Week after Next this Space



will contain the number of contestants for the Tennessee property.

11 262 is on your label your subscription expires



YOU ought to sit under your own vine and fig tree. Of course the Appeal does not mean that there is a fig tree on this Tennessee property, but it does mean that with a warranty deed to this place you are safe from the financial and commercial storms that will break upon this country in the future and cast upon the highway by the millions those who lack a title deed to landthose who depend upon their daily toil for food and raiment for themselves and for their families.

You men with a family-are you dead to an opportunity?

Are you going to idly let this chance pass without making an effort to secure economic independence-not only for yourself but also a guarantee that the hungry mouths of your children may be provided for, as far as it is possible to provide for them under this damnable system? Are you so lacking in energy, so fearful that you will lose, when there is nothing to lose and all to gain, that edge and command where he formerly served. you will not pit the little time it takes to secure five yearly subscribers to this paper each week and every week at the club rate of 25

If you do not try you cannot win-SOME ONE WILL GET IT!

And nothing will ever come to you-not even wages-without effort. It is the law of nature-death itself is nothing more nor less than a cessation of effort. And business men in other parts of the country where the large mercantile institutions of the near futhe surrounding country, thus insuring a steady market and certain and prompt pay for goods.

There are two good dwellings on this place beside the store building. They are ample for two families and if you don't want to use both you can rent one. The ground is the best garden spot in the vicinity—it is famous for vegetables. Irish and sweet potatoes, carrots, beets, parsnips, cabbage, onions, spinach, lettuce, radishes, beans, turnips, beets, melons ot all kinds, pumpkins and squashes, cucumbers, celery-in fact, anything that will grow either north or south, will grow in an adundance to supply a small family on the ground which the deed will to kill time. Also every time a public meeting cover. There are no fruit trees on the place, but they will give great returns if planted. Peaches, pears, plums, apricots, apples, quinces and cherries will give you a good crop as soon as the trees come into bearing. Also currents, raspberries and gooseberries are 50 cents per hundred. as soon as the bushes come into bearing. Blackberries grow by the thousands of bushels along the roads and in the fields. They are free to all who will pick them. The woods are alive with chestnuts, walnuts, hickory nuts, persimons, paw-paws and wild honey. All you are required to do to get They should foster private enterprise and let this property with these advantages (and one of the figest climates in the country as well) is to send in five yearly subscriptions to this paper for the longest length of time. The PURCHASE of yearly postals count on

The contest opens at 6 a. m., Dec. 1st.

RULES. First-Each contestant must start the week

First—Each contestant must start the week beginning at 6 a. m. December 1, and ending December 8, at 6 p. m., and send in five yearly subscriptions each week and every week.

Second—No more nor no less than five yearlies must be sent each week.

Third—No one can enter the contest after the first week. Those who fail to send in the required number of subscribers in any one week, will be considered out of it.

Fourth—When any contestant has been counted out by re son of such failure, he or she cannot re-enter under any conditions.

Sixth—The contestant who stays with it the longest gets the property.

Seventh—No private information regarding the contest will be furnished to any one. All matters referring to it will be published in the Appeal. Each remittance will be acknowledged by card. If it does not come in a resonable time, write to us about it. No one will be counted out because of miscarriage of order.

Eighth—The purchase of postal cards count, but the return of cards filled out with the names of subscribers, does not.

Ninth—In order to keep the record, all cards, to count on contest, must be purchased from the Appeal direct, and not from agents.

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR GIRARD, KANSAS, U. S. A., DECEMBER 1, 1900

Politicians and Socialism.

to the world and the eyes of the nation are on it. The movement is now acknowledged to be the one to next take its place as a great -we have to go forward to the conflicts of the future, to fight the enemy that opposes. That is reasonable—it is logical. It is nothing more There is less scoundrelism in office today expected, and it is nothing more than ignorance. These people have not been than right. If Socialism is too weak to pound elected to make any reforms and, therefore, down all opposition, if its theories are subject to logical refutation, then Socialism is not the thing, and the sooner we find it out the better. But, now that the hour of trial approaches I believe that every Socialist sees

and in every locality where the gain was large, who started it, when he started it, and very and books that he has ordered from this of-They are the laborers today in the new field,

the necessity for strong and aggressive prop-

and courage, untiring in their efforts to edu-

Socialism has thrown down the gauntlet

practicing, unknown to themselves and to others, for the positions of officers in directing the great social and economic changes which will come in the near future. After a little there will be privates by the millions, and then the private of today must move up because of longer service and greater knowl-We have received two or three inquiries as

to how long the contest will last on the Tennessee property. We don't know and neither does any one else. The Appeal doesn't expect it to last long as not one worker in a thousand sends in a club two weeks in succession and there is no record of any worker ever sending in a club three weeks in succession. The best way for you to do is to start and send in a club the first and second weeks at the end of which time you will know how many are in the race. You can then size up the situation and decide whether you want to stay or not. Of course it will be necessary for you to get in the first two weeks without ture will wipe them out, may safely go to knowing just how many are in the race bethis spot. The trusts take the products of cause it will be too late for you to get in after the number of contestants are printed. Every one must start the first week or they can't get in at all. All orders MAILED between 6 a. m. December 1 and 6 p. m. December 8 are counted in on the first week, regardless of when they reach this office. Then mail your

> Every time you take a journey order a bundle of Appeals and hand them out on the train and throw off a few at the stations. There is hardly a week but that some of the boys start out on an ocean voyage. They should go on the steamer loaded down with papers and books. A steamer is just the place for propaganda because the passengers can't get away from you. Besides it's always a tedious trip and the voyagers will read anything is held see that it is thoroughly covered with Appeals. A good plan in towns is to put them in farmers' wagons on Saturday afternoons. They will take them home and every word will be religiously read. Don't overlook any bets from now on. Extra copies of the Appeal

> The postoffice money-order system last year netted the government \$1,340,642. Had the system been private it would have made a nice little millionaire-and the more millionaires we have the better, you know! Do you not ink the government real mean to compete with the banks in the transmission of money? the bankers have a chance for an honest penny! And strange as it may sound the republican first postmaster-general now recommends that the money-order fee be reduced 40%! Did you ever hear of a corporation wanting to reduce its business to a cost basis? But public property is dangerous!

> The FIRST week of the contest for the Tennessee property opens at 6 a. m. December 1 and closes 6 p. m. December 8 and all letters MAILED on or between those dates are in it. We go by the postmark the first week and enter all letters on the contest that bear postmark dates of December 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8. MAIL your first order on one of these dates and then send in your orders one week apart thereafter. The end of each week is at 6 p. m. Saturday night.

she cannot re-enter under any conditions.

Fifth—Contestants can send in the subscribers' names or they can buy yearly postal intention of capturing the Appeal prize, passed cards, and sell them at their leisure. For this purpose five yearly postals will be sold for \$1.25. A list being short of the required number of names may be made up by purchase of yearly postals to make up the difference. a semi-circle around it. This ridge is a tality more brutal? Carelessness of one's Sixth—The contestant who stays with it spur of the Cumberland mountains. There kind more careless? That family, working no danger of floods or winds in this locality and the recent gale is the first thing of its kind in the history of the state. It was certainly after the premium.

The man who does the most for Socialism gets the Tennessee property. The honor, as well as the store, is worth having.

Now will you middle-of-the-road populists come in out of the rain?

The Appeal will be resp

HOW would you answer the statement opposing Socialism: "Well, just as soon as the office-seekers and scoundrels of the other parties see that Socialism is a winner

no reforms should be expected from them. Would you expect a man to know how to work out a problem in astronomy until he had learned something of the laws governing the planets? The officers today are not selected for their knowedge of social laws, as they aganda. The movement needs men of strength will be under Socialism, but because they can get votes of equally thoughtless people and cate the public. Men who do not despise to do divide the spoils of public-not plunder in the small things in their small world, AND DO their minds-but rewards of political fidelity. THEM WELL. I can look over the last vote, As a whole, what men are elected to do, they do. For instance, men elected as republicans tell you from memory the name of the man to make a gold standard, or high tariff, or any other program-do these things. So do nearly give you the number of subscriptions democrats. Now when people elect men to office to take over the industries and operate hem for the public good, they will do these things just as republicans and democrats carry out their program. Not to do so would forever condemn the men who proved recreant to oblivion, but not the principles. The men who held these principles would still believe in them and would elect others to carry out the theory, no matter how many traitors should betray them. But politicians do not as a rule, vote against the sentiments of the men who elected them. The only reason we have not Socialism, direct legislation or any other political theory, is because the people have not elected men who believe in them and for the reason that the majority do not understand or believe in these theories. The laws of a land always respond to any strong public sentiment-whether right or wrong. If the politicians and scoundrels flock nto the Socialist movement, as they will, they will know that they will be kicked out and prosecuted if they attempt to continue as they did when elected by voters who had no well defined policy concerning what they wanted Is it not true that in the past, men who were brutal and murderous toward people who held Christian views, later became converts and themselves gave up their lives to martyrdom for the very thing they had so bloodily tried to stamp out? Was not Washington a stout upholder of the king, and only a new months before he entered the Continental army said to Putnam that he would rate suffer the loss of his right arm than to do aught against letters one week apart and you are all right. the king? And was he not faithful to the new trust when he became a convert? I am not concerned about the fidelity to the move ment of those who come into it when the great wave of public sentiment now setting in shall promise a majority. Let us work to change the minds of the people about the good and ill of public and private capital. time and environment will do the rest. The few who can be bought will not retard the movement. It is written that the coming century shall see a new heaven, and that it is to be on earth.

But the Chinese Are Barbarians.

A DISPATCH in the republican Kansas City Journal of the 2nd, says:

The Halberstadter Volks Zeitung prints a communication from Peking in which the

No prisoners are taken. All are shot or. preferably, sabered to save ammunition. On Sunday afternoon we had to bayonet seventy-four prisoners. They had killed one of our patrolmen. An entire battalion pursued them and captured seventy-four alive. It was cruel. it was indescribable.

This is "civilized" warfare! This is a taste of that imperialism that America is reaching for. This will be repeated on the people of this country before ten years. We make treaties with the kings and the potentates of the earth. We uphold them in such butcheries. The English did as bad to the Boers: the French to the negroes of Africa; the Italians to their victims and the Russians to their own people. There will come a time or payment Injustice and robbery never went unwhipt of justice, though sometimes long delayed.

Mrs. Elizabeth Burns, with six children walked the 700 miles stretching between Grand Rapids, Mich., and Poplar Bluffs, Mo. Poverty forced her to the task. She could not pay the fare. Her oldest child is 11 years and the youngest 19 months old.—Exchange. Railroad coaches with plenty of vacant

scats passed her by the hundreds as she journeyed, but the tribute to Caesar she could not pay. Millionaires have been created by the thousands by the extortion in railroad rates, and the wives and mothers and little children are forced to walk 700 miles! What a blessing the "progress" of having railroads is to such! How we love and honor and protect the women and children! Was ever bru people that they were, had been charged so much more than the labor cost of what they bought that they were poverty-strickenarough no fault of their own, but through the opportunity of fleecing which this system gives to those who possess capital. Your mother or sister or children are just as likely to meet this fate as this mother and family. You are born and not buried and cannot tell what fate you will yet meet, try as you may to provide against such contingencies. Under Socialism every child would have all its the whole loaf. Just as easy to get.

needs provided by the public and every man and woman would have employment that would enable them to ride in finer trains than ever Pullman dreamed of. It is only ignorance of the people that perpetuates this sys tem of private capitalism.

Anna Gould married a degenerate French count by the name of Castellane a few years ago and he proceeded to squander the Gould millions at such a rate that George was compelled to have himself put in charge of his sister's property to the end that the count might be restrained from blowing it all to. The employes of the Missouri Pacific and Western Union would be pleased to learn that the Count "will with difficulty bear this-bondage." It will enable them to bear their own bondage so much better to know that the Count, with only a paltry million a year to spend of the money that oney earn, is in chains and must be brave and courageous to bear up under his burden of existing with such an insignificant sum. But then the count has one little advantage-scarcely worth mentioning. He don't have to stand on top of the ice covered, flying box cars of the Missour Pacific railroad ,or wear away his life in the illy-ventilated operating rooms of the Western Union in order to make the money. He only spends it and he could spend much more if George Gould didn't stand between him and th, employes of the above named corporations. The boys, however, will have to turn over the coin just the same-but George will

The Chicago Chronicle says it can imagine the riot which would take place among the employes of the street car system if the city owned the lines. If there is anything calculated to turn man into a howling, uncontrollable devil it is a job at good wages in the public service. Every one has noticed the terrible effect that an appointment to the mail service or in the public schools, or in the fire department has upon the person appoint ed. Many, many times have I seen a former peaceable, law abiding citizen secure a good position in a public institution and have noted with horror that he immediately turned into a blood-thirsty outlaw and was never satisfied unless he was shedding human blood. Take a large number of public employes together and there you have mob law in full bloom The postal employes seldom think of any thing but riot, rapine and plunder and it is well that the Chronicle calls attention to the danger of having a large number of Chicago citizens employed on city owned and operated street cars and all receiving good wages. Martial law would have to be declared within

The Chicago American gives an account of Mrs. Sullivan and her six children being without food for 48 hours and found starving. The rulers of the land will probably blame the babics for being lazy and shiftless and extravagant to account for their starved condition. They must have some excuse, you know, for upholding the present system of private capitalism that houses them in palaces while the workers starve. Lovely system! Lovely effects! Lovely spirit of rulers! Down with capitalism and up with socialism. There will be no starving under socialism except of people who refuse to work for four nours a day when able, and all will live at the top of the notch.

If Chicago papers age to be credited with a modicum of veracity, the packing houses are discharging the white men and employing negroes "because they leave trades unions alone and are willing to vote as their employ-ers want them to." But whether it is true in Chicago or not, it is true in Kansas coal preferre and are rapidly replacing them. And that too when the whites have shown their willingness to vote for a continuance of private capitalism! Golly, if the whites should take a notion to vote for their own interests, spect the employers would hire the negroes to oot them.

Each remittance of those who are in on the Tennessee property contest will be acknowledged by postal card. If you fail to get it after a reasonable time write to us about it but keep on sending in your club just the same every week. No one will be counted out on account of a miscarried order. It will be best to remit by postal inoney order when possible as losses CANNOT occur under it. The Appeal will be responsible for all money remitted in that way.



This being a quiet week for the office buildog, the Appeal artist took his picture. He is a little frazzled out after the campaign, but with a little rest will be as good as new.

The altitude at Hortense is high and the air dry and pure. On this account catarrh, consumption and all pulmonary and mucus membrane diseases are unknown. The climate is a specific for catarrh and for consumption when the lungs are not too far gone. The nights in the summer are always cool, one quilt being required at night.

loaf from that quarter. Now let's fight for ance in oards. These postals are redeem-the whole loaf. Just as easy to get. able only in subscriptions.

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

Capitalistic Colleges.

R. EDWARD ROSS, head professor in the Leland Stanford University, of California, has been ousted because Mrs. Stanford did not like his views on economics. He refused to educate the youth of the land to abject obedience to wealth, and wealth snocked him out. The czar of Russia will not permit anything taught that does not lead to upholding his brutal rule of the people, and the emperor of Germany has been trying to compel the German universities to teach the divine right of kings and private capital. We have the same kind of despotism in this country in tho persons of the Mrs. Stanfords, the Rockefellers, and others, who have given millions to colleges to glorify themselves -not for human intelligence and independence. But these incidents help to educate the people into knowing what kind of a system we live under, and in that way good comes of them. It will force the establishment of educational institutions that will teach the truth, no matter where it leads. Let us give thanks that free

speech in the plutocratic schools has been

thus openly denied. It will the more plainly

point out the remedy.

Sunday school scholars are to have a course of study for the next few months incended to prejudice them against Socialism-just as the Mohammedans raise their young to hate "Christian dogs." I am glad this course has been adopted by the servers of Mammon who use the livery of heaven to serve his satanio majesty. I have in press, which will be ready for mailing by the time you read this, a lecture, by Rev. S. K. Breeze, directly on this subject. It is printed in the best form of the typographic art, on book paper, and will be attractive. Put it in the hands of the Sunday school people, and the result will be some what different than the mammon worshippers have expected. There has never been anything in print that is so convincing as this pamphlet. While Socialism is in the minds, while the suggestion comes from the other side, this will be read. It will do great good and is from a Bible standpoint. It contains twenty-four pages and sells for \$1.50 per 100. Order "The Christ, Property and Man."

Is there any crime that section of the human family have not committed in order to get the uses of property? Yet all the property of the earth could be for the benefit of each, just as the postal system is, if the people were not blind to the way to get itand yet not exclude any other person from the same enjoyment. Your use of the public streets, postoffice, or other public property does not exclude others from the same benefits, does it? Rightly organized, there would be no crime committed for the use of property in any form. Every child born would inherit the right, and the more people the greater would be the individual benefits. Socialism will produce conditions favorable to making "on earth as it is in heaven."

Anything that I might tell you about the number of persons who may start in on the Tennessee contest must necessarily be speculation. I can't tell any more than you can. The Appeal has never offered a premium before to be decided in this way. Usually there are about three or four contestants for a ten acre farm-sometimes only one. There has been only ave or six people who have indicated their intention in letters to work for the store. The receipts have been steadily increasing which shows that no lists of names are being held back until the contest opens. It's a puzzler to me, but of course the store goes if only one man enters the race.

Socialist literature must be put in every home in the nation. It is a great work, and will require self-sacrificing effort on the part of the Socialists, but in no other way can the nation be redeemed. Socialism is something that has to be learned, like mathematics. There are no Socialists who have not thoroughly studied the subject. The work before the Appeal is to interest the people in the question of industrial freedom, and compel them to think and then ACT. And the Appeal never attempts a thing but that it does it.

An organization is spreading in Canada for the people of Canada to own its property. The spirit of democracy is spreading over the earth.

The vote in New Hampshire was Debs, 790; Claffin, governor, 701. The vote two years ago

The Social Democratic poll in Missouri was 5,576 for governor.

No. 262 will contain the number of conestants for the Tennessee property.

Postal subscription cards are postals printed on the 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 or more at one time. When you take a subscription you collect the money, hand the subscriber a card and he signs his name and address in the blank space provided and mails it to us. Orders for these cards will count on the contest for the the lungs are not too far gone. The nights in the summer are always cool, one quiit being required at night.

Tennessee property. You may send in an order for five postals per week and then sell them at your leisure. Or you may send in part of a list and take the bal-

INCENTIVE.

By Geo. W. Rives.

Rochester, N. Y.

'S the economies which would follow the tances from the citadel, actually come from production and distribution of our that stronghold A production and distribution of our wants upon a co-operative, instead of apon a competitive basis, are so obvious, opeconomics and are obliged make a last desperate stand upon other

One of their favorite charges is that there would be no sufficiently powerful incentive-quite conveniently ignoring the fact that the incentive which impels nine men out of ten te-day—the necessity for working if he would

live -will still exist. Is it reasonable to suppose that a man who will do his utmost today, anowing well that he will only receive about one-fourth of what he actually produces, or earns, will cease to put forth any effort when he becomes con-finced that he will receive the entire product

of his labor? If so, it is equivalent to saying that a man will work hard as long as he has to earn three dollars for some one else every time he gets one dollar himself—but will lonf as soon

Those who are so much afraid that people won't work, when they find that their brings them about four times as much ward as it does now, ee borrowing trouble-

tell them not to worry!

But, as Socialism will assure to every worker his entire product, no man would suffer wrong even if some did not work as indostriously as others-because it would be only the product of such idlers that would be re-duced, and they would only get their own smaller product.

Some say that, in work requiring a number of different operatives to produce, it would be impossible to say just what the product of each was, but this is not as difficult to determine as might be supposed at the first

giance.
For example, if a number of workers performing the same operation upon a shoe, it would be quite easy to determine how many shoes this operation could be performed upon in the nominal day by an average worker-and the nominal day's work based upon such

Now, if each to receive his entire product, Now, if each to receive his entire product, it is clear that those who did more than this nominal day's work should be rewarded accordingly—while those who did less would receive proportionately less than a nominal day's "wage"—or reward.

This would be no injustice to society at larger because the exchange value or "revies"

large, because the exchange value, or "price." of the shoe would be based upon the nominal day's work—and the finished shoe would cost neither more nor less because one worker did twice as many, and was rewarded accordingly. or another only did one half as many-and re ceived but one-half of the nominal day's "wage,"

This procedure is according to the principles of that Socialism which seeks only jus-tice—and while many believe that something more than bare justice will eventually form the basis upon which society will rest, there is little doubt that this basis will be a preliminary to such higher ethical standard.

Because many who are both able and will-

ing to work to-day can not get the opportunity, while those who get the opportunity only receive a small portion of what they actually produce, even this assurance of free opportunity and one's entire product, is a wonder ful incentive to push the cause of socialism -leaving the questions relating to those to whom society owes much, aside from their actual productive ability, until a later stage of evolution.

When the fair minded investigator becomes

convinced of the falsity of some charge prainst Socialism, would it not be well for him to inquire what prompted such false

Such inquiry will disclose an "incentive" in the desire, upon the part of those who now aubsist upon others' labor, to continue to do so, which they realize will be impossible under Socialism.

If the source of the false and often ma-Beions charges agrinst Socialism be sought it will be found, nine times out of ten, in the citadel of capitalism.

It is there that the gun is located, which, by means of noiseless as well as smokeless powder, pours a constant fire into the steadily advancing ranks of the growing army of ocialists

But many superficial thinkers do not appreciate that the shells from this gun, exploding as they generally do at great dis-

wants upon a co-operative, instead of Such persons utterly fall to realize that a pon a competitive basis, are so obvious, opponents of Socialism have been driven from ostensibly originating with the editor of some newspaper, or the occupant of some pulpit or college chair, is in reality but one of these shells, and that the editor, minister or col-lege professor is too often only the fuse used explode the shell.

When we consider that the utterances of so many of these "moulders of public opinion" are controlled and virtually dictated by the powerful capitalists who practically own newspaper, church or college upon which they depend for their daily bread, the true source of their "inspiration" becomes visi-

such, often unwilling, tools, because they are, after all, only submitting to a similar co-ercion to that which impels thousands of other "wage slaves" to march in processions, or in other ways estensibly favor what they at heart oppose.

Truly, the question of "incentive" is a two-edged sword, and cuts both ways. What incentive has the average office hold-er today? Is it snything more toan a desire to serve, not the people, who pay him, but the political boss who virtually "appoints" him?

Does not a congressman get \$5,000 a year in hard times as well as when prosperity reigns, and is he not therefore indifferent to the condition of the people?

Now, under Socialism the salary of non-

producers would naturally be governed, to a great extent, by the amount which producers received, and there would be a tendency to increase or diminish such salaries in harmony with the average revenue of the workers en gaged in productive occupations.

This tendency is not very marked to-day, but that is solely because the people do not really control public affairs—as they should and will when radically different methods of choosing and deposing public servants are employed. Under such circumstances it would be of the

utmost importance to every public servant to use every effort to increase the general efficiency of the collectively owned machinery of production—as in that way only could be hope to increase his own salary.

This same powerful incentive would impel

every worker, because the greater the total product, the larger share of it would his own product exchange for.

There would be no further, opposition to

labor saving desices—just because the incentive would work the other way.

If those who can not conceive how we could get along without private capitalists, or employers, or how every one could have employment, even when socialists propose to absorbed. utely agnibilate many occupations now employing thousands, let them think of the nation—or of the world—as a single family, and of the work of supplying the world's wants as the housework.

Now imagine that every member of the famlly, able to work at all, agrees to pitch in with the rest and work until the housework is all "done up"-is it not plain that under these circumstances no one will be out of work until all of the work is finished? If those who might be likened to the sweep-

ers finished that work long berfooe the others, would not common sense dictate that they should turn to and put in their time helping some other "crew," for the time being at least, leaving it to experience to finally teach us how to so nicely apportion the workers that they would all finish at the same time? It must not be supposed from this afal-

ogy, that we shall be general utility men-far from it-because a very thort period of experimental apportionment would enable us makers, etc., were required, and to permit the surplus to choose an occupation from those which needed more workers.

When once the proper proportions were found it would only remain to determine how many hours the entire force should work doller and think the entire force should work , and this would depend upon the quan-of product that the people decided upon consuming—or, to reverse the proposition, the quantity of product which the people de-eided upon having would determine how long we should work—and either or both questions would be left to the entire people to decide instead of, as to-day, to a few private in-dividuals, as some people believe to be the

Defense of the Tramp.

"Tramps are not so entirely bad as people enerally believe them to be. Offentimes men the are only seeking new towns in the hope of getting work, or who are on their way to there is a big demand for labor, or who are on their way to the western harvest fields or the mines in Montana, are classed by the pub-lic as tramps and treated with a severity that often actually turns these men into real knights of the road. Even the regular tramp y be a man who has merely lost his gri stendy employment and who has turne fover through chance rather than by a real tesire to avoid honest work. Right treat-ment might reclaim this man. But instead of this he is usually treated as a criminal and in s confirmed tramp.

"Men who are tramps because of a shiftless rood-for-nothing nature might be reformed if properly appealed to, but the way the tramp a treated now does little but confirm him in treated now does attre but countril him in his vagrancy. The appearance of a tramp in small town is a notice for everybody that ins a dog to release the noble animal and set him on the tattered visitor. If the tramp is weak from lack of food and can hardly stand. let alone run, and is pulled down by the does and badly bitten, nobody thinks anything of

"If a brakeman at night crowds a tramp off the top of a box car and compels him to crawlower and lower down the side of the car undi finally he is swinging right over the wheels. sobody thinks it is wrong. The tramp has no business to steal a ride. Then, if the brake-man who has robbed the tramp of the little he had, is afraid that he may tell of it, and accordingly brings his heavy boot heal flown with all his might on the tramp's fin-gers, and the "Weary Willie," as the comic papers so humorously call him, lets go his held and falls under the swift turning wheels, papers so humorously call him, lets go his hold and falls under the swift turning wheels, sobody organizes a posse and goes out to find the marderer. The country papers tell about the mangled remains of a tramp being found so the D and E tracks last night by a section grag and say that it is supposed the tramp grag and say t

Joseph Brazil, otherwise known as "Filipino Joe," who was nominated by the national tramp convention at Britt, In., for president of the United States, has this to say of

"The tramp problem has been often dis enssed, but only in a half hearted way. In the first place, tramps must be treated more like men and less like brutes. A tramp is the result of our kind of civilization. Then it Then it seems to me we should correct that flaw in ing tramps. Visiting humiliation and abuse on individual tramps does not change that cause, whatever it is, that is continually pro-

ducing more tramps.

"Tramps are the result generally of hard times. Men thrown out of work, driven by their ereditors from their home town, take to the railroad and pretty soon are tramps."

Why the Appeal Bull-Dog Joined the Socialists.

According to a daily paper, Amy Crecker the heiress, who is now Mrs. Harry Gilsey owns three \$10,000 dogs, and spends as much upon their food and blankets, medical attend and luxuries as would support several families.

The dogs are bathed in perfumed water in their private bathroom at the Gilsey Hot by their own dainty, skillful Freuch maid. the Gilsey House

They are taken out for a walk three times day and rubbed down as often by a footman kept for that purpose. They wear massive collars made of Japanese

coins that cost a small fortune.

They breakfast and lunch and dine off the same expensive dainties that form their mis-

sleep in imported baskets on eider-

Their blankets and boots, bought quarterly

cost \$100 per dog.

They have skilled medical attendance from one of the most fashionable physicians in New York.

Two Systems.

BY M REEVES.

Competition has for its basis the individual ownership of property. With individual ownership we have individual or divided inownership we have individual or divided in-terests, which produce competition in all lines of industry. This breeds discord, strife-haired, envy, jealousy and revenge. These in time produce greed and selfishness, and these call into action the baser qualities such as lying and cheating, adulterating and swind-ling, injustice and crime, rent and interest, and these produce a crop of fact and rob-bery failure and misers murder and suicide. and these produce a crop of their and these produce a crop of their and suicide, lust and licentiousness, intemperance and disease, sorrow and pain, fear and worry, waste and destruction, breeds slums and powers. erty, concentrates wealth and makes mil tionaires and paupers, affuence for the few and starvation for the many. Makes and seals bonds and bondage for all. It encourages every crime, and the greater the crime the people a hell, a perpetual struggle from the eradle to the grave, and the cause of most all the miscry, suffering, pain—COMPETI-TION—to get the best of each other—to get more than we give—to rob each other. greater the reward. In a word, it only allow he base qualities in man to develop while the good is crushed out and destroyed.

some of the mottoes of this beautiful (?) system are "Might is right and the weakest to the wall," "Do others before others deyon," "Every one according to his greed," Competition is the life of trace."

This system of competition is nothing but annibalism brought down from the ancient barbarous past into our every day affairs of the present. It is simply industrial and com-mercial cannibalism! Of big fish eat little ones! Of war! Of chaos: Of confusion! Of death! Of hell on earth! "A tree shall be

known by its fruits."
A noted writer has said: "In the days of cannibalism the strong devoured the weak, actually ate their flesh. In spite of all the laws that man has made, in spite of all the advancements of science, the strong, the heartless still live on the weak, the unfortunate and the foolish. They do not eat their flesh or drink their blood, they live on their labor, on their self-denial, their weariness and want. The poor man who deforms himself by toil who labors for wife and children. self by toil, who labors for wife and children, through all his barren, wasted life, who goes to the grave without ever having one luxury, has been the food of others he has been devoured by his fellow men. The poor woman living in the bare and lonely room, cheerless and fireless, sewing night and day to keep starvation from her dear child, is slowly being eaten by her fel-

"When I take into consideration the agony of civilized life, the failures, the auxieties, the tears, the withered hopes, the bitter realities, the hunger, the crime, the humila-Kanadian kanadian ka

That ...Tennessee Property...

Is an opportunity. If you get it you are as secure as you can expect to be under the present system. Only five yearlies a week for the longest time.

THE CONTEST OPENS at 6 a. m., DEC. 1st CHILLIAN CHARLES CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR OF

tation, the shame, I am almost forced to say that cannibalism after all is the most iful form in which man has lived upon his fellowmen.

But there is another picture to look at, the exact opposite of this would be produced by government ownership of public as the Christian writings say "all goods

This would produce undivided interests this would be co-operation, which would prothis would be co-operation, which would produce harmony, justice, kindness, truth, love, virtue, brotherhood sympathy, fraternity, morality, mercy, anion and strength, temperance and health, joy and happiness, education and advancement, a nobler manhood and womanhood. It would encourage every virtue and dwarf every crime. It would create an universal brotherhood. It would equal opportunities to all Some of its matters are opportunities to all. Some of its motives are right is might. "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." "Every one according to his deeds," "On earth peace and good will to men."

'This is a system of harmony, of peace, of justice, of truth, of love, of liberty, of brother-hood, of the "kingdom of heaven on earth." Which will ye Choose?

Texas Telephone Girls Strike.

The vice president of the company came down here a day or two ago and gave the employes some of his mind. He was very dic-tatorial, and told the girls no concession would be made under pres ent circumstances. fore their grievances would even be consid ered, they must first disown the union, which is endorsing and supporting them and the line men, who are also in the fight. He was bel licose, too, and added that he would rely on the United States troops.

What a subject for a comic cartoon!

gaudy Texas zonaves with their bayonets leveled at the breasts of the telephone girls, and the Texas rough riders supporting. equality, fraternity—glorious words — how very appropriate! These daughters of the ery appropriate! kings have liberty to work twelve all day or all night, for \$15 per month They have also equality of submission to a profit-grinding corporation, and fraternity of company with the owls and bats! And should these princesses kick, why, then let them look out—the United States troops can be relie on, as they have been in Colorado and Penn

With the balance of argument so largely favor of Socialism as a remedy for the evil-of corporate greed and individual selfishness working classes lack the intelli gence and courage to give a a trial? tume it is the former they lack most, for they had the intelligence they would surely have the courage, as their numbers are so great that all the United States troops flanked by all the Pinkerton men, could do nothing

The Mid-Road Populist movement in the United States has made its last struggle,— its 100,000 votes will go over the divide into the Socialist camp within twelve months time It was the last protest of those carnest men who in 1890 founded the Populist party, and they found it hard to part with an organiza-tion which numbered so many brave hearts and heads, and which was built up with so tion which numbered so many brave hearts and heads, and which was built up with so much time and trouble. The office seeking element, Butler, Allen, Holcomb & Co., caused its ruin in 1896. These traitors are now repudiated by the people in their own respective states at d adds one more lesson to the historic drama of the rise and fall of political parties. The rise and brilliant promise of the Populist party and its final wind up by fusion will be a perpetual warning to the rising Socialist party not to attempt any such alliance with any old party.

A Plumber's Story Looks to Him.

dantation and ranch, on the railroad, in

The industrial competitive system has made by life a burden. Being weary of such a

strife I want industrial co-operation, peac

and harmony, an industrial government and the abolition of political government.

I want every person able to work at some-thing useful to have an opportunity to so do

and no person to hve on the labor of another

I have seen many drones, parasites, leeches living in ease and luxury-people who never

did a useful thing for society, have the very

best of everything.
Seeing such inequality, such great wrongs and having an opportunity to study such made me a Socialist. I am satisfied that the indus-

trial system of competition was created by

cunning erafty men.

Read a few samples of competition: For the

physicians and surgeons to do well financially there must be an epidemic. The undertaker

prospers and rejoices when there are any deaths. The undertakers begin where the physicians and surgeons, coffin makers, chem-ists and others stop. Those who make in-

ists and others stop. Those who make in-fernal machines to destroy life and property

are glad that there is war. The farmers in

the middle states prosper when there is fam-ine in other parts of this earth. The cattle and stock raisers and many others shout for McKinley and Hanna and Great Britain and Queen Vic while war wages. The soldiers

The Drift Toward Monarchism.

It is not generally known that there existes in this country an element whose pur-

pose it is to turn the republic into a mon-archy. Nevertheless, the existence of such an element is a reality. It was first openly manifest in the demand, on the part of many

people, for an expanded constitution, and an

expanded interpretation of the Declaration of Independence, such as would comport with the course upon which the republic had

entered. The law must be altered that the act might be legal

vanced that the open denunciation of those

time-honored documents is heard again and

again in public assemblies by prominent speakers; and influential journals are sup-

porting the movement in the most out-spoken manner. The doctrine of the equal rights of

men is made a laughing stock by many a learned speaker, and the "divine right" of king and master is finding favor with some.

The oppressed of the Old World sought liberty in the New; but their children are hold-

ing under military subjection three times as many inhabitants of the Old World as fought

lete Constitution, and adopt a form of government that will be logical, with expansion ideas, and will give ample protection to capi-

en beyond cavil that a republican form of government can not subsist beyond a certain

stage; that as soon as a people become rich, strong, and great, the republic droops and dies. We believe this is so of necessity, and

not by chance. We believe that there is not

a single case on record where the masses of a great nation possessed the intelligence to

initiate laws, were intelligent enough to compet

pass. It would seem as if science teaches that

men were created to follow their masters-the inspired minds of the world. History

shows that a king must be and is found in every nation, to guide its people in every great crisis. Neither is the change to be

dreaded or looked forward to with forebod-ing. While we are in fact largely under the

conditions of a monarchy, we have the evils without the benefit of the same."

The position of the Army and Navy Jour-nal, of Washington, D. C., is set forth in the tollowing extract form that paper:—
"Fate has decreed for us a destiny in which

ern the colonies according to his own idea

e following, in the same line, is from the stors' Review, published at Boston

"It is folly to assert that the policy of this

country shall be governed by absurd maxims uttered more than a hundred years ago. The

greatest evil which now confronts us is the clamor about the old Declaration of Independ-

free and equal. This is merely generalization of the doctrines of Voltaire and the encyclo-

of the doctrines of violate placking of pedists. It is a dictum absolutely lacking of foundation in history, and incapable of syllogistic justification. It suited our purpose in

gistine justification. It suited our purpose in 1776, when we were breaking away from the mother country, but it was only a bit of sub-limated demagogism. To bring forward this declaration in this year 1900 is as gross an

absurdity as ever was practised, and an in-sult to the intelligence of the people."

These quotations are not given for the pur-pose of showing how blind to the rights of man and the principles of justice are they

ence, to the effect that all men ought

written constitution, will go

an imperial executive, free from straints of a written constitution,

investors'

enforcement of such good laws as

So far has this monarchial sentiment ad-

BY P. W. DOYLE.

HAVE been working 28 years at the plumbing trade and during all that time I have seen and studied life. I have worked for and transacted business with the at the need beef and horses—they got mem and the hat time dealers got the cash and they swear by the rulers that war is good.

Some persons are taken into a millionaire capitalists, the middle class and the poor wage-carners. I have worked in good situation when others are killed (railthe poor wage-earners. I have worked in palaces, in hoveis and on the farm, the sugar road jobs). Some years ago it was said and it was common talk, that when a man appned for a job on the Boston & Albany rail-road, if there was no vacancy he was told there would be a chance when the next man jail, in the bank, in the church, in one hospital in the state buildings, to the office of the lawyer, physician, speculator and the so-called fortune teller. In short I have seen and studied what makes this life with most

Let me give you an explanation of waste in competition in only one branch of house building-plumbing. A family wants their range connected to the kitchen boiler. That family will leave orders in four plumbing shops, four plumbers go and examine the small job. They figure it will require a small amount of material and four hours labor to complete the said job. Each plumber gives in his estimate. The highest bid is \$0.00, the next \$5.50, next \$5.00, next \$4.50. Each plumber travels four to five miles to see that job and return to his shop. One goes on a bieyele, another on his wagon, another on foot and another on the street railway car. All four men have consumed the best part of four hours in connection with that little job. Only one plumber got the job, four hours labor fin-ished the job, four hours labor wasted chasing a chance to get work. Is there anything more planless, wasteful?

I want industrial co-operation-the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. Very often people say, "How can we get along without the capitalists?" I answer how did the people do without the Feudal Lord; the chattel slave owner? How did the founders of the United States republic get along without King George? Some say your plan of Socialism is good but you can never have it, which reminds me of the old woman that looked at the arst steam locomotive and said: "You will never make it When it started to move she said: "You sometamg each and every day to establish the birth of socialism in our time.

out of the earth-not out of the wars and strifes of nations—and incorporated in its fundamental law those lamb-like principles of peace, must revoke those principles and adopt the harsher principles of the Old World governments. See Rev. 13:11. The prophecy will be fulfilled; the lamb-like principles will be revoked; and the nation will "speak as a dragon." The rapidity of present movements toward that end compels the belief that that time is not far distant; and then will follow the ushering in of the great day of God, and that "everlasting kingdom" which shall be given to the "saints of the Most High." "Be given to the "saints of the Most High." ye also ready." C. h

Péruvian Socialism.

In Reynolds' Newspaper, Mr. Morrison Davidson gives an excellent sketch of the system in which the Peruyian Indians, generally known as the Ineas, lived and prospered prior to 1532, when the bloody Pizzaro invaded South America in the quest-of gold. Manco Capac founded the democracy of Peru in about the year 1000. Cucco the "city of the

about the year 1000. Cuzeo the "city of the sun," the center of arts and sciences, of which the poets and historians have told us, was planned by Manco, "the Great."

Peru was divided into four great provinces, to each of which ran one of the four great roads issuing from Cuzeo, the navel of the state. Each province had its viceroy with his council. The nation at large was distributed into decades, and every tenth man or head of a decade, had supervision of the others. There were further divisions into bodies of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, a thousand, and ten thousand, with each an officer having general for liberty in the New. That such an act was out of barmony with the spirit of both the Constitution and Declaration of Independconstitution and Declaration of Independence, was denied by some. Others—and they are coming to be the majority—admit what is known to be a fact, and declare those documents "out of date." The bolder ones declare these sublime principles "absurd maxims," "an absurdity," and "an insult to the intelligence of the people." The following is a purtion of what the Des Moines Globe has to say on the subject: on the subject:—
"For a long time the thinking people who thousand, with each an officer having general supervision over those beneath. Every birth and death was necessarily registered with have large commercial interests have felt unsafe with our present form of government. Now is a good time to do away with our obse-

the utmost exactitude. Certain lands were assigned to the Sun, certain others to the Inca, while the remainder tain others to the Inca, while the remainder was divided, per capita, in equal shares among the people. On marriage every Peruvian was presented by his Commune with a dwelling house and a lot of land was assigned to him sufficient for his own and his wife's mainte-"A constutional monarchy is probably the most desirable plan that we could now adopt. Everything is ripe for a change. . . . We believe that history and experience have provbelieve that history and experience have provo nance, an additional portion being granted

In cultivation the lands of the sun were drst attended to. Then those of the old, the sick, the widow, and the orphan had their torn. Thereafter, each man might cultivate his own allotment, and finally the fields of the lnea were tilled with great rejoicings, tidleness was a crime in the eyes of the law, and as such punished with great severity.

And the principles governing Agricultural Thus, the artisan in metals or wood was prorhus, the artisan in metals or wood was pro-sided by government with the materials, and no one was required to give more than a stip-ulated portion of his time to the public ser-vice, "lest he should be over-furdened and unable to provide for the wants of his own household." Nay, in his "Relacion," frankly admits Sarminto, president of the Council of the Indies quarted by Present "The admits Sarminto, president of the Council of the Indies, quoted by Prescott, "The working of the mines was so regulated, that no one felt it a hardship, much less was his life shortened by it.'

All over the country were established magazines abundantly stored with all manner of commodities for distribution when wanted. Those for grain, in particular, would suffice for the consumption of a district for ten years. "If (says Prescott) we may credit On-degardo, who had every means of knowing." No mendicant, he continues, was tolerated in Peru. When a man was reduced by pover-

ty or misfortune (it could scarcely be by fault) the arm of the law was stretched out to administer relief; not the stinted relief of private charity, nor that which is doled out drop by drop, as it were, from the frozen reserviors of "the parish," but in generous but in generous measure, bringing no humiliation to the object of it, and placing him on a level with the trest of his countrymen.

The Peruvian Labor Day was one of six hours, two being given to the Sun and four to

society. There was no money and consequently no buying and selling. There was no vice and not a single prostitute in the entire popuiation of forty millions. How speedily the Spaniards changed all that is a matter of history. Anyhow, let us not be told any more that Socialism is "impracticable." India, me thinks, could put up withes trifle of such impracticability at the present hour.

"Mike," said Plodding Pete, "are you a

d is being drowned the liberty-loving, justice-loving spirit of the people. It was necessary that this spirit should be overwhelmed if this government, which had eschewed and demounced the dragonic princips of force, should itself one day "speak as a dragon;" and the movement toward that end is sufficiently rapid to astonish any who will pause to consider it.

This government, which arose, as it were, ington Star.

Socialist?"

"What is your definition of a Socialist?"

inquired Meandering Mike, cautiously.

"It's one or dem guys dat links de goverment orter take hold and pervide folks with everyting dey eats an wears."

"Nope, was the positive answer; "I had six monits of goverment rations when I was to joil Dere ain't enough pie in it."—Washe ington Star.

City Ownership

The race course at Doncaster, Eng., is the roperty of the city, and this week the Bacing committee accepted tenders for land and was brisk and good prices were obtained The course is a source of considerable profit to the town, and last year the income, to spect. gether with the proceeds of other property, was £27,700, a sum which enabled the City to dispense with a borough rate.

The city of Glasgow, Scotland, has a water plant on which it has expended \$14,000,000. Pure spring water is piped from the mountains, 34 miles away, and is laid down to the people at a very low rate, which is gradually being diminished as the number of consumers increase. In spite of this the revenue derived from the plant pays operating expenses, interest upon the money borrowed to build, and adds a sum to the sinking fund each year. If it were private-owned enterprise the price to consumers would not be lessened as their numbers increased but the additional revenue would be utilized in payment of greater dividends to stockholders.

Before many months have elapsed, Bradford, Eng., will be in possession of a municioal hotel and public-house. On Wednesday the city applied for a full license at the Brewsster Sessions, and the application, after an exhaustive inquiry, was granted by the Beach, no member of the city council, it should at once be pointed out, taking part in the deliberations. The city has not embarked into the hotel business without due consideration, and the present scheme has received the unanimous approval of the Council. It appears that recently the city purchased considerable area of land in the heart of the town for the purpose of improving the markets and widening the streets in the immediate vicinity. The price paid by the city was £10,500, and it is estimated that in that sum at least £7,000 was paid in respect of a public-house in close proximity to the markets. During recent years no fewer than elty in the theater architecture of this counthirteen licensed houses, which have come into the hands of the municipality in this district, have been given up; but in this case the city is of the opinion that the need of a in the base. Upon the face of the arch is good market hotel where the people attend-painted a series of allegorical figures, repregood market hotel where the people attending the market can transact their business, is considerable. The project of the city is for the erection of a substantial hotel at the cost of about £20,000, and it will be in direct communication with the market, the marketdoor being closed at the same hour as the market. There will be a restaurant in the basement; on the ground floor there is to be saloon, with commercial room and tap room; on the first floor a large dining room and club room; on the second floor, kitchen, bedrooms, stock rooms; and on the third floor six bedrooms, together with a bath-room and the usual offices. There will be a lift from the basement to the top of the premises, and no effort will be spored in the appointment of the hotel. It is interesting to learn that this amusement house. The plan of investin the intention of the city to keep the some under municipal control, so that there will be no inducement to sell intoxicating liquors at the expense of the morality of the public. The Markets Superintendent will be made responsible for the management of house, and he, in fact, will become the resident manager. It is anticipated that the undertaking from the outset will prove the institution grew, Mr. Shand being the a financial success. There are often between ten and eleven thousand people in the markets-most of them from the outlying districts-and the existing hotels in the town are often crowded to inconvenience on busy evenings. The profits of the management are to go to the markets account. The novel application of the city on Wednesday called forth no hostility either from the local licensed victuallers or hotel proprietors, or the ratepayers.

A MUNICIPAL THEATRE.

The only municipal theatre in the United States is the Calumet, recently opened in the flourishing city of Calumet, Mich. Calumet of a rich copper mining industry in the extreme northern part of the peninsula of State, says the Chicago Times-Herald.

This theatre is a monument to the enterprise and liberality of a stirring inland city -a place which the frayed but haughty actor of Shakespearean parts would call a provincial town. It is not a playhouse merely subsidized by the municipal government, it is owned by the city, was built by the city, and is now being conducted by a manager in the city's employ. The profits, if any, will go into the city's einking fund: when attractions are unprofitable from a financial point of view the deficit will fall upon the city's broad shoulders and be born without a murmur. The mayor, too; will act in his official capacity as censor of prurient plays should that

step become necessary.

It was formally opened to the public about two months ago, the attraction on this auspicious occasion being a comic opera company, which was taking in the bustling northern town by special train from Milwaukee and received by the representatives of the municipality with bands playing and banners flying. The company presented De Koven and Smith's merry making work, "The High-wayman," and in addition to the pleasure of appearing before an audience fresh in spirit. generous with applause, without that bla anguor that comes to a surfeit of good things, was rewarded with a bonus of \$1,000 for the performance.

Some traveling men from Chicago, New York; Boston and other big towns, who hap-seed to be in Calumet that night, were in bt as to whether evening dress would be the proper form at the theatre s opening per-formance. They knew, of course, that it would be a great event, but some of the Eastern gentlemen predicted that many miners would be in evidence, wearing blue inuncers and their pants tucked in the tops

were sadly alistaken. a confidential mood told the traveling men to unpack their dress suit cases if they expected to be "in the sain" that noh! They did as they were told, and were mighty glad of ooths adjoining the course. The bidding it, for it proved to a dell dress affair for not approve of back numbers in any re- year.

> This theatre cost the taxpayers of the city more than \$100,000, but no one ever heard a grumble in connection with the expense. It was elected as a wing or addition to the city hall, which is just now being finished, and the outlay of money was ro question so long as the town got what it wanted-a playhouse that would reflect credit on the townspeople's wideawake enterprise and artistic judgment. The orchestra chairs cost \$10 each. The front door hinges cost \$65 a pair. All furnishings are of the best.

As a result the theatre is pronounced by competent critics to be one of the handsomest and most artistically equipped temples of amusement in this country. The whole of this country. In 1890 there were 1,809, structure, which includes the city hall, is built of brick, with handsome trimmings. It is three stories high, with a tower, the architectural characteristics belonging to the Italian Renaissance. It covers half a square near the centre of the town. As to theatre's dimensions, the following facts are of interest:-

Seating capacity	
Height of stage	60 feet
Seating capacity Height of stage Width of stage Depth of stage	
Depth of stage	28 feet
Distance to fly galleries	30 feet
Distance to fly galleries Distance between gir ders	48 fect

There are two balconies, or as commonly known, a balcony and a top gallery.

The interior decoration, which is a predominant tone of deep empire red, intermingled with rich olive and gold, is the work of the William Eckart Company of Chicago. Perhaps the most striking feature is the

prosseenium arch. It is declared to be a novtry. It has the form of a semi-circle and is of sufficient width to admit of the construction of two private boxes on either side withsenting painting, poetry, sculpture, music and the drama. These beautiful mural ef fects are the handiwork of Albert Fleury, of the Chicago Art Institute, working under the direction of the contracting decorator.

The theatre is under the personal management of John D. Cudahy, who was elected to this responsible position by the City Council. He is a leading citizen, being president of the First National Bank of Calumet, and is connected with many business enterprises He is a relative of the Chicago Cudahys, so well known in the commercial world. For five terms he was Mayor of Calumet.

It is interesting to note how the town turned its energies toward the building of ing money in such an enterprise, and making it an out and out municipal institution, was first broached by C. K. Shand, an architect, who recently came to Calumet from Scotland. To prominent citizens and city officials he unfolded the workings of municipal theaters in some of the progressive cities of his ustive land. From this the idea took root and

architect. A word should be said as to the characteristics of the community in which this work was possible. As already pointed out, Calumet is the center of some of the richest cop per fields and mines in the world. It has a new and polygot population, attracted thither largely by the copper mining industry. Many nationalities are represented, and all seem prosperous. Men who have become independently rich in some instances still continue to work in the mines as laborers. A recent visitor to the town said: -"There is not another community of the same population on the face of the globe that possesses flourishing city of Calumet, Mich. Calumet and represents so much brains and wealth has a population of 40,000, and is the centre and accomplishes so much good for the eduideal city of the future, as pictured in Bel-'lamy's novel."

These people are well governed. present head of the municipality is Mayor John Ryan, who has served in this office for several successive terms to the satisfaction of all parties. One solitary policeman is the whole thing in this peaceable city of 40,000 souls. He constitutes in his own person the entire police force system from chief to patrolman, and is not kept very busy at that. There is a splendid paid fire department. There is a modern, scientifically equipped hospital and a library stocked with good pooks, these institutions being, of course largely patronized by the miners. The city has a large, modern hotel, and many sub stantial business blocks. The people are of a speculative turn, dealing extensively in copper, and other mining stocks.

The bi-monthly pay roll of the various minng. companies amounts to about \$500,000.

The theater is regarded by these people a civic necessity. Hence they have provided neans for the amusement of all at the common cost. Because the theater is a delight they are not blind to the fact that it is also one of the most potent influences for good or evil in the lives of a community. They argue that it is the shame, the fault, the crime of the State that the theater is ever a chool of immorals. They have undertaken to show by example that it should never be left wholly to private interests, as it now is, and permitted to teach, as it often does by example if not by precept, infamous and strocious things. The city er the State should be jealously mindful for the true good of those institutions which have power to touch the hearts of the people.

The Appeal will be responsible for all mesory remitted by post

American Notes

There were in 1890, 170 women clerks employed, as against 1 in 1870.

A watch factory with machinery can turn both ladies and gentlemen. Calumet does out two watches a minute or half a million a

> In the agricultural implement factories 500 men with machinery now do the work formerly required of 2,500.

It is said that no fewer than 255,000 books for the blind are borrowed annually from the free libraries in this country.

In modern steel works, with the help of machinery and electricity, eight men can do the work that formerly required 300.

A United States Circuit Court judge has torbidden the street car employes of Little Rock, Ark., to wear their union badges. In 1870 there were 739,164 children of

school age at work in the shops and factories

Nine men with machinery can turn out 12,000 brooms in the same time that seventeen men used to take to turn out 500

It costs just one-third of what it cost fifteen years ago to make nails owing to improved machinery, but the price has been twice doubled.

The Chicago packing houses are going to displace white labor with negroes because the latter are more obedient and will vote the way the owners wish them to. And there you are, gents.

Standard Oil shares having a par value of \$100 sold on the N. Y. Stock exchange Oct. 28th, at \$605 each. The company will pay 50% dividends in 1900.

A recently invented and ingenious mechanical device pastes paper labels on 100,000 cans in ten hours. The caus are carried on endless belt and each one picks up a label as

A traunt officer found in Daleville, Ind. number of children, fourteen years old and under, who attended school all day and then worked until two o'clock the next morning in glass factories.

A machine has been developed and installed in Chicago that prints bill heads, statements, etc., in two colors, ruled and

It Costs Nothing

Except a little time for you to get in on the contest for the Tennessee property and it will make you independent for life. Remember the FIRST week commences at 6 a. m., December 1 and closes at 6 p. m., December 8. All letters mailed between those dates are entered on the contest, regardless of the time received at this office.

Receceseseseseseseseseseseses

furnished on good quality of paper at less than \$1 a thousand. The press or machine after the water is collected for cultivating it. prints and rules from 10,000 to 20,090 an The question may be asked. why not allow hour.

The democratic governor of Georgia couldn't dig up enough money to pay the teacher for a month's schooling of Georgia children, but he can find \$500,000 to build a union depot for the railroads on state ground in Atlanta, Ga. Great Governor! Wise Georgians!

Minnesota has a law requiring a fee of \$50 to be paid each presidential elector, by the party they represent, before they can vote for president. A new party would have to put up \$450 for the nine electors of that The evident intent of this law is to prevent the formation of new parties.

The street car unions have ordered a number of automobiles and will run them on the streets of cities where they have trouble with the street car lines. That's better than nothbut why don't they start a universal fight for city ownership in all cities? That will make strikes and automobiles unneces-

Comrade Wilshire, of Los Angeles, Cala. candidate for congress from his district, was arrested three times in three days for making socialist speeches. Six other socialists were also arrested for the same crime. But the boys are giving them a good run for their money, and socialism continues to boom in Los Angeles.

A seven million dollar rice trust is being formed in Texas, where, according to Democratic campaign orators, bad trusts are not allowed to exsist. The promotors boldly announce that rice is too cheap and they propose to fix more "stable' prices. A Texas paper says that prominent Democratic politicians are going into the combine.

The Standard Oil Co. will have paid by the end of the year \$48,000,000-48 per cent upon its capital stock and three or four times 48 per cent on the actual investment. It is \$9,000,000 more than the government's annual disbursement for interest on the entire national debt. It represents a 31 per cent dividend upon a capital stock of \$1,371. 000,000—a sum greater than the value of all the gold and silver, coined and uncoined. publicly and privately held in the whole United States.

Order Now

One bundred copies of "Trusts" at \$1.50 revised, illustrated and printed on fine pa-

SOME OTHER DAY.

There are wonderful things we are going to do And harbors we hope to drift into Some other day With folded hands, and oars that trail, Ve watch and wait for a favoring gale To fill the folds of an idle sail Some other day.

We know we must toil if ever we win Some other day. But we say to ourselves there's time to begin Some other day. And so deferring we loiter on

Until at last we find withdrawn The strength of the hope we leaned upon Some other day.

And when we are old and our race is run

Some other day,
We fret for the things that might have been Some other day. We trace the path that leads us where

The beckoning hand of grim despair Leads us yonder out of the here

THE WORKINGMAN'S "FREEEOM."

We crouch at the feet of our masters, And whine for a crumb of their spoil; We grovel in humble submiss on, Begging leave of our tyrants to toil.

Begging leave to earn back a pittance Of the profit our labor has won; this is the freedom we boast of, Handed down from father to son.

The freedom to strive with our fellows For a chance to work early and late, To pinch and starve our poor bodies, And broaden the rich man's estate.

This then is the freldom we boost of And deem it so sacred a thing, That we'll shoot down our brothers At command of the state or the king.

Why, we know not the meaning of freedom, And will not until we can see That each must have all be produces, hat each must have an each Before we are equally free.

—Alice Sorenson.

Acknowledges the Corn. Editorial N. Y. Evening Po

With the passing of the political campaign there will be a chance for the country to turn its thoughts to some matters of great concern upon which all citizens are agreed One such is the irrigation of the arid lands of the West. A national irrigation congress will be held at Chicago November 21-24, to unite the East and the West in an effort to promote the reclamation of the rainless region beyond the Rocky Mountains, and its settlement by an agricultural population. Both political parties are committed to this policy in their latest national platforms. Much has been done already by private enterprise, and much preliminary work bas been performed by the Department of Agriculture at Washington in the way of surveys of reservoir sites and forest preservation. This great work must be prosecuted until the last acre of sand and sage brush that is susceptible of irrigation is brought under the reviving influence of water. The country will not be satisfied with anything less. It is within the range of sound finance to make this work pay for itself. It is the very ba is of the whole proceeding that the Government should lay out its work in such a way as to get back every dollar that it expends, either by sale of the water or by sale of the land private enterprise to carry on the work which it has already begno? The answer is that private persons cannot control the sources of supply. Private enterprise cannot prevent cutting of timber on mountains which hold the moisture that falls from the clouds, private enterprise concerns itself only with schemes for present gain, not with those of permanent benefit to mankind.

Another View of It.

An observant eastern newspaper has un de taken an improvement on the appeal for help for the starving millions in India, which be gan "two cents a day will support one life," etc., and here is the result:

Two rifle cartridges a day will support one life.

One six pounder shell will save a life for

two months. One twelve pounder shell will save a until the barvest.

One pair of cavalry boots will save man wife and child until the next crop is gath-

One minute's discharge of a maxim gun

will save a whole family from death. The cost of war for one second will save

ten lives for four months. Two rifles will save them and afford them the comfort of blankets during the rainy and

cold season. The cost of firing one shot from a six-inch

gun would save five families. One scrub beggage train horse would save

small community. One-fifth of the cost of attempting to conuer the Boers would save the entire 48.000. 000 of England's starving subjects in India.

The rescue of these lives is simply a matter of money. There is food enough in India. All that is necessary is the means of buying it.

The octopus is the most hideous of monsters. It is a sea-fish, if it can be called a fish, with a huge nucleus for its body about the size of a sugar hogs-head with from six to ten tapering arms ten or fifteen feet in length. On the under side of these arms are suction valves size from a quarter to dollar silver piece. It seizes its victim exhausts the air and holds him in a vice, while it sucks him to death. In this way it feeds itself. From this resemblance a trust is called an "octopus."—Ex.

per. This will be a sample of the character of book the Appeal can now do on books.

One hundred copies, \$1.50; 50 copies, 75c.

Confucius said, when a country is well governed poverty and mean conditions are things to be ashamed of; when a country is ill governed riches and honor are things to be ashamed of. How is it at present in this country?—Peoples Paper.

Borrowed Plames

Keep track of the number of political office seekers who do not shake hands with you after November 6.—Zanesville Labor Journal.

The working people, suffering deeply by the exploitation of the many by the few, will one day say, let the people own the capital, as the capitalist has hitherto owned the people.—Labor Journal.

"The meek shall inherit the earth." Not by "The meek shall inherit the earth." Not by a jug full. They have inherited poverty, hunger and dirt up to the present, and so long as they are meek this will continue to be their portion. Rockeigher and Morgan ewa a big portion of the earth, but it wasn't acquired through "meekness." A word to the wise.—Labor Advocate, Jacksonville, Fla.

"Times change, men often change," but the "Times change, men often change," but the underlying principles of justice never change. Much of what the old philosophers said was true, and many of them had grand ideas of the higher ideals of life. There are philosophers and social agitators now who are proclaiming the immutable principles of justice to the world." The time is near at hand when the world is to experience a revolution that will enthrone justice and establish the brotherhood of man. Then all can say, "Peace on earth, toward men good will."—Farmers' Ad-

Last year the banks of New York loaned \$8,000,000,000 of credit. At 4% interest on that amount they drew \$320,000,000 from the hands or pockets of productive business. The government, through government banks, could have transacted the same amount of business for the people for \$40,000,000, if not less, leaving in the hands of the industrial classes the snug sum of \$280,000,000. Transportation and telegraphing in government hands would result in a similar saving to the producing classes. When will the people understand their own business?-Midland Journal.

This senseless chatter, which they sometimes dignify by calling it the battle of the standards, reminds me of a reputed trick of that Athenian statesman and demagogue, Alcibiades, who, when he was in power and was trifling with the liberties of the people, had a favorite dog whose chief adornment was a very beautiful curled caudal appendage. To the astonishment of everybody, one morning he mide his appearance shorn of his chief attention. In response to applications for a that the Athenian people busy themselves about my dog's tail rather than my public acts."—Flaming Sword. planation, his crafty master said: that the Athenian people busy

A staff correrspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce has been investigating the conditions that prevail in some of the textile industries in Concord, N. C. He states that he received a shock when he was told that many negroes, both male and female, were whipped to secure "proper performance of duty." The superintendent, a negro, said: "All the help engaged here under 21 years of age are put absolutely under my control by certificates from their parents or guardians, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night, and I am free from responsibility as at night, and I am free from responsibility as to the course I pursue towards them." Some people entertain the fool notion that slavery has been abolished, but it seems that a mis-take has been made somewhere, or is it an example of "the strenuous life?" These poor negroes ought to go into spasms as to whether the flag, as Mr. Dooley says, should be "dragged through the mud or left to lay "dragged through the mud or left there."—Terre Haute, Ind., Toller.

Millions of democrats are in the position Millions of democrats are in the position which they ascribed to the Socialists prior to the election. They told us that we would 'lose our votes," and according to their own words, they might as well have placed their ballots in a swill barrel. They "lost" them. To the writer, this is the most silly statement made in the campaign. According to this, every man in the country should vote for any in the country should vote for one man or party, regardless of whether the man or party supports those principles which he believes in, for fear of "losing his vote." Such a man, if on a jury trying his father would vote to convict his parent for fear of "losing his vote." Men who advance such arguments (?) may have lots of spunk, but it is of the kind that kills. They cannot see or comprehend that kills. They cannot see or comprehend that a vote cast for a principle is never lost, even though the man or party for whom is is cast is not elected. One vote cast for that which you believe to be right, is worth a million cast for that which you believe to be wrong. The first is never thrown away; the second is.—Toiler, Terre Haute, Ind.

The WORLD of PROGRESS.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH .- Marconi recently WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.—Marconi recently transmitted a message by the wireless system, without the use of tall poles, a distance of sixty miles. The dispatch was received on a cylinder only four feet high. This indicates important progress. The mast used by Marconi in his channel experiments was 177 feet high, though the distance across from France. to England was only thirty miles. It has been thought, until recently, that the distance of transmission had a direct relation to the height above the ground of a part of the sending and receiving apparatus. As late as August is an authoritative writer in the Electrical World and Engineer worte that "to telegraph sixty miles the elevation of the wire attached to the instrument should be at least 100 feet above the surface." In the mountain re-gions of South Africa, during the recent cam-paign, the British attained height for wirels; telegraphy by means of a system of kites. Some of the messages were sent sixty miles. Any long-distance system, however, Some of the messages were some Any long-distance system, however Any long-distance system, however length dependes upon the heig. of the poles at the sending and receiving stations obvious-ly cannot transmit messages for very great distances. But French electricians have declared that messages may be sent through the earth and have expressed their belief that even in Marconi's system the messages leave the bottom and not the top of the However this may be, Marconi's latest ac ment seems to prove that elevation at the starting and receiving points is not a factor in wireless telegraphy.

TELEGRAPHING PICTURES .- Recent trials are said to have shown gratifying results in the use of the telepantograph, an electrical the use of the telepantograph, an electrical invention invented by R. Greville Williams, in England, by means of which a drawing, letter, photograph, shorthand, diagram or other graphic matter can be automatically telegraphed to any distance to which an ordinary be sent through the medium of telegram can be sent through the medium of one wire. In operation the message to be sent is written, drawn, or photographed on to a thin metal sheet, which is then placed in the transmitter. The receiver at the other end then automatically records or reproduces the message at the other end upon almost any desired material. Beyond the use of chemicals in preparing the message for trans-mission the operation is almost entirely mechanical and automatic. The whole opera-tion is useentible of much speed, and its poselegram can tion is susceptible of much speed, and its pos-sibilities of service are so many as to need

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK

By L. T. Fisher, of Los Angeles, Cala.

IN MY judgment we have just held the most significant election ever recorded in most significant election ever recorded in the history of the United States. It is worthy of the closest scrutiny by every one who is interested in the social and political Arift of the times.

The republicans have won an unprecehas tightened its grasp upon the material interests that are vital to all. This victory cure for "capitalistic methods." will afford the monopolistic devil-fish a renewed opportunity to fasten its tentacles more securely, and upon a greater number of ob-

On the other hand, the democracyparty that never was really democratic-met their most signal defeat. Like an old tree, shorn of its branches and rotted at the roots, It had only to await the coming of a stiff breeze to measure its length upon the ground. Well, that breeze came, and it was a cyclone.

The Socialists think they see in the victory Socialism. This being the case, they are not mourners at the democratic funeral. Had Thomas Jackson and Andrew Jefferson. the Socialists to fight their own political battles anaided, they could only hope for a tardy victory, but being assisted, as they are by such a powerful ally as the republican party decisive battle of ballots may be fought in swallow any of Catchings' nostrums. later than 1912.

A party their sweetness on the desert air. with one idea is a mere fly on the wheel of progress. To gain popular recognition a vitally concern society. There is little use in driving a spigot into a vent note and ling the bunghole open. Every saloon in the country might be closed and it would not in durge while gazing with vacant stare upon the expiring embers of his burnt home that was in driving a spigot into a vent hole and leavlieve a tithe of the poverty, and idleness and want that is all over the land. The Socialist is the true temperance party. It a one would remedy the evils of the liquor business, as in too keen a sense of the ludicrous to join any all economic affairs that concern the people as a whole, by destroying the private profit democrats. Their only alternative is to re-

As for other little side show parties, they haven't even the semblance of a mission. In fact, the rapidly conges ing state of human affairs is simply forcing conditions that will parties. They are the republican and Socialist parties-representing the exploiter and the exploited-the capitalist and the laborer who do all the useful labor and get only a bare subsistence.

Such a foundation for antagonistic parties few more ground-swells and the vessel will be adrift.

The republican party has greatly simplified the situation. Like a great suction ize on the basis of complete, uncompromispump, it has literally drawn the foundation ing opposition, and insist upon the collective from under the small parties (for they are all based upon a sandy foundation) and has left and distribution. There is no organization the democratic party in a state of wreckage occupying such ground but the Socialist that makes it an easier task to complete the destruction than to remedy the damage, if the latter were possible, which is exceedingly founded on a rock, and republican machinery, however powerful, can only demonstrate its solidity and strength.

Now, to facilitate the discussion, let us assume that there are still three parties in the field-the republican, the democratic and Socialist. The little fellows will go into nothingness; and there will be no new parties, because there will be no new issues. The inexorable condition of things have carried politics beyond that.

So we have these three parties. The Republicans have many points of vitality where the Democrats have none. They represent the largest capital, organized power, special privilege, and are in full possession of the The Democrats represent comparatively nothing. They have dwindled into a party of negations, and even their negatives have only the waning vigor of an expiring animal that signalizes its exit from life by a few spasmodic kicks.

At this point I shall introduce what a few "wah-hosses" are saying about the political

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota pre dicts the formation of a new party, "based upon the outrages against republicanism, as taught by Hanna." The Senator goes or The Senator goes on to say that he will be in the new party. He thinks the name is of little importance. The party will consist of the dissatisfied elements, will grow rapidly and as he believes, elect the president in 1904.

Representative James D. Richardson of Tennessee, confesses that the democratic party "wants all the supporters it can get." But the party will make no surrender of principles for expediency's sake. And then he adds with a seeming gusto: "When it does it ceases to be democratic." Mr. Richardson then proceeds to expiate on Jeffersonian Democracy and "sich," which has always had a Sphynxian mysteriousness about it to a great many thinking people.

Jefferson wrote that all men are born equal, and have the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. At the same time he owned slaves, and his southern followers continued to own them until they were forced to let go at the point of the bayonet. Joining slavery and true democracy is like storing ice and fire in the same box. But says the democrats, slavery no longer exists. This is also a mistake. It is true there is no longer chattel slavery, but there is wage slavery, and it is on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, and both blacks and whitee are included. Mr. Richardson then closes his

remarks, which are too long to quote in full. with this declaration, which he probably intended as a sort of climax to what he had been saying: "Mr. Bryan is undoubtedly at present the natural leader of the people." Considering the fact that Mr. Bryan twice led his followers into a ditch, he is at least not a premium sample of leadership.

George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, wants to build up a positive program which will entirely change the capitalistic methods. Mr. Williams and Senator Pettigrew have dented victory, which means that capitalism only to join the Socialist party, which is the censes, and the means must be put in motion only political organization that has a sure

I next quote a regular, Simon-pure "allwool-and-a-yard-wide" democrat - T. C. Catchings of Mississippi. He's a dropper. He wants to drop free silver, drop fusionism drop government by injunction, drop imperialism, drop militarism, drop all discussion ab ut the Phillipines until peace is restored, drop appeals to the passions and prejudices of the idle and discontented. In other words he wants the democrats to take a nap while the republicans hand cuff the nation. Then Mr. Catchings will start out with bis of the republicans a still greater victory for mossy-back partisans and deafen the public with his uproar about the principles of

There are many others of the same ilk that might be quoted, but it is not necessary. It is evident that the better element of the ples we shall turn to the subject at hand party are looking for "pastures new." The —political organization. they are inspired with the most cheering faith silver republicans, the populists and the as to the outcome in the near future. The broad-gauge democrats are not going to 1904, perhaps not until 1908, but surely not back-number. He reminds one of the old-time doctor with his fish-worm oil, possum salve, The prohibitionists are simply "wasting alligator wash, and other antique cure-alls. No, sir, the progressives are not going to have any of that.

And how about the other fellows? There's party must take hold of all the questions that David B. Hill, with his slogan-"I'm a democrat." Such music as that just now has the doleful cadence of a fellow, with hands rammed into empty pockets, whistling a soft being rapidly transmagrified into an ash heap. And there's Whitney, another old democratic leader. Men of that class have beggarly platoon of old time, reactionare tire pompously from political life, like Tom Reed, or slide as gracefully as possible into the ranks of the republicans.

There's no material of respectable magnitude to form an o'd-style democratic party, at no distant day leave only room for two and the liberal element can't organize a new party with any hope of success. I think it can be easily seen that the time is rapidly approaching when there can she only two the schemers who do no useful work but parties, and the dividing line between these get the bulk of the earnings, and the workers will be sharply drawn, leaving no neutral ground. They will be antagonistic at nearly every point, and the political battle will be fought to a finish.

No one will question for a moment that parties—representing, as it does, a gigantic capitalism that dominates the whole field of economics. The opponent party will organownership of all the means of production

Should Socialism win, then what? Well. that is easily answered. There being a superabundance for all, under a system of doubtful. As for the Socialist party, it is fair distribution, idleness, want, ignorance, crime, and all the brood of ills now being so industriously hatched out under the careful incubation of greedy capitalism, would van proletariat expressed through the agency of ish like a filth-produced epidemic before an intelligently applied system of sanitation.

It's Coming.

A sensation has been created by Lafe Young, editor of the Des Moines (Ia.) Capital, who nominated Theodore Roosevelt in the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia. It appears that Mr. Young visited the Pennsylthat Mr. Young visited the Pennsylvania mining regions and studied the labor problem in all its hideousness. Then he went forth and declared that the remedy for strikes and for the mis ery of the working class will not be found in change from a Republican to a Democratic administration, or from the gold standard to the silver standnor any other proposition with m of competition and private ownership of the tools of duction and distribution. "The only remedy," said Mr. Young, "is the cooperative system and the public owner ship of the means of production."

Competitive Note.

The family of Andrew Boyle, consisting of himself, his wife and several dependent children, have until next Wedn sday to move out of a house in the rear of 130 South Eleventh East street, on pain of being ejected by the law. The order comes from C. E. Taylor, acting as agent for Banker John E. Dooly, and but for the fact that one of the children, a 2-year-old boy, is very low with typhoid fever, the family would have been

bodily ejected yesterday. Boyle is a laboring man and was until Aug. 9 employed on the university building. On that date while assisting in raising a huge rock to its place, the derrick gave way and he was crushed by its fall. This incapacitated him for work and laid him up in bed for a number of weeks, during which he fell behind in his rent, the sum of \$5 a month. His ill luck continued when one of the children was taken down with typhoid fever, and at about the same time a notice to quit the premises was served on him.—Salt Lake City Herald.

Portland, Ind., has made a net profit of \$15,697 on an investment of \$20,834, in a municipal electric light plant.

ORGANIZATION

Address by Edgar B. Helphingstine.

S has been announced the object of the A meeting this evening is not so much the discussion of principles as the formation of a plan of action by which we in this city and county may do our share in producer, socialism will make him able: if placing our principles into effect. There comes a time always when the mere contemplation of any object worthy of attainment socialism will make him capable. to attain that end. Now that the Socialists of the United States are on the eve of their first great national campaign, it is fitting time organizations that have served their purpose to assist in putting into operation the machinery that is to accomplish the greatest daring to hope for relief from any other work of emancipation known to history. So we must take it for granted that all who are present this evening are well aware of the of joining the only political organization that fact so aptly phrased, that, ethically, Socialism contains the highest ideal to which the of the age, the only party that embodies in moral consciousness of man has yet attained. We must assume also that we are all sufficiently grounded in economics to realize that, scientifically, Socialism, the common ownership of the means of production and distribution, is inevitably the next stage of industrial evolution by laws as fixed as those which direct the behavior of the universe. Understanding then that we agree on princi-

In order to explain why we consider it

necessary to form a separate and independ-He's a ent political party to carry out our principles, and why we can never hope to see them brought about through the instrumentality of the old parties, we must have a clear understanding of the historical and scientific basiof the Socialist movement. The historical but a proud privilege that we are offered the basis of all great movements has always existed years before their crystalization into action. Society as an organism is divided by the capitalist mode of production into practically two great divisions: Constituted existence. as a competitive system based upon the private ownership of the means of production, the dividing line appears between the possessors and the users of the tools of production; between the owners and producers of wealth; between those who own everything and produce nothing, and those who producing all wealth, capital included, own nothing Broadly speaking these two contending classes are designated as the Capitalist class, in whom is vested on the one hand the ownership of all the great resources of wealth, and capital, its means of production; and on the other the class of the Proletariat. emposed of those whose only capita is their labor power of hand or brain which must be applied by permission, through the machinery of production, to the natura resources of a country in order to support both themselves and the possessing class. Thus, not throughthe conduct of personalities, but through causes which underlie the evolutionary process itself there arises an irrepressible class continues the intensity birthe Endsvelonment must culminate either in the entire annihilation of a large majority of the working population or in the collective ownership of the means of collective labor under the democratic management of the producers of all wealth to whom all wealth is due. It is plain then that the capitalists, who in their shortsightedness are continually killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, will never as a class by which the older parties are dominated relinquish their withering grasp upon the progress of the race until forced to do so by the overmastering power of the

Animated by a common interest, a feeling of class consciousness, the capitalist class has long held the reins of government by which they have legalized the process of the their economic and financial control, they have continually directed the various mediums of public education, and inculcated a capitalistic code of morals which explain the popular prejudice which at first appears and private companies 3,681. The state against any movement for an equitable read- railroads are operated by corporations under justment of society. Class consciousness, until recently, has not developed to such a degree among the workers. Its first ex pression has appeared only in the economic field in the shape of pure and simple trade unionism without political action The old trade unionism having developed into purely and simply a trust on labor attempting to force, by the disastrous methods of strikes and by a tariff of membership fees, the sale miles. of their labor above the market price, which is always set by the great industrial reserve army, they have also outlived their useful-

government.

Probably the greatest feature of the socialistic organization is the new trades unionism which signides political action at the ballot box Every indication is that the trades unions of the United States are stampeding into the ranks of the Social Democratic

The key to the situation is the control of the state. The method of organization is to unite the proletariat as a class conscious political body along the lines of the class miles of struggle for the conquest of the public pow-ers. The tactics of organization is to gain complete control of the legislative functions of the nation, and to use, interpret and exe-cute the law in behalf of he who toils instead of he who appropriates the products of that toil. By concerted action of united labor, both in the economic and political field, to benevolently assimilate all profits and divideads until capital will be uselss to all who will not use it, and he who works will receive the full result of his creative energy. Thus will be established the true dignity of labor. In a word to supplement and accelerate th national progress of industrial evolution, and by peaceful methods usher in a co-operative

co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist republic; that promised land to which every conscious socialist turns his eyes with ever increasing fervor, knowing that he is acting well his part towards the consumation of Peace, Plenty and Tranquility among the sons of men. If inability is the word that has justified the degradation of the wealth capability is the word that justifies the successful organization of the capitalist class,

Knowing that by this time you realize these things; knowing that your reason and your recent experience with all other political have demonstrated to you the futility of source, we hope that before you leave this hall to-night you will declare your intention is now working in harmony with the progress its precepts a practical solution for the many, complex, and growing evils that now inflict mankind A party, though comparatively new in the United States, and especially in San Diego county, that is the largest, most compact political body on the face of the earth. With the magnificent force of its international solidarity, it is engulfing the political world like a swiftly rising, all encircling tide. Numbering now fully eight millions of voters with, "No compromise, no political trading," as its motto never, yet has it failed to register an increased vote at each succeeding election. With such an irresistable array of forces behind us, with such a grand object before us, and with such economic conditions surrounding us, we in San Diego county should feel it not only a duty opportunity tonight of alligning ourselves with a cause that even at its inception is exerting an uplifting educational influence that is making the world the better for its very

The March of Public Ownership-

For the year ending March 31, 1900, the total estimated revenues of Prussia amounted to \$581,581,837, of which \$321,490,620 came from the state railways. The net profit of the street railways were \$132,756,356. The total amount raised by direct taxation was \$45,782,950, and by indirect taxation \$19,721,250. The interest on the entire public dept, including all the money raises for the purchase of railroads and for every other purpose, was \$56,921,311. Thus the profits on government railroads paid the interest on the debt, balanced the whole amount raised by taxation, direct and indi rect, and left \$10.326,841 over, which is more than three times the cost of supporting the king, (Prussian kings being much cheaper than our kings of finance.)

Prussia has 30,268 miles of government railroads and 2,498 belong to private owners. It is the policy of the government to acquire the few remaining lines as rapidly as possi-

In 1889 42 companies operated 75.4 per cent of the trunk line mileage of Russia. 1899 there were only 9 companies, operating 40 per cent, while the government operated 60 per cent, or 16,414 miles. The Russian state railroads, formerly run at a loss, now bring in a profit, notwithstanding the fact that the government has built so many lines for military purposes, without regard to commercial considerations.

In Austria proper, the government owns and operates 4,700 miles of railroad and operates 1,260 miles more belonging to private companies. Lines owned and operated by corporations amount to 4,862 miles. In Hungary the government operates 4,876 miles of its own and 3,439 miles belonging to companies, against 1,822 miles owned and operated by corporations. In France most of concentration of wealth. By the exertion of the railroads are run by strictly regulated corporations, but all of them by the term of their charters, will become the property of the nation between 1950 and 1960.

In Italy the government owns 5,608 miles ontract which

erated by the state and 798 miles by corpora-

In Switzerland the voters have decided by the referendum to acquire the railroad system of the country.

In Sweden the government owns 2,283 miles of railroad and corporations 4,067

In Denmark the government owns 1,108 miles and the corporations 460.

England has private railroads, but her colonies and dependencies have gone in for cial troubles and a thousand and one details public ownership.
In India only 3,600 miles out of 22,491

belong to private companies, although they operate nearly 12,000 belonging to the government or native states. In every colony of Australia the govern-

nent owns all or most of the railroads. In New South Wales it owns the street car lines ally stated. The reverse is the fact.

In Cape Celony the governmen towns 2, 348 miles of railroad against 330 miles in private

In Natal the government owns all the railroads. In Egypt it owns all but 72 miles out of 1.169.

In Japan, Chile, Argentina and Brazil the railroad systems are divided between public and private ownership.

We have little company in our policy of exclusive private means of transp rivate control over our transportation. About the only countries that go with us on that

line are England and Spain. system of industry under a purely democratic every country in Europe, every country in political system of direct legislation, an in-distribution of direct legislation, and in-distribution democracy, a social democracy, the in Africa, every colony in Australia, and the _aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa Recollect

That the FIRST week of the Tennessee property contest closes at 6 p. m., Dec. 8, and your FIRST order must be mailed before that time if you want to get in on it.

principle republics in America. We loom up in solitary grandeur as the only great country in the world that permits a part of its postal system to remain in private hands. And even we are operating railroads and telegraphs with success in the Philippines and telegraphs in Porto Rico, although we cannot give our own people the benefits enjoyed by our "subiects.

It is estimated that one year's sale of ice in New York at a reasonable price would pay the whole cost of a municipal ice plant and leave a surplus for something else.

Some persons who admit that public ownership would be a good thing in itself, ask where the people would get all the billions of dollars needed to buy out the public utilities now controlled by private monopolies? Bear this in mind: The people are paying

for all these things now. Every cent of the value comes from public

contributions. If the people ce sed to patronize them, the Vanderbilts, the Goulds and the Huntingtons w. ... be paupers.

If the people can pay interest on the cost of railroads now, they could pay it if the rail roads were their own property, especially as in that case they would have very much less to pay. The people's money built the plants of the Ice Trust. It could equally build plants of the people's own.

It is no experiment that we are proposing. Other countries have done the experimenting and are now marching confidently ahead. The question with us is whether we shall sit stolidly, like Chinamen, with our ears closed to the lessons of progress.-New York Journal.

Trust Magnate Says 'd Methods are Dead

Charles R. Flint, ident of the rubber b cause he, as much a my man, started them, has come out with them. death of the old competitive methods. In an article in the Saturday Evening Post he speaks his mind freely about the business revolution that is taking place, and down in his heart every competent business man will admit the truth a what he says. Next to Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Flint is highest authority on this subject in the business world, and Carnegie has already said substantially the same thing.

Mr. Flint says . "Business in a concrete form has existed as long as the world's record runs; and until recently its course of development has been practically the same as in the beginning. Now, however, we are There has been a complete revolution. It is doubtful if the mass of the people appreciatethis, yet it is as palpable to the man who has his eyes open as is the knowledge that today electricity is the motive power of the world. In a few years we shall wonder that we continued in our own time the crude business system of our forefathers.

"Let no young man delude himself with the belief that we shall ever again go back to the old methods. As soon might we expect to see the electric cars put away in the sheds to give place to the old stages. unless the boys who are starting out today in business life opreciate this and train them-

selves a col, they will be woefully handicap.

The n are als the scientific, the civilized one. So built on the knowledge of the interder reference of more more than the civilized one. the interder indence of men. The new business idea, call it the 'trust' if you will, recognizes this principle and develops it to its highest form. That this recognition did not come long ago simply argues a backward mental state. As constitutional, scientific government has come to supplement the eudal system, so that 'consolidation era' in In Belgium 2,069 miles of railroad are optem.

"Consolidation in business has bred the demand for the specialist and as consoll-dation, grows as it will, the demand for specialists will grow. That it is subversive of independence and manhood is absurd. The man who directs a department for a big corporation today is more independent than he could possibly be under the old conditions when he went into business for himself. He is not worried with finanthat consumed his time without adequate returns. He devotes all the time he has to that which he can do best. Naturally the result is higher production, and a consequent betterment for the world dependent upon production. Nor does the new system make for concentration of wealth as is so gener-

Lawers Getting Froze Out Geo. Robertson, of Mexico, Mo., ex-pressedent of the Missouri Bar Association, is no dent of the Missouri Bar Association, is no longer attorney for the Chicago & Alton and Wabash railroad Companies. He has given out a statement for publication in which he says: "The railroads are now concentrating everything so far as possible in the cities under one head, and the place of local attorney in the country is becoming one of such subordination that a lawyer with any ambition in his profession cannot afford the continue in it."

From a Private Letter.

But when we come to telegraphs we are more lonesome yet. England and Spain have their postal telegraph systems. So does every country in Europe, every country in Asia of any importance, every colony of note in Africa, every colony in Australia, and the

American Notes

Women have organized a Socialist club at Trenton, N. J.

The navy will adopt the wireless tele-

Over 800 linotype machines are now in use this country.

The Trades Council of Alpena, Mich., has leclared in favor of Social Democracy.

A number of Atlantic ocean steamship lines combined, with a capital of \$25,000,000.

The single tax colony at Fairhope, Ala. will build a steamboat for use on Mobile ay.

Three large smelting plants combined in Buffalo, with \$1,200,000 capital, and more nen are laid off. The farmers are trying to float a \$20,000,

00 co-operative association, something sim-br to the Rochdale plan.

Of the total amount of operatives in Chi-ago, as returned by the inspectors, 252,624 re men, 62,037 are women, and 10,695 are About half of the 5.000 coke ovens in Mc-

lowell and Mercer counties, West Virginia, ave closed down, throwing out of employent 1,500 men. The tonnage men employed at the National Rolling Milis, McKeesport, Pa., have been juen notice of a reduction in wages from

6.12% per to to \$5 per ton. Several thousand textile won s are locked out in North Carolina because they refused to leave their union. They were evicted from company houses and are living in tents.

It appears that the Marconi wireless system of telegraphy has been perfected. The British government has contracted for the right to use the same.

The American Economist, a republican organ, "devoted to the protection of Ameri-can labor and industries," figures out that it would take 20 cents to fill the "full dinner

Walter Thomas Mills, the field secretary of he People's University, Berrien Springs, lichigan, has severed his connection with that institution, to devote his entire time to the cause of Socialism.

Prof. Albion W. Small, w o holds down the hair of political econom to Rockefeller's as saying to the students of his class to in his opinion socialism will be the national distance in 1904.

Two hundred employs, of the American Steel and Wire Company, of Worcester, Mass, suffered a reduction of 71/2% in wages. The rkers are far from being elated over this vidence of prosperity.

Three large iron smelting plants at South Buffalo, have consolidated with a capital of 11,200,000. More waste eliminated in capi-talist production and another squad added army of the unemployed, says an ex-

According to the great English statistican, Mulhall, every worker in the United States adds \$7 to the wealth fund every day he works, says the Minneapolis Union. The last consus gives the wages of the workers at \$275 per year, or about 90 cents a day.

It is estimated that no less than 10,000 amps are carried nightly on the railway ains in the United States, and as many ore are waiting to steal a ride at the same time. The Pennsylvania railroad, in order to abate this nuisance, has a regular police force on all trains.

The wholesaler has sixteen fixed charges to meet: Taxes, license, house rent, Brad-street, Dun, clerk hire, express, telegraph, telephone, gas, elecric lights, lawyers, court ests, fuel, traveling men and travelers' ex-penses.—Mercantile Adjustor.

When in full running order the Homestead nills of Pennsylvania employ 7,000 men. At east twelve or fifteen men are injured every includes all kinds of accidents from the tersing of a thumb nail to the severing of a; 14. At this rate about ^70 men are injure; yearly in the great iron orks.

Robert Thomas, a southern rope he ker has discovered a chemical action the will reduce cotton seed hulls into pulp at or e-half the cost to manufacture wood pulp. Salt trust magnates will take up the invention and fight the paper trust for a market—that is, fight a little while, and then combine into larger monopoly.

Several hundred men make their living a McKeesport, Pa., by welding couplings. A machine has been brought out which does this, and five-sixths of these men will be thrown out of work because of the invention. at one end and the finished couplings will drop out at the other.

The People's Press, Albany, Ore., formerly a populist paper, supported Bryan in the campaign just closed, with the understanding that whatever the result after the election, it would do its utmost to prepare the peo-ple for Socialism in 1904. The Press will now devote its space "to the subject which is ple for Socialism i devote its space near our heart."

A western newspaper figures it out that the increase of wages in the hard coal region of Pennsylvania amounts to \$4,200,000 a year, while the increase in the price of coal, due to the advance of 50 cents a ton, further enriches the barons to the extent of \$27,000,000. So the coal barons are nearly \$23,000,000 in pocket at the end of the game.

A republican boss attempted to disrupt a Socialist meeting in San Juan, Porto Rico, by ahooting into the crowd and wounding one man. He was aided by the local police, who arrested other workers. The Socialists intend to fight their oppressors to the hitter and. The latter are mostly adventurers and carbet-baggers from the states, who invised the island with but one purpose in view, and that was to hammer every dollar possible from the poor natives.

A \$7,500,000 rice trust is being formed in Texas—where, according to the democratic campaign orators, bad trusts are not allowed to exist. The promoters boldly announce that rice is too cheap and they propose to fix more "stable" prices. A Texas paper says that prominent democratic politicians are going into the combine, and so when Bryanties pay a little more for their rice in the pear future they can rest easy, as their Texas tosses, who, of course, are "workingmen's friends," need the money.

unified quest, white envelopes with turn address thereon, for 40 cents, paid: 250 note hands, some price.

THE BRYAN SOCIALIST.

Oh! yes, he was a Socialist, he thought their was just,

But he didn't want to throw his vote away; He would vote for Billy Bryan, and get just And vote for his own rights some other day.

So now he asks forgiveness, and says in future he will vote Three he will vote,

For the party that is striving for the right;

Though his friends may shout "Anarchist,"
and regard him as a shoat,

He'll work for the Social Democrats with all

his might.

-W. A. Thurman, Leesville, Tex.

The Individual's Opportunity.

There is much doubt of the individuality, o much heard about at the present time, and the blessings of capital under the present system of living. With capital in the saddle, riding the range

of opportunities, watching that none tres-pass upon the domain of its privileges, the coal, copper and other mines corralled, the oil-fields rounded up, the iron ore land branded, and the rest so railroaded and syndicated out, as to be unrangeable, it looks like little chance there for the individual-pcor man.

And in the industries it is the same; capital has all the biggest, and is fast getting all the small. Mighty corporations and powerful monied interests are entering and taking charge of all fields of industry. No chance -except in the higher employment!

In the congress, legislatures, the courts money controlls, little show there for justice against it. The covert threat now is made that at its dictates the mills will stop, the fac against it. tories quit, the mines close, wages cease and commerce be paralyzed. Not much show in this for the tradesman, the mechanic, or laborer.

At its demand injunctions are issued, and the armed force of state and nation called out to imprison and shoot down men withou out to imprison and shoot down hen without warrant or trial. It blacklists and condemns, and pursue its victima to the grave. It despises the people, yet demands their reverence. It pleads civilization, and fights for gain. It figures God's love, and hates with the envy of greed. It prates of good, and works ill to all that oppose its tyranny. It makes spacious promises, and breaks them without compunction. It runs politics, and makes and unmakes party policy. It gags the press and stills the pulpit. It sneaks and crawls, until able to bluster and bully. It pickets apportunities that none may approach, unless as subjects, to do its bidding. It waves at the masthead, while labor toils in the hold.

It lauds itself, and curses mankind. It arro gates itself the only intelligence, the only divinity of humanity, the worth of the earth, the right to rule; and places man, the in dividual, as far below it as the earth is be neath the sky. It must be looked after, ITS rights cared for, its welfare protected, its mightiness respected; and life—life must give way to it; the Juggernaut of its covetousness crushes all before it without mercy or

Under Socialism all this would be differentcapital then would work for the interests of all, to the injury of none; and individualism could develop along the higher plane of humanity and love, to nobler and grander purposes and aims than those of base selfish-

Edison's Latest Invention.

In 1894, Thomas Edison, the great in

"The discovery of a way of converting coal directly into electricity will be the turning point of all our methods of propulsion. Steam will be entirely superceded by the current directly There will be no boilers nor any of the necessary externals which go with steam en-

"We are rapidly approaching the time of the steam engine's end. The large Atlantic liners are slowly reducing their time on their trips, but that must soon stop. Then we shall have to wait till coal is turned directly into electricity. I believe it will come. I be-lieve it will come and then we will cross the Atlantic in four days or less. We can get 90% of the efficiency of a dynamo, against 6 or 10% of an engine."

For six years the Wizard of Menlo Park has been at work upon the problem which he propounded for himself in 1894. It is now announced that he has attained at least a measure of success, and has already brought his invention to a point where it is expected to be commercially valuable. A company has been incorporated to control it.

The principle upon which the apparatus works is to generate a current from metals which are alternately heated and cooled. The principle is not a new one, but the practical application of it is. If he has such ceeded, as announced, the steam engine is already doomed, because the new appratus will exert nearly 80% more of the energy of

the fuel. It wou would be a fitting climax in the life laborer will feed iron and steel material this wonderful mechanic and experimenter if he should succeed in this great end, and it is not improbable that his invention will prove to be all that is claimed for it.

A Capitalistic Admission.

Edward Atkinson says in Popular Science

Monthly for October:

"No man is paid by the measure in time or physical effort for the work or labor he performs. The standard by which services are rendered is what the buyer is SAVED from doing, not what the seller does. No person who is occupied or in employment or service of others is paid for what he does. His work may occupy long hours, may be applied to arduous manual labor, or it may be done in a short number of hours per day, with but little physical effort. Neither the hours nor the effort constitute any measure on which payment can be based. The measure of pay-ment is fixed by the measure of the work nt is fixed by the measure of the aved to him who makes the payment, con

saved to him who makes the payment, consciously or unconsciously estimated."

The foregoing from Atkinson is a complete admission of the Socialist contention that the laborer does not share necessarily in any increase of productivity under our competitive wage system.

H. GAYLORD WILTSHIRE.

Wass During the Past Decade.

During the decade which is closing the pre-ent century, there have been over a doze wars, and they have cost more than 200,00 ent century, there have been over a dozen wars, and they have oost more than 200,000 lives and many hundreds of millions of dolars. The most important of these are the war between China and Japan in 1894 and 1895, the war between Spain and the United States, the war between Spain and the United States, the war between the United States and the Filiphnes, and the war between Great Britain and the South African Republic. At the present time several wars are going on and more are threatened. Great Britain has not yet congered the Boers; the United States has not yet congered the Filipines; Great Britain is fighting in Ashanti, and the situation in China offers all kinds of complications. The nations are spending ever a billion dellars a year of their armies and wars.

Foreign Notes.

Socialists of Australia have 59 candidates up at the coming election.

In 1898 the tobacco monopoly yielded France an income of 329,000,000 francs. In Bockflies, near Vienna, the Socialists swept the city, securing the mayor, council and other offices.

Kier Hardie, Richard Bell and John Burns have been elected to the English House of Commons on the Socialist ticket.

Socialists of Coburg, Saxony, gained a seat in the landtag, it being the first time they are represented in that body.

At Breslau, Germany, where the electors for the local parliament have just been chosen, the Socialists have succeeded in gaining a victory.

In Alsace, Germany, the Socialists made strong gains at the recent municipal elec-tions. In many places they entered the field

London economist calculates that the Transvaal war will increase the English debt [50,000,000. There is much joy as a result among the bond holders.

A committee comprising members of the different Socialist bodies with the exception of the Parti Ouvrier, French, Francais has been formed to agree on a united line

The propositions to elect the Swiss state council by popular vote, and the national council by proportional representation were both defeated by large majorities in referendum. Returns from the first 18 districts in Aus

that the Socialists swept everything before them. The politicians and newspapers are thunderstruck, and the government is greatly alarmed. At a recent election in West Havelland, Brandenburg, the Socialist Peus was elected.

At Breslan the Socialists were successful in selection of electors for the local parlia-Millerand, the Freench Minister of Com merce, has certain technical schools under his

department. Some of the officials were former ly retired non-commissioned officers in the army, but it has now been decided to replace them by sivilians. Dawynski, a Socialist leader and candidate

Dawynski, a Socialist leader and candidate at Cracow, Australia, has been sentenced to ten weeks' imprisonment for protesting at a thoater against a play representing all Socialists as thieves, &c. And what makes the matter worse is that the writer of the play is the public prosecutor.

· The election of a member of the Reichstag Germany, for the first district of Berlin, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Wil-helm Liebknecht the Socialist leader, has resulted in Comrade Ledebour receiving 53,832 votes out of a total of 65,832, which is 5,000 votes more than Liebknecht received at the

One hundred and six delegates, including five women, and many guests participated in the annual convention of the German wing of the Social Democratic party of Austria, which was held at Graz in the middle of September. In one of its important resolutions on the economic and political class struggle the congress declared it the foremost duty of each member of the party to join his or her respective trades union.

The recent parliamentary elections in Norway show a great gain for the Socialists. The last previous general election was in 1897. The vote of the three parties in the city of Christiana has changed as follows in three rears: Conservative vote rose from 7,984 to 1,583; Radical from 8,200 to 8,629; Socialist from 660 to 4,035. In other words, the Conservative vote retained about 47 per cent of the total; the Radical vote fell from 49 to 36 per cent, and the Socialist vote rose from 4 to nearly 15 per cent.

Not satisfied with persecuting the Socialists in Poland when they are alive, the Russian police in Warsaw have now ordered that all dead Socialists must be buried at night. The prisons at Warsaw are full of Socialists, not only workmen are imprisoned, but also people belonging to the middle classes who are thought to be in favor of reforms. But, in spite of this oppression, or, perhaps, in consequence of it, the party is still active, and secret frinting presses put forth proclamations, etc.

Recently the Socialists have scored a num ber of successes, says a cablegram from Ber-lin, a fact that is beginning to cause the gov-ernment grave dismay. Herr Ledebour, the Socialist who was elected in October by an enormous unjority in Liebknecht's old lin district, is an extremist, and a very forci-ole speaker. Herr Pens, another Socialist, was victorious in the very heart of the rural Bradenburg district. In the Thuringian states and Wurtemburg a number of Social-ists have leen elected to the local legislatures. At Coburg the Socialists have w seat in the diet. This is the first time have been represented in that body.

The Opportunity to get in on the contest for the Tennes

see property will be gone forever unless your FIRST letter is malled before 6 p. m., Dec. 8.

The vast profits of the Standard Oil Trust and John D. Rockefeller's share in them are

Rate	Rockefeller's	
Quarter- per cent.	Dividend	Share.
March 1, 190020	\$20,000,000	\$6,200,000
June 15, 199010	10,000,000	3,100,000
August 7, 1960 8	8,000,000	2,480,000
November 7, 190010	10,000,000	3,100,000
For Year ,1900 48	\$48,000,000	\$14,880,000
	Month Burney	

Rockefeller gets from Standard Oil aloxelusive of his other enormous holdings: Per week

McKinley's salary \$ 50,000.00 Rockefeller's income from Standard Oil alone in one year is 100 times McKinley's salary, or \$15,000,000.00

"This sort of thing is making me a socialist," said an indignant woman yesterday in a market, while discussing the big rise in the price of meat clapped on right after election by the Chicago monopoly."—Springfield Republican."

THE BEST THING.

I said it in the meadow path. I say it on the mountain stair The best things any mortal hath stairs; Are those which every mortal shares.

The air we breathe, the sky, the breeze, The light without us and within, ife, with its unlocked treasures, God's riches, are for all to win.

The grass is softer to my tread, For rest it yields unnumbered feet; weeter to me the wild rose red Because it makes the whole world

welcome me, O solemn peaks! And me in every guest you bless Who reverently your mystery seeks. And up the radiant peopled way

Into your heavenly loneliness

That opens into worlds unknown, It will be life's delight to say, "Heaven is not heaven for me alone."

Rich by my brethren's poverty! Such wealth were hideous. I at Only in what they share with me, I am bles In what I share with all the rest.

Commercial Cannibalism vs. Socialism.

Three years ago, I delivered a lecture or Socialism in Denver. I requested my uditors to name the example of Socialism is be government. They named public schools the government. post offices, public libraries, streets, high ways, government printing office, mints, co operative insurance companies, etc. Ah, said I, you have forgotten the main ones. I paused, but none seemed to know. I added that there were some fifteen millions of examples of pure Socialism in the United States. I paused again. They seemed incredulous. I further suggested that these fifteen millions of units actually form the base of all governments, be it Socialism, a kingdom or an empire. I directed their attention to the fifteen millions of homes in country. Every home is a unit of pure Socialism. bors in love to increase the happiness and prosperity of each of the others. He does not seek to secure profit out of them as a cannibal would. His is a brotherhood or a fatherhood of service. That home is a motherhood or a sisterhood. It is pure Socialism. All competition is removed from that sacred and heavenly abode, the home of

But stop! When that man steps out of his home and closes the gate behind him, he leaves all brotherhood behind; and like all other cannibals he goes about "seeking whom he may devcur." This is competition pure he may deveur." This is competition pure and simple. It is commercial cannibalism. Our government is based on this devilish scheme of competition. All governments are hased on competition, except the home of man and the government of God. Socialism is based in the brotherhood of man, and the fetherhood of God. fatherhood of God. It may easily be decided that the differential

diagnosis between the above named Social concerns, and ordinary commercial can nibalism is (a) Socialistic concerns are oper ated by the people and for the people AT COST. (b) Whereas ordinary commercialism is run to make a fortune for the owner. With true cannibalistic propensities, they go about seeking whom they may devour. A Socialist abstracts wealth from nature. Cannibals make money by robbing his fellows. These but take their wealth and let them starve As an object lesson, let me cite you the Re As an object lesson, let me cite you the Report of the Commissioner of Labor 1898, Vol. I, Chapter I, page 20. There you may read that the labor cost of a plow machine method is the enormous sum of 75 cents, but the farmer pays \$15 for that plow. Page 36 shows you the labor cost of a farm wagon to be \$7.18, but commercialism charges a farmer \$2.50 for it Same page, notice that farmer 62.50 for it. Same page, notice that the labor cost of a full leather top buggy is \$8.09, but the cannibals demand \$125.00 for it. This is commercial cannibalism in a Chris ian land and is a twin sister to Christian commercialism.

Socialism wants the government to operate all factories through employes and super-intendents just as the rich run them now, ex cept they shall be operated without gain to any man or class. Every employe shall re-ceive a just wage, no more. Then farmers could buy a plow for \$2, a wagon for \$15, and could buy a plow for \$2, a wagon for \$15, and a buggy for \$20. This process would forever the present aristocratic system of can nibalism, and ennoble the race. Socialism stands for equal justice to all the race. It

you want it vote for it-work for it ARTHUR CORDA BELL, M. D.

much valuable service and consequent profit, a committee was appointed to devise ways and means to overcome the difficulty and stop the waste.

The committee investigated all known methods and schemes for rapid transit and settled upon and reported favorably on the

Paeumatic tube.

A company was at once organized and capi-talized for \$135,000,000 for the establishment of stations centrally located in the slums of all the cities and towns in the United States connecting each slum with the shops to be operated by the trusts. The proletarian will have to be at the station at an early hourfully thirty minutes before he is required to shoot the chute—in order that he may be registered by number and tagged. The tag is for the purpose of identifying the remains should be by oversight or carelessness or undue pressure reach the terminal in a bad! battered condition. The worker will be re quired to leave ou deposit with the company, 10% of his weekly wage to the end that his 10% of his weekly wage to the end that his master may be at no expense for disposition of the carcass when he has attained the limit of his profit-making ability. When the decree has gone forth that No. 1937 is to report at the receiving entrance an hour earlier than usual, there will be a dump-cart awaiting his arrival at the other end. Births are to be regulated and under the plan for the disposition of the unruly and aged, the company will be able to tell to a minute hew long a given worker is to live. worker is to live. The stock of the company is not to be list-d. Would-be purchasers must be identified

ed. Would-be purchasers must be identified as uncompromisingly antagonistic to labor

unions.
The stock is being eagerly bid for and such names as Hanna, Bockefeller, Pratt, Croker, Whiting, Carnegie, Frick and Van Wyck are represented as being heavy investors.
Will endeavor to get a copy of the rules governing employes and if possible, a complete list of stockholders.

Praternally.
L. R. KEARNS.

Do not neglect to mail your order before & p. w. Don & Myor want to get in on the Tennessee contact.

City Ownership

Newark, N. J., owns its water plant

Niagara Falls is a splendid example of the advantage of municipal ownership of water works. The city owns the system supplying the northern haif of the city, while the rest of the city is supplied by a private corpora-tion. The city made a profit of \$20,472.60 for the year ending June1, 1900.

In Wheeling, W. Va., the private gas works

were bought by the city many years ago and paid for by the sale of bonds. All the bonds have been redeemed out of the profits on gas without levying one dollar on the peo-ple, and the public service is now yielding a yearly net income of about \$25,000 to the city treasury, besides supplying the people with gas at 75 cents per thousand. The books of the city for 1899 show that besides supplying gas to the people at the price named, the gas to the people at the price named, the public buildings, for which it paid nothing. The \$25,000 profit made on its gas receipts more than sufficed to pay the entire cost of lighting the city's streets with 450 are lights of 2,000 candle-power each. This is only one instance of hundreds, showing that a city can save its citizens thousands of dollars annually by making its public monopolies the property of the people. The Manchester Evening Mail states that

on Friday the gas committee of the Man-chester city council passed a resolution apappointing a special sub-committe to con-sider and report as to the desirability of decommending the council to purchase a coal mine. Notice of the motion was given a month ago, and the committee's ion was arrived at without any verbal ex-pression of opinion for or against the proposal, and without the suggestion of any posar, and without the suggestion of any particular mine or any particular locality in which such mine should be situated. The course was adopted by mutual consent with the object of having all the negotiations carried to the state of the ried out as quietly as possible. Nearly 500,bonized at the corporation gas works, and an advance of 5s per ton upon all new con-tracts will entail an increased annual outlay upon the raw material for gas manufacture of considerably over £100,000 in the current

the Leicester Corporation in respect to their gas, electric light and water departments, some very noteworthy results. In resnow some very noteworthy results. In regard to the gas undertaking, the receipts amounted to £98,843, or an increase of £13,4791 for the half-year; and the increase in the consumption during the same period amounted to 14½%. On the other side, the manufacturing expenses had increased by £14,550, of which £11,736 was due to the increased cost of coal. On the whole half-£14.550, of which £11,736 was due to the increased cost of coal. On the whole balance sheet there was a gross profit of £39,-783, or an increase of £5,036 on the halfceipts from other branches, which made the gross profits £40,717 for the half-year, which works out at 8,875, or the half-year, which This was further increased by Of this amount £15,033 had been puid for interest, and £5,166 to the sinking fund, interest, and £5,166 to the sinking fund, leaving a net surplus profit of £19,888 138. dd. to be handed over for the benefit of the rate-payers. The profits of the electric lighting departments were, after paying interest, £1,430, of which £1,068 was handed over to the sinking fund and £362 to the benefit of the rates. The profits of the water undertaking amounted to£8,923 3s. 7d. for the half-year, out of which £3,183 198. 2d. was paid to the sinking fund, leaving a balance of £5,739 4s. 5d. for the rates. Altogether, the three undertakings, after paying gether, the three undertakings, after paying interest on capital, had added £9,417 19s. 2d. to the sinking fund for the redemption of capital, and £25,989 17s. 11d. to be over to the rate-payers as the result of the half-year's operations.

The Boston municipal printing plant The Boston municipal printing plant has been in operation for three years and its success is set forth in detail by its super-intendent, Mr. Thomas A. Whalen, in an article printed in a recent number of "City Government," which is in part as follows:

"The plant commenced operations under my direction on March 1, 1897. The total cost of its equipment, including everything required during the first eleven months, or

cost of its equipment, including everything required during the first eleven months, or up to the end of the financial year, January 31, 1898, was \$42,041.03. During the same period of time the total pay roll of the department amounted to \$62,995,83, or an average monthly poy roll of \$5,726.61.

"The total business performed by the plant for the same time amounted to \$122,265.52; the cost of the business being estimated at the price charged to the city and paid for

the price charged to the city and paid for similar work to the firm whose contract with

A Plan to Save Time.

Complaint having been made that the working mule consumes too much time in getting to his job, thereby depriving his master of much valuable service and consument to other working mule consumes to much time in getting to his job, thereby depriving his master of much valuable service and consequent. ing been done for the city according to the erms of the last contract, the city would have been obliged to pay \$8,204.30 m it did for its printing.

"During the next financial year, which ended January 31, 1899, the total amount of printing performed for the several depart-ments amounted to \$152,136.72, measured accrating expense of the plant for the year for the year was \$78,024.87, or an average of a little more than \$6.500 per month. of a little more than \$6,500 per month. Deducting 10% per annum for depreciation in the value of material, we find that the city

is gained for that year\$10,386.08. . "My annual report for the last financial ending January 31, 1900, when ready show a saving to the city equally as

creditable as the previous year.
"Having said so much respecting the financial side of the undertaking, I will now briefly refer to the human working forces of the institution—to the women and men whom I have the honor to direct on behalf of the public employer. Respecting these I can say with truth and with pride that a more competent and loyal corps of workers can not "The dilligence and care with which they

attend to their respective duties cannot be

attend to their respective duties cannot be supassed, and they appear to be, if I may so express it, animated with the corps of the department. They appear to feel that our business is engaged in a competitive rial with private printing concerns, with the public acting as a judge. Comptroller Cole, of New York city, is working for a municipal printing plant that shall do all the city printing for Greater New York on the plan that has been so successful on a smaller scale in Boston for the past three years. He is trying to get the members of the Charter Revision Commission to insert a clause in the charter riving the city power to undertake this work.

He thinks that the printing plant might be housed in the Central Market building, which has long failed to bring in an adequate return from its rote is to the city. Sec. to Ex. Committee.

The Great Issue.

THE Kansas City Journal, commenting on an article in the current Cosmopolitan on the wastes of competition, says that United States official statistics, (Labor Retoo much consolidation means socialism. Yes, port 13,) labor produces 20 bushels of wheat and some consolidation means capitalism-a few roobing all the balance. As a clincher the By this is meant that the ground was made Journal asks:

"Where is the man who would be willing to his ambitions for the surety of obtaining a living with only two hours work out of twenty-four?"

Why, my dear editor, if the masses knew that truth you would find ninety-nine out of a hundred would make the exchange. Mostof them would exchange all ambition this system has left in them for a dollar a day job. And if men can be assured a good living for two hours work a day, which they can, what use in working more? Why not provide an abundance of libraries, theatres, lecture rooms, pleasure trips and games for the amusement and entertainment of the people, and not make life a drudgery to secure a living which is not safe under this system? The Journal admits that national co-operation will furnish this living, but it tries to prejudice its readers against wanting that surety! It seems to think that uncertainty about a living is better than a certainty! But what an admission from a rampant republican paper! But this thing of socialism from this day on is the issue in this country. The more it is discussed, the more the attention of the people is drawn to it by any reason, the faster it will grow. And when a majority want it they will have it. You will see much more about socialism from now on. Better be wise and get on the band wagon with the great procestion that is forming.

Do not send articles to this office urging a onion of reform forces." Socialism must rise alone and fight its batters unaided. It cannot give quarter, it can take none. It canact compromise and on its banners must rest full and complete-not partial-victory. The step-at-a-time man is a good dear like a passenger on a long journey who would get off it every station and stop over for the next train, and congratulate himself, on his propressive steps. Socialism is a limited train stopping only at the largest stations. Get your ticket through to the co-operative commonwealth.

J. G. Shanklin, one of the prominent democratic doctors who is in the council to devise ways and means of galvanizing the demperatic corpse, suggests that the democrats "at once invade the neid of Socialism." He says "Socialism seems to be the coming policy of government." He's right. The wise ones with their ear to the ground hear the roar of the on coming storm. But their advice to the old parties will not be heeded and it is just as well that it should not be. Socialism wants no obstructionists in the way-democrats in disguise-in its ranks.

An Italian organ grinder trains his monkey to gather up the nickies and pennics. - If the monkey could not or would not do this the Italian would not have him. " Did .. ever occur to you that the same use is made of working people by the corporations? The working people do the work and sather the nickles that make the idle, useless class millionaires. But the working people are not monkeys! No, they are free American voting kings!

Since the looting of the bank in New York by the teller, the banks are locking the tellers into iron cages and do not permit intercourse with friends or even the telephone. The bankers know the effect of their peculiar system on the employes. When employes see piles of unearned profits-fleecings-coming every day it naturally creates a desire to enjoy part of the booty. Environment has much influence. Best banking system on earth.

The trusts are now in the saddle and riding rough shod over the people Tant ! what the people voted for and they will go all of it they want before another election. The iron trusts have raised the price 60% since the election. Good It's prosperous, don't you know! The people prefer corporations to own the industries rather than own them themselves, so everybody is happy.

The production of salt in this country is millions of dons annually. The sait trust raised the price of sait \$28 a ton as soon as it was known that McKinley was elected and is now proceeding to gather its crop of prosperity. The working people, who are 99% of the population, pay 99% of these millions. Prosperity? Well, just a few. Like it? Of course you do.

G. W. Johnson, just home at Omaka from Alaska, says the British pulled down the American flag over the Porcupine district. But Englishmen own America, its railroads, telegraphs, express companies. Vig ractories and industries and can do as they please with their own. They own the administration, too.

Judging from the Socialist literature that has been bought by the public, there are three million voters who are favorable to Socialism. Most of them were flanked by the democrats. If they will work for Socialism from now on we will elect the president in

From thousands of Socialists who worked for Bryan I am receiving letters kicking themselves because they did not follow the course of the Appeal. From now on they are with us. This indicates the real start for Socialism in this country.

Twenty-four out of 45 counties in Florida report 635 Socialist votes. The Socialist vote in Rochester, N. Y., was 1381. As soon as the offi gial vote for the nation can be had it will be pub-lished by the Appeal.

The winds are favorable for Socialism Moist all sail.

Bread Cheaper Than Stealing.

UNDER the best conditions with the machinery in use in 1896, according to for 66 cents, or about 3 1-3 cents a bushel. ready, the grain put in, taken off and threshed and put in the sack. This was done on a bonanza or capitalistic tarm of 10,000 acres in California, and was the average cost for the entire product of that farm.

When enough land is so farmed to produce the needed wheat product of the country, the little farmer with a few hundred acres, who cannot produce wheat for less than 50 cents a bushel, will stop raising wheat, just as the village wagon maker quit his business when factories arrived at the capacity to make the wagons needed.

And when they turn to other crops they will find that more improved methods requiring such expensive machinery, that it can only be operated profitably on a gigantic scale, has entered the field there, and the little farm will die, as died the little businesses that once

dotted the nation in every village and hamlet. But what I want to call your attention to is this: Five bushels of wheat will make a barrel of flour, and allow more for milling than it costs in the by-product of bran, etc. Now, five bushels of wheat that cost 3 1-3 cents a bushel makes 17 cents the cost of a barrel of flour, if produced under the best conditions. Now let us say 20 cents, to allow for the wear and tear of the machinery used in the process while one barrel is being raised and milled. That would be the cost of it under Socialism. Could a man steal a barrel of flour as cheap? Would it not take more time and trouble to steal it than to earn 20 cents if the labor was always to be had? Most wealth in th esame way—could under a rightly organized society be produced and had for less exertion than it could be stolen. There would be no incentive to steal under Socialism.

The man or woman in the shop, mill, factory or on the farm is not employed by the man or corporation from which he gets a stipend. He is employed by society through the hirer. If society did not need or demand the products of the workers they would not be hired. So employment is from society, and if society had as much reason as it should, it would employ the workers direct and not permit the hirer to pay as little as possible for the work, and get as much as possible for the products. The workers who really produce buy the products of their hands for ten times what is paid them for producing.

Reports are pouring in from all parts of the country in regard to Socialist ballots that were cast and not counted and that were thrown out, and of frauds in every shape and form, so well known to the old party politician. Regardless of what the "official" count shows, conscious Socialists deposited at least 700,000 votes for Debs and Harriman on No-

At a special election in Gotha, Germany, the other day the socialists elected nine out of nineteen members of the state legislature. And it's comin' for a' that, that men will brothers be. We are not doing a thing to capitalism these days. You know the prophets and poets of all ages have told that the Twentieth Century would be ushered in with great social changes.

C. M. Davis, who was nominated by the Social Democrats for congress from the First congressional district of Colorado, permitted his name to be placed on three other tickets for the same office. He has been expelled from the party.

Newport, Ky., claims to be the banner town of the state in percentage gains in the Socialist vote-the increase being 460%. That per cent of gain was beaten in hundreds of precincts throughout the nation.

Small Dealers vs. Capitalists.

John T. Boyd, at one time a well-to-do business man of St. Louis, but of late a wandering

Courts, of his own volition.

Tired of bumming around and unable to procure employment, he deliberately broke open a mail box at Fourth and Locust streets.

knowing that he would be arrested and com-mitted to the penitentiary. Boyd was formerly a city salesman for Rice

Stix & Co. From there he went to Crawford's Dry Goods Company. Afterwards he held a responsible position with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company at a salary of \$2,000 a year. While there he accumulated several hundred While there he accumulated several hundred dollars, and, with money left him by his father, he engaged in business at No. 919 Locust street. Two years ago he closed out and went to Denver, Colo., where he failed. He then went to San Francisco, Cal., where he procured a clerksihp, but his employer failed and he again found himself out of employment. He decided to return to St. Louis, where he was known. This he did arriving where he was known. This he did arriving where he was known. This he did, arriving here last spring; but, try as he would, he could not find employment. His means gave

could not find employment. His means gave out and he was compelled to beg. Unable to procure shelter, he took refuge in Forest Park, where he slept on benches in the hot weather, begging his food where he might. Despite his predicament, he still tried to procure employment. Once he got work for a week, addressing envelopes, but that was all the work he had found in six months.

As the cold weather came he grew desperate. He decided to commit a crime that he

He decided to commit a crime that he might be sent to prison, where he would at least find shelter and food.
"When I found that I could get nothing to

"When I found that I could get nothing to do," he said, "I became maddened. I walked downtown. I was walking around the levee about 9 o'clock, thinking of jumping into the river, when a better impulse came upon me and I started west in Locust street, for fear I might try to drown myself. At Fourth street I came across a mail box. A policeman was in sight. I knew if I broke the box I would be violating a Federal law, and I knew how rigid the Federal authorities are. I took a rock and smashed the box. I gave myself up and here I am."

Boyd is a man of education and refinement.

He was born in Boston, Mass., and came to Missouri with his parents, who are now dead. —St. Louis Republic.

An American Prophet.

religious, social elevation of the laboring

class. I should not, however, be true to my-self, did I not add that I have fears as well

Extract from a lecture of Dr. Wm. E. Channing, on the elevation of the laboring classes.—Published February 1840. Such are my hopes of the intellectual, moral

as hopes. It is also possible in this mysterious state of things, that evil may come to them from causes which are thought to promise them nothing but good. The present anxiety and universal desire is to make the country rich, and it is taken for granted that its growing wealth is necessarily to benefit all conditions. But is this consequence sure? May not a country be rich, and yet great num ers of the people be woefully depressed? In England, the richest nation under heaven, how sad, how degraded the state of the agricultural and manufacturing classes! It is thought that the institutions of this country give an assurance that growing wealth will here assurance that growing wealth will here equally benefit and carry forward all portions of the community. I hope so, but I am not sure. At the present time a momentous change is taking place in our condition. The nihilated the space between Europe and Amer ics, and by the progress of invention the two continents are to be more and more placed side by side. We hall this triumph of the arts with exultation. We look forward to the approach of spring, when this metropolis is to be linked with England by a line of steam boats, as a proud era in our history. That a great temporary excitement will be given to industry, and that our wealth and numbers will increase, admits no dispute; but this is a small matter. The great question is, will the mass of the people be permanently ad-vanced in the comforts of life, and, still more, in intelligence and character, in the culture of their highest powers and affections? It is not enough to grow, if our growth is to re-semble that of other populous places. Better continue as we are, better even decline, that tread in the steps of any great city, whether of past or present times. I doubt not that under God's Providence, the approximation of Europe and America is ultimately to be a blessing to both; but without our vigilance the nearer effects may be more or less dis-astrous. It cannot be doubted that for a time many among us, especially in the pros perous classes, will be more and more infec-ted from abroad, will sympathize more and more with the institutions, and catch more the spirit and manners of the Old World. a people, we want moral independence. bow to the "great" of other countries, and we shall become for a time must this, though servile in our imitation. But this, though bad, may not be the worst result. I would ask: What is to be the effect of bringing the ask: What is to be the effect of orniging the laboring classes of Europe twice as near us as they are now? Is there no danger of a competition that is to depress the laboring classes here? Can the workmen here stand his ground against the half-famished, ignorant workmen of Europe, who will toll for any wages, and who never thinks of redeeming an hour for personal improvement. Is there no danger that with increasing intercourse with Europe, we shall import the striking with Europe, we shall import fearful contrasts which there divide one people into separate nations? Sooner that our laboring class should become a European populace, a good man would almost wish that perpetual hurricanes, driving every ship from the ocean, should sever wholly the two hemispheres from each other. Heaven pre-serve us from the anticipated benefits of nearer connection with Europe, if with these must come the degradation which we see 6r read of among the squalid poor of the great cities, among the over-worked operatives of her manufactories, among her ignorant and hali-brutalized peasants! Anything, every-thing should be done to save us from the social evils which deform the Old World, and to build up here an intelligent, right-minded self-respecting population. If this end should require us to change our present modes of life, to narrow our foreign connections, to desist from the race of commercial and manufacturing competition with Europe; if it should require that our great cities should cease to grow, and that a large portion of our trading population should return to la bor, these requisitions ought to be obeyed One thing is plain, that our present civiliza tion contains strong tendencies to the intel lectual and moral depression of a large por tion of the community; and this influence ought to be thought of, studied, watched withstood, with a stern, solemn purpose o withholding no sacrifices by which it may be counteracted.

Perhaps the fears now expressed may be groundless. I do not see groundless. I do not ask you to adopt them My end will be gained if I can lead you to study, habitually and zealously the influence of chinges and measures on the character and condition of the laboring class. There is no subject on which your thoughts should turn more frequently than on this. Many of you busy yourselves with other questions, such as the probable result of the next election of president, or the prospects of this or that party. But these are insignificant, compared with the great question, whether the laboring classes here are destined to the ignorance and depression of the lower ranks of Europe whether they can secure to themselves the means of intellectual and moral progress You are cheated, you are false to yourselves when you suffer politicians to absorb you in their selfish purposes, and to draw you away from this great question. Give the first place in your thoughts to this. Carry it away with you from the present lecture; discuss it to gether; study when alone; let your best heads work on it; resolve that nothing shall be wanting on your part to secure the means of intellectual and moral well-being to your-selves, and to those who may come after you

RENEWALS...

Count as new subscriptions on the Tennessee Store contest-Tohich opens at 6 a. m., Salurday, December 1st.

Why I Am a Socialist.

Our early Socialists were men who had themselves experienced the bitterness and devastation of life that comes to labor in the service of capitalism; they were men who spelled out their Karl Marx in the hideou misery of sweat-shops; men who pawned their threadbare coats for money to print their tracts. They were Socialists when it took a fanatic and a hero to be a Socialist; Socialists when to be known as one meant hunger of starration for themselves and their families They were men who made brave and pitiful They were men who made orave and plutus sacrifices for one another; men who, however fierce, practiced towards each other some of THE ETHICS WHICH WE CHRISTIANS ARE NOT EVEN HEROIC ENOUGH TO PREACH: .

It is a strange superstition that makes me regard what they know to be elementally good as dangerous in practice; and what they know to be elementally wrong as practically SAFE.—Rev. Geo. D. Herron.

Spread the Light.

The Appeal reserve fund is now \$55.10. This fund is increased from the profits of Publishers of Socialist, Labor and Reform Journals book sales, subich are laid aside to build up etty Co., Newton, Mass. the fund. You can swell it by purchasing books.

In case you would like to give this fund a boost, the following books will give you good value, and are great things for propaganda. The campaign for 1904 is now on, and we must keep right at the guns. You may order any part of this list or all of it: 100 Why Railroad Men Should be Social-

100 Wanted a New Conscience....... 1.00
100 Why Workingmen Should Be Social-

The Appeal will be responsible for all money remitted by posta

Fraud in Iowa.

On the face of returns Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for president, polled 64 votes in the city and eleven on the outside. The prohibition ticket polled eighteen votes

in the city and 56 on the outside.

Debs' supporters claim that they have many more votes than the returns show, and they are considering taking steps to secure a re count. They claim that only he straigh ballots were counted, and that no attention was paid to the vote on the head of the ticket, when a Socialist voted it and then voted the republican or democratic county and township tickets. They claim that they can produce affidavits from a dozen wno voted way in the first precinct of the Third ward, and they are only given credit for two They make the same claim regarding other precincts. They claim that Debs polled not less than 200 votes in the city. Color is given their claim by the fact that the vote for president, which is 11,556, is considerably less than the total vote polled on other candidates. Messrs. Laude and Mulgrew polled to-gether 11,806 votes, or 250 more than were polled by the presidential ticket.—Dubuque Daily Herald.

The Socialists in other places besides Dubuque had trouble in having their votes counted. A letter received by Warren Beals from Sumner, will be of interest to Debs followers. It is as follows:
Summer Iowa, Nov. 7, 1900.

Mr. W. T. Beals, Dubuque, Iowa:
Dear Comrade—My object in writing this
to you is to find out, if possible, if I could
not get aid from the state Social Democratic

committee in having my vote recognized.

There were two of us in Sumner who voted the straight Social Democratic ticket, but for some reason unbeknown to us, the bal-lots were not counted. The tickets were le-gally marked, the circle at the head was ig-nored, and we took the trouble to put an X in the square before each name just as the law requires, so as to be sure not to give them a chance to throw our tickets out. The refusal of the judges to count the ballots has rightfully angered us, and we have entered a protest, but neither one of us is able to fight our case unless we have aid, and that is why I would like to know if we could expect some assistance from the state committee in hav ing our rights as American citizens recognized. The same judges counted three pro-hibition tickets, and I think our tickets were every bit as worthy of a fair recognition as the prohibitionists'. At any rate, I and my friend Mr. Cloyer, do not propose to exercise the utmost care in marking our ballots according to the dictation of our conscience and then have the same thrown out.

and, in the meantime, remember that there are at least two more votes for you and Debs and the other comrades for which you have not received credit, but which were cast with the best of intentions, and which will be counted if there is any justice in this part of the country. Awaiting an early reply, I am fraternally yours, PAUL H. SHADER. Dubuque, Ia., Herald.

The Appeal will be responsible for all money remitted by posta

Trust the Common People.

A little event may create a suggestive thought. Recently was opened to the public the great Phelps sanatorium, the largest and most thoroughly equipped institution of the most thoroughly equipped institution of the kind in the world; a six story castle built of rough field stone. When the opening day came Mr. N. S. Phelps, the head of the institution, invited the public, everybody, black and white, rich and poor, street laborer and millionaire. Some of our business men were alarmed, and suggested to him that he had wful mistake in inviting the rabble. Mr. Phelps has a good stock of demo-cratic ideas and said, yes, everyoody is welcome. Over 20,000 people visited the new institution. Strange to say the next morning not a peanut shuck nor even as much as on scrap of paper or other refuse was found up on the floors of the elegant institution. The working men and day laborers came with their wives and admired the art and beauty of the great buildings and were pleased—and behaved themselves. The croakers who pre-dicted disaster to the building were disap-pointed. The thought suggested is: When you place confidence 1 the people and trust them they will not betray that trust, but will act like gentlemen although only day laborers, and are personally benefitted by the beauty and are expressed in such magnificent buildings.
CHARLES EMMETT BARNES.

Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 12.

A Pastor's Decision.

Editor Appeal to Reason—The editorial in your last issue entitled "Past, Present and your last issue childed last, Fresent and ruture," expresses my sentiments. I had intended writing you the day affer the election, but my multitudinous duties prevented me from doing so. I am an old-fashioned tion, but my matter and an old-fashioned me from doing so. I am an old-fashioned Southern democrat (or have been) and for twenty years have voted that way, yet in many respects I have been a Socialist, even while associating the name with communism. anarchy, etc. Some months ago I made up my mind that if the democratic party was defeated this year, it would mean its final overthrow, and I would ally myself with the Socialist movement. alist movement. About midnight of the 6th of this month, when it was pretty well 6th of this month, when it was pretty was settled that the republican ticket was elect-ed. I remarked to a friend sitting near me in the Auditorium, that in 1904, the repub-in the Social Delicans would have to deal with the Social De-mocracy, and I firmly believe it. Permit me to mocracy, and I armiy believe it. Permit me to enroll myself under the banner of Socialism and labor for humanity. As a follower of the Nazarene and a minister of the gospel I can do no other. Yours with heart and hand,

Pastor Central Ave. Christian Church.

ADVERTISEMENTS are accepted under this head at of the net cash with order. Ten words make a line. No di-FOR SALE CHEAP—Brick and Tile Factory: liberal to good business; good reason for selling. A.Dawson, Woodburn

MONTANA SOCIALISTS!—All who desire to join to Dem. Party are requested to communicate with G. State Organizer, 71 E. Park at. Butte, Montana.

Keep Your Feet Warm by wearing Asbestos Inso heat or cold known to science. It the slowest conheat or citler men or women's shoes. State size of shoe 25c per pair; 5 pairs St. W. O. Neigner, Ft. Scott, Ks.

PROF. GEO. D. HERRION will conduct a department on ism and Religion in the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIS VIEW, beginning with the January number. Subscription year. We have about 500 sets of the REVIEW beginning the first inniher, July, 1900, and the first 500 persons sendineach to pay for the REVIEW for 1901 will get the back in free. Mention the AIPPEAL. Charles H. Refr & Company Hahers, 56 Fifth ave., Chicago.

what you need

nsely interesting and instructive."-Philosophical Journ Teaches practical establishment of socialism. Works

Equity Publishing Co., Topeka, Kan:

Looking This great book by Bellamy sells for cents in the United States. It can be be postpaid for 19 cents or \$1.00 per dozen Backward Ashplant, 760 Dundas after London, Canada.

About \$10,000.00 will buy

General Store, Good Business and Building and Residence in good town in Central Illinois. Address J. Farner, Nokomis, Ills. Social Democratic Party.

Organize the socialists in your community. Full instruc-tions as to organization of Social Democratic branches sent on application to Theodore Debs 125 Washington St. Chi-cago, headquarters of the Social Democratic Party of America.

Full Dinner Pail Item.

was nothing to eat in the cupboard and her husband was out of work. The babies had been crying for food for forty-eight hours, the doctors had told her that she could live only a little while. So Mrs. Mary Saybold took her life yesterday. Her husband wer home from an unsuccessful hunt for work t find her dead. His wife's lifeless body hanging from a rope that had been fastened to a clothes book.

Andrew Saybold's bad luck began when he fell ill and lost his job. Then his wife fell ill and had to leave their little home at No. 7 Washington street, Yonkers, for St. Joseph's Hospital. Her lungs were affected and the doctors shook their heads when they saw her. "Well, I'll go home, then," said the plucky

woman, "so that we won't be under this much Day after day Saybold looked for work, but work was hard to find. Occasionally he got a job for a day. This had to provide food for a week. Last week he didn't have even a day's

work and yesterday the mother gave up. The children were crying for something to eat, and there wasn't even a crust for them. But there was an insurance on the mother's life, and she resolved to get it for them. To

do so she meant to die. She sent the little ones out of the house and locked herself in her room. Then she tied a rope to the hook and slipped it around her She stood on a chair, stepped off, and Saybold found her hanging when he went home, while the youngsters sat crying in the yard.—St. Louis Republic.

The Appeal will be responsible for all money remitted by poster

A New Socialist Romance.

A striking new Socialist book has lately been issued by the Equity Publishing Company, of Topeka, Kan. "Nequa," as it is called, is the first of a series of books written in is the first of a series of books written in romance form, but intended to outline the Socialist plan. It is the story of a woman whom circumstances impelled to travel all over the globe as a man, and who finally joined an Arctic expedition. The story then takes up the theory or concentric spheres, which holds that the earth is a hollow globe,

which holds that the earth is a hollow globe, open at the poles, and carries the explorers inside, where they find a world similar to ours, except that the people have worked out an occult system of living and enjoy the practical application of Socialism.

By many "Nequa" will be likened to "Looking Backward," as it brings present-day people in contact with an ideal system, but it is more complete as far as it goes than Bellamy's "work and at the same time offers a practical plan for the immediate introduction of Socialplan for the immediate introduction of Socialism. The price of the book is 50 cents in paper and \$1 in cloth. This book may be ordered through the Appeal.

Even Republicans See It Coming
The defeat of William Jennings Bryan and
that wing of the democratic party portends
the death of the democratic party in the United States. Four years from now, a party
will spring up that will unite all the farming
and labor vote solidly, and that party will
be the Socialist party. Socialism is gaining a
wonderful foothold in this country. It is not,
as many believe, akin to anarchy. There is a
wide divergence. The Socialist party stands
for the masses. It is the only way to equalize business between the laboring classes and ize business between the laboring classes and the wealthy classes. It means the government ownership of railroads, telegraph lines, and municipal ownership of all corporations that furnish power and light to cities. It is the only method that will harmonize the con-flicting interests between capital and labor and promote general prosperity in this country. Four years from now, the contest will try. Four years from now, the bonness be between the Socialist and republican be between the Socialist ties, with chances in favor of the Socialists-Astoria, Ore.; Herald (Republican).

Abe Lincoln A Socialist.

Did you ever notice that the aconic words of Lincoln to some foreign snobs who were taking his time, points as plainty as the needle to the pole the fact that Lincoln was a Socialist in fact, although he may never have heard

With a perfectly sober face he said to these isitors: "Gentlemen, you will have to excuse se now, as it is time for me to black my visitors:

"Why, Mr. Lincoln." they answered, "in our country no gentleman ever blacks his ewa shoes."

is that possible," replied Mr. Lincoln.

Some of the finest hotels in the world are in New York. One of them coat \$12,000,000.

A millionaire who stops at this gilded palace a millionaire who stops at this gilded palace are \$500.00 days for a suite of rooms, while a millionaire who stops at this glided palace pays \$500 a day for a suite of rooms, while theusands in the same city find it difficult to pay ten cents for a bed. Such a life in a world where more than haif the people are fools, and the balance honest men or grasp-ing pirates.—The Ledge.

Is the laborer worthy of his hire? Well, it would seem so when he is robbed of about \$9% of what he produces. Plutocracy wants se better amp than to hire upon those terms—Passio Couries.