of the other colleges of the state, and the winner of the state contest should try for higher honors among the champion college orators of other states at the unversity from the start and soon be utility to those students truly as our railroads and the postoffice are public utilities to the nation at large.
At first it took some work and a little

money to get the association started and in order to provide these a few of the students formed a stock company, with twenty-five shares of a par value of \$2.50 each, and this company charged a small admission fee to the porations do-form a stock company to exploit

then charge the people for the use of them.
In course of time the school outgrew this financially and paid big dividends to the few stockholders. Like all monopolists the members of the stock company stood on their vested rights and refused to yield the least part of their privileges. By this time the young men who formed the association were all graduated or gone-just as the founders of some of our great fortunes-Armour, Jay Gould, Vanderbilt, Astor-are dead and gone

upon their heirs.

At length the 775 outsiders held a meeting enemy and for the same cause, just for the lines, the officers and managers to be elected by popular suffrage of all the students and the grand poem, "The Man With the Hoe," for the love of money? Huntington's standing bureau or some other will in the students and the bureau or some other will in the students and the college lecture. lines, the officers and managers to be elected bureau or some other public institution. Then went to the state convention and asked the state organization to recognize their association in place of the old monopoly. This was ND JUSTICE, NO ONE COULD OR WOULD one cent for its vested rights, it didn't even get paid for its stock; all its members got was a chauce to come into the new organization on an equality with everybody else and

Now isn't this a perfect illustration of the way things are going in the business world today? The great "captains of industry" are concentrating business in their heards and preparing it to be taken over by the public just as the twnety-five students at K. U. orbeen alike in all ages, in Galileo's time they refused to look through his telescope because their eyes would contradict their old theories, and, of course, their old theories were dearer and, of course, their old theories were dearer and part and put the formulated by Ricardo, only so much for their own hands the change much sense, that "brother to the ox," otherwill be accomplished without a jar, just as the change at K. U. was accomplished in 1889.

None of us knew anything about Socialism in those days: The prejudice against the name was great and we might have been scared out if we had been told that we were carrying out Socialistic principles. What we were doing seemed to us to be plain common sense, just as the nationalization of railways and mines will seem plain common sense to the voter of the next generation. W. P. HARRINGTON.

A \$15,000,000 Coal Deal.

The largest coal deal ever made in western from wealth. One hundred years ago he was in touch with capital. If he wanted to go into patch from Pittsburg. It involves the best the transportation business he procured a horse and wagon. Now he must buy a rail-vast sum of \$15,000,000. J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., is the purchaser The land sold consisted of options of 75,000

and coking coal. It is said the Morgan com-pany acquired it for future use of the Federal Steel company, National Tube company and company, National Tube company and concerns in which the Morgan and Rockefeller interests predominate.

The following heading from the Chicago Record throws an interesting side light on American politics:

"Organized in a Saloon-New Harrison Club Is Born—Mayor's Supporters in the 14th Ward Meet in a Gambling Resort and Pledge Their Faith—Games Running Wide Open." **********

WHAT DO YOU KNOW

About trusts? Do you know how hany trusts there are in the United many trusts there are in the United Straes? Do you know the amount of "capital"—real and watered—invested in them? Do you know why the trust is here? And what is its mission? If you do not know these things you should read "Trusts," by Wayland. Ten copies, 25 cents.

selfishness and love or men have got to learn Robbed of their Inheritance

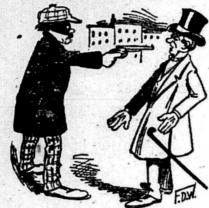
Child Labor and Its Attendant Evils Increasing, Says Republican Labor Commissioner.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Republica

"It is a fact, proved by figures," said J. J. Williams, state factory inspector, of Wisconsin, "that the increase in the ranks of working children has been greater than the ingrease in the number of adult laborers. This crease in the number of adult laborers. This by whom the price is to be fixed, but plainly is due largely to the employers' desire to intimates by its mention of the late great adcheapen the cost of labor and thus place his product on the market at the lowest possible figure. Here in Wisconsin, the home of the immigrant, the evil that threatens from the rapid increase in the ranks of the child worker is an imminent one.

"Child labor cannot be abolished without reducing the profits that many employers enjoy at present but until it is abolished children are being robbed of their American inheritancea free education. It is a case, however, in which society at large should be interested, and society should protect those interests by insisting on these individual members receiving such training as will fit them for good citizenship."

One on Rockefeller.



The dispatches tell us that a bold, bad robentered the Standard Oil Company's office at Kansas City the other day and helped him-self to all the available cash in sight. This reminds one of the testimony of an ex-Standard Oil magnate before the industrial com-mission a year or so ago. The witness-Mr. Lockwood, whom the papers described at the time as a "wealthy oil dealer," and therefore, competent to talk-said: "If you have to be robbed, it does not matter whether you are held up by Dick Turpin with a pistol or by John Rockefeller with a railroad; it's robbery just the same."

Socialism the Only Solution.

Written for Appeal to Reason

Collectivism is inevitable. Individual ownership of the instruments is doomed. More and more, every year, the principle of share-hold-

ing is being extended—joint ownership is substituted for individual ownership.

All industrial progress is in the direction of collectivism, and the conservatives are unable to define a limit to the progress. Year by year, aggregated capital is crowding out the small individual capitalists, and the movement is irresistible.

Time was when the workmen owned the tools he worked with, and owned the product of his labor, but now, in many cases, the owners of the tools never use them, and do not know the people who use them. producer does not own the product, and the owners of the product produce nothing.

Investors are taking the place of employers. ingman. employer might know and care for them, but the investor cares only about his dividends. He cares more for his horses and dogs than for the men, women, and children from whose labor he profits, he does not know any of them. There is far less humanity in the system than there was in chattel slavery, and it will soon be found intolerable.

We shall not go back to the system of in dividual ownership of the instruments of production. We are gradually, but inexorably, advancing towards collective ownership by the community at large, for the benefit of the common-wealth.

WM. HARRISON RILEY.

wise called the Man with the Hoe, went out to dig him a turnip for dinner. (Of course all this is a dream; such a thing could never really happen, you know.) He bent nearly double over his work and brought up a nice one. Just then Mr. Merchant appeared and suggested to the Hoeman a game which he said was so entertaining it would keep them busy forever. He gave Hoeman a shining bit of glass and took up the turnip. He cut off a piece of the turnip for Profit, and passed it to Mr. Exchange, who cut off a piece for Transportation, and tossed it to Mr. Middleman, some distance away. The latter took a piece for Commission and handed a piece to Mr. Banker as Interest. Mr. Middleman then turned it over to A. Gent, who took a piece from it and tossed it to Mr. Exchange, who in turn handed it to Mr. Merchant. I wondered why each had taken so large a piece until I saw a mili-tary looking man called Government and a wretch called Charity go to each of the others and demand part of what they had taken. By this time there was nothing left of the nip except the peel and a very little meat. Mr. Merchant took the meat as his profit and traded the peel back to Hoeman for the bit of glass he had given him at first. Yet before he did this, he handed Mr. Printer a part of what he had taken, for advertising. what he had taken, for advertising. Then Mr. Government approached and sententiously said: "Take it, Hoeman, this is all yours, and I will protect your right to it." And he stood over him glaring savagely. Then Charity came, grimacing and rubbing his hands, and handed Hoeman a piece on turnip that had fallen from the jaws of one of the others. Mr. ed on Hoeman and said: "Isn't it a fine game? Isn't it a beautiful system? You will observe how you were protected, for all the time the turnip was out of your hand you had that shining money, and then, after we have all served you, you get your own back again." Mr. Hoeman smiled. Merchant con-inued: "And then see what Mr. Charity has brought you. I'm sure you are a lucky dog, and have plenty of incentive to work."
"Y-a-a-a-s," said Hoeman. Then the "brother to the ox" went to eating his turnip tops, while the others turned up their noses at him.

We're Onto the Game.

In "The Working Democracy" issued by e Democratic National Committee" is an article entitled "The Railroad Combine and the Government-What Trusts Are Doing." It tries to show that "after the Morgan-Rockecompletes its plans, do not be surprised if the roads are offered to the govern ment at a price to be fixed." "This will not be done because it is thought the government will buy" but because they think the govern-ment will refuse thereby silencing a great and growing element now clamoring for government ownership of railroads. It does not say vance in railroad stocks that the price is to be fixed by the combination.

The idea of offering the railroads to the government, which is now run by a set of men elected by the trusts and doing their bidding, is like a man offering to sell out to his servant-very, very funny. When the people as-sert their power and elect their representatives the railroads will be placed under government control; by buying at a price fixed by a board with power to buy or build com-peting lines; the price will be fixed by the cost of construction of similar lines with modern working or at about four billion (\$4,000,000,000) dollars and not at the ficti ious price of about thirteen billion (\$13,000, 000,000) dollars, the par value with one half of it water. Don't get scared, they are only try ing to prove that government ownership is im Remember that fifty-seven govpracticable. ernments already own all or part of railroads as well as the telegraph and they are increasing. The facts are against the combination. It is nice to understand Socialism and watch the fun.
GEO. B. KLEIN, M. D.

Famons Sayings in American History Brought Up-to-Date.

"Let us have industrial peace."-Gen. Grant "A little more printer's ink, Capt. Bragg."-Gen. Taylor.

"Once a Socialist, always a Socialist."-(Saying of 1812.) "To the workers belong the fruits of their labor."-Wm. Marcy.

"Millions for defence, but not a vote for tribute."-Chas. C. Pinckney.

"Free labor and the toilers' rights."-(Political battle-cry of about 1812.)

"As for me, give me industrial liberty or give me death."—Patrick Henry.

"This government cannot exist nine-tenths slave and one-tenth free."-Lincoln.

"Liberty and equality, now and forever, one and inseparable."—Daniel Webster.

"The rights of the working class must and shall be preserved."-Andrew Jackson.

"By the eternal these economic wrongs must be righted."—Andrew Jackson. "If any man attempts to haul down the So cialist flag, convert him on the spot."-Capt.

"We will fight the economic battle out on the political line if it takes all summer."-Gen. Grant.

Dix.

"That government of the workers, by the workers and for the workers, shall not perish from the earth."-Lincoln.

"The worker who votes for capitalism favors a covenant with death and an agreement with hell."-Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

"Live or die, sink or swim, survive or perish, I give my heart and my hand to the So-cialist movement."—John Adams. "We join ourselves to no party that does not

carry the flag of justice and keep step to the music of the Socialist Republic."-Rufus

To Gen. Plutocrat, commanding forces of "No terms except immediate and unconditional surrender of anconditional surrender of your economic power will be considered. I propose to move at once upon your works."—Gen. Grant Work-

"Toilers, we must all hang together or assuredly we shall all starve separately."—Benj. Franklin. W. A. COREY.

Every Socialist should turn a trick with the blank in the paper this week. It's a little thing to each of you but an enormous one to the cause when all the lists are assembled in this office. Don't fail to do YOUR duty—let others fail in theirs if they want to.

Under the system as it now exists, the wealth of the world, however created, and irrespective of claims of the producer, is made to follow toward certain centers of accumula tion, to be enjoyed by those holding the keys of such situations. The world appeapproaching a stage at which those no matter how skilled, how industrious or law" formulated by Ricardo, only so much for their services as will enable them to subsist way into the hands of a comparatively fer usually non-producing individuals—whom the usages and laws of all countries permit to claim that they own the very sources of wealth and the right to permit or forbid its production. These are serious evils, com pared with which all the crimes recognized as such that would be committed if no govern-ment existed, would be as trifles. The under-paid labor, the prolonged and grovelling drudgery, the wasted strength, the misery and squalor, the diseases resulting, and the pre-mature deaths that would be prevented by a just distribution of the products of labor, would, in a single year, outweigh all the so-called crimes of the century, for the prevention of which, it is said, government ale ists. This vast theatre of woe is regarded as while the vast strenuous efforts are put forth to detect and punish the perpetration of the leas of the ordinary recognized crimes. This ignoring of great evils, while so violently striking at small ones, is the mark of an effete civilization, and warns us of the approaching lotage of the race.-Lester F. Ward

Labor has brought the blessing of civilization to the wilderness. It invaded the mighty primeval forests, felled the pine and the oak the beech and the elm, adorned the stream with the hamlet and the village, the town and Labor has made our streets and the city. mills and factories and palaces. It has plowed the furrow and raised the corn and reaper the grain. It has covered our fields with flocks, and transformed the unbroken woodland into smiling meads and leas. It has threaded our land with railroads, and built those magnificent fron-clad ships that carry the products of one clime to the shore of another. It has established our schools and colleges and universities. It supports our pro-fessors and scientists, and has enabled them to bear the sun of civilization over land and wave, from the ice-bound regions of the north to the foaming billows of the south. Since la-bor produces all wealth, it should own all wealth. Capital is stored-up labor, and hence the latter precedes and creates capital.— Father McGrady.

A SOCIALIST WERE PRESIDENT 8

BSERVATION teaches that innumerable

workers would vote for what they want

as against our present unequal strife, if they were not afraid the capitalists would close their works, thereby bringing hardship and even want to their families. We know this threat has been made. Suppose a Socialist was elected president and the capitalists would close their works,-every one of This would be terrible! would starve! Let's see!! As a Socialist and president a man would do whatever would do the most good to the greatest number, and as the workers are 95% of all the people, these are the ones to be benefited. He would issue a proclamation giving ten days to all capitalists to start their works at the old wages pending a settlement by a board of arbitration; all those not complying, and employing 90% of the capacity of their plants and industries, will subject their properties to be entered upon by the right of eminent domain and utilized for the benefit of all the people. The value of all such plants to be fixed by a board appointed for that purpose, and payments shall be made in bonds of the United States bearing interest like similar bonds, equal to the average rate of the past preceding five years. Said interest to be paid in any money the people may make legal tender, said principal to be paid as to time and manner as the people may desire.

If this is a country of, by and for the peo-ple, they can do anything with it they wish. We therefore demand that the public officers give employment to all persons applying, in finishing any public works that may be started, or where none started, in whatever may have been contemplated, the public credit to be used for such purpose; and paying for the present, 20c for each hour's work, 8 hours to constitute a day.

We ask all citizens to go peaceably about

their business, interfering with no one, but be ready with other workers to do the bidding of the proper authorities.

Your president backed by such citizens will bring to a speedy end all forms of exploitation, and whenever any business plants are yielding more profit than consistent with the public welfare, your government will like-wise buy such plants, and failing to secure same at reasonable figures, will proceed to build like plants and furnish like products at cost of production to the people. We are bound to reclaim this nation for the workers. We are 'the further support of the people will make

this possible, and once accomplished, the average income to each worker will be the average productive capacity of the people, aided by the best machinery possible to produce or a value of more than \$6 for each day's work, after deducting for wear, tear, interest and sinking fund to make final payments. Be patient, be thoughtful, this is the peo-

ple's fight against plutocracy. There is no need of violence, in fact, none can be tolerated. The workers are more than nine-tenths people and they can rule of the overwhelming numbers, when their objects and purposes are similar. All citizens desiring a booklet on the priciples of Socialism can by addressing the "Bureau of Political Economy" secure the same FREE. "UNCLE SAM." Socialist President.

Give the competitive system a kick by filling up the blank in your paper this week. This system has kicked you enough to justify some returns of the compriment on your part, hasn't it?

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN.

"Last June my friend Oliver induced me to take the Appeal. I became converted at the age of 71 years and there is where you will find me. I cast my first vote for Socialism November last, and expect to march in that line the remainder of my B. F. FULLER.

McMinnville, Ore.

Ö++++++++++++++++ Don't set down on your hind legs and criticise the gang who are pushing forward with the banners of freedom but join in the drill by filling up the blank in your paper this week. The results will surprise you.

Each U. S. congressman will be 8,000 packages of garden seeds and 1,000 packages of flour seeds. These seeds will be distributed gratis among the people of the country. The seed men are very angry that this interference with their private profits should be allowed to proceed, and have taken steps to put a stop to it. And from the standpoint of the capitalist it should be done. Labor is in no way injured, because Uncle Sam must pay wages for the production of the seeds, and the public is in no way hurt. So the captalist is the only man with a grievance.

"Socialism is coming. We may decide whether it shall come in the red garments of international tragedy, or come clothed in the white garments of peace," says Prof. Herron, "but we cannot prevent the revolu-tion of civilization. We may choose what kind of Socialism we shall have, but the nature of things leaves us no way of choosing whether or not we shall have Socialism. It is manifestly the next stage of historic development, It is coming because it is as inevitable as life."

We warn the people against the popular de-lusions that Socialism would divide the property of the rich equally among the people, that it would deprive individuals of all personal property, that it claims that laborers are no better off than formerly, that it sanctions the social outrage of confiscation, and that it secretly, if not openly, sympahizes with methods of violence. These are ross misrepresentations employed by capitalistic writers to discreant Socialism in the eyes of the people.-Rev. Sprague.

France today gives its peasants but four meat dinners a year; well cultivated, it could support three hundred million men, all Europe. Utilize nature, that auxiliary so dis-dained. What is the ocean? An enormous force lost. How studid the earth is not to mploy the ocean.-Victor Hugo.

The competitive system makes vice more profitable than useful work. It gives conscienceless cunning the adjantage. This deadly chaos of mastery and servitude that we call petition must give place to co-operation, -Prof. Parsons.

Hitherto it is questionable if all the me-hanical inventions yet made have lightened the day's toil of any human being.—John Stuart Mill.

Tis tree that Stockwell's "Bad Boy" was at one time in his early history, a populist. But he has learned a great many things since then, and no more ardent Socialist will be found in the country that the "Bad Boy," and he has the arguments on his tongue's end to convince the most akeptical that he is right. Order lie copies (EI) for distribution among your months printy copies for \$1.

The World of Progress.

There is now an electric typewriter. The perator touches the keys and electricity does

Wood-pulp paper is used by the Japanese roops as military clothing. It is marvellously lough, and has a thoroughly workmanlike appearance. It holds stitches uncommonly well, while its warmth is undoubted.

On large western ranches electric search ghts have been adopted to be used at night b locate maurauders. Telephones are also sed to communicate with the different porons of the ranch.

Two young men of Greenport, L. I., have iscovered a practical method of telephoning without wires. For a long time they have een conducting experiments. Last week they hade the matter public. The apparatus is aid to be simple.

A new stamping machine is being put in postoffices—one that stamps postmarks on between 35,000 and 40,000 pieces of mail matter per hour. It will take letters of any thickness, and in other respects is an improvement over the old machines.

Much interest was caused during the early Much interest was caused during the early months of this year by the fast telegraphing apparatus invented by two Hungarian scien-tists, Herren Pollak and Virag. By means of this system it has been found possible to telegraph 2,500 words per minute in Morse characters over long wires.

An enormous future seems to be in store for orseless farm machinery, and when farmers callee that their machinery can be propelled as efficiently as by horses, at less expense, by hydro-carbon motors, a vast field will be pened for manufacturers. Already experints are being made in this direction. oblic propulsion at the Paris exposition was moving machine worked by a double ylinder, ten-hourse power gasoline engine. The oil tank was divided into three compartants are for all one for bettering and one of the control of the c nents, one for oil, one for batteries and one or water. Power was transmitted from the actor by sprocket wheels and chain to a fric-tion clutch, placed on the cross-shaft of the mower. The clutch was so arranged as to enage either one beveled gear wheel or another laced on each side. The machine could thus backward and forward at will. The eveled gear wheels engaged a pinion which erred to operate the flywheel shaft and cut-er bar. They also transmitted power to the nower wheels through two gear wheels. The riction clutch was controlled by a lever placed t the foot of the operator, and the machine as steered by a crank connected with the uide wheel in front of the cutter bar. The rude wheel in front of the cutter bar. The lriver could cut in any part of the field with-but dismounting, as the cutter bar could be lifted by him from his seat by means of a ever. These machines are already being made at such a comparatively low figure and their maintenance is so cheap that within a very short time they will be found on a great num-ber of large farms in lieu of horses.—Chicago

PLANT BREEDING .-- Even the scientific tanist may well be surprised, says Science, what has been accomplished in the work plant-breeding. "That man can bring about efinite results by the careful breeding of anials is more or less well known, but that lants may be bred with as definite an object view, and as successfully, is not yet a mater of common knowledge. It is only during the latter half or the present century that such progress has been made in plant-breed-ng proper, the earlier efforts at the improveent of plants having been through the selec-on of seeds of the most desirable plants for orther cultivation. Dewning, Hovey, Wilder, e other farseeing horticulturists of e earlier days continually urged the breed-g ('crossing') of the better varieties of fruits order to combine 'he qualities and charac-ristics of the kinds so treated. This advice centually bore fruit, and today the florist ans to bring about a definite result by se-aring offspring from the union of two plants, rhose form, color, odor, or other qualities he may wish to intensify or modify. Among ruits the grape, raspberry, and strawberry ave been much modified by careful breeding. The tomato illustrates what may be done by e skillful breeder, as practically all the im-ovement which it has undergone is due to arefully planned hybridization, followed by s careful selection. In like manner the ereals, maize and wheat, have been improved recent years by the crossing of selected

Results of Our Beautiful System.

When I think of three thousand children in Chicago without rags to shield their nakedness from the north wind; of the ten thousand innocents such as Christ blessed who die each year in the world for lack of food; of the millions every year whose cry goes up night and day to God's great throne—not for salvation but for soup; not for the robe of righteousness, but for a second pair of pants and then contemplate those besides whose hoarded wealth the riches of Lydia's ancient kings were but a begans natricient kings were but a beggars patri-mony, praying to Him who reversed the laws of nature to feed the poor, I long for the mystic power to coin sentences that sear like sulphur flames from hot hell, and weave of words a whip of scorpions to lash the rascals naked through the world.—W. C. Brann.

It is a sad, sad spectacle. Such sights weak It is a sad, sad spectacle. Such sights weak-m one's faith in the professions of plous ecople living in great luxury who do little for the unfortunate except to pray for the salvation of their souls, but does all the blame for this awful condition of things rest upon the men whom Mr. Brann denounces as "rascals" and whom he would take pleasure upon the men whom Mr. Brann denounces as "rascals" and whom he would take pleasure in lashing naked through the world with a whip of scorpions? While I freely admit that there is a great deal of hyprocrisy and bogus religion in the country, I do not charge Brann's "rascals" with being alone responsible for the nakedness of those Chicago children nor for the great amount of poverty in the land. I have he excuses to make for the "rascals" but I do say that thousands of working men and small dealers, and farmers, who have no "hoarded wealth." are also responsive their ballots. They year after year issy they want to continue this condition of things. Do they plead ignorance as to the proper method to adopt to abolish this outrage of capitalism upon the poor and the working classes? They may be ignorant but there is little excuse for the relations. They can don't be continued the country with those writings. Poverty is increasing, and allowed to remain till the cooper assumes a white color and its every brittle. In this condition it is represented to any derivative of for such monstrous wrongs, and the Sochalists have doeded the country with those writings. Poverty is increasing, crime and insanity are multiplying, and a few millionalizes are getting control of all the great industries, but the average voter casts his ballot as the plutocrat dictates, notwiths and in a many precise of the mound builders.

Thus, and thus only, give form and body to they possible the has condend that is in the possible to a great on thing she has done. The great queet and empress grieving herself to death because she couldn't prevent an unjust war in South Africa—think of the farce of the world the secures of the many in South Africa—think of the farce of the world to the metal in its raw state is formed into the real into the shapes desired. It is then immersed in a chemical solution which removes all impurite their ballots. They year after year is increased to the proper well of the war of the world have poor and the working classes

The World of Progress.

the people of the danger that menaces them, and from every mountain top proclaims the true cure for all our industrial ills. The demagogical cry of "the full dinned pail' by the political boss hypnotizes the crowd, and the average American voter jostles his neighbor in his mad scramble to get to the polls bor in his mad scramble to get to the polls that he may vote to continue an industrial system that makes three thousand naked children in Chicago, that forms armies of unemployed men, that fills the sweat shops with scores of thousands of half-starved girls and women; that directly and indirectly case to women; that directly and indirectly goes to seed each year in tens of thousands of sui-cides, robberies and murders. All right, Mr. Brann! Coin your sulphur sentences from hades, and lash the rich "rascals," who through watered stocks Wall street gambling and other monopolistic methods, are robbing the people, but could you not get a real sharp stick and jab it into some of the average vaters who are either to include the receiver. voters who are either too indolent to post up on the situation, or are too selfish to care for those naked, starving, dying little ones in every city and village in America?

R. A. DAGUE. Alameda, California.

God helps those who help themselves is an old saying but it's a dead moral certainty that there will be no co-operative commonwealth unless it is brought about by Socialists. The plutes won't do it—they don't want it done. Fill up the blank in your paper this week with ten names and speed the work on its wry.

Made a Botch of It.

While we are lauding the achivements of the nineteenth century, it might be well to take a look at the other side. This, the Toronto, Can., Daily Star, has done as follows:
"The twentieth century will have a mighty
poor opinion of the nineteenth. It botched

nearly everything it touched.

"The nineteenth century gave way nearly everything on this continent that was worth having. It gave away nearly all the mill-sites and water-powers, and nearly all the land, except some wild country supposed to be no

good.
"It gave away nall kinds of franchises for nothing, and bonused companies to accept them, and the twentieth century will be kept busy wrestling with millionaires and billion-aires to get back and restore to the people that which the nineteenth century gave away, and thanked the plutocrats for accepting.

"The nineteenth century did not know what a franchise was, and supposed it to be of no value, because it was not made of logs and lumber, and because there was no deed of it in the registry office.

"The nineteenth century gave to lawyers and grafters and other special classes, under a democracy like ours, rights and privileger equal to those formerly enjoyed by barons and over-lords. The nineteenth century did not understand what democracy meant, and it left the twentieth century to mend what it muddled.

"From first to last the nineteenth century shirked its duty, humbugged and defrauded the common people, played into the hands of the rich, and left the twentieth century with a host of perplexities that a little foresight and good management might have avoided. We have much to thank the nineteenth century for, but it certainly did not live up to its opportunities."

TEN ACRES FREE

The Appeal gives ten acres of ground each week to the worker who sends in the largest club during the week. The purchase of yearly postal cards count on this offer. The land lies in a solid body of 320 acres, and is twelve miles from West Plains, Mo., four miles from the K. C., Ft. S. & M. railroad, and a postoffice and school a little over one mile distant. It is in the heart of the great fruit and vegetable district of southern Missouri, and on the edge of the famous zine and lead district of northern Arkansas. The climate is mild The Appeal gives ten acres of ground northern Arkansas. The climate is mild and healthy and the water good. It lies at the foothills of the Ozark mountains. A number of ten-acre tracts out of this 320 acres have been given away, and the practice will continue each week until they are all gone. It's a good op-portunity to get the ground for a home with a little effort. The one who sends with a little effort. The one who sends in the largest list of yearly subscribers during any one week, gets a deed to ten acres of it. The purchase of yearly pos-tals count just the same as if they were vearlies sent in.

The Spirit of the Nineteenth Century.

Hail spirit of revolt, thou spirit of life, Child of the ideal, daughter of the far-away truth!

Without thee the nations drag on in a living death:

Without thee is stagnation and arrested growth;

Without thee Europe and America would be sunk in China's lethargy, Smothered in the past, having no horizon but

the actual.

II.

Hail, spirit of revolt, thou spirit of life,
Child of eternal love—
Love rebelling against lovelessness, life rebelling against death!
Rise at last to the full measure of thy birth-

right: Spurn the puny weapons of hate and oppres-

Fix rather thy calm hurning, protesting eve

on all the myriad shams of man, and they will fade away in thinnest air; upon thy gainsayers until they see and feel the truth and love that begat and

Thus, and thus only, give form and body to thy noblest aspirations.

And ye shall see done on earth as it is in heaven

Bright Sayings.

0+++++++++++++++++++++++++++ Companies capitalized at \$2,415 423 500 were i in the United States last year. A portion of this amount is said to represent actual value.-The Detroit News.

So long as legislators are elected who be Heve in the private ownership of industry we may expect the enactment of legislation for the benefit of those who profit by private ownership.-The People.

They were once more talking about trusts. "I heard another definition of a trust the other day," said Mr. Northside to Mr. Shadyside. "What was it?" "A trust is a body of men entirely surrounded by water."—The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Colorado coal miners are striking for living wages and undergoing dire hardships. The capitalists controlling the mines cleared over a million dollars last year. The miners' demand would increase their wages by \$100,-000 a year, leaving \$900,000 to the capitalists, but the latter refuse to yield .- Citizen.

The newspapers give a list of twenty-three persons who are said to have "made 000,000 last year. As the names of Russell Sage and Hetty Green are included amongst the twenty-three it might seem that part of this vast sum at least could be accounted for as the "reward of abstinence." As a general rule, however, the "abstinence" of the laborer forms the "reward" of the capitalist.—Work-

Think of such papers as The Christian Herald, The Boston Traveler, The Cosmopolitan, the Chicago Tribune and Record, and scores of such journals publishing Socialist arguments. And the Socialists papers everywhere doubling their circulation, and new publications starting up in all parts of the country. The list papers are turning over, and even colleges are forming Socialist clubs. It is humanity's new redemption and religion.-Galesburg Labor Views.

Those who oppose Socialism because "it would destroy the home," evidently fail to see that the present system drives brothers to the four quarters of the globe in search of work; tears the parent from the child during the long working hours; makes the duties of the housewife a slave's drudgery; throws the children of the poor out on the dirty, squalid alleys, and provides for the workers only small, unsanitary and miserable "living apartments" or hovels,-Advance.

Kerosene has advanced one cent a gallon, which means that J. D. R. will add a few hundred thousand to his depleted treasury. In other words he has called upon every consum er of kerosene to divide up his earnings with him. And since John has so little and his pa trons have so much, it seems altogether fit and proper that he should take this step at this time and thereby avoid benkrupt pro-ceedings. We are wise on the question of dividing up.-Industrial Democracy.

Socialists are earnest and unselfish reformers and whatever they do or say is at least calculated to move the people to think on the economic problems now pressing for solution. Their idea of what constitutes an ideal system of government does not conform with the democratic principle of individual sovereignty and development. If one theory is true the other cannot be. Nevertheless, the Socialist propagandist is an agitator for a better industrial system, and we cannot have too many agitators of that kind.—Boston Traveler.

Do Socialist propaganders make enough of do they ever point out the benefits which will accrue when thunderstorms, carthquakes, railway accidents, floods, and shipwrecks are all nationalized? There is a fine opportunity in the Midlands and on our coasts at the pres ent time. Hundreds of people have suffered in health and pocket and by loss of relatives in the storms and floods of the past fortnight. The damage to property and loss of live stock in the Midlands is estimated to amount to \$500,000. Under Socialism this would be shared by the whole people, and would not be felt. Under our glorious competitive system intense suffering will be felt by thousands of people, many of whom may be ruined for life.-Clarion, London.

How hard it will be for the social intellect of the twentieth century co-operative man to understand our stimulus to production under capitalism in the ninetcenth. "The people made things for sale only, you say, and yet you say the people who made them never sold them; but somebody else who made nothing. another class, did sell them and kept the money. How could you induce people to work in such a fool bargain as that? Oh, you say the people had to. But if they had to, how it you also say they were 'perfectly free to do what they liked?' what an amazing quibble their liberty must have been! What a compact mass of democratic fraction. of an American republic was before the eruption of life and love of liberty broke it up and gave to every man the right and the means of working out his happiness instead of agony and delusion of 'pursuing it.' You had the pursuit, but where was the happiness while another fellow had an invisible strin attached to it for his own profit, to chuck i away just as you were about to seize it and give you a loaf as sufficient equivalent for your life, your labor, and your 'pursuit.' Ha, ha, ha, ha. What a comical democracy an economic competitive democracy must have been, where all the tools and all the loaves belonged o the shop and all the workers belonged to the sidewalk. Ha! ha! "—The People.

She who was known as Queen Victoria h many private virtues of a negative order. Had she been born anything but royal, she would ability. But a wooden idol would have made as good a queen as she has. Ye who imagine she has exercised such an influence on the world, try to recall one thing she has done.

Freedom With a Big F.

It has just leaked out that in addition to the hundred an one other discriminations against the luckless coal miners in the southern coal fields, the operating companies have forced the men to sign a contract of employ-ment, the violation of which would forfeit the wages earned prior to the time that the individual was supposed to have violated the agreement. We had long suspected that managing companies had placed some arbitrary embargo upon the formation of unions among their miners, but we never supposed they would go so far as to have the men swear away their rights as American citizens in order to secure a job in their dirty old mines for long hours and low pay in dangerous surroundings. We had always supposed that the owners had hard enough time to get men of any kind to go down in their deep mines, let alone finding men so anxious to go to work that they would sign a contract as far reach-

ing as the one in question.

And name of our informant, who supplied us with a copy of this contract, cannot be given for obvious reasons. It is enough that he is not now in the employ of the Victor Coal Company, or any other coal company for that matter. Should these commercial hounds find out who it was that gave up this contract, they would follow him and black-list him to the ends of the earth. No matter how it was secured, nor where, here is an exact copy of it:

The undersigned hereby applies to the Victor Fuel Company to be employed by said company as.....in its mines at......Colorado, and as a condition to being employed by said company, represents, and promises that he will not form, or be interested in forming, or join or belong to any labor organization, union or society, and that before entering into or society, and that before entering into the employment of said company and as a condition to being employed, he was with-draw from and RENOUNCE ALL MEM-BERSHIP IN, and obligation or allegiance to, ANY AND ALL LABOR ORGANIZA-TIONS, unions or societies, and especially the United Mine Workers of America. Should said company employ me, it will Should said company employ me, it will be upon the conditions, representations and promises herein contained; and if, after such employment, it should appear that said conditions, promises or agreements, or any of them herein made, are untrue, ANY and ALL CLAIM or CLAIMS, or rights, which I might otherwise have to be paid FOR COAL MINED, or LABOR PERFORMED, and which remains unpaid for, SHALL BE FORFEITED to said company, and said company shall be, and here-by is, released and discharged from all liability therefor.

Dated thisday of A. D., 190 ..

The same source of information which says these contracts have been used for ninety days, is in a position to prove that the company had the contracts printed in blank last year early to offset the efforts that were

then being made by representatives of the United Mine Workers to organize that section. It is fair to presume that other coal companies besides the Victor Coal Company have similar contracts ready to be signed up whenever necessary, and the only strange thing about it is that the matter has not cropped out sooner. President Garman, of the State Federation of Labor, has a copy of the above blank, and is pursuing an investigation that is likely to throw much light on the secret company methods so long in vogue, always mind you, to the detriment of the laborers. Is it any wonder that the coal miners fall isto any kind of strike that is liable to furthe benefits of Socialism in the case of natural hish them relief from conditions that they calamities and catastrophes? For instance, alone can remedy?—Pueblo Courier.

There's a blank in your paper. Join in the fray and fill it with ten names and return to this office.

A "SOLAR PLEXUS" COMBINATION.

The fight is on and the Appeal gang is in the fray neck deep. Here's \$1.65 worth of literature, that goes for a dollar, that will let light into the befuddled brains of the anti-Socialists:

100 "Parable of the Water Tank" .. 40c

One dollar takes the whole list if you mention "Solar Plexus" combination.

Don't overlook a bet, gents. There's a blank in each Appeal and we want every jasper who is tired of competition to get ten names on it and return to this office THIS WEEK.

demands of the United Mine Workers. In Hur-fano county, where the trouble is reported, the county officials are very close to the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, which always controls the county elections. The investigating committee of the legislature was unable to get any testimony from the coal miners in that county. The committee was followed by company officials and the miners were afraid to appear against their employers.

The sheriff of the county has determined to

suspicion of being organizers or members of the union.—President of the Mine Workers.

Sees the Light.

Say, Brother Wayland, there is something in the wind, sure. There is something the matter with Socialism. When I first saw the light of the new gospel people would throw up their hands in horror at the word Socialism, but now they all say it is too good to ever be realized. It is coming, all the same. I might capture a few more voting kings, only they are straining every nerve to (partly) fill their dinner pails. I see the twilight breaking.

J. M. BENOIT.

No man can know the right way to vote un-til he has read "Direct Legislation." You should make it your duty, place a copy in the bands of all your neighbors. The Appeal furhands of all your neighbors. The Appenishes this pamphlet at \$1.50 per 100.

The Appeal's big book press is kept busy these days turning out Socialist pamphlets and literature.

How is your supply of ammunition—drop cards? Never allow yourself to be without these little terrors to the plutes; 60 cents per

The value of a thing is always governed by two facts, the cost of its production, and the demand for it, by men. Things that are the product of human effort and labor are valued scoording to the time it takes to produce them. From "Politics of the Nazarène."

0+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ American Notes. 0++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

The Socialists of Oakland, Cal., are the first party in the field in that city with a full municipal ticket.

"Six officers drilling two privates was a signt witnessed in Caicago, one day last week, says the Record.

Mayor Born, who has been elected by the republicans mayor of Sheboygan, Mich., three times, has joined the Socialist forces.

The citizens' educational commission of the Civic federation decided Saturday to recommend free text books for all the pupils of the Chicago public schools.

The Socialists of Bessemer, Ala., have organized a club, purchased a column space in the local paper, and are going after the un-wary in the right manner. Coming? Well, I should reckon.

Julius A. Robinson, worth a half million a few years ago, and the proprietor of a famous hotel on Broadway, New York, was declared a bankrupt the other day. Ill health is given as the cause of his misfortune.

A pine-apple trust has appeared on the com-mercial scene. This organization is prompt-ed by purely philanthropic motives. Judg-ing from our past experience with trusts we may confidently look forward to a lowering of prices—over the left. A special dispatch from San Francisco, Cal.,

to the Chicago Record, says: "Five Chinese girls were sold at public auction in this city Sunday, Jan. 20., the prices ranging from \$1,700 to \$2,500. They were at once removed to the quarters of their new owners."

Chicago is going into the municipal lodging-house business. If the promotors of this scheme will tell the "poor" this house is ex-pected to shelter where the "coin" to pay for a night's lodging could be secured in exch labor they would confer a favor on the latter.

The National City bank of New York, a Standard Oil institution, has ben allowed by the United States to hold for about two years \$23,000,000 of government money without interest. At 4% this would amount to nearly \$100,000 per year. Quite a snug gift to these

Rev. Charles H. Vail, it is reported, was forced out of his pulpit in Jersey City, because he esposed the cause of Socialism, whereupon he was nominated for governor by the New Jersey S. D. P. state convention. Mr. Vail has written several widely-circulated books, and is a brilliant speaker.

The newspapers and printers of the west will be pleased to learn that Judge Hallett, of Denver, of the United States court, has given the Denver paper mills the right to consolidate. It is expected that this action will enable the paper mill owners to raise the price of paper. And the howlers for prosperity like high-priced goods. perity like high-priced goods,

Uncle Sain employs 178,884 persons. According to the Chautauquan Magazine, he is the "employer of the most useful and efficient, as well as practically the largest, body of workmen, experts, clerks, scientists, artisans, mechanics and laborers, ever handled in unity by one directorate. Uncle Sam deeconomic doctrinaries and overrides their theories, but he does not always know

The New York legislature is considering the plan of building a state railroad to replace the state canal system. The legislators are running up against some hard, cold facts, the principal one being that the railroads lass year netted their owners \$169,000,000, and now some of the legislators are wondering if the state could not operate the railroads and save that vast sum to the people. The railrond will never be built by the state under the pres-ent regime, but the agitation is good. It's opening the eyes of the people to a few healthy facts.

Aversion to publicity has been carried to further extreme by the American Steel and Wire Company this year than ever before. Since January 1 no accidents have been re-ported from the trust's mills in Cleveland, orted from the trust's mills in Cleveland, Ohio, and this caused an investigation, as fatal accidents are of frequent occurrence. The investigation developed that the trust has made a contract with an ambulance and hospital service to attend to all employes injured. One of the provisions is that no information shall be given to any one concernsing anything that happens at the trust's mills.—Associated Press dispatch.

Pennsylvania newspapers are almost a unit in predicting another great strike in the an-thracite coal fields in April. One paper says War at Home.

An Associated Press dispatch from Denver, Colo., says "Martial law may be declared in Southern Colorado if Gov. Orman yields to the demands of the United Mine Workers. In House the Struggle comes that when the struggle comes that the strugg struggle comes that the bituminous miners will also be called out, and that fully 250,000 men will be involved. The miners are well organized, with the exception of about 30,000 in West Virginia, who have resisted all efforts to bring them into the union. "Mother" Jones will soon invade the state to try to accomplish what the male organizers have failed in doing so far.

The Mount Vernou League is an organiza-tion having for its obects the study of econoprevent the holding of mass meetings and is mic subjects. It is outlined in O. D. Jones' throwing men into jail and clubbing them on new book, "The Politics of the Nazarene." Is forms a basis for study and work of education. Those of our readers interested can learn more of the project by addressing O. D. Jones, Edina, Mo.

The Extravagance of the Poor.

A Bandit used to rob the peasantry, so that when they began to starve, they appealed to him for charity.

Said the Bandit: "I will give you nothing:

Said the Bandit: "I will give you nothing; you are poor because your are thriftless; it you were industrious and honest," said he (4s he lifted a sheep), "the country would he richer, and I could make more. You waste your goods, so that there is nothing to fical, and then we all suffer hard times. My Associated Charities inform me that you waste were the hones of your ment." even the bones of your meat."
"But, sir," replied the Peasants.

self throw away even the legs, and cat nothing but the tenderloins."
"I can afford it," said the Bandit, "because

I do not have to work for my living; you Lower Classes would better pray to heaven for prosperity, instead of troubling me with your-preposterous discentent.

BOLTON HALL.

Appeal Bundle Rates

THE editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, Gates had better look out. If he squeezes the republican, reads the signs of the times little capitalist too hard he may force him and tells his readers that they may expect a panic some time in the near future. This panic, he says, will be due to overproduction. From his article I take the following extract:

* * * "That a period of financial depression will come some time, everybody knows. We are taught to expect it by all human experience. * * * In the end, therefore, all panies occur as the result of overproduction on credit of commedities. This overproduction, with all its disastrous results, arises of its bitterness. The Socialist is working for from the undue competition of capital. Everybody seems to insist on absolute freedom of competition, and yet we know that this freedom in due time will result in overproduction, failure, panic, cessation of employment the sweeping away of savings, the loss of homes, poverty, distress. No possible harm which could be inflicted by the most rapacious of trusts would equal the misery of a panic and the years which follow it."

After this despairing wail the editor says there is no remedy for overproduction, except an "effective monopoly-which is impossible." Hence, according to the philosophy of this leader of public opinion, which unforpeople of this country at present, there is nothing to do but drag along as we have been doing in the past, with alternating periods of prosperity and depression. Is this the only Slavery? Oh, no! prospect in sight for the human race-endowed as it is with wealth in abundance; with the skill to shape and fashion the raw material of nature into useful articles; with machinery capable of producing a hundredfold as compared with the hand age, under which our ancestors lived?

Most assuredly not.

The overproduction spectre will be worked it's worth during the next few years. You can already see it bobbing up. The word has gone out from headquarters to prepare the publican side-have put their foot in it now public for the excuses that will be offered. But while they are playing at this little game, with human lives on one side and dollars on standing the violent opposition of the dem-the other as the stakes, there is another force operatic and populist members of the legislawith human lives on one side and dollars on at work-Socialism. The Socialists are using every means at their command to spread the gospel of a true economic system under which the panic will have no place. The Appeal we know the matter will get up to congress presses are busy filling orders for literature and cause our dear, beloved congressmen all of the new time-literature that will open the eyes of the politically blind. By far the simplest explanation of the cause of panies and the remedy is Bellamy's "Parable of the United States: "Lots of millionaires are out Water Tank." With this leaflet in the hands of the American voters such articler as quoted above will but cause a smile on the face of the reader. During the past few weeks thousands of copies have been sent out, and with the assistance of the .. ppeal's gallant army of workers it is the intention to place one in the hands of every voter in the country. This is a hereulean task, but it must be done.

ECHOES # # Along the Way.

According to Henry Clews, the New York financier, the Standard Oil fellows now virtually controls the stock market on Wall street. These men have eliminated the ele-ment of speculation in Standard Oil stocks, and with their enormous wealth they are now able to handle other stocks on the same basis. In other words, the trusts are making the stock gamblers vocation unprofitable. The incentive to speculate is being removed. What an awful prospect in store for the worthy youth who desires to get rich without work.

Willie K. Vanderbilt has been requested by the village elerk of Hamstead, L. I., to please observe the law. Willie has been running his automobile too fast to suit the ordinances and-the staid citizens of that burg. Notice how gently the dear people talk to his royal highness? Let some ragged tramp violate the

The forced resignation of university pro-fessors is like adding fuel to the flames. Let the procession move on. The galled jade will never be able to squelch the truth in any such manner. The censorship maintained over the great institutions of learning is awakening the people to the danger of allowing the foun-tains of learning to be polluted by private wealth and private individuals. The public school system is the correct principle and it should be extended to embrace all the higher institutions of learning. The people have "he

A supreme court judge has ruled that Count Boni de Castellane and his wife must struggle along on a paltry \$200,000 per year. The balance of the patrimony bequeathed to him by the great American laboring man—\$700,000—will be confiscated by the court to pay the debts contracted by this economical couple in their short career of married life: Sach outrageous action on the part of the judge is liable to discourage the "furrin nobility" is liable to discourage the "furrin nobility" from seeking alliances with American heir-

"Great Rush for Free Babies" is the heading over a news dispatch from New York last week. The account then tells of the frantic efforts of the ladies to secure the little waifs that were picked up on the streets and then sub-let to whoever made application. The supply did not equal the demand and many were turned away. Here's a field for some enter-prising capitalist. Why not go into the business right, and relieve the municipality of the trouble of caring for the waifs which a cruel economical system has made homeless.

great iron industry of the country, kept his desistant czar. fellow conspirators on the spit—so to speak—on the board of trade of Chicago last week. These fellows had an interest in some divident to the balance over subscriber is considered. great iron industry of the country, kept his assistant ezar.

assistant ezar.

assistant ezar.

assistant ezar.

The Appeal wants to hold a Grand Subscription Cardious had an interest in some dividends which Mr. Gates had the power to give dends which Mr. Gates had the power to give for the page of the religious editor, whose only hope and consolation is his cinch on getting to heaven. "I address.

The Appeal wants to hold a Grand Subscription Cardious editor, whose only hope and consolation is his cinch on getting to heaven. "I address.

The Appeal wants to hold a Grand Subscription Cardious editor, whose only hope and consolation is his cinch on getting to heaven. "I address.

In claiming any of these, mark your letter which is all to make this function a guess you won't get in, and if you'do you can rest assured that I won't be there. I'd ter "Nixie list."

to join the ranks of the unemployed and add his mite to the seething industrial situation.

From lavish wealth to abject poverty is the experience of James Leonard, 73 years From being owner of one of the richest gold mines in California to the poor house in Chicago, is a long step, but it's one of the necessary adjuncts of the present incentiveto-gain system. Leonard was a strong supporter of the private property idea—no doubt. Unfortunately for him, he drank to the dregs and abject poverty for the many will be succeeded by a period of plenty for all.

The dispatches tell us that a lot of Porto Ricans on their way to the Hawaiian Islands mutinied on board ship. One man drew a re-volver and threatened the life of the man at the wheel. The dispatch adds, by way of explanation, that the poor wretches had been given but one biscuit and a small quantity of rice daily, and that some of them actually on the verge of starvation. Strange that these creatures should be camoring for food. Give them food, and the first thing we know they will be clamoring for political rights and industrial liberty, and all that. tunately is accepted by the majority of the The ship's officers were eminently right in people of this country at present, there is starving these laborers, and the strong arm of the law should be invoked to see similar occurrences do not in the future, interfere with the traffic in human beings.

You Americans are worse than the Mohammedans. They preach war and they fight; you preach liberty and peace, and yet you go out to conquer through war.—

justice. Evidently he does not understand our position. If he were an American capitalist, with \$2,000,000,000 worth of surplus products on hand at the end of each year, he would unby the plutocratic press and orators for all derstand how we reconcile the idea of peace

> The legislators of Knnsas-that is the resure enough. The question of the price of shining shoes was recently up for settlement before that august body, and, notwithture, an act was passed making five cents the price of a shine. Now some idiot will be elling us that the legislature CAN regulate the price of commodities, and the first But then Kansas is alof trouble. ways doing something it "hadn't arter." 444

a severe reprisal? that they must work longer hours for less wages in order to compete with American made goods. This news tickles the average republican nigh to death. It is evidence to his mind of the superiority of the American brand of prosperity over the spurious old country kind. The thoughtful workman, on he other hand, wonders as he hammers away on the job taken from the English factory, now his brother worker and his family acros the sea are getting along without a job. again his mind wanders to the question of low soon his solicitous employer will come to him with the cry of lower wages in or-der to compete with the cheap goods manufactured in the Philippines and China. I

The Chicago Record says that the recent manipulation of the American Steel & Wire Company's affairs, clearly indicates that a big deal is on foot, and that the result will be that that company will pass under the control of the Morgan-Rockefeller interests.

A cablegram from Berlin says that Emperor William went to England, ostensibly, to attend the funeral of the dead queen, but in reality to collect a loan from the new king \$5,500,000. The ways of the royalty are past finding out.

American Steel & Wire Company, highness? Let some ragged tramp violate the ordinances of the town, and the city marshal fixes him with a club. But the rich can do no wrong!

Meat prices in California have soared skyward, so the dispatches tall us. Let some royal and the American Steel & Wire Company, which last year earned \$8,000,000, has decided to purchase a line of steamships, and thus be independent of the railway and other transportation companies. Good plan. Wonder why the American people do not follow the idea? Build railroads, and thus be independent of the railroads. Meat prices in California have soared sky-ward, so the dispatches tell us. In San Francisco the advance is 40%. The Chicago Record says the "poor cannot buy." The wealthy classes are not at all inconvenienced by the raise, you will notice, and their rations come regularly. Eh?

So on, down the line. I think I hear some did on the saying "impractical." Eh? Impractical? So very impractical for the steel and wire company, isn't it? By the way, who will subscription editor's desk, which exploded wire company, isn't it? By the way, who will subscription editor's desk, which exploded and the cash to pay for the labor? The peo-ple? Yes, Well, then, tell me why should not the people own and operate these utilities, and reap the benefit, which under the present arrangement is confined to the few stockholders of the wire company?

As the American Steel Sheet Company has come to Mr. Carnegie's terms, the later philanthropist will not build competing mills. The American folks, it seemed, desired Mr. Carnegie to pay a "reasonable profit"—from the American Steel Company's standpoint— but the figure seemed to Mr. Carnegie exorbitant, because he could build mills and manufacture the stuff for less. He threatened to do this, and the other fellows weakened and met the figure demanded of them. Uncle Sam should learn a lesson from the astute Mr. Carnegie. When he wants an article for Mr. Carnegie. When he want an use he should demand a price as low as it could be manufactured by the people for themselves. The frusts would either have themselves. The frusts would either have to meet this price—which they could not do or go out of business, when your Uncle Sam opened his factories.

F. D. WARREN.

"Parable of the Water Tank," per 100, 40c.; 500 copies, \$2.00; 1000, \$3.00.

Thousands are going to fill up the ten name blank in the paper this week. Add your strength to swell the tide. Don't fail to do it THIS WEEK.

A London dispatch says that "300 students have been arrested in St. Petersburg for disseminating Socialist doctrines." The czar should have Mrs. Stanford over there and Mr. Gates, who poses as the head of the help him out. She would make an excellent

Appeal Army

The Appeal reserve fund is now \$347.91. This fund is increased from the profits of book sales, which are laid aside to build up the fund. You can swell it by purchasing

Here's a few book offers for the considera tion of the gang. Put in an order the next time you write. Bear in mind that the profits go to swell the reserve fund, which may be needed some time to keep the propaganda ship affoat:

50 copies "Socialism," by Simons 100 copies "Parable of the Water Tank" .. 40c

Bunch of eight yearlies from Comrade Schuebel, of Omaha.

Comrade Humbert, of Eccles, Cal., swells our list with a bunch of six.

Comrade Wilson, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, touches us up with ten yearlies.

Comrade Wiltse, of Linden, Mich., got to the bat with a list of ten yearlies last week. B. The Wood Carver's Union, of Chicago, came in last week with an order for twenty-five

copies a week. Comrade Thompson, of Silver City, Idaho, calped twelve of the unterrified for the benefit of the cause last week.

Comrade Smallcomb, of Otay, Cal., drops in a list of six names. The gazeteer editor suggests that the name of the town be changed to Osay. Comrade Michaels, of Rochester, N. Y.

headed off sixteen old partylies on the broad road to destruction and started them in on the path that leads to economic peace and plenty. Comrade Howser, of Lakota, N. D., gets to

the bat early and often. Ten yearlies last week. The office-bulldog has got so he will wag what little tail he has left at the mention of Howser's came.

Comrade Arbogast, of Elkhart, Ind., am bushed a dozen old partyites who were cruising aimlessly about on the sea of economics The Appeal has hitched to their craft, and will tow them along for a year.

Estelle Loutrelle, of Joplin, Mo., got in a list of sixty-six yearlies last week. She made the Appeal a Christmas present of 211 yearlies, and this order is dated just one month later. That is strictly first-class work.

Please remember that no more than five yearly postals a week will now be sold any one, but these five postals count on the Arkansas farm contest and the Missouri tenacre tracts, just the same as if they were subscribers sent in.

Bunch of ten from Comrade Nye, of Skow hegan, Me. The fighting editor had to give the humorous editor two or three swift punches in the bread basket to convince him that it wasn't Bill Nye, who is dead. This Nye is very much alive.

Comrade Seely, of Huntington, Ind., shook out seventeen yearlies on the press-room floor last week, for which the religious editor thanked heaven. The sporting editor re-marked that his esteemed contemporary was giving credit to the wrong place-that Seely ought to have it.

Please remember that although the tenacre tracts will be given out the same as usual that during the months of February, March and April, the names of the winners will not be printed. They will all be published at the time the name of the winner of the Arkansas farm is given to the public

Comrade Gross, of Janesville, Cal., suggests that a bill-board be erected in every town and the Appeal be tacked on to it each week. The scheme is a good one. He says it is being done in Susanville, Cal., but it is Another step nearer the Co-operative com- hardly necessary, as four-fifths of the peo-monwealth. hardly necessary, as four-fifths of the peoworth saving.

Comrade Campbell, of Millicent, South Aus tralia, gets to the bat with an order for fifteen copies a week for six months, with which he will lift the scalps of the Bushmen. The Appeal ships ammunition daily to all parts of the globe. Nearly every outgoing steamer from all American ports to all ports carry it.

Comrade Walker, of Peoria, Ill., drops 'a dollar in on the doctor's fund, with a view to knocking California out of the first place. Let the rest of the gang give California a hot run for the first place. California al-ways wants everyting she sees, and some

build these steamships for that concern? The and blew that worthy gent into the sweet people? Yes. Who furnishes the material subsequently. We have charged Page up and the cash to pay for the labor? The peo- with funeral expenses and the cost of drowning the sorrow of the sporting editor. The aforesaid sorrow was drowned just outside

> The boys at Monument, Kan., have been buying a column space in a local paper for Socialistic purposes, and report the plan to he working to perfection. They now have a debate on government ownership of rail roads on hand. This column can be used to od advantage in getting up debates on cialistic questions, and a good crowd assured for every one of them. The price should run from \$1 to \$2 per column, according to the paper's circulation.

As soon as Kansas found out that the army editor had bet five cents with the sporting ed itor that Kansas would pass first under wire on the doctor's fund, the state pass swiftly up to second place. The sporting ed-itor is rather downcast, but the army editor has found another sucker in the person of the society editor, who took the wrong end of a ten cent bet that Kansas would not come in first. Now that's fifteen cents altogether that I will scoop in when the contest closes, and I hereby promise to give it to a home for editors of old party papers, said benefaction being practically for the aid of the weak

Comrade Finerty, who is tearing around over the country with a sample case, puts in a \$10 order for books, extras and postals, and says that he figures that St. Peter gives him a credit mark on the entrance book to Paradise for every subscriber he gets. "If that's the case," remarked the sporting editor, reflectively, "I've got as good a chance as old bible-back over there," (referring to that's the case,"

rather go to hell and be done with it than try to live in heaven with you around. You'd trying to flim-flam Jesus out of his job in less than fifteen minutes after you got in, and the only reason you would not tear up the golden pavements would be because there would be no place where you could pawn them or trade them for whisky." And the religious editor turned bitterly to his bible for consolation.

Don't pay any attention to Hanna's palayer about good times—he isn't talking about good times for you but for the trusts and the railroads. Get right in and do something to bring good times for yourself by filling up the ten name blank in your paper this week.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DOCTOR'S FUND.

Two thousand (\$2,000) dollars is being raised for the purpose of sending the Appeal one year to 8,000 doc-tors. The state which has contributed the largest amount at the time the fund reaches the required figure, will have the Appeal sent to each doctor in the state, unless there are over \$,000—then it will be sent to that

ALABAMA—No. of Doctors, 1,966. Total contribution, \$2.50.

ARIZONA—No. of Doctors, 163. A. J. Taylor, \$1.99. Total contribution, \$7.25. ARKANSAS-No. of Doctors, 2,402. Total contribution, \$2.25.

CALIFORNIA-No. of Doctors, 3,566. L. W. Dexter, \$1.00; Geo. A. Stuart, \$1.00; W. White, \$1.00; John Kerr, \$1.00; J. P. Me-Olewin, \$1.60; C. Avery, \$1.00; Richard Kraft, \$1.00; S. E. Benson, \$1.00; C. Newton Ross, \$1.00; J. H. Williams, \$1.00; W. H. Logsdon, \$1.25; Wm. Livesay, \$1.25; G. F. Alexander, \$1.25; A. R. Gorr, \$1.25; Wm. McClearie, \$1.25. Total contribution, \$55.50.

COLORADO—No. of Doctors, 1,195. P. W. Doyle, \$1.00; Harry James, \$1.00. To tal contribution, \$13.75.

FLORIDA-No. of Doctors, 704. Lock Box 294, \$1.25. Total contribution,

GEORGIA-No. of Dectors, 2,500. Total contribution, \$1.25.

IDAHO-No. of Doctors, 216. V. L. Cross, \$1.25. Total contribution, \$4.50.

ILLINOIS—No. of Doctors, 8,582. M. J. Andruss, \$2.50; G. P. Johnson, \$1.25; J F. Kirby, \$1.00; Mrs. Geo. Walker, \$1.00. Total ontribution, \$21.50.

INDIANA-No. of Doctors, 5,096, Geo. T. Felker, \$1.25; F. H. VanDyke, \$1.00. Total contribution, \$18.56.

IOWA-No. of Doctors, 3,666. Total contribution, \$10.25. KANSAS-No. of Doctors, 2,649.

B. J. Sweney, \$4.00; C. R. Mitchell, \$3.00; J. Pooler, \$1.25; Wm. Towns, \$1.90; Peter Major, \$1.00. Total contribution, \$24.50.

KENTUCKY-No. of Dectors, 3,426. Alex. Hirshberg, \$5.00. Total contribution,

MASSACHUSETTS-No. of Doctors, 6,003. Cash, \$3.00; W. B. Turner, \$1.25. Total conribution, \$8.00.

MICHIGAN-No. of Doctors, 4,244. Francis A. Kulp, \$1.25; E. M. Kendall, \$1.50; A. E. Doolet, \$2.60. Total contribution, \$12.25

MINNESOTA-No. of Doctors, 1,745. Jno. W. Hare, \$2.50; C. H. Belden, \$1.25; V. Nixon, \$1.25; Isaac Freeman, \$1.00; W. W. Longworth, \$1.00. Total contribution, \$13.00.

MISSISSIPPI-No. of Doctors, 1,510. Total contribution, \$1.00.

MISSOURI-No. of Doctors, 6,123.
A. J. Campbell, \$1.00. Total contribution, MONTANA-No. of Doctors, 311

M. L. Baker, \$1.00; Andw. Carlson, \$1.00; R. Clausen, \$1.00; J. H. Calderhead, \$1.00; A. B. Carleton, \$1.00. Total contribution, \$9.80. NEBRASKA-No. of Doctors, 1,473.

Fred Moser, \$1.00; L. M. Sterns, \$1.00; R Guhl, \$1.25. Total contribution, \$8.75.

NEVADA-No. of Doctors, 60. Total contribution, \$1.00.

NEW JERSEY-No. of Doctors, 2,201. A. Mattison, \$1.25. Total contribution NEW MEXICO-No. of Doctors, 140.

Total contribution, \$1.00.

NEW YORK-No. of Doctors, 12,045. G. Kimbert, \$1.00; Geo. Tanfer, \$1.25. Total contribution, \$19.50.

NORTH DAKOTA-No. of Doctors, 282. D. C. Coe, \$2.00; A. S. Anderson, \$1.00; Soren Madsen, \$1.00; P. S. Finseth, \$1.90. Total contribution, \$7.00. OHIO-No. of Doctors, 8.507. W. W. Stotler, \$1.00; Fred F. Wilcox, \$1.00;

Andrew A. Braun, \$1.25. Total contribution,

OKLAHOMA-No. of Doctors, 563. U. G. Polson, \$1.00. Total contribution, \$3.25.

OREGON-No. of Doctors, 648. Joe A. Thomas, \$1.00; Mrs. V \$1.00. Total contribution, \$8.25. Thomas, \$1.00; Mrs. W. G. Brown,

PENNSLYVANIA-No. of Doctors, 9,526. Alfred Thomas, \$1.25. Total contribution

SOUTH DAKOTA-No. of Doctors, 419, Total contribution, \$5.25.

TENNESSEE-No. of Doctors, 3,635. Total contribution, \$21.15.

TEXAS—No. of Doctors, 4,979.
Chas. Trotter, \$1.50; W. B. Finley, \$1.25; J. N. Welch, \$1.00; John E. Wallace, .49. Total contribution, \$7.25.

UTAH-No. of Doctors, 203. Total contribution, \$5.75.

VIRGINIA-No. of Doctors, 2,201. Total contribution, \$1.00.

WASHINGTON—No. of Doctors, 680. Jos. Gilliland, \$3.75; E. S. Reinert, \$1.25; H. W. Eldred, \$1.25. Total contribution, \$12.25. WISCONSIN-No. of Doctors, 2,212, Venner, \$1.00. Total contribution, \$9.00.

N. Venner, \$1.00. CANADA. Jas. O'Neil, 1.25. Total contribution, \$3.75.

Postal subscription cards are postals printed on the back with a promise to send the Appeal one year to back with a promise to send the Appeal one year to whoever signs it and sends it in. They are sold at 25 cents each in lots of five per week. When you take a subscription you collect the money, hand the subscriber a card and he signs his name and address in the lank space provided and mails it to us. Orders for these cards in lots of five per week will count on the contest for the Arkansan property. You may send in an order for five postals per week (no more) and then sell them at your leisure. Or you may send in part of a list and take the balance in cards. These cards are redeemable only in subscriptions.

Held for Identification.

Money without any name has been received from Fairfield, Neb., Parkersburg, W. Va., Dallas, Texas, Portland, Ore., Paterson, N. J., Aquilla, Mo., Noble, Ill., Missouri Valley, Iowa, North Dakota, Vina, Cal., St. Paul, Minn., Kaslo, B. C. Can any one identify Money without address has been received

from J. J. Travers, W. A. Wason, Coyle, L. S. Taylor, Anton Katzer, M. A. M., A. S. About fifty letters with money, varying from a dime to \$5, have been received dur-

..Dynamite Bombs..

Below you will find a list of the kind of ammunition all Socialists should be supplied with. The entire lot retails for \$1.50. For a limited time, we will send one each of the whole list for \$1. The circulation of that number of books in your locality, means the making of a large number of Socialists: Why I Am a SocialistGeo. D. Herron

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The entire list yours for \$1. Ask for the "Dynamite Combination."

ADVERTISEMENTS are accepted under this head at 80c. per ine net-cash, with order. Ten words make a line. No discoun-r time or space. Only one column will be sold.

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DROP CARDS—etherwise known as terrors to plutes—60 cents

"The Parable of the Water Tank," by Hellamy, is furnished in samphiet form for 40 cents per 100; 500, 82; 1,000, 83.

Whoop in your orders for the "Bad Boy," The new edition is ow ready and going like hot cakes. \$2 per 100.

New Discovery for Constipation. Sold only by mail. Eight 20 compagets it. American Medicine Co., Nashville, Tenn.—271-18 Workers wanted in every locality, male and female; no agents, end 2 cents. Women's Industrial Exchange, Aberdeen, S. D.—48

"Politics of the Nazarene," by O. D. Jones, a book which will give you much historical and political information. Paper, 253 pages, 50 cents. Denver unattached Socialists invited to attend Social Demo-ratic Thursday night meetings at Bakery, 1207 15th st. Help spread our principles. 271-16

Wanted, by an old Socialist editor, employment on a Socialist paper. Anxions to make himself generally useful. W. H. Riley, Lunenberg, Mass.

GET YOU A FARM. Indian Reservation, two and one-half million acres government land, For information address with e-cent stamp, J. M. Collett. Box 123, Grandin, Mo. 271-14 A MOTHER'S GIFT." As sung at Tony Pastor's, sen

COMRADES WHO SMOKE. 51 GOOD cigars or 25 FINAL HAVANAS, postpaid, 41.2 (cost) just to get acquainted. Haywood Cigar Co., Clinton, Ia.-1

SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME--\$1,406,500 algority Plats

FOR SALE — Nice, neat, up-to-date grocery and meat market, will invoice about #2,0 th. Best location in growing prosperous town. Will self a sacrifice; good reasons for selling if you mean business, address Box 191, Grand Junction, Col.—1t 'You Socialists

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If a man throws that at you make him read NEQUA, the book with a Socialist plan. The Equitist plan (told in Nequa) does not interfere with political action or any other plan of Socialist work, but sits in with them. 400 pages; 50 cents postpaid, EQUITY PUBLISHING CO. Topeka Kansas. Equity (the Equitist weekly) one year with Nequa for 75 cents. If

THE CHALLENGE,

A Weekly Paper, 50 Cents a year.

Send me ten nanmes, possible subscribers, and I will send ; per to you free for six months. H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE,

Los Angeles, Calif. Looking This great book by Bellamy sells for 50 cents in the United States. It can be had postpaid for 10 cents or \$1.00 per dozen in Backward U.S. stamps, addressing H. B. Astiplant, 766 Dundas street, London, Canada.

Social Democratic Party.

Organize the socialists in your community. Full instructions as to organization of Social D-mooratic branches sent on application to Theodore Debs 126 Washington St., Chicago, headquarters of the Social Democratic Party of America.

Mother Jones.

Every Appeal reader knows of "Mother Jones," of how she has faced irre-damp, and wlater's cold, and the dampers of the mine and the mountain to carry the message of brotherhood to her boys". For years ahe has been the heart shd soul of every truggle for betterment of these slaves of the pit. We are certain therefore that all her triends will be glad to know that she mas agreed to put the story of her experiences into print in the dusic," free with each yearly subscription. Charles H. Kerr lo., Publishers, 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill. 271-25

Bradford Peck, a wealthy reformer of Lewiston, Maine, has started a movement to make an ideal city near that place, in which the profits that usually go to the capitalists will go to the people who create it. Just how this can be accomplished without the state assuming the ownership and preventing the same conditions concerning its title as touches every other property owned by individuals or corporations, I do not see. Unless the public does own and operate it, it will be private property and subjest to all the evils that flow from it, after Mr. Peck's genius passes away. The experiment is not Socialism, but it may, and I hope will, relieve much of the stress and misery that stalks the land today. The Appeal wishes the project every success, and that Mr. Peck is willing to devote his fortune and time to it shows that there is being a new spirit born to many people.

Great Britain and Germany both pay sub-sidies to their ships. If it is a good thing for these countries why is it not for the United States?-Newcastle News.

A Money Maker

20th Century Woman.

I have noticed the different ways in which some of your readers have been making money, and I wish now to give my experience. I am seiting Baird's Non-Alcoholic Flavoring iPowders, never making less than se'n day, and I oftentimes clear over \$5. These powders are much cheaper than the liquid and they go twice as far. From one to eight different flavors can be sold at mass every house for flavoring ice cream, custarda, cakea, candles, etc., and they give to any delicacy in which they are put that richness of flavor so common to the fruits and flowers they represent. Guaranteed to be perfectly healthful. I have no trouble selling them, as everyone who sees them tried buys them. By writing to W. H. Baird & Co., St. Louis, Mo., they will give you samples, full particulars and give you a start. I give my experience, hoping that others who are in need of employment can de as well as I have.