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This is Number 307. Fifty Cents a Year. Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., October 19, 1901.

THE RECORD of 40 WEEKS.

catch the inspiration which comes to one by but to make all the industries public propcontact with the written word from his colaborers in every part of the country!

Never in the history of the movement has such a determination been manifested to flicting private interests made public proppush forward the work of race emancipation. Every mail brings to this office hundreds of letters breathing the spirit of vic-

Every hamlet, every village, every town flict. and city has its group of earnest, enthusiastic men and women working in the cause which shall lift humanity up to the sun-lit hills of economic freedom.

And what are they doing? Here's the record for the forty weeks of this year:

5,772,000 copies of the Appeal. 570,740 books and pamphlets.

Over six million copies of the Appeal and its propaganda books and pamphlets circulated, and but three-fourths of the year

Shall the work of education be pushed with redoubled energy?

I think I can hear the answer rolling in from the placid shores of the Pacific, from the tropical regions of the South, from the rock-bound coasts of the Atlantic, and from the snow-covered regions on the north-

And it is no uncertain sound that comes from these four quarters of America-the garden spot of the earth-from where the light will go forth which will scatter the darkness from among the nations of the world.

The fight between Socialism and capitalism is now on in real earnest-the outcome depends upon EDUCATION-education depends in these columns over and over again. I exupon the placing of literature in the hands of every citizen of the republic. You see the record made so far this year. You know how much of this literature has been distributed in your community-you know the number of meetings held and the organizations perfected. If these efforts have not been made it devolves upon you and the other comrades to at once take up the work and push it as the workers are doing in other parts of the country.

Het is male the closing months of the first year of the new century the greatest beyond dispute that an affinity between the of them all. It can be done. Are you with

The anarchist newspapers of the Appeal to Reason stripe should be suppressed. They to assassination.—Citizen, Albuquer

The Citizen writer is wilfully false. The Appeal has never advocated violence. It has always been against labor strikes, believing in doing this they have placed an effective that such methods were not the best methods-that violence is always to be deprecat- our carping critics who look upon their old ed. The Citizen is an anarchist sheet, for it party papers as authorities in such matters, advocates a violation of law in suppressing Cover your town with the "October Monthly free speech and free press. It is a libeler in and thus give active expression to the men claiming the Appeal is an anarchist paper, tal resolve "I WILL DO MY PART" as the and in saying it advocates assassination or force of any kind except the ballot. It is theirs. the kind of papers that serve the corpora tions and would sell the country into their RENT OVERDUE. complete control, like a Benedict Arnold, for what cash and favors it can get out of them. It is the same kind of lawless character that killed Lovejoy, that tried to lynch Garrison, that precipitated the rebellion that cost biltreasure and hundreds of thousands of lives. Such papers are public enemies, and would establish gag laws such as obtain in Russia, because they cannot meet the argument of the Socialists. It makes them frantic to see the increasing number of people who are leaving the old parties and coming over to the Socialists, and they would, if they dared, establish the rack, the wheel, the dungeon, the faggot, and every hellish contrivance of superstition and ignorance to kill the new idea, if they dared. They are such fools that they do not know that force will not destroy an idea. You cannot kill an idea except with some other idea. The more persecution the more rapidly will Socialism grow. That is the history of the movement everywhere. The poor dupe of a Citizen should look up the dictionary and see what words mean.

You see much a out the arbitration courts of New Zealand being ridden to death by the laboring people in their demands for better conditions. Let's look into this. In this country in the last thirteen years this country has had 15,000 staikes with losses esti rested at \$255,000,000. Under arbitration all you will find that your neighbors can't stand this waste would have been saved to the working people and the employers and the country could well have afforded to sustain many arbitration courts. But if this had the best end of the argument. Strike nowbeen done, as was done in New Zealand, it would still have left the conflict which the employers and employed would be continually creating. There is another side of this that seems to be lost sight of. New Zeallarge per cent of the labor of that coun-THE ARBITRATION COURT BEEN CALLED on a postal card. Give vote last fall also. ism of pelf so ostensibly displayed in these

So it follows that the remedy ys is not to abolish the courts for the I wish every comrade in the field could and let the nt go on as in this country, erty, and there will be no use for the courts You never hear of strikes in the public service of this country. Therefore, to have peace and harmony it is necessary to make the conerty and they will run along as smoothly as do the public service today. The only course New Zealand can pursue is to en large public functions to cover the whole industrial field where private interests con-

> Nothing of any moment has ever been ac complished in this world without the exercise of Will Power. How little is understood of this great Jynamic force of Nature-Will Power. Concentrated will power made Abraham Lincoln the greatest American of his time. "I will," made Napoleon ruler of France. Religious intolerance met its Waterloo in the "I will" of Martin Luther. The "divine right" of kings received a shock from which it never recovered in the "I will" of Oliver Cromwell. "I will" created that beautiful "White City" of which Chicago was so justly proud. Capitalism with its wage-slave system will yet succumb to the "I will" of Socialism. A concentration of "I wills" created by a just and reasonable desire for justice, equality and industrial liberty, CANNOT be defeated. If there be a vestige of truth in the theory of telepathy the thought in the minds of every Socialist, as I write these lines is: "I will" be a factor in this economic revolution and become one of the builders of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

> There is just one thing in this world today worth working for, and that is Socialism Thought and energy-expended in the accomplishment of any other object is wasted-utterly wasted. That it is the duty of Socialists to make more Socialists I have said pect to keep on saying it until the last vestige of industrial slavery shall fade away as dew before the morning sun. Let every Socialist who reads these lines here and now register a mental resolve: "I will" do my share in the work of teaching my fellow man social economics based upon truth, common sense and justice. If the people of your locality are still floundering in the slough of ignorance confounding Socialism with anarchy it is your duty-and it's a duty that overshadows all other daties-to show them two does not and cannot exist. The "October Monthly" has been prepared with this object in view. It is made up of editorial expressions from old party papers, and, while the writers are not politically in sympathy with Socialism, they HAVE BEEN FORCED BY PUBLIC SENTIMENT and the strength of the Socialist movement to treat us fair, and weapon in the hands of Socialists to silence comrades all over the country the doing

Widow May Be Put

Mrs. Schiisman's Hus-band,though a Baker, Starved to Death, and She Fears the Same Fate for Herself and Children.

\$50,000 Tiara for a Bride to her Daughter-in-law

Express Companies In-

The above are two headlines, side by side, in the New York World of October 3. Now who is responsible for such conditions? Is there no relation between the poverty of the one and the riches of the other? What have the republican or democratic parties done to remedy such evils? Or are such conditions not evil? Under Socialism each worker would receive the full results of their efforts, no one could get a profit off another, and only voluntary poverty could exist. Such conditions above breed anarchy, and those who uphold it are responsible. Let us establish an industrial system that will give each worker the full results of their labor-more than \$2,500 for an eight-hour day. It can be done, and you will be convinced of that fact if you will investigate.

From the way orders are coming in it looks as though the first edition of the Monthly for October will be 100,000-it should be half million before November 1. Supplement the circulation of the Appeal in your town by copies of the October Monthly, and the double team. They will be forced to acknowledge, after reading the testimony of their own witnesses, that the Socialists have while you have the chance.

this fall, the comrades should see that the the Rev. Hanley speaks about the wealth there ought to revolt, for they have no voice says the Associated press dispatch from there vote cast for the Socialist ticket is promptly and conducts many industries and employs a forwarded to the Appeal. The secretary of in a way that hurts the conscience of Mr. the local should see that this is done. In R. This thing has occurred several times, IN NONE OF THESE PUBLICLY OWN- places where no local exists some comrade It seems impossible to find a minister with ED AND CONDUCTED INDUSTRIES HAS should take it upon himself to send the vote ability who does not condemn the commun-

THE STEEL STRIKE.

The strike of the steel workers ended in their defeat. The Appeal announced this result on the commencing of the conflict. The Appeal has ever counseled against strikes, for being the wrong way they can never be productive of a solution of the disputes that will arise between employer and employes so long as one set of men hire to another set Strikes, or the fear of them, have had a tendency to check the downward course of wages, but never tended to a solution of the wage question. It is to the business luterests of the employer to get the most results (work) with the least pay, and it is to the interest of the workers to get the most pay for the least work (hours), and as long as this condition exists there will be conflict. The employers can stand a strike until the workers are starved into terms. The temporary loss to employers can be made up many times by the decreased wages for future periods. In such conflicts the workers are at a disadvantage. The capitalists know this. The history of the labor movement shows it. There is only one place where the workers have the advantage-that is at the ballot box. But this remedy they cannot use until they have a right program. It has not benefited them to fly from the republican to the democratic party. They do not fare better in democratic than in republican states. Both old parties recognize the right of private capital, and so long as that is recognized the conflict must go on. Capitalists employ and pay out of the public treasury skilled politicians who go among the workers and keep them in the old parties, for that is all the capitalists want. If they can keep from the workers the idea that their only freedom can come from public capital which the workers can control with their votes, the capitalists are safe in their tribute and labor-crushing position. This political control of the laboring people has been accomplished by prejudicing them against the only theory that will give them relief-Socialism. Under Socialism the workers will own and control the industries. They will elect their own foremen, superintendents and managers. There will be no profit taken from their labor. This is the only competition the capitalists fear, and until it is established they can and will control the laboring people of this and every other country. By the very condition of the present situation they MUST control them, and are no more to be blamed for it than for conducting their business for their own interests. The laboring people do not know how to operate public capital. Socialism will teach them how to do this and and decided to make them public property. how to free themselves from the necessity of hiring out to capitalists. That is why the capitalists oppose Socialism. Capitalists use their votes and the votes of the workers to control the workers. They are organized against the workers. It now only remains for the workers to organize politically in their own interests to control. If all the steel strikers and their sympathizers will vote the Socialist ticket in Pennsylvania at the next election, it will scare capitalists into giving the workers better treatment than all people? their strikes have over been able to get them.

VALUE OF AN EMIGRANT.

Those who have contended that the Unit d States is losing its Anglo-Saxon individuality on account of the influx of foreign immigrants will be surprised to learn that for the five months ended May 31, 1901, there arrived on American soil 39,823 persons from Great Britain, as against a grand total of all this is order and good citizenship and pathern nationalities of only 34,285. Of the first named number, 19,695 were of English birth; 2,978 Scotch and 17,150 Irish. One American journal appraises each able-bodied to produce the equivalent of their salary in ant as worth about £2,000 to the States. This represents the surplus wealth he creates in an average life over what receives in the way of wages .- London

Now will you please tell us what become of this surplus of \$10,000 which each worker creates more than he gets? Does it go to the United States or to some few capitalists? If each worker produces \$10,000 more in a lifetime than he receives in wages, others who do not produce must then receive that much to which they are not rightly entitled. Why not have an industrial system that will give the workers all they produce, and then each worker will on the average receive so much more than he now does that he will be well provided all his life, will be a better citizen, will raise his family on a higher level. and the country will be stronger because its citizens will love it better if they are protected against the extortion of those who now get this \$10,000 from each worker. This is a matter that those who benefit will not change; it must be changed by the workers getting a better understanding of the conditions and then voting to have those conditions put into law.

Mr. Rockefeller brought a minister from his university at Chicago to preach the gos pel of wealth to him in his Cleveland church He paid him a big salary. But the preacher had an idea he could not hide, and so now In every state where an election is held Mr Rockefeller has quit the church because squeezed from the poor on their necessities

days. Mr. Rockefeller should take some of the ballot box one of these days, for they are the country ministers-many of them would taxing and confiscating the property of the serve him faithfully. We have heard of them often.

People who have been abusing the Socialists during the past few weeks are now heartily ashamed of themselves. Now is a good time to clinch the argument.

One of the best indications of the increase of Socialist thought throughout the country, is the demand for sample copies of the Appeal from persons who have but lately taken notice of the Socialist movement. They are coming in by the hundreds.

The bundle orders for the Appeal were greater this week than any week in the history of the paper. That means another rec ord broken. But then there is scarcely a week passes that the Army doesn't break some sort of a record and sets the mark a little higher.

The insurance rates in Kansas City, so the papers say, are three times as much as in New York, and the insurance trust proposes to raise them higher. If the people of that city were not afraid of government, if they did not fear it, they could establish a municipal insurance that would save a million year to the citizens. But they are mostly like the anarchists who hate or fear govern-

The tin trust has advanced the price of cans from \$18 per 1,000 to \$30 per thousand this season. The people pay the freight! Would it be worse for the people if the publie were to make the cans and let the people have them at the labor cost, instead of paying so many times what they are worth yet so far as the men whose employ just to make a few men great fortunes? Do you prefer to pay the higher price with no benefit rather than the lower price? Inteligently used, your ballot can change this condition. Is it worth voting for?

New Zealand has the same number of miles of railroad per capita and traffic the same as this country. It costs her people \$1,250 a mile per year to use the roads; here it costs \$7,500 a year per mile. The people of New Zealand have public ownership of railroads We haven't. Public ownership of railroads has never been a campaign question in this country-and never will if the railroad and other corporate influence can prevent it Would it not be a good idea to submit the proposition to the people and see what a majority wants? The Swiss people had two national referendum votes on the question, The railroad managers said the republic could not operate the roads, and that the government would be bankrupted by the effort. Instead of which the experience of two years has proven them false prophets, and the rates have been reduced to less than one-third, and the revenue is still enough to pay the interest on the sums spent for the roads and provides a sinking fund that will cancel the debt in twenty-five years. Are we not as intelligent and as honest as the Swiss

At the city election in Chattanooga, Tenn. the democrats would not allow the republicans to name their own election officer and the republican ticket was withdrawn That is what democrats do to republicans where they have the power, and what repub licans do to democrats where they are or top, and what both do to the Socialists. some useful vocation, and such vocation was the right of every citizen, do you think any such incidents would occur? Hardly. It is because these people get more than an aver age pay and that there are not equally re munerative places for every citizen that such things occur-and will continue to occur so long as public service is non-productive and paid a different wage. Under Socialism ev ry citizen would have as good place as any other, and no one would or could profit by such acts. Temptation to do wrong must be removed if you would do away with injustice. Cities are corrupt because of the op portunity to steal from the public.

A dispatch from Constantinople dated Oct ober 8, says: "Refugees from Persia report that country on the eye of revolution. None of the Shah's promised reforms has been put in Speration, taxes are increasing and wholesale imprisonment and confiscation by the the real traitors and anarchists are in con- and given the alternative of jail erything in sight, while denouncing the vic- by the employers." cupy the places of power. There you see

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.

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people here just as their feudal prototypes in Persia. Chaos seems to reign over the workers of the earth with widespread wings.

"A D'ANGEROUS PHASE." Judge Baker of the United States cour!

at Indianapolis, who issued an injunction against the striking employes of the Conkey printing plant, discourses interestingly and positively upon some phases of our industrial life. Listen: "In my opinion," says th judge, "one of the most dangerous phases o' social life is exhibited in the interference with the sacred and inalienable right of : man to work for whom he pleases, provide it is lawful employment; and that the viols tion of this right is tolerated without a wor of rebuke from the public or from the press.' This judicial opinion, you must bear in mind has reference to the practices adopted by union employes to induce other men to joi their union and demand better wages an hours from employers. It has no bearing o the recent closing of the smelting plant s Argentine, when the right to work of or thousand men was interfered with by th manager of the trust in New York: this opinon does not cover the case of the 50,000 rai way employes who were dismissed from the: places in 1900, according to the New York Sur as a result of the railroad consolidation; no has it reference to the men who before th steel trust assumed charge of all the mills i the country, drew in wages the \$80,000,00 saved by that business deal during tl year. No, the judge has not taken these minor items into consideration, ar ment is taken away from them, who is the difference from the judge's poin' of view? In the one case it is a matter of persuasion (of the striker and the non-union nan) in the other it is a simple case of man or a few individuals, taking from thos ands of others the tools with which the ould provide themselves with food, clothin; . etc. The judge, however, has performed a estimable service to humanity by pointing out that the "most dangerous phase of our social system is the interference with a man's right to work."

"When a little tea tax," said the judge it conclusion, "was unjustly levied on the co onies by the parent country, that invasion of man's rights was the spark that set on fire the fuel that led to the revolutionary was But every day we sit idly by and see men ou raged, prevented from working, because the will not join a strike or because they will no join a lodge." (Or because their employer have joined a trust-or were squeezed out of business because they would not join one "This sort of thing is simply DESPOTISM bewails the learned judge, "and whether c not that sort of thing will lead in this cour try to a despotic form of government i something that no one can forsee."

No, dear Judge, it will NOT lead to a depotism, but it will force the men of America o see that such conditions as you outling above-with its co-partner, the trust as trust methods-are intolerable and like th colonists of old, we will proceed to arran better conditions-conditions under which one will be able to interfere with the sacr right of man to labor-no more than w England able to levy a tea tax on the colists after they had made up their mind repudiate the right claimed by the moth

ON TO SEDALIA

Comrade Behrens, of Sedalia, writes t Appeal that all the private and public hat all the empty store buildings and the cou house have been denied the Socialist str convention. All of which is very amusing the Missouri comrades. They will be on ha with a large tent which will be erected vacant lots owned by one of the Sedal comrades. In this tent the convention w be held-commencing Thursday night, co tinuing over Friday with a final "shake-u; on Saturday night, with Comrade Eugene Debs as the speaker. Comrade Mills wi speak Friday night. The balance of the tim will be given over to the work of the cor vention and other speakers. Every Missour comrade should be there. "Remember Sedalin" will most likely become the rallyin; cry for some time.

In one of the Chinese ports recently seized by Russia, the working men struck for an ingovernment are the order. The Shah is said crease in pay. The Russian administrator arto be completely in the hands of intriguing rested the leaders and posted a notice to the favorites, who have sent all the available effect that all workingmen who refused to funds to foreign banks and are prepared for return to work on the terms offered by flight when the storm bursts. Of course the the employers would be banished from people who feel and know the oppression in the port. Arbitrary and enjust, you think? that country are hunted like dogs, are te- Well, possibly, but lister to this from nounced as traitors and anarchists, while Tampa: "Strikers are arrested as vagrants trol of the government and are stealing everturn to work on the terms offered "Cafes and resorts are tims as thieves and robbers. The people raided in the most high handed manner," in the country and are at the mercy of the Oct. 4, "but public sentiment is with any greed and ignorance of the savages who oc- method, NO MATTER HOW VIOLENT, to make the strikers work and thus SAVE THE what governmental anarchy means. In this BUSINESS." Any difference in Florids country we live under industrial anarchy by which is or was a part of the United States the trusts, but we will knock them out at and the Russian method in China?

The Civilized Monkeys, By Fred D. Warren.



what he needed, and his neight sary to resume operations at present."
bor did the same—and there were Though the trees were ladened with cocoa-

about to give them a few lessons in Political plus on hand.

He gathered together several of the bright- Monkeys-more aggressive than the

looking fellows and n nafolded to them

his Scheme.

"Why do you thus go forth and labor, as do the rest of the trie? In my country we do not reap, nor sow—but al-low others to do this for

us."
"How so?" Inquired

And the Man, lowering his voice, gave to his au-dience of select persons the Secret

The following day-before the rest of the had awakened, the Select Few, under the di-rection of the Man, took possession of the forest, and the cocoanut groves.

of all the nuts they could eat, and having need cluding the Manager of the former Company of no more they told their workingmen that and all his friends but they were invited to

GREAT Traveler went to Africa, and they scampered about with much de-He penetrated far into the in-light.

of calling it) to rights?"
Stephen Blackpool-Sir, I cannot, with my Presently they became hungry, and would terior—where the foot of Man—
Civilized Man—had never Tred.

He found a tribe of Monkeys—for you to do, you can gather the fruit for contentedly living on the things us and we will give you a part of it for your which Nature had provided in own use. But see, we have all we need for abundance. Each Monk gathered some time to come, and it will not be necessiated by needed and his neight carry to resume querations at present." little learning, and my common way, tell the gentleman what will better all this—though some workingmen of this town could, above my powers—but I can tell him what I know will never do it: and triumph will never do it. Agreeing for to make one side unnaturally, always, and for-

none who lacked.

The man was surprised at the Manager could not be prevailed upon to simple-minded creatures, and set resume operations—because there was a surprise them a few lessons in Political.

A Consultation was held, and one of the

gressive than the rest—like muddle, and they will be as one, and openly advocated taking you will be as another, with a black, unpaspossession of the Grove and satisfying their needs, saying that they had as much right to the fruit as the Manager and his friends.

seemed good in the sight of some, but bly believe, is no people the gentleman has others shook their heads and said that it was not the way of Civilization—the way of Civilization way of Civilization—the way of Civilization way of Civilization way of Civilizati way of Civilization -the they had better be content towait till "times picked up." Some eventhose who had received wary and souls to hope—when all goes quiet, those who had received was and souls to nope—when all goes quiet, favors at the hands of dragging on with them as if they'd naught the Manager, said that they should have saved from their supply while at work, and that they would not then be in want, and the Aggregation. want, and the Aggressive Monkey was cast out of

forth to partake of the Monager of the Monager and soon there was more murmur.

Company stepped forward, and said:

I he the Tribe. Hunger came to the Monager of the New on apace, and soon there was more murmur.

This ing. The fruit was rotting on the ground, but the tribe in the tribe in the tribe in the tribe in the tribe. ompany stepped forward, and said: ing. The fruit was rotting on the ground, but "My dear friends, it has seemed wise that the Manager would let no one touch it. This

Company stepped forward, and said:

"My dear friends, it has seemed wise that the Manager would let no one touch it. This work my friends here—take possession of the land, and the groves and the cocoanuts, good and Conservative Monkeys openly advocated to give you work that none may need," and with a pleasant smile and kindly twinkle in his eye, he explained the akindly twinkle in his eye, he explained the Manager would let no one touch it. This pander to a depraved taste, or those whose unorbid curiosity has made ghouls out of the mostly of the mostly of themselves. Every Socialist will read with disgust and contempt the following advertisement from the New York Clipper, though it is evident the advertiser believes there are no forward in a body went to the Manager and demanded of him the keys to the Grove, and the Monkeys in a body went to the Manager and demanded of him the keys to the Grove, and the mostly of the mostly of the social curiosity has made ghouls out of themselves. Every Socialist will read with disgust and contempt the following advertisement from the New York Clipper, though it is evident the advertiser believes there are enough people with morbid curiosity has made ghouls out of themselves. Every Socialist will read with disgust and contempt the following advertisement from the New York Clipper, though it is evident the advertiser believes there are enough people with morbid curiosity has made ghouls out of themselves. Every Socialist will read with disgust and contempt the following advertisement from the New York Clipper, though it is evident the advertiser believes there are enough people with morbid curiosity has made ghouls out of themselves. Every Socialist will read with disgust and contempt to the Manager was the work of the Grove, and the Monkeys Man had brought with him.

The other Monkeys seemed well pleased with the arrangement—for was it not a step toward Civilization—and went to work with a will, gathering the fruit of the trees. For every nut gathered they came and laid one at the feet of the? New Owners. Soon the members of the Company were in possession of all the nuts they could eat, and having need of all the nuts they could eat, and having need to the Manager and demanded of him the keys to the Grove, and the among the people, but his appeal for "law and order"—the law which allowed the few to take possession of that which was intended on all was of none avail, and the Monkeys went in and possessed the Grove and the Fruit thereof. There was plenty for All—incompany the Manager of the former Company they would close operations for the present, do their share of the work in gathering the and that they could take a vacation.

harvest—which they willingly did—seeing This seemed good in the sight of the tribe, that no one else would gather for them.

Question: Are we as wise as the Monkeys?

Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas.

tell a man 'tis not a muddle?
"Of course," said Mr. Bounderly. "Now

perhaps you'll let the gentleman know how you would set this muddle, (as you're so fond

"The strong hand will never do it. Victory

ever right, and the other side unnaturally, al-

so cherishes one another in their distresses with what they need themselves—like, I hum-

What Do You Think of This?

To what depths will the desire for "mak-

ing money" lead people, though it is hard to

judge who is the most degenerate—those who pander to a depraved taste, or those whose morbid curiosity has made ghouls out of themselves. Every Socialist will read with disgust and contempt the following adver-

immorality which the competitive system breeds. Following is the advertisement:

Wax Figures of Mckinley, Carfield and Lincoln, These are life-size mechanical figures re-resenting their dying moments. The chest and head rise and fall in respiration, white at intervals the cyclids rise, bering to view the eyes growing

glassy in death. Life-size wax figures of Czolgosz, Guiteau and

pleasure in looking upon the mimic dying

ome our assassins, murderers and criminals It is but a step from the imitation to the real.

and he whose conscience is so dull and whose

brain is so warped that the one gives sensa-

tions of "pleasure" will not hesitate to "en-joy the latter. That it is possible that such

mockeries are profitable makes of our Chris tian civilization an empty phrase .-- Scattle

Franklin pricked the bubble of the lottery

by showing that to buy all the tickets and win all the prizes was to be most surely

the loser. Our nascent common sense begin

to see that the many must always lose where

all spend their lives in trying to get more than they give, and that all lose when any lose. The welfare of all is more than the

welfare of the many, the few, or the one. If the few or the one are not fine enough

to accept this truth from sentiment or from

conscience, they can find other reasons as

convincing, though not as amiable. From the

of the south, the death rate of tyrants, the

fear of their brothers which the rich and the great of today are printing on their

faces, in fugitive slave treaties with Russia

The Haywood Bank, of Brownsville, Tenn. elosed its doors the other day and its de-positors are out some \$50,000. One old lady

who had \$600 in the bank, accumulated by years of hard toil, with which she expected to

liquidate the mortgage on her little home went to the bank the evening before it closed and asked for her money. She was told it was after banking hours, and the

told it was after banking hours, and the money was denied her. Simply another trag-edy—one as dire in its results to the ones

directly concerned as the one recently enact-

ed at Ruffalo. The nation's sensibilities have

not been attuned to the agony of the Browns-ville incident. When it does, we may expect a wiping out of the causes which are re-

During the past thirteen and one-half year

labor department, strikes in this country have

thrown out of employment during that time was 3,714,406 by strikes and 356,690 by lock-outs. During this period there were 14,390

strikes. Forty-four per cent were won by strikers, 44% lost, and the balance considered a "draw." The result has been an advance

The employes of the G. T. railway at Port

Huron, Mich., have raised a fund of \$3,000 to establish a vo-operative store where they can

have just placed an order for 500 tons

The number of

sponsible for both.

ost \$285,000,000.

in wages and shorter hours.

The action of the Merch

action, writes Comrade Powell.

a "draw.

co-operate.

port, Iowa.

in the frowning arsenals and armories

Booth, dressed ready for exhibition, each (3) with order. It is from the ranks of those who find

agonies of our martyred presidents

ways, and forever wrong, will never,

the most largely circulated paper in England, contributes an article which is interesting, not for the newness of what he says, but for the source from which it comes. The article was reproduced in the New York Daily Times—one of the most ultra-capital-istic papers in this country. The article is of value, because it indicates that even in high places is the truth beginning to penetrate Keep pounding away, boys, victory lies just over the line. Here's what the Englishman do it. Nor yet letting alone will never do it. Let thousands upon thousands alone, all leading the like lives and all falling into the

When the United States abolished slavery they did not do away with the slave driving instinct of their people. For years the slaveholders had stolen the result of the labor which their slaves did. It was such a pleasant, easy way of getting wealth that the recollection of it is a relish in the mouths

the trusts. They are the fattening ogres whom the people will have to destroy or be destroyed by. They are the Simon Legrees of the hour. They operate within the law, for they make the leaw,

The American people have some pet phrases with which they like to describe England.

The millionaires start and operate univer

The Power legislatures, and in some cases the courts. They run conof the Dollar gress, and they are quartered in the White House at Washington, where the president whom they elect

Every year a greater percentage of the wealth of America goes into the pockets of the millionaires. It is a fact that the sec-

Oil company, are absorbing the wealth of America at an enormous rate. With the wealth come political power and social power. Social prestige is obtained with a start-ling rapidity. Thirty years ago the Vander-bilts had no social position in New York and their chances of ever getting any were looked upon as poor. In a few short years they have bought a social prestige—sent round the corner for it as one sends to the

This is-stated not from any opposition to the Vanderbilts, but to make the point that

By consolidations the American trusts are radually doing away with every competition, except that between men who want jobs. The result of this, of course, mus

Competition vented both these things ing done in excess has been the force of public opinion. Sugar, coal, meat, and other necessities which have been cornered by the public opinion. trust have risen in price through artificial reasons to an extent that has put extra milions into the pockets of those who control them, and who have so much property ready that they suffer from a sort of finan-

diums of transportation, railways and the tram lines systems of lighting, and the telegraphs and telephones Remedy

now in the hands of private companies. The Standard Oil company built up its monopoly by controlling railroad lines. These quoted prohibitive freight rates to owners of oil wells and competing refineries and they were driven out of business, and the Stand-

purchase the things they need at lower prices The opposition to the local government ownership of "public utilities" is very great, almost insuperable at the present time. Association forced the boys to take this almost insuperable at the present time. Those who favor it are called "anarchists." A man who thinks that the community should The boys coal on which they save \$1.70 per ton by the deal. Thus are the workers being forced to get the profits from its "utilities" is de-nounced as one who waves the red flag of riot. The same epithet of anarchist is applied to those who believe in the Income tax and death duties. The United States will not Comrade Ricker, state organizer of Iowa writes the Appeal that the campaign in that allow an income tax because it is "revolu-tionary," and the highest court of the land state is progressing satisfactorily, and that large and enthusiastic meetings are being held. He points out that funds are needed denounced it and declared unconstitutional, when it was passed. But although you and suggests to the comrades the advisability of contributing to the campaign fund. Ad cannot have so riotous a measure as an in-W. A. Jacobs, State Secretary, Daven-

In this you see signs of the money

the magic pasteboard that means free transportation, through the power that the ability to make lower freight rates to shippers and manufacturers gives to them, by the voting force of their own employes, and by a hundred other methods, including a bank account

on which they can draw checks.

A man who cannot be bought with gold often succumbs to railroad passes, or to the honor of getting a private car free for a party, of friends.

The American Girl.

In referring to the hardships and disad-rantages suffered by the poor in large cities, there is one sad feature of which I have thought many times, but have never yet seen mentioned in print, and that is, when the girls are obliged to be sent to work in the shops and factories almost as soon as they are able to toddle, they have no chance whatever to learn anything regarding household duties, so that when they marry they haven't the least idea of how to conduct their homes either comfortably or economically. It really seems as if girls of ordinary intelligence ought to be able to quickly learn, but never "had their hand in," and their parents in many instances having been brought up in the same manner, it is absolutely impossible for them ever to become good systematic housewives.

Now there is plenty of room in our beleved United States for every family to have a comfortable home, and if it was not for the very rich gobbling and keeping such a greedy share for their own selfish use in this country, and sending millions every year to foreign countries to their daughters who have married titles, there would be an abundance of wealth to enable all to live in such comfortable circumstances that not a single daughter in all our great land would be compelled to leave the parental roof in order to earn a mere pittance with which to buy the barest necessities of life, as is now the case in thousands and thousands of instances. A. C. S.

Home, Sweet Home. How often de we hear it said that Social-

sm would break up that sweet and happy home life which is so dear to the heart of the British workingman. Touching pictures, drawn from the imagination, are printed to depict the beauty and holiness surrounding the domestic hearth. But only those who are acquainted with the conditions under which the masses of England's poor are herded together, who experience the reality of the cry "No room to live," know how far removed the reality is from these fanciful pictures. From every quarter of the compass come stories of slum dwellings indescribably fifthy, in which men, women and children are crowded to-gether worse than pigs in a sty. One day it is Birmingham which has its tale of slum dwellings to tell; another day it is Chatham. Now we learn that here in St. Pance s there is such a dearth of dwellings and so much overcrowding that the people are hered to-gether in underground cellars, a man, his wife, and five or six children frequently occupying a single underground tenement. some forty tenements 1,000 persons, men, Socialism which would break up the happy home life of St. Pancras's underground cellars!-London Justice.

The Decline of a World Power.

La Opinion, of Bogota, Colombia America, has gathered togethe esting figures relative to the d at one time mistress of the ically, religiously, and industr sion by the sword," was the

According to these figures three-tourius or the cities, boroughs and villages of Alfonso's kingdom exist in name only. In several provinces from 150 to 1,000 towns marked on the map are uninhabited. In the fifteenth century many cities that are now unimportant had populations ranging from 500,000 to 1,000,-000. In Cordova at that time there were over 6,000 palaces, 270,000 houses, and upward of 000.

1,000,000 inhabitants; today it numbers only 57,000. Granada's 400,000 people have been reduced within the same period to 75,000. Seville with its population of 96,000 which was a city of 600,000 people two centuries ago, is an impressive index of the general decadence of Spain from her former positions. cadence of Spain from her former "world power," the mother of many colo-

Of Spain's total population at the last cenus (1897) 18,226,040, La Opinion says that over a third are totally illiterate. But the States-man's Year Book says that 68% of the Span-ish people, which is over two-thirds, can neither read nor write.

Czolgosz a Republican.

During the past few weeks many inquiries ave come to this office regarding the polities of Leon Czolgosz, the slayer of President Mc-Cleveland, Ohio, Citizen

We have spared no effort in investigating this matter, and find that Czolgosz is a

republican.

His relatives are republicans, former friends in the neighborhood of Forest Park and in Newburg testify that he attend-ed republican word meetings last fall, and de-clared that he intended to vote the republican ticket

In Newburg he visited the home of an officer of the Knights of the Golden Engle, of which society he was a member, and handed a copy of a Socialist paper, he impatiently threw it into a corner with the remark that he had no use for such stuff, as he was going to vote the republican ticket. This incident occurred a year ago.

There are rumors to the effect that Czolgosz

nade speeches in the interest of the republican party in the Polish language, but we were unable to discover whether such rumors were facts or not. That he did attend meetings and drink beer and smoke cigars, there

is no doubt.

Shall We Become a Legless Race?

The fish in the waters of Mammoth Cave re blind because of the lack of light to stim-

ulate such organs. The anthropoid ape lost-his tail through a supposed change of habit. his tall through a supposed change of habit. The leopard will change his spots when he forsakes the jungle. The hands of the human are gradually changing in response to the legree of adaptability. And according to Professor Yung, of the University of Guef, Switzers In this you see signs of the money power. The courts reject an income tax at the behest of the rich. Nobody owns the negro who is burned alive, so it doesn't matter. In the old days of slaver, when a negro was worth \$1,000 to his master, they did not burn him alive.

The agitation for the transfer of "public utilities" to the people is not based on a desire to get the dividends so much as it is to deprive the millionaires of the power which the possession of those "utilities" gives to them. The men who own the railroads in a state own the legislature and the judges and the executive forces. They do this through ordinary business of life.

The Perils of Wealth

An English writer in the London Daily Mail

of the covetous. The slave drivers of today in America are

the millionaires and the men who operate for they make the law.

They say it is fendal, king-ridden, a help-less tool of the aristocracy, and that sort of thing. They do not see the beam in their own eye. The United States is millionaireridden.

sities, discharging professors who teach eco-nomic doctrines of which they disapprove nomic doctrines of which they disapprove.

The millionaires operate the

ed does their bidding.

oud million is more easily made than the first, the third than the second, and so on. By the force of attraction a dollar naturally gravitates toward the largest pile.
The Rockefellers who control the Standard

what they can buy any one else can buy. If money can be exchanged for anything on earth, it is natural that it should be more earth, it is natural that it should be more in demand than anything on earth. If it women and children have to live. On, the happy homes of England, how beautiful they will purchase a disregard for the people of stand! What a terrible thing must be this stand! What a terrible thing must be this

be a raising in price of the commodities and a lowering of the wages. What has pre-Abolishing

indigestion. The aristocrats of the United States are the corporations. They conduct their forays upon the people as did the robber barons of old. A corporation of large capital is in New York as sacred as the person of the sovereign in London. It can rob, burn, murder, almost with impunity, and if it wants help all it has to do is to call out the state troops to help it.

The last sentence may appear to be an exaggeration, but competing refineries have been burned down in the interest of the Standard Oil company and men connected with them killed, and even such philanthro-pists as the partners of Andrew Carnegie sent a band of civilian "dead shots" to Homestead to shoot down strikers. I was there at the time and saw the corpses.

If the industrial millionaires can make and defy the laws, buy and bribe juries and judges and congressmen, what is to restrain them, unless there is some uprising and some enormous change?

nearest available remedy for some of the abuses will be the government owner-ship of what the Americans call "public util-ities." These include the me-The Old

were driven out or business, and the Standard Oil company got their wells and plants at their own figures. The steel trust is now able to pursue the same tactics with rivals through its interest in the railroads and in steamships.

come tax, you may burn a negro alive if you

Drawers of Water, Bolton Hall, in The Pilgrim. I fell upon a day that I would in-Again interrupted my boy, "Weren't any of



struct my Son, therefore I read the people capitalists themselves in a small unto him from the book of way?"
"Equality" these words, saying. And I said, "be quiet, please."
"There was a certain very dry "See ye not the tank, which is the Market, land, and all the water was doth overflow? Sit ye down, therefore, and be

said unto the people:

"For every bucket of water that ye bring to us, that we may pour it into the tank, which is the Market, behold! we will give you a penny, but for every bucket that we shall draw forth to give unto you, ye shall give us two pennies, and the difference shall be our profit, seeing that if it were not for this profit we would not do this thing for you, but ye should all perish."

That's a foolish question."

"And the thirst of the people was great, for it was not now as it had been in the days of their fathers, when the land was open before them, for every one to seek water for himself, seeing that the capitalists had taken all the springs, and the wells, and the wells, and the buckets, so that no men might come by the water save from the tank which was the Market."

Said my son, "Why didn't the people drink water instead of putting it into the the buckets?"

at all; do be quiet." "And it was good in the people's eyes, for they were dull of understanding. And after many days, the water tank, which was the Market, overflowed at the tank of the "Because," said I, "it didn't belong to them the top, seeing that for every bucket the people poured is they received only so much as would buy again half a bucket."

If they didn't, they had no more sense than the story. If I—"

"Well, you see, my boy," said I, "the trouble

"I would think," said the boy, "that these people would have drawn water for them-selves, and left the tank to rot."

"I told you before," said I "that they were not allowed. Please let me go on." And the capitalists said to the people:

land, and all the water was doth overflow? Sit ye down, therefore, and be brought together in one place, and patient, for ye shall bring up no more water there did the capitalists make a till the tank be empty."

"Why didn't the people make some tanks?" asked the boy.

"Because," said I, "banking more of this plan?"

laws prevented them; don't interrupt." And the capitalists get ahead of the rest instead of helping them. That's a foolish question:

"And the thirst of the people was great,"

"And the thirst of the people was great,"

building in our cities for the maintenance of "law and order," they can learn how to spell self-interest.—Lloyd's "Wealth Against Com-monwealth." "Why did they want to take the wheels and the buckets?" said my son, "when they could have charged two pennies for drawing from

with you is that you are not fit to discuss this matter, because you haven't read 'Des Kanital' " Kapital.

You see, it is no use to teach little fools whose questions are embarrassing.

Crime and Criminals, Ey Ceasare Lombroso, Italian Criminologist.



other crimes. For the security of the rectangle control control of the rectangle control c

we should seek to direct the impulses and en-ergy of the criminals into useful and ben-tions and

GREAT many persons do not com- he naturally inclines, the criminal will work

the normal part of humanity and for the sake of those unfortunate criminals themselves it is necessary to sequester them in such a way that they cannot commit any further erimes and that all occasions the sequester that all occasions are such as a sequester that all occasions are such as a sequester them in such a sequester them in such a sequester them in such a sequester that all occasions are such as a sequester to maman society.

I have known a famous surgeon who in the formation of his skull as well as in his face presented every characteristic of a born criminal, and who satisfied his cruel and criminal tendences of numan society.

further erimes and that all occasions for crime is removed from them. But sequestration, as it is now employed in the case of the insane, must not be a torture for the latter, nor must it be the source of the latter, nor must it be the source of see moral insanity go band in hand with genormous cost to the community.

The cell system is horrible, and should be abolished for the sake of humanity.

Instead of driving these degenerates to insanity, suicide, or a slow and painful death, that class.

We should seek to direct the impulses and energy of the source of the sourc

ergy of the criminals into discril and ben-tions and tendencies of the born criminal eficial channels. Finding an outlet for his and morally insane and divert them into use energy and natural satisfaction in the ever-ful and beneficial channels seems to me the cise of his organs in a direction toward which only correct and logical treatment.

Hard Times, By Charles Dickens, Book 2, Chapter 5. BOUNDERLY, (Mill Owner) - we live, and in what numbers and by what



What do you people, in a general chances, and with what sameness; and look way, complain of? how the mills is always a-going, and how Stephen Blackpool, (Mill Hand) they rever works us no higher to any distant —Sir, I were never good at show-object—excepting always, death. Look howing of it, though I have had my you considers of us, and writes of us, and share at feeling of it. Indeed, we talks of us, and goes up with your deputare in a muddle, sir. Look round tions to secretaries of state about us, and n-so rich as 'tis-and see the how you are always right, and how we are town—so rich as its—and see the how you are always right, and how we are number of people as have been always wrong, and never had no reason in brought into being here, for to us since ever we were born. Look how this weave, and to card, and to piece has grown and grown, sic, bigger and bigger, out a living, all the same one way, broader and broader, harder and harder, from somehow, twixt their cradies and year to year, from generation unto generatheir graves. Look how we live, and where tion. Who can look on it, sir, and fairly

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A portion of a lecture delivered at Tunbridge Wells, England, in 1858.



the right use of the plough, with which, in justice to the fairest of our laborers, we must always as-sociate that feminine plough— the needle. The first requirements for the happiness of a na-tion is that it should understand the function in this world of these two great instruments; a happy nation may be defined as one in which the husband's hand

is on the plough and the house-wife's on the needle; so in due time reaping its golden harvest, and shining in golden vesture: and an unhappy nation is

Perhaps you think this is a mere truism, which I am wasting your time in repeating.

l wish it were.

By far the greater part of the suffering and crime which exist at this moment in civilized countries, arises simply from people not understanding this truism-not know-ing that produce or wealth is eternally conthe laws of heaven and earth with resolute labor; but hoping in some way to cheat or abrogate this everlasting law of life, and to feed where they have not furrowed, and be warm where they have not woven.

repeat, nearly all our misery and crime rehaw of nature is, that a certain quantity of work is necessary to produce a certain quantity of good, of any kind whatever. If you want knowledge you must toil for it: if food, you must toil for it; and if pleasure you must toil for it; and then they are tyrants and robbers. Yes, and worse than robbers. I am not one who in the least doubts or disputes the progress of this century in many things useful to mankind; but it seems to me a very dark sign respecting us that we look with so much indifference upon dishonesty and cruelty in the pursuit of wealth. In the dream of Nebuch-adnezzar it was only the feet that were part of iron and part of clay; but many of us are now getting so cruel in our avarice, that it seems as if, in us, the heart were part of iron, and part of clay.

SOME BIBLE QUOTATIONS.

From what I have heard of the inhabitants of this town, I do not doubt but that I may be permitted to do here what I have found it usually thought elsewhere highly imprope and absurd to do, namely, trace a few Bible

sentences to their practical result.

You cannot but have noticed how often in those parts of the Bible which are likely to be oftenest opened when people look for guidance, comfort or help in the affairs of daily life, namely, the Psaims and Proverbs,

scription of the wienes against the poor: such as—"He doth ravish the poor when he getteth him into his net." "He sitteth in the lurking places of the vil-lages; his eyes are privily set against the

"In his pride he doth persecute the po and blesseth the covetous, whom God ab-horreth."
"His month is full of deceit and fraud; in

the secret places doth he murder the inno-cent. Have the workers of iniquity no knowledge, who eat up my people as they eat bread? They have drawn out the sword and bent the bow, to cast down the poor and

needs."

"They are corrupt, and speak wickedly concerning oppression."

"Pride compasseth them about as a chain,

and violence as a garment."

"Their poison is like the poison of a serpent. Ye weigh the violence of your hands in the earth."

WEIGH THESE WORDS WELL. hands:"—weigh these words as well. The last hands: —weigh these words weighing are things we ever usually think of weighing are can oppress, and whom you do oppress, and Bible words. We like to dream and dispute over them; but to weigh them, and see what over them; but to weigh them, and see what over them; but to weigh them, and see what over them; but that the greater sting, because it is just that the purpose and the greater sting, because it is just that the greater sting. their true contents are—anything but that. Yet, weigh these; for I have purposely taken all these verses, perhaps more striking to you read in this connection, than separately their places, out of the Psalms, because, for all people belonging to the established church of this country these Psalms are appointed lessons, portioned out to them by their clergy to be read once through every month. Presumably, therefore, whatever portions of Scripture we may pass by or forget, these at all events, must be brought continually to our observance as useful for direction of daily life. Now, do we ever ask ourselves what the real meaning of these passages may be, and who these wicked people are, who are "murdering the innocent?" You know You know it is rather singular language, this!-rather strong language, we might, perhaps, call it
having it for the first time. Murder! and
murder of innocent people!—nay, even a sort
of cannibalism. Eating people—yes, and
God's people, too—eating My people as if bread! swords drawn, bows bent, poison of serpents mixed! violence of hands weighed, measured, and trafficked with as so much coin! where is all this going on? Do in plain Saxon, stealing—taking from him the you suppose it was only going on in the time proper reward of his work, and putting it of David, and that nobody but Jews ever murinto our own pocket. You know well enough of David, and that nobody but Jews ever murder the poor? If so, it would surely be wiser not to mutter and mumble for our daily lessons what does not concern us; but if there any chance that it may concern us, and if this description, in the Psalms, of human guilt is at all generally applicable, as the descriptions in the Psalms of human sorrow are, may it not be advisable to know wherein the middle ages used, in general, the thumbare, may it not be advisable to know wherein the middle ages used, in general, the thumbare where the circumstances.

SAY, first, on our understanding ternate chapter of Proverb, or prophecy, tremendous reiteration, were not written for one nation or one time only; but for all nations and languages, for all places and all centuries; and it is as true of the wicked man now as ever it was of Nabal or Dives, that "his eyes are set against the poor."

THE OPPRESSION OF THE POOR.

Set against the poor, mind you. Not merely set away from the poor, so as to neglect or lose sight of them, but set against, so as to afflict and destroy them. This is the main point I want to affix your attention upon. You will often hear sermons about neglect or carelessness of the poor. But neglect and carelessness are not at all the points. The one which, acknowledging no use of plough nor needle, will assuredly at last find its storehouse empty in the famine, and its breast naked to the cold.

Deals acknowledging no use of plough carelessness are not at all the points. Believe that the poor of the poor of poor of poor of poor of poor of poor a very different matter. It does poor. It always talks of oppression of the poor-a very different matter. It does not merely speak of passing by on the other side, and binding up no wounds, but of drawing the sword and ourselves smiting the men down It does not charge us with being idle in the pest house, and giving no medicine, but with being busy in the pest house and giving much poison.

May we not advisedly look into this matter a little, even tonight, and ask first, Who are these poor?

AN IDLE ASSUMPTION.

No country is, or ever will be without them: that is to say, without the class which can-not, on the average, do more by its labor than provide for its subsistence, and which has no accumulations of property laid by on any considerable scale. Now there are a certain num-ber of this class whom we cannot oppress pleasure, you must toil for it; and if with much severity. An able-bodied and innot acknowledge this law or strive to evade trious, will almost always command it, hoping to get their knowledge and and place. price for his work, and lay by enough in a few years to enable him to hold his own in it, hoping to get their knowledge, and food, and pleasure for nothing; and in this effort they either fail of getting them, and remain they either fail of getting them, and remain the labor market. But all men are not able bodied nor intelligent, nor industrious, and by making other men work for their benefit; you cannot expect them to be. Nothing ap-pears to me at once more ludicrous and more melancholy than the way the people of the present age usually talk about the morals of You hardly ever address a labor ing man upon his prospects in life, without quietly assuming that he is to possess, at starting, as a small moral capital to begin of Plato, and the heroism of Epaminondas "Be assured, my good man"—you say to him-"that if you work steadily for ten hours a day all your life long, and if you drink nothing but water or the very mildest beer, and live on very plain food and never lose your temper, and go to church every Sunday, and always remain content in the position which Providence has placed you, and never grum-ble nor swear; and always keep your clothes decent, and rise early, and use every oppor-tunity of improving yourself, you will get on very well and never come to the parish.

FOLLOW YOUR OWN ADVICE.

All this is exceedingly true; but before giving the advice so confidently, it would be well if we sometimes tried it practically ourselves, and spent a year or so at some hard manual labor, not of an entertaining kind-ploughing or digging, for instance, with a very moderate allowance of beer; nothing but bread and cheese for dinner; no papers nor muffins in the morning; no sofas nor maga zines at night; one small room for parlor and kitchen; and a large family of children always in the middle of the floor. If we think we could, under these circumstances enact Socrates or Epaminondas entirely to our own satisfaction, we shall be somewhat justified in requiring the same behavior from our poorer neighbors; but if not, we should surely consider a little whether among the various forms of the oppression of the poor, we may not rank as one of the first and likeliest—the oppression of expecting too much from them

But let this pass; and let it be admitted that we can never be guilty of oppression towards the sober, industrious, intelligent, exemplary laborer. There will always be in the world laborer. There will always be in the world some who are not altogether intelligent and exemplary; we shall. I believe, to the end of time, find the majority somewhat unintelligent, a little inclined to be idle, and occasionally, on Saturday night, drunk; we must even be prepared to hear of reprobates who like skittles on Sunday morning better than prayers, and of unnatural parents who send their children out to beg instead of to

go to school. Now these are the kind of people whom you their own fault that puts them into your power. You know the words about wicked people are, "He doth ravish the poor when people are, "He doth ravish the poor when he getteth him into his net." This getting into the net is constantly the fault or folly of the sufferer—his own heedlessness or his own indolence; but after he is once in the net, the oppression of him, and making the most of his distress, are ours. The nets which we use against the poor are just those worldly embarrassments which either their ignor-ance or their improvidence are almost certain at some time or other to bring them into; then, just at the time when we ought to hasten to help them and disentangle to hasten to help them and disentangle them, and teach them how to manage better in future, we rush forward to pillage them and force all we can out of them in their adversity. For, to take one instance only, remember this is literally and simply only, remember this is literally and simply what we do, whenever we buy, or try to buy, cheap goods-goods offered at a price which we know cannot be remunerative for the labor involved in them. Whenever we buy, such goods, remember we are stealing somebody's labor. Don't let us minee the matter. I say in plain Saxon, stealing—taking from him the proper reward of his work, and putting it into our own pocket. You know well county.

************ I say, because the fierce beron and the re-

pression of the poor-only one way of taking our hands off the plough handle, and binding

another's upon it. This first way of doing it is the economical way—the way preferred by prudent and virtuous people. The boider way is the acquisitive way—the way of specula-tion. You know we are considering at present the various modes in which a nation cor-rapts itself, by not acknowledging the eternal connection between its plough and its pleas were-by striving to get pleasure without working for it. Well, I say the first and comworking for it. Well, I say the first and com-monest way of doing so is to try to get the product of other people's work, and enjoy it ourselves, by cheapening their labor in times of distress: then the second way is that grand one of watching the chances of the market—the way of speculation. Of course, there are some speculations that are fair and honest—speculations made with our own money, and which do not involve in their success the loss, by others, of what we gain. But generally modern speculation involves much risk to others, with chance of profit only to risk to others, with chance of profit only to ourselves: even in its best conditions it is merely one of the forms of gambling or treasure hunting: it is either leaving the steady plough and the steady pigrinange of life to look for silver miyes beside the way; or else it is the full stop beside the dice tables in Vanity Fair—investing all the thoughts and passions of the soul in the fall of the cards, and choosing rather the wild accidents of idle fortune than the calm eccumulative rewards of toil. And this is destructive enough, at least to our peace and virtue. But is usually destructive of far more than our peace, or our virtue. Have you ever deliberately set yourselves to imagne and measure the suffering, the guilt, and the mortality caused necessarily by the fail-ure of any large-dealing merchant, or largely-branched bank? Take it at the lowest po sible supposition-count, at the fewest choose, the families whose means of support have been involved in the catastrophe. Then, on the morning after the intelligence of the ruin, let us go forth amongst them in earnest thought; let us use that imagination which we waste so often on fictitious sorrow, to measure the stern facts of that multitudinous distress; strike open the private doors of their chambers, and enter silently into the midst of the domestic misery; look upon the old men who had reserved for their failing strength some remainder of rest in the even ing-tide of life, east helplessly back into its trouble and tumult; look upon the active strength of middle age suddenly blasted into incapacity—its hopes crushed, and its hardly earned rewards snatched away in the sam instant-at once the heart withered, and the right arm snapped; look upon the pitcous children, delicately nurtured, whose soft eyes, now large with wonder at their parent's grief, must soon be set in the dimness of famine: far more than all this, look forward to the length of sorrow beyond—to the hardest labor of life, now to be undergone either in all the severity of unexpected and inexperienced trial, or else, more bitter still, to be begun again, and endured for the second time, amidst the ruins of cherished hopes and the feebleness of advancing years, embittered by the continual sting and taunt of the inner feeling that it has all been brought about, not by the fair course of appointed circumstance, but by miserable chance and wanton treachery; and, last of all, look beyoud this-to the shattered destinies of those who have faltered under the trial, and sunk past recovery to despair. And then consider whether the hand which has poured this poi-son into all the springs of life be one whit less guiltily red with human blood than that which literally pours the hemiock into the cup, or guides the dagger to the heart? We read with horror of the crimes of a Borgia or a Tophana; but there never lived Borgias such as live now in the midst of us. The cruel lady of Farrara slew only in the strength of passion—she slew only a few, those who thwarted her purposes or who vexed her soul; she slew sharply and suddenly, embittering the fate of her victims with no foretastes of destruction. destruction, no prolongations of pain; and, finally, and chiefly, she slew, not without remorse nor without pity. But we, in no storm of passion—in no blindness of wrath—we, in calm and clear and untempted selfishness pour our poison—not for a few only, but for multitudes—not for those who have wronged us, or resisted—but for those who have trust-ed us and aided: we, not with sudden gift of merciful and unconscious death, but with vaste of hunger and weary rack of disappointment and despair—we, last and chiefly, do our murdering, not with any pauses of pity or scorching of conscience, but in facile and forgetful calm of mind-and so, forsooth, read day by day, complacently, as if they meant any one cise than ourselves, the words that forever describe the wicked: "The poison of asps is under their lips, and their feet are swift to shed blood." YOU THINK THERE IS AN EXCUSE

You may indeed, perhaps, think there is ome excuse for many in this matter, just be the sin is so unconscious; that the guilt is not so great when it is unapprehend ed, and that it is much more pardonable to slay heedlessly than purposely. I believe no feeling can be more mistaken, and that in reality, and in the sight of heaven; the callous indifference which pursues its own interests at any cost of life, though it does not defiat any cost of life, though it does not densitely adopt the purpose of sin, is a state of mind at once more heinous and more hopeless than the wildest aberrations of ungoverned passion. There may be, in the last mind at once more heinous and more hopeless than the wildest aberrations of ungoverned passion. There may be, in the last the conchman, the footman, the maid, and, lastly, the dog. I saw something come into other, few, or none. There may be hope for the man who has slain his enemy in anger; hope even for the man who has betrayed his friend in fcar; but what hope for him who friend in fcar; but what hope for him who trades in unregarded blood, and builds his fortune on unreported treason?

"I saw that workingman lool: at the splendid equipage that was passing. He looked at the continued: "The workingmen of this city are better organized than ever before, lastly, the dog. I saw something come into the man who has slain his enemy in anger; I knew what it was that was looking out of his eyes, and I say that if the look had been put into spoken words they would have found an echo in my heart.

"I have taken the worl of fifty-men, representing 10,000 wage workers, without a word of the splendid equipage that was passing. He looked at the continued: "The workingmen of this city are better organized than ever before, and you can bet that they are going to put a ticket of their own in the field at the next election and see if they cannot win some form of recognition from the politicians who have been rubbing it in for some time. When we were before the legislature and asked for something, we were turned down. The farmcase, some elements of good and of redemption still mingled in the character; but in the other, few, or none. There may be hope for

But, however this may be, and wherever you may think yourselves bound in justice to impute the greater sin, be assured that the are may it not be advisable to know wherein this guilt is being committed round about us, or by our selves? and when we take the words of the Bible into our mouths in a congregational way, to be sure whether we mean neerly to chant a piece of melodious poetry editing to other people—(we know not examine the figure of the marks). The definite our mouths in a congregational way, to be sure whether we mean neerly to chant a piece of melodious poetry editing to other people—(we know not examine the marks) and our daily business. And if you make up your rands to do this no longer, and take pains to examine into the matter, you will find that these strange words, occurring as they do, not in a few places only, but almost in every alternate Psalm and every almost in the fact of extortion remains precisely of facts. The definite result of all, our mod of facts. The question is one of responsibilities only, not of facts. The definite result of all our mod-

I say, because the fierce beron and the redubted highwayman are reported to have robbed, at least by preference, only the rich; we steal habitually from the poor. We buy our liveries, and gild our prayer books, with pilfered pence out of children's and sick men's wages, and thus ingeniously dispose a given quantity of theft, so that it may produce the largest possible measure of delicately distributed suffering.

ONLY ONE FORM OF OPPRESSION.

But this is only one form of common opwhenever men are endeavoring to make fifteen cent restaurant, the Jap is supren henear of human deaths; that, there fore, the choice given to every man bern into this world is simply, whether he wall be a laborer or an assassin; and that whosever bern or an assassin; and that whosever of white labor, thus making the problem of a livelihood, for the young man without cape in the hand on the Stilt of the plough, has not his hand on the Stilt of the plough, has it on the Hilt of the dagger.

Trusts in Europe.

Concentration of capital in Europe is not so rapid as in the United States, but it is increasing in a way which demands the tention of those who oppose trusts in this

The trusts of Europe are more like selling pools and do not own the individual firms of which they are composed. All members of the iron trade combination, for instance, sign, a contract binding them to sell all their produets to a central committee. Orders are received by the manager of the syndicate, by whom they are distributed according to the locality and capacity of the different works. There is an iron-clad contract, and any member breaking it is subject to fine.

Mr. S. G. Lindholm, in the Journal of Political Economy, makes some interesting excerpts from the consular reports on trusts Among other facts, "the dynamite cludes in its territory Germany, Switzerland, France, Belgium and Great Britain, and has driven a hard bargain with several European governments.

One combination controls the great steel works of Krupp at Essen, the Germania ship yard at Kiel, a machine shop in Perlin, as well as several coal mines and blast furnaces

ane petroleum trust of Austria seventy-two factories, with a total produc-tion of 195,503 tons. Outside of the combition of 195,503 tons. Outside of the combination there are only six factories, with a production of 18,000 tons.'

"The sugar trust embraces all sugar factories and refineries.'

In England the Bradford Dyers' Association has a capitalization of \$22,000,000; the Woolhas a capitalization of \$22,000,000; the Wool-combers' Association has a capitalization of \$12,000,000; the Wool Dyers' a capitalization of \$13,000,000. The J. & P. Coats have ab-sorbed other sewing thread companies and increased their capital to \$26,765,750. The Worsted Spinners' trust includes 106 firms, and is capitalized at \$87,597,000.

"In all of these the reasons for combina-tion were given as the saving through centralized control, technique of production and elimination of undue competition."

Thus it is, by an authorized consular re-port, that the underlying principles of or-ganized production are seen to be the same in conservative Europe as here in the very

In the evolution of industry concentration of capital is inevitable. It is a means to an end. Just now the end seems to be the enriching of a few at the expense of the many During the adaptation of the means to this end, men are thrown out of work, firms out of business, and there is suffering all along

the line of industrial advance. were the means of production means to a social end—that is, were land, capital and la-bor used for the benefit of ali—the trust would become socialized and therefore harmless. Economy of production would be to the advantage of the majority, not as in Europe and America today a constant menace to public welfare. In spite of legislatten trusts will exist because they are the best neans for the end which society now acknowledges to be right—the enrichment of a few through the labor of the many. When society recognizes another end the means will be easily adapted to that and acute industrial suffering will cease .- Charlotte Teller, in Chicago Ameri-

Only A Straw.

O. W. Potter, of Chicago, is a millionaire steel mill owner, and was president of the Illinois Steel company before it passed into the hands of the United States steel corpora-tion. Mr. Potter does not seem to like trusts very well, and has given out an interview to press in which he advances some ideas ch are rather out of the usually order which are among millionaires. Read them anyway; you may have heard the same thing before, but they may have a new meaning, coming from a man with millions:

"Our system of taxation is informal. What people are given to calling the middle and lower classes, know this, and they are getting ripe for a revolution. They will not continue to live under such a system. I am only taxed \$500 for my house. It is wrong;

it should be much more.
"I was in New York recently and while walking along Broadway I had to stop a mo waiting along broadway I had to stop a mo-ment at the corner of Twenty-third street to allow a carriage to pass. It was a fine car riage drawn by a pair of splendid horses. A liveried coachman drove and a liveried foot-man was in attendance. The carriage was open. Upon the rear seat sat a becapped French maid. Upon the seat beside her, sitting upon its haunches, was a blanketed dog. That dog was being driven out for an airing and the maid was in attendance upon his

While I stopped I looked beyond the car riage and saw a workingman carrying a baby and accompanied by his wife, standing on the crossing. They were facing me, and their progress had been checked like mine by the passing of the carriage. The workingman was clean, but threadbare. He looked hungry and his wife looked worn. The babe looked strong and well. In the three faces have the story of symplice for the story of symplice for the little one,
"I saw that workingman look at the splen-

senting 10,000 wage workers, without a word of writing to bind them to what they had agreed, and was as well satisfied with their word as I would have been with the

Even poor Lo is confronted by this yellow man. A few years ago when the hop picking season arrived in the Puyallup and the White River valleys of Washington, the Sound was dotted with the canoes of Indians hastening to these fields to earn the wherewithal for a few more gaudy blankets and clothes, but now those same fields are picked by ganga of Japa.

The Jap cans the salmon of the Columbia, picks the fruit of California, and becomes cook and chambermoid to the woman just

climbing into gentility.

The reason the Jap is here is the desire of capital for cheap labor and labor that is easily controlled. He belongs to no union, consequently his employer does not fear any strikes. In fact, he is used to break strikes, as witness his use on the Frazer river salmon fisheries, British Columbia. He can also be kicked with less danger to the kicker than can the white man.
Where is the harm of all this? Well, first,

we have been told so long that it is danger-ous to American labor for Irish linen to come in free, or surgical instruments from Germany, or wool from Australia to make cheap underwear, that it seems barely possible that the coming of the cheap laborer himself might be dangerous to the welfare of American labor. But mayhap I am wrong. Minister Wu and the eastern press seem to think that it is good for "trade" to encourage the coming of these yellow men and their Chinese brothers. That means that is is highly beneficial to civilization and—cotton will stockholders, that sixteen year old girls of Massachusetts should make cotton shirts for Nagasaki coolies. The necessity of American children working for Chinamen, or for any one in fact, is a sad commentary on our boasted civilization. But it is the same old brand of New England thrift; that found slavery a thing of horror, when it was unprofitable.

A second great harm is that it will greatly intensify the feeling of class that is arising in our country. No one will pretend that these Asiatics are on an equality with American ideals and institutions, consequently the man who is forced to compete directly with them for a livelihood, by the force of that mere fact is considered as having lost caste. While the office of prophet is a thankless

task, and the prophet himself liable to be stoned, yet I venture on the prediction that when the present "Chinese exclusion act" expires no similar legislation will take its place, and in the language of the politician:

What are you going to do about it?".

And still the laborer will vote to continue this?

MARCUS W. ROBBINS.

Mr. Rockefeller at Work.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller never sells stocks. He sometimes exchanges one stock for anconsolidation, but he other in process of a never disposes of anything, because he knows the nature of his purchases and because his income is so large that he is very much occupied in finding comparatively safe nooks for his money. He has in his employ three of the highest financial experts in the world. Each of these three financiers has a long retinue of skillful accountants, statisficians, corporation attorneys, etc. Whenever Mr. Rockefeller thinks of going into a company or whenever a proposition is made to him he turns the matter over to one of his adepts for investigation, and that investiga-tion is always a study in the up-to-date sci-ence of ascertaining financial facts—it is phenomenally complete.

The history of the company is taken at its

very incipiency; the minute biographies of its organizers; its political antecedents, if it has any; every dollar of expenditure and income is ascertained from the first day to the last. These minutiae, these dates, these histories, these biographics, these figures, are scrupulously recorded and, together with the personal opinion of the investigator, are submitted to Mr. Rockefeller, who then accepts or rejects the preposition. When he accepts, it means a life-investment. As the experts and their assistants are busy from one year's end to the other, the inference is natural that Mr. Rockefeller owns a con-siderable line of securities. The amount is very large; so large, indeed, that the stocks rought up rent year filled not a box in a safe deposit vault, but a safe deposit vault. A timates the value of \$500,000,000.

Port Huron, Mich., Socialists.

"Do you know that the city is being flood-ed with Socialistic literature," remarked a prominent labor organizer yesterday after-noon to the Herald. The newspaper man re-plied he was not aware of the fact.

laboring men of the city are taking up with the Socialistic idea of running things. Ev-ery week several hundred workingmen of this city receive papers on Socialism. They do not know where they come from or who pays for them, but they come just the same. And do you know that the men have begun to study the matter and think for themselves, and as looked strong and well. In the three faces a rule, the majority of them favor the new was the story of sacrifice for the sake of idea. There is nothing wrong with Socialism, and many people confuse it wrongly with au-

> something, we were turned down. The farm-ers received what they wanted, but we were ignored. We have placed those men on record, and at the next election there will be a Socialist ticket in the field backed by organized labor of the city and county. If we win, we will demand our rights—if we lose, we will then know the reason why."

Dun's Review for August prints a table showing the increase in foodstuffs and household commodities, using as a basis 350 items of every day use, such as breadstuffs, meats,

August 1, 1901 953.30

On the result of the election in Massachubetts on Nov. 5, the Appeal will give away or improved 160-acre farm located in the Ozark region of Northern Arkansas; three scholarships, including tuition, board, room, etc, in Ruskin College located at Trenton, Mo; one \$100 library; one \$50 library and ten \$10 libraries. The farm goes to the one making the nearest estimate of the total number of votes cast for ALE candidates for governor running on a platform demanding the PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF ALL THE MEANS OF PRO-DUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. To the one making the second and third nearest estimate will be awarded two scholarships. The third scholarship goes to the one souding the largest number of yearly subscribers from May 18, to Nov. 1. This offer was announced May 18. It ends 6 p. m. Nov. 1. Thus far only a very few have taken advantage of this offer and sent in estimates. On this account it has been decided to make the following special supplimentary offer:

For the few days remaining of the Mas-Eachusetts Election contast octimates will be allowed as follows:

One estimate on two yearly subscribers at

One estimate on each club of 5 yearly subscriptions at the club rate of 25c a year. One estimate on the purchase of 5 Appeal

postal subscription cards. Five estimates on the purchase of 10 Appeal

postal subscription cards. Twelve estimates on the purchase of 20 Ap-

peal postal subscription cards.

One estimate on six yearly subscriptions to Wayland's Monthly at club rate of 20c a year. Three estimates on ten yearly subscriptions to Wayland's Monthly at club rates of twenty cents a year.

Eigheen estimates on a club of thirty yearly Appeal subscriptions.

Forty estimates on a club of fifty yearly Appeal subscriptions.

Now, comrades, let us hear from you all within the next few days.

Let us give the tail of the capitalistic lion just one more good twist for luck. Read the increasing. rules. You will find them in another part of the paper.

Just a word about Ruskin College. It is one of the very few colleges in this country that is entirely free from all the influences of capitalism. The student is imbued with oming are represented. the spirit of liberty and a love for justice. He is taught how to do practical things in a practical way. The rottenness of the present industrial system is pointed out to him. and he comes out fitted to take his place in the ranks of those patriots who are striving for a better day and a better way. Thèse Ruskin College scholarships that the Appeal is giving away include board, tuition, books and room. They are transferable. Two out of the family can thus divide up and both get a slice. You only have twelve days more in which to get one of these scholarships. They cost you nothing but the two-cent postage stamp you use to send in your club of five yearly subscriptions.

Eugene V. Debs will be at Sedalia on October 19th at which time the Missouri state Socialist convention will be held. Walter chances are that the dense citizen of Sedalia will be given a surprise party-an agreeable surprise after they have had time to think it all over.

On the last page you will find an application blank for a charter for a local of the Socialist party. Secure the names of five or more comrades and establish a Socialist , party organization at once and resolve to carry on the work this fall and winter into the enemy's country.

Thirty thousand men and women in the Fall River district up in New Engli threaten to strike if their demand for a England increase is not granted. The owners of the mills refuse to accede to the demand. threaten to reduce the wages if the employes strike. The manufacturers some few weeks ago proposed a reduction of 15% in wages, but were prevented from carrying out the reduction by the action of one of their number who ipulating the market with a view of sending with him? refused to go into the deal.

A Standard Oil magnate has been cited to appear before a New York judge to show why he should not be punished for contempt of court. If he ever takes the trouble to go around and show why, the reason will probably be that he has too much money.-Chi-

The white lead combine with its capital stock of \$150,000,000, promoted by Mr. Morgan, will undertake to imitate the steel trust present prices or else go WITHOUT COPin a small way by controlling the white lead product of this country. Mr. Morgan seems to have his finger in every industrial pie in hold its product from the country. the country.

Mr. Morgan is after the iron mines of Lapland, says a cablegram from Stockholm. If the report is true the Swedish government attempt to frustrate the deal by pur attempt to frustrate the deal by pur ties the iron mines. Mr. Morgan is do chasing the iron mines. Mr. Morgan is do-ing a great work for the people of the world.

An Italian inventor has perfected a wireless telephone storm prophet, which records the approach of a storm 100 miles away, and in plain storm language tells the hearer what it is doing and where it is going.

•••••••••••• The Work of Clearing Away

The underbrush is absolutely necessary before the ground can be prepared for cultivation. So too must the erroneous idea which seems to prevail in the minds of many people that Socialism is identified in any way with disorder and lawlessness. This can be done most effectively by a liberal use of Wayland's of the affairs of men under which it will be Monthly for October. It will make your traducers heartily ashamed of them selves. Order now while the subject is uppermost in the public mind. One hunder traducers bearing as to some conject as the community as it is now for one of the foundal barons to transact business by methods which were popular and legal several cends which were popular and legal several cends. dred copies, \$1; 500 copier, \$4. veries ago.

Priest vs. Archbishop.

Father McGrady, one of the men whose names will be handed down for veneration by coming generations, has challenged Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, to a debate on the question of Socialism. The former sent to the archbishop the following letter: To the Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, Archbishop

Your Grace-While sincerely grieving over the murder of President Mckinley with the great body of Socialists in America, I cannot, in justice to the truth, pass by the unfair in-ference of your letter of the 14th inst., which is, in a sense, a public document by reason of its wide diffusion in the daily papers. To the average reader of that letter you seem to implicate Socialism in the crime against president when you request your clergy "to impress on the faithful the constant teach ings of our Holy Father Leo XIII., against the errors of Socialism."

I therefore respectfully challenge Your Grace to show wherein Socialism errs. The Catholic church championed Socialism 400 years ago until capitalism succeeded in winning the high places and pouring its cor-

rupting gold into her coffers.

The pope's encyclical has no dogmatic value in view of the fact that it is not the work of Leo XIII., proclaiming a doctrine of faith and morals, but merely the opinion of Jo-

achim Pecci as a writer on social economics.

My love for the Catholic church is too profound to allow me to keep silent when such a distinguished representative of the lowly Nazarene condemna a righteous movement for the liberation of the toiling masses from the bondage of industrial serfdom.

I will go to New York and pay the reut of the hall on any date it may suit Your Grace's convenience to debate this vital ques-

Trusting that Your Grace will not shirk the issue, I am, respectfully yours,
T. McGRADY,

Pastor St. Anthony's Church. Dellevne, Ky.

SCHOOL NOTES.

There are now 541 correspondence students in this school, 316 students in local classes and twenty-nine in the training school at Girard, making a total of 856 Socialists who are in this school, definitely studying Socialsm in order to be better able to teach Se cialism to others, and the number is rapidly

The correspondence students are from all the states and territories, including Alaska, and all the provinces of Canada are repre-sented. At this term of the Training School Texas, Louisiana, Missouri, Kansas, Okla-homa, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Canada, Utah and Wy-

In the eighth lesson in the correspondence course Comrade Mills deals with the question of an increasing population with an approaching limit of support. The states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illineis together have now a larger population than would equal the number of all the white populations of all the earth at the time of the discovery of this continent.

In this lesson it is shown conclusively that the world cannot provide for the existence of the race if capitalism continues, and that under capitalism there is no way by which the increase can be prevented, but that under Socialism the very question itself will disap-pear, and all the facts and arguments are given in such shape that a child can understand them.

Bolton Hall recently said, referring to these correspondence lessons: "They are keen, correspondence lessons: "They are keen, clear and readable." No one ever went to sleep over these lessons.

Miss Richards, of Kansas City, has sent home for her piane, and the Training School Thomas Mills will also be in attendance. The hall will have the use of it. Comrade Bowers, of Missoeri, brought his violin, and at the first social on Wednesday evening all were glad to learn that he had done so.

Mrs. Phelps, of New Orleans, is giving phys-

cal culture to the Training School students The stiff and awkward movements are alrendy "leaving school."

AUTOMOBILE FUND.

Amount previously reported, \$751:48. J. E. Chapson, S.; Eric Finstrom, St. J. L. hite, \$1: Otto Kroll, 50c; Joe Baumgartner, White, \$1; Otto Kroll, 50c; Joe Baumgartner, 50c; Jno. Meyer, 50c; Julius Witte, 50c; Gust. Kohls, 25c; H. C. Meyer, 25c; M. Dammrose, 50c; Joe Rosenkranz, 50c; Mrs. Wm. Osborn, \$1; J. L. Cobb, \$1; Walter Olds, 40c; N. M. Allen, 25c; John I. Bell, \$2.50; Chas. D. Rayman, St. W. Longworth, \$1; W. D. Alternam, St. W. D. Alternam, St. W. Longworth, \$1; W. D. Alternam, St. W. D. Alternam, St. W. Longworth, \$1; W. D. Alternam, St. W. D. mer, \$1; W. W. Longworth, \$1; W. D. Altman, \$2; G. W. Robertson, \$1. Total, \$772.13.

There are interesting times on the stock exchanges of the country at present. The Amalgamated Copper trust has been man-live if the working mule quits dividing the prices upward. It now controls all the visible supply and has ime use quantities in its store houses. The buyers have held back from buying, so we are informed from Boston. The fight just commencing between the consumers on one side and the trust on the other, "devolves upon the ability of the Amalgamated to stand in its present position hold its product from the consumer until the consumer will pay the price asked, and on the other hand the trust can offer whatever terms it sees fit to its employes and if the latter do not care to accept, why the trust can wait until they get ready. What a beautiful arrangement it is for the trust! The only point at issue now is how long will the producers and consumers tolerate this arrangement by which they are caught both coming and a-goin'. From in dications on the social sky I should judge that it will not be long. We are making history and rapid changes are taking place so rapidly that the average man scarcely appreciates them. He takes no heed and will not see until he awakes up some morning and finds himself living under a new era. It will occur to him that the transition has been

instantaneous, but not so. For centuries the

nations have been arranging for such a period

0+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ Appeal Army

Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas.

The members of the Appeal Army should see that the Appeal is supplied with the election returns in their respective precincts immediately on announcement of the result. To avoid confusion the comrades should appoint one of their number to look after this important order of business.

List of ten from Comrade Owens, of Car-

Comrade Melling, of Sutter, I. T., sends in a list of ten yearlies.

Comrade Emma Johnston, of Holdredge Neb., sends in a club of five.

Comrade Knowles, of Johnstown, N. Y., gets in with a club of ten yearlies.

The Sedalia, Mo., gang have ordered 2,000 copies of Wayland's Monthly for October. Don't overlook the "Water Tank" in your propaganda work. It's a warm article; 25c

The Denver branch of the Socialist party are getting a bundle of 1,000 Appeals each

"A Tramp in Society." Have you read it? Ten cents a copy, or three copies for twentyfive cents.

A Kansas City comrade writes: "The main topic of conversation in this city at present is Socialism."

Do you want \$2 worth of good books for \$1? Send in \$1 and they will be sent to you Mention "Bargain offer." Comrade Jones, of Berkley, Va., sends in

a club of five and asks that his name be en rolled on the Army list. Delaware and South Carolina each have

ten more Appeal readers. Com of Rochester, sent in the names. Comrade Rives There are 618 editors in Massachusetts. It

will cost \$9.27 to send a copy of the October Monthly to every one of them. The Socialist movement in Kansas City is growing almost as fast as a mango tree un

der a Hindoo juggler's cloak. The Appeal to Reason Club, of Kansas City, Mo., orders 500 copies of the October number of Wayland's Monthly.

List of ten yearlies from Comrade Kerney of Chicago. The steady grows cago Est is very cacouraging. The steady growth of the Chi-

List of ten yearlies from Comrade Wills, of Fort Wayne, Ind. The Appeal has 600 subscribers in the city of Fort Wayne. The Union Messenger is a monthly maga-

zine of culture, reform and philanthropy, published at Mina, Pa. Fifty cents a year. Will Comrade Dawson, of Toronto, Ohio,

please drop us a postal card a day ahead of his next bunch of scalps so the Army editor his next bunch of scalps so the Army editor can tie up the bulldog. The Appeal has no more 160-acre farms to give away. If you want that Ozark farm get in your estimate at once. You have only

twelve days more to think about it. Every comrade should take it on himself to send in the election returns of his pre-cinct. It is important that we get all o these returns. Don't overlook this.

Progressive Lodge No. 440 of the International Association of Machinists, of Rock-ford, III., has placed an order for 100 copies of Wayland's Monthly for October.

It is a theory that nothing lives in vain. It is not easy to always believe this especially when one reads what some of these country newspaper editors have to say about

If you are interested in municipal ownership you should have a copy of Parson's City of the People. There is positively noth-ing better on the subject printed. Cloth bound, \$1.

Comrade Steigerwalt, of St. Louis, orders bundle of twenty copies for ten weeks. That's the way to go after them. A soldier never goes into battle with only one round of ammunition.

Comrade Donaldson, of Webster City, Iowa orders twenty Appeal postal subscription cards. That means (wenty more American voters are going to commence doing a little thinking on their own account.

Comrade Shaler, of Red Bluff, Cal., don't propose to lose his seat in the band wagon. He renews his subscription for a bundle of five for a year and puts in another dollar for the "Hummer."

A Vermont comrade has-paid for a copy of

Definition eards are just now the popular thing with the boys. They are handy to bave during a friendly discussion with the representative of political ignorance; 20c

If your neighbor shows symptoms of becoming interested in Socialism hand him a copy of Gronlund's Co-operative Commonwealth. If you haven't got a copy we will send you one for thirty cents.

Comrade Dawson, of Toronto, Ohior sends in twenty new subscribers, and says Comrade George E. Bigelow has been stirring things up there in good shape with the result that they are about to organize a local with twenty-two members.

Don't forget that the election estimate contest closes at 6 p. m. November 1. Let every member of the Appeal army get in with another club of five and another estimate on the Massachusetts election before November

Comrade C. A. Rice, of Russell Gulch, Colo. paid a visit to the Appeal office on his way home from Liberal, Mo. He is one of the "old subscribers," having read the Appeal ever since it has been published, and the Coming Nation before that. Comrades Burrows and Cowley,

land, Ore., have opened up a Socialist store at 288 Third street, and would like to have the Portland gang call on them early and often. They call their place Socialist headquarters. It's up to the gang to help them make it so.

A Kansas City, Kan., comrade, who has only been reading the Appenl for a few weeks, sends in a club of seven, and says that when he commenced to talk to his fellow workmen about Socialism, he was very much as we are now approaching-an arrangement prised to find that they were hungry for it. Some time ago a telephone contractor, who was himself a Socialist, obtained a franchise was himself a Socialist, obtained a franchise for putting up a line between Liberal and Lamar, Mo., and suggested that provision be made that the wages be not less than \$2 per day. This was supported by the Social-ist aldermen, but the capitalistic mayor and

ELECTION ESTIMATE.

NOTE IMPORANT CHANGES AND SPECIAL OFFER. ONLY TWELVE DAYS MORE IN WHICH TO GET IN YOUR ESTIMATE.

be held in Massachusetts November 5, 1901, one. the Appeal to Reason will distribute among its Army of workers the following presents: estimate just below your name and address.

To the one estimating the exact or near-on subscription blank, and draw a circle

est exact number of votes polled for candidates for governor running on a plat-form demanding "public ownership of the your club list and remittance for same, or means of production and distribution," the it will not be placed in the estimate "box."

Appeal will give a warranty deed to a 160acre farm in the famous Ozark fruit belt of Northern Arkansas.

To the next nearest estimate, a four-year scholarship, including board, tuition, room and books, in Ruskin College, at Trenton,

To the third nearest, a two-year scholar-

ship covering the same items. To the fourth, a \$100 library.

To the fifth, a \$50 library. To the next ten each, a \$10 library.

To the next ten each, a \$10 library.

To the one sending in the largest number of yearly subscriptions during the life of this contest, which ends at 6 p. m. on Nov-this contest, which ends at 6 p. ember 1, 1991, a four-year Ruskin College scholarship, including the same items as those mentioned above.

Only one of these premiums will be award-

ed to any one person.

All of these scholarships are transferable.

alderman cut it to \$1.25 per day. Liberal's next mayor will be a Socialist.

If the Army comrades give the October Monthly as wide a circulation as I know they will there will be a lot of 2x4 editors in this country that are going to be woldly hunting for a hole to crawl into and be consumed by a desire to pull the hole in after them.

Comrade Britton, of Charleston, Okla., doing some great work for Socialism in that territory. Britton is one of those regular territory. Britton is one of those regular workers. Don't say much, but saws wood all the time—never lets a week go by without getting in with some kind of an order.

Comrade Otto, of Vesper, Wis., sends in even yearlies, and says: "Recent events seven yearlies, and says: "Recent events have awakened a desire for knowledge on the subject of Socialism that I have never no-ticed before." The "enlightened class" are beginning to think. It takes a good deal to make some men think. Comrade Peabody of St. Louis, renews his

subscription for a bundle of five and ex-presses his pleasure at the decided improve-ment in the Appeal. All of which is due to the watchfulness of the office buildog who keeps his eye on the Appeal gang and sees that they do not relax their efforts to get out the best paper on earth. Comrade Miller, Socialist alderman from

Liberal, Mo., dropped into the Appeal office one day last week. Among other things he told us about Comrade Jones. He says when Jones started his dry goods store in Liberal the people said he would not be able to sell goods on account of talking Socialism. They now say he talks Socialism to sell goods. He must be a match for Comrad-DePrez, of St. Louis.

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Wayland's Monthly for October to be sent to every editor in that state. This is a good weeks each, the Fall Term in Girard, the Winter Term at some move, and it might not be a bad idea for comrades in other states to do likewise.

Eugene V. Debs says the way to end anarchy is to cease producing it. That's all The listoric and scientific argument for Socialism is stated in the pishest English and covers all the points of controversy be-

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The Socialist vote for governor of Massach for the life of this contest, which closes at Year.

6 p. m. November 1, 1901.

In case of a tie the estimate which reached this office on the earlier date and hour will 1895.

The fact that year.

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The Socialist vote for governor of Massach for the last nine years, stood as follows:

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LEON GREENBAUM, Nat'l Sec'y. ST. LOUIS, MO. (CITY AND DATE) .. To the National Committee, Socialist Party:
We, the undersigned, having severed our relations with all other parties, and endorsing the platform and constitution of
the Socialist Party, hereby apply for admission to (and for a charter for) a Local Branch of said Socialist Party in the Twop of
County of.

County of.

ADDRESSES OF APPLICANTS. Total number of members in Branch. ..

SIGNED: On