NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR GIRARD, KANSAS, U. S. A., MARCH 31, 1900

Social Democratic National Ticket for 1900.

Eur President. EUGENE V. DEBS, of Indiana. Jos HARRIMAN,

FRIENDS,

There is a great battle on. It is the beginning of the end. On your action hangs the result. If you will put your soul into it, the next few years will see the change. Can you devote your life to a better purpose? You are born, you live and you die, but why not live to some pur-Why not make your living felt for all time? Who builds in the minds of men builds imperishable monuments, who builds otherwise builds only for the day and it is soon blown by the winds of time into nothingness. You can plant the APPEAL into millions of homes, these will cause ideas new to those minds to sprout and root and it will infect all those in contact. This is your fight, it is your paper, it is yours to do. Each of you can do a little and that little multiplied by thousands will do the work. This is the year of years. No literature is so cheap as the APPEAL. It will prepare the soil for more solid reading and investigation. All the people need are the ideas of better methods of life and they will have them. Great changes are made, not by wise majorities, but by active minorities. A few people rule the world today. Shall that few be permitted to rule as they are, or shall we prove ourselves better generals and displace them in the places of control? It is for you to say, for you to'do. Do your duty, if you believe in these principles and the readers of the APPEAL will multiply by thousands weekly. It should in every city if necessary. That is the way have a quarter of million circulation this year-yes, in the next few months. is having more influence on the minds of people today than any other paper in the nation. I am in a position to see and to judge. This you want increased. You can, by putting your intense desire on it, do this thing. The paper can care for ten thousand subscribers a week. Do not permit this great opportunity to lie unused. Send in a list this week, and have a package of postal cards by you, in your pocket, always ready to hand to the interested party, that it may speed itself at once, without delay, and have the paper visit him weekly. Come, let us work together as we never worked before.

BROTHER SOCIALISTS.

Sitting in my office reading, thinking, and writing produces no influence on the mental world without your assistance. I plan ways in which you can help. We want the APPEAL in the hands of the Union Labor men of the nation, They are in a measure class conscious, which is proved by their being members of a union. They are intelligent beyond the average, and are determined in character. By and through them will come the greater power that will produce the change we are working for. In every union are socialists as well as other party members.

The Trade Union edition of the APPEAL will interest these brothers. 'It will present a history of the movement they are upholding. It will interest them and show them that we are their friends It is for you to call their attention to this issue and get them to buy enough copies to salt down your town. If they will take 5,000 copies, the If the country merchant cannot sell as cheap APPEAL will print a special article for their town help unionism. It would cost them a hundred times the price of these papers to get the same hood from buying any goods outside their amount of advertising for their label and princi-

Socialists, I leave it with you to help push this matter to its fruition. Be with me.

A DEFENDER OF THE G. O. P.

After giving mesome data to aid in the work, an editor closes by saying:

Please do not mention

There are many thousands of such men on old party papers, and in every great corpora-tion office and banking house. I can com-ment pay its way? Has there not been a mand some of the most secret workings of heavy expense to maintain the judiciary capitalism, but cannot often use it without of the nation with no returns? Even the betraying my informer. These are the kind of common schools of the land do not pay exmen on whom capitalism is leaning to defend penses. Why not abolish them because they it against these whom it has oppressed. What do not pay? The World is a lulu. an opening of eyes there will be when the day comes that the hosts of the house of Want shall meet the sickly, weakly, cringing house of Havel In every house today there are those who see the wrongs of the present system, and when it comes to a show-down all these who are now kept under by fear of discharge will be against the profit mongers. Every day will be Sunday, by and by.

We believe however that if there is ever a demand for referms it (the APPEAL) advocates, it will be accomplished through the instrumentality of the Republican party. Third parties have never been successful.—Astoria (Ore.) Herald.

Whew! And what knowledge of history! Third parties have never been successful! Just change the bosses, why would they not stand

Republish is politics and for honest government in city allairs.

Equivalent to saying that it does not ex pect honesty from its party anywheret Curtis, a little reading of Ruskin would help you. THE GREAT STRIKE



The machinists of the country are demanding arbitration, a nine hour day and a minimum wage, and the dispatches at the time this article is written indicate one of the greatest strikes of the century. The Appeal does not believe in strikes, but if strikes

must come, then every man who labors should support the men in these very just demands. Nine hours is enough for a day's work-too much, in fact, for there will not be enough work for all the working people if nine hours are worked. Every man willing to work should have a place to work. If men are compelled to work even eight hours the work our report relates simply to the cost of the labor of the world will be done with a part of the

workers and the rest will have no opportunity. Every machinist in every city should join this strike, if it comes. It is the only way to win. If they do not stick together, capi-talists will beat them in detail They will from other places. When they are beaten they will beat the men in New York or Boston or Cleveland. Divide and conquer is the policy of every king and capitalist. It matters not whether the men are rightly paid in other cities or not. They should stand as one man in their own interest. There will not be enough men to take the places of all and they will win. In no other way can they win. Capitalists hesitate at no deception to win their ends. They stand together. The workers should do the same. The workers can have any reasonable demand if they will nothing. He gathers and forms the natural stand true to each other. Work should step the working people of Belgium won their right to vote. In no other way could it have been won

The men will struggle under a great disadvantage. They have voted for men and parties who will use the power of government against them, instead of in their favor. Had they been wise in the past the offices would have been filled with their friends, as is now the case in New Zealand, and the capitalists would realize that government is to protect the working majority instead of the employing minority. For is not the theory of majority rule the one on which this government especially is founded?

No local fight of labor can win in this country any more. It will require a national struggle. Let capitalists taste that once and they will hesitate before they tempt the bat-

The demands of the men for arbitration, a nine hour day and a minimum wage are eminently just. It is to the eternal interest of to progress if they had a system that would every working man to support it. The men shall have the hearty support of the APPEAL to get these demands, and any labor organization that does not give the men their support are not loyal to their own interests.

ment stores to ruin the country merchants.

A LAWRENCE

THE Lawrence, Kansas World, says the move-ment to have a parcel post at a low rate, is a scheme of the big depart-

as the department stores, and the country and local unions if they will write it up. It will merchant must be protected, why not pass a law prohibiting the people in any neighborcates, but prefers the more cunning way of permitting the express companies to control the matter and get rich at it. That editor has a railroad pass in his pocket and is therefore an attorney for the railroad (which is the express companies) interest. He prefers to serve the few merchants rather than the thousands of people who read his paper and withmy paper or name in connection. You will anderstand better when I tell you I am at the head of a republican paper—not from choice but as a matter of bread and butter. I read the Appeal every week and wish to congratulate you on the good work you are accomplishing. I am greatly pleased to note that there is a steadily increasing sentiment for the principles of socialism in this section, although there has been very little literature circulated.

There are not a many the will and out whose support he could not print a paper. Another one of his objections to the plan is that there is a deficit in the postal receipts and that it would be increased. That is because the railroads, by reason of bribery, over-charge the government twenty millions a year for carrying the mails, and the evidence of it has been presented to congress by every postmaster general for years. But out whose support be could not print a paper. every postmaster general for years. But even so, is there is not a deficit in the army

To have the economic system of the socialists in practical concration it would be necessary to have an entirely different people to inhabit the universe. The kind we have now would not put up with it. The socialist would simply put themselves in as bosses and we would then only have a change of bosses, that is all, should they succeed.—Republican, La Plata, Mo.

So you admit you have bosses now, eh? Why are bosses necessary? Are you willing to have bosses over you and make no protest? And what kind of people would it be necessary to have to accept socialism? Wherein must they be different than those now existing on the earth? If the people will submit bosses now, and socialism would only as though the republican party was begining! it? Yes, under socialism there would be And these be the brains that the Republican party relies on to teach its followers! This is the paper that at the head of its columns this weatherful piece of English:

change the bosses, why would they not stand it? Yes, under socialism there would be bosses—and all the people would be them. Dosses—and all the people would first have to be something that the head of its columns this weatherful piece of English: the Republican. It prefers to have the law-making in the hands of a few representatives;

This Paper is Produced by Union Labor on a Forty-seven Hour Week; Uner Socialism the Workers Would Receive About Fits Times as Much Pay for a Twenty-lour Hour Week

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
Washington, D. C.,
December 8, 1899.

BOLTON HALL, Esq., 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y., 112 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Sir.—It was very thoughtful of you to send me a copy of the Appeal to Reason, containing a

necessary under hand and machine processes for making a dozen derby hars. It has no relation whatever to the material necessary for their pro-duction. The writer's assumption, that the material for a single hat cost only about five cents, must be taken. I should say, with a good deal of questioning. There are along things relating to cost other than the push ober cost. What all beat the men in Chicago by bringing in men these things—linings, sill heather, packing, and from other places. When they are beaten all that—cost, I am not able to say. I send you a copy of our Thirteenta Annual Report, which may be of interest to you.

I am, very respectfully,
CARROLL D. WRIGHT,

I am somewhat astonished that a man with the reputation for being a thinker, with having every access to the best thought, such as the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, should take the position that there is anything but labor in any form of wealth! Nature furnishes all material. Man creat a nothing absolutely glements into shapes suitable to his tastes and calls them wealth. Silk is a natural product, as much as the grass. Man can by labor focus the elements so that much of it is formed where only a small part was formerly, but that is not creating silk. Silk worms, working on nature, form the silk strands man fashions it to his liking. So with leather, etc. There is nothing in a hat but labor, save what nature furnishes. According to

the same report here referred to, the cost of leather, such as is used for hat bands (see page 57), is less than two cents per square foot, or about half a cent for the amount used in a hat. So he will find all the other elements that go to make up a hat which costs not over the 40 cents I stated. Yet while labor gets only 40 cents for making a "Derby fur hat, finished and trimmed," labor pays from \$2.50 to \$5 for that hat. That is what private ownership in the means of production and distribution does to the workers. It is the tribute they pay to cunning that tells them they would have no incentive give them 10 hats for the same amount of labor they now pay for one! Not only is this true of hats, but it is true of every other article, and in many things that not only pay ten times, but one thousand times as much for articles as they get for producing them Socialism would create on the average over \$5000 a year for each worker, for an eight hour day, and such as worked would get it

and such as did not produce would get noth-Mr. Wright, and I am astonished that he has It seems to me that any one with a mathematical turn of mind would have thought that out the first thing. I thank Mr. Wright for the value of this report, which is the most valuable that his office has turned out and that it has been appreciated by the public, thanks to the publicity given it by the APPEAL, it has had a greater demand, I am told, than any public document ever issued by the government:

Now is your opportunity. See that every headquarters of the strikers are supplied with stacks of Appeals and other socialist literature.

There are already packing their mont. if these farmers had used their votes intelligently the public would have provided facilities long ago and the farmers would not be compelled to build a lot of small packeries to get away from the extortion of the corporation-owned packing houses. If the farmers there would be nothing for the corporation would have the same effect as if the corporathe benefits to society that would have ac. that has been put into packing houses when of some official. there are enough packing houses already. If enough and the wealth that goes into useless

In order to more cheaply issue such literature as is permanent in character, I will issue "Wayland's Menthily," for which I must have a bona fide subscription list. It will be 50 cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to the first five hundred I cents a year but to th if the fewer the better, a king with no par-liament would prebably fit his case. What valuable matter and much original. Just a hint for you.

A THOUGHT ON LAND.

A READER wants an elucidation of the public ownership of land. Under

socialism no one would want to own any land, for there would be nothing in it. Let us assume that the government acquire land enough to raise all the agricultural products, adopting the methods now in vogue, viz: raising the means by tax-ation. Then let the government specialize the labor, using the best known appliances, raising each product in the most favored localities, and dividing the products among the actual workers, the results of each day's work would be many times what it is by the small, wasteful, planless methods of today. If a man in the public agricultural department could get more than he could in an individual way, and all had an equal right to associate themselves with the public agricultural department, who would do more work and be satisfied with less returns for the idea of owning a piece of land? The owner of a large tract of land could hire no workers unless he gave them as much or more than they could draw in the public service, and if he did that he would have nothing for himself Who would want to own land under such conditions? Ownership of land is only the locking up of opportunities so that those having no such opportunities are forced by their necessities to work for those who have. It is simply a form of forced labor. If a man could have all the land he could use, guaranteed for himself and children, and all others were similarly situated, he would not pay tax on land for it. Even now we have public ownership of land. In the city of Chicago the state holds in trust millions of dollars' worth of valuable city property, which is leased out and the rents go to the school fund for the education of the people. Is that impracticable or hard to understand? If there was enough of this property in the city, other property would be of little or no rental value. While of really the most vital importance, I think that the public will take over the land about the last thing. The means of distribution—transportation, telegraph, and store-houses—will be first taken by the people. Wealth today, if it were not so stupid, would see in the treatment of the slave-owners of forty years ago a lesson. But they will repeat the same domineering tactics and receive the same treatment at the hands of an enraged public some of these days.

BOODLE WILL WIN.

Chief Signal Service Officer Greely urges congress not to subsidize the Pa-

the nation the benefit and protecting government orders from private inspection, giving better and cheaper service, but however valid his statements they will hardly balance the cash and stocks that will be given to members of congress for the benefit of the cable company that wants that eight millions of dollars out of the public treasury. Every member who votes for that measure is either a fool or is bribed. But the cable company All this is shown in this very report of will easily win, hands down, unless thousands of personal letters are poured upon members of congress. Do your part of that work.

> **EXPLAINING** YOUR SYSTEM.

A Washington dispatch of Feb. 25, says:

YOUR SYSTEM. During the past eight years several hundred thousand dollars have been expended for the purchase of new furniture for the United States senate. During the same time the old furniture, which was the best money could have was said, for old time for hundred. could buy, was sold for old junk for hundreds where it originally cost hundreds of thousands. It is assumed that probably a half million dol-lars are involved by the transactions of the six

It then goes on to say that all the new fur-CANADIAN farmers near Brantford are nothing but veneered poplar! This is your putting up a packing house for caring for fault, dear reader, much as you may think that you never even heard of the transaction houses enough to care for all the meat, and until your eye caught this paragraph. So little interest do you take in public affairs that these things have been going on for many years, and millions have been stolen by such methods and you have permitted it and en. euraged it by your ignorant silence, believ ing nothing unless it was printed in your par were to succeed in packing all their meat ticular party paper, which always had an interest in deceiving you if it would injure your packing houses to do and such plants would fealty to your party. All these changes of be worthless and would soon rot down. That furniture with the incoming administrations tion plants were confiscated, without any of furnishes opportunity for trades people to swindle the public, which they are permitted crued by putting into better homes the wealth to do by gently placing a bribe in the hands

This is the price you pay, with no benefit, the farmers had a monopoly, if they could for having business conducted for private agree, they would be just as greedy to get profit. Had the furniture been made in pubout of the people all they could as are the lie work shops at days' laber, nobody would corporations. Society pays all bills, employs have made a profit by the change of furniture all people, and society is foolish to build and there would have been no change except more packing houses or any other factories or where it was really needed for the convendo not get new and expensive furnishings forms should be put into needed forms. But every fow months, but your sweat furnishes such has been the education of the people these things for your servants. Why are you that they cannot grasp a problem so simple willing your servants shall fare so much better than yourselves? A people who are careless of their liberties have always lest them.

Are you working for socialism? If not,

FOR PUBLIC OWNER-SHIP OF MONOPOLIES مورود SINGLE COPY, ONB YEAR, The Arraal is NEVER sent on credit: if you reit. it is paid for. Nobody owes a cent on subscription

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Russia is converting the whole petroleum ousiness into a government monopoly. The thoughtless will at once see in this an act of tyranny. But can they not see that monopoly in oil in this country is just as much tyranny? What is the difference between a czar owning the oil and a Rockefeller owning it? Government monopoly in Russia is simply saying that the czar has the monopoly, be cause the czar is the government-his will is law, and without which there is no law. Government ownership here would mean that the people would own it-just the reverse of what will be true in Russia. But even admitting that government ownership in Russia is one man ownership, it will still be better for the people, for the czar knows that he must in a measure keep his people satisfied to hold his job, and he will not oppress them to the same extent that a private person would feel safe in doing inside the government. For instance, what a howl would go up in this country against the party in power if it, owning the railroads, should give one point cheaper or better service than another, as do the railroads and express under the private ownership of them. To hold the reins of government the party in power would give the people the best and cheapest service they were capable of, just as they do in the postal service. Public ownership is better even under a czar. The czar feels that his place would not be as safe if this giant oil monopoly were permitted to grow. He is not a fool. He sees that in the United States the oil monopoly has grown greater than the government and dictates the national policy on everything that it desires, and he is not yet. ready to abdicate the throne of power to any corporation inside his country, as have the people of the United States. In great headlines the daily press tells us

that the Standard Oil company has been knocked out in Texas, the U.S. supreme court has sustained the decision of the state court barring it from doing business in the state, as an illegal concern. All of which may sound very well. But my dear reader, let mo ask you a few pertinent questions that may throw some light on the matter. The Standard Oil Co. has a practical monopoly in this country. Now if it is barred from doing business in Texas, where are the Texas people going to get oil? Must they go back to tallow candles? Must the machinery of the state rust out for want of lubricants? you see where the people are left by this decision? There will be a howl from the people for oil greater than the howl against extortion. If the government which drives out citic cable, but to the monopoly does not at the same time promake it a government function, thus giving the nation the benefit and protecting govern-will be doing them an injury instead of a benefit. But such is the child's play at government that men make who have never studied the science of society—socialism. I will venture that the Standard will continue to sell oil in Texas and extort from the people more than they have in the past. The U. government can produce and distribute oil in Texas at one cent a gallon, and not lose money, if it will monopolize the business and transportation facilities. The statements of the oil company furnish evidence to this

A POSTAL treaty is being made with England, similar to that with Germany, whereby citizens of England can send through our postal system weighing more than four pounds at a less rate than is charged our own people, who cannot send such weights through the mails at any price. But then every one but the blind can see that English interests control this country.

America is only a dependency of England, who owns all its iron highways, great factories and mines. But we are a free and independent people, we are! The people here by their ignerant votes ratify the laws that English money proposes. Our people play with ballots like a child with toys, and know noth-ing of the uses to which the ballot may be put for their benefit. The capitalists do.

My attention has been called to an article on the practicability of socialism from the editor of the Zanesville, Ohio, News. The intention of the man is good, he really wants to see affairs bettered, but such articles do much to confuse the average reader. If the subject is worth writing about it is worth understanding. I would therefore suggest to the editor that he read "A Co-Operative would never occur except for the fact that it Commonwealth," by Gronland, and "Social-furnishes opportunity for trades people to ism from Genesis to Revelation," by Rev. F. M. Sprague. He can study John Ruskin to wonderful advantage. A few works of that character will soon make the News shine out in bright contrast to the average paper. Such study has given the APPEAL more than a hundred thousand circulation. This is the knowledge that is power.

An admirer of Bryan writes me that "of two evils choose the least." But I will do facilities when there are enough for all needs ience of the office, which you know, if you nothing of the kind. I will have nothing to already, while of many things there are not will think, is not the case often now. You do with either of the evils, when there is a do with either of the evils, when there is a way to advocate right principles. The world of people have been fooled by that silly and misleading phrase for centuries. You can refuse to support either evil, and by that refusal encourage ethers to refuse, and in time build up an intelligence that will overtura evil and its excusers. The people who want secialism and yet vote for Bryan or McKinley are foolish, because they vote for what they de not want in the hope of getting what they de want.

You cannot advertise socialism toe I The more it is known the better for M.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF JOHN RUSKIN.

The Following From the Pen of the Late John Ruskin Was Written Many Years Ago, But Its Truths are Eternal and as Applicable to the Conditions Today as It Was Then. You Will Find It at Page 120, "The Two Paths."

and the bousewife's on the needle; so in due mean merely breast naked to the cold,

which I am wasting your time in repeating 1 wish it were.

crime which exist at this moment in civilized . Europe arises simply from people not understanding this truism -notknowing that prodlaws of beaven and earth with resolute labour: but holding 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.

I repeat, nearly all our misery and crime law 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. But men do not acknowledge this and in this effort they either fail of getting them, and remain ignorant and miserable, or they obtain them by making other men work 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 Nebuchadnezzar it was only the feet many of us are now getting so cruel in our avarice, that it seems as if, in us, the heart tain number of this class whom we cannot were part of iron, and part of clay.

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 fair price for his work, and lay by enough in the product of other people's work, and cajor usually thought elsewhere highly improper a few years to enable him to hold his own in it ourselves, by cheapening their labour in and absurd to do, namely, trace a few Bible the labour market. But all men are not able 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 more smelancholy than the way the people of guidance, comfort, or help in the affairs of the present age usually talk about the morals daily life, namely, the Psalms and Proverbs, mention is made of the guilt attaching to the bouring man upon his prospects in life, with Oppression of the poor. Observe: not the neglect of them, but the Oppression of them: the word is as frequent as it is strange. You can hardly open either of those books, but of Plate, and the heroism of Epaminondas. somewhere in their pages you will find a description of the wicked man's attempts him, - "that if you work steadily for ten against the poor; such as _... He doth ravish the poor when he getteth him into his net."

villages; his eyes are privily set against the "In his pride he doth persecute the poor,

and blesseth the covetous, whom God ab-

porreth. "His mouth is full of deceit and fraud, in the secret places doth he murder the inno-Have the workers of iniquity no knowledge, who eat up my people as they eat needy.

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."

"Ye weigh the violence of your hands: - weigh these words as well. The last things we ever usually think of weighing that. Yet, weigh these; for I have purposely to you read in this connection, than separstely in their places, out of the Psalms, because, for all people belonging to the Estab-ashed Church of this country these Psalms are appointed lessons, portioned out to them onth. Presumably, therefore, whatever portion of Scripture we may pass by or forseages may be, and who these wicked penle are, who are "murdering the innocent You know it is rather singular language this! power. You know the words about wicked and then consider whether the hand which be so much coin! where is all this going on? Deople are, "He doth ravish the poor when he getteth him into his net." This getting into the net is constantly the fault or folly blood than that which literally pours the murder the poor? If so, it would surely wiser not to mutter and mumble for our indelence; but after he is once in the consider whether the hand which has poured this poison into all the springs of life be one whit less guiltily red with human of the numble of the sufferer—his own heedlessness or his hemlock into the cup, or guides the dagger to the heart? We read with horror of the own indelence; but after he is once in the citimes of a Borgia or a Tophana; but there

I say, first, on our understanding the right if there be any chance that it may concern use of the plough, with which, in justice to us, and if this description, in the Psalms, of the fairest of our labourers, we must always human guilt is at all generally applicable, as associate that feminine plough—the needle. the descriptions in the Psalms of human sor-The first requirement for the happiness of a row are, may it not be advisable to know nation is that it should understand the function wherein this guilt is being committed round volved in them. Whenever we buy such tion in this world of these two great instru- about us, or by ourselves? and when we take ments: a happy nation may be defined as one the words of the Bible into our mouths in a in which the husband's hand is on the plough, Feogregational way, to be sure whether we time reapleg its golden harvest, and shining postry relating to other people-(we know ting it into our own pocket. in golden vesture: and an unhappy nation is not exactly to whom) -or to assert our belief enough that the thing could not have been one which, acknowledging no use of plough in facts bearing somewhat stringently on our nor needle, will assuredly at last find its salves and our daily business. And if you storchouse empty in the, famine, and its make up your minds to do this no longer, and take pains to examine into the matter, you Perhaps you think this is a mere traism, will find that these strange words, occurring as they do, not in a few places only, but almost in every alternate psaim and every By far the greater part of the suffering and alternate chapter of proverb, or prophecy, with tremendous reiteration, were not written for one nation or one time only; but for all nations and languages, for all places and all uce or wealth, is eternally connected by the centuries, and it is as true of the wicked man ling his fingers, makes some differ nee anato now as ever it was of Nabal or Dives, that his eyes are set against the poor.

Set against the poor, mind you, so as to afflict and destroy them. This is result from this one misapprehension. The the main point I want to fix your attention upon. You will often hear sermosts about neglect or carelessness of the poor. But neglect and carelessness are not at all of oppression of the poor a very different habitually from the poor. We buy our liverknowledge, and food, and pleasure for nothing; by on the other side, and binding up no pence out of children's and sick men's wages, wounds, but of drawing the sword and ourselves smitting the men down. It does no charge us with being idle in the pest-house for their benefit; and then they are tyrants and and giving no medicine, but with being busy suffering. in the pest-house, and giving much poison

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

No country is, or ever will be, without them: that is to say, without the class which cannot, on the average, do more by its labour than provide for its subsistence, and which lation. any considerable scale. Now there are a cer oppress with much severity. An able-bodied and intelligent workman -- sober, honest, and out working for it. bodied, nor intelligent, nor industrious; and you cannot expect them to be. Nothing appears to me at once more ludicrous and more melancholy than the way the people of ont quietly assuming that he is to possess; at with, the virtue of Socrates, the philosophy "Be assured, my good man,"-you say to drink nothing but water, or the very mildest "He sitteth in the lurking places of the 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 in which Providence has placed you, and never grumble nor swear, and always use every opportunity of improving yourself. the parish.

All this is exceedingly true; but before They have drawn out the sword, and giving the advice so confidently, it would be bent the bow, to cast down the poor and well if we sometimes tried it practically ourselves, and spent a year or so at some hard count, at the fewest you choose, the families "They are corrupt, and speak wickedly manual labour, not of an entertaining kind- whose means of support have been involved ploughing or digging, for instance, with a in the catastrophe. very moderate allowance of beer; nothing but | after the intelligence of ruin, let us go forth bread and cheese for dinner; no papers nor amongst them in carnest thought; let us use muffins in the morning; no sofas nor maga- that imagination which we waste so often on zines at night; one small room for parlour and kitchen; and a large family of children always of that multitudinous distress; strike open in the middle of the fleor. If we think we the private doors of their chambers, and could, under these circumstances, cuact Socrates or Enaminondes entirely to our own are Bible words. We like to dream and dis satisfaction, we shall be somewhat justified in requiring the same behavior from our poore pute over them; but to weigh them, and see requiring the same behavior from our poorer mainder of rest in the evening-tide of life, what their true contents are anything but neighbours; but if not, we should surely constant places in the evening-tide of life, sider a little whether among the various forms taken all these verses, perhaps more striking of the oppression of the poor, we may not to you read in this connection, than separark as one of the first and likeliest the oppression of expecting too much from snatched away in the same instant—at once

appointed lessons, portioned out to them that we can never be guilty of oppression nurtured, whose soft eyes, now large with their clergy to be read once through every towards the sober, industrious, intelligent, wonder at their parents grief, must soon be exemplary labourer. There will always be in the world some who are not altogether intel than all this, look forward to the length of ligent and exemplary; we shall, I believe, to serrow beyond-to the hardest labour of life, inually to our observance as useful for the end of time find the majority somewhat a lifection of dally life. Now do we ever ask unintelligent, a little inclined to be idle, and of unexpected and, inexperienced trial, or ease what the real meaning of these occasionally, on Saturday night, drunk; we else, more bitter still, to be begun again, and ease majority somewhat of unexpected and, inexperienced trial, or else, more bitter still, to be begun again, and endered the second times amudet the must even be prepared to hear of reprobates endured for the second times amidst the who like skittles on Sunday morning better ruins of cherished hopes and the feebleness than prayers; and of unnatural parents who of advancing years, embittered by the con-

most of his distress, are ours. The nets which we use against the poor are just those worldly embarrassments which either their ignorance or their improvidence are almost certain at some time or other to bring them or who vexed her soul; she slew sharply and into: then, just at the time when we ought to hasten to help them, and disentangle them. and teach them how to manage better in future, we rush forward to pillage them, and she slew, not without remorse, nor without force all we can out of them in their adver-For, to take one instance 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 labour ingoods, remember we are stealing somebody's and unconscious death, but with slow waste labour. Don't let us mince the matter. say, in plain Saxon, strating-taking from and despair; -we last and chiefly, do our to chant a piece of melodious him'the proper reward of his work, and put-You know well offered you at that price, unless distress of some kind had forced the projecer to part with it. You take advantage of this distress, and you force as much out of him as you can under the circumstances. the middle ages used, in general, the t numbscrew to extort property; we moderns use, I preference, hunger or domestic afflictions bo the fact of extertion remains precisely the Whether we force the man's property same. from him by piaching his stomach, or pinch mically; - morally, none-whatsoever, we use form of torture of some sort in order to make him give up his property; we use, inmerely, set away from the poor, so as to deed, the man's own anxieties, instead of the neglect or lose sight of them, but set against rack, and his immediate peril of starvation, instead of the pistol at the head; but other wise we differ from Front de Bouf, or Dick Turpin, merely in being less dexterous, more cowardly, and more cruel. More cruel, i say, because the fierce baron and the redeubted the points. The Bible hardly ever talks highwayman are reported to have robbed, at about neglect of the poor. It always talks least by preference, only the .rich; ice steal law, or strive to evade it, hoping to get their matter. It does not merely speak of passing les, and gild our prayer books, with pilfered and thus ingeniously dispose a given quantity of Theft, so that it may produce the larges possible measure of delicately distributed

But this is only one form of common oppression of the poor -only one way of taking our hands off the plough handle, and binding another's upon it This-first way of do ag it is the economical way the way preferred by prudent and virtueds people. The bolder way is the acquisite way .- the way of space-You know we are considering at that were part of iron and part of clay; but has no accumulations of property laid by on present the various modes in which a nation corrupts itself, by not acknowledging the eternal connection between its plough and its pleasure; -- by striving to get pleasure, with-Well, I say the first and industrious, will almost always command a commonest way of doing so is to try and get 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 starting, as a small moral capital to begin only to ourselves; even in its best conditions it is merely one of the farms of gambling of treasure hunting; it is either leaving the steady plough and the steady pilgrimage of life, to look for sliver mines beside the way; or else hours a day all your life long, and if you it is the full stop beside the diec tables in Vanity Fair-investing all the thoughts and passions of the soul in the fall of the eards, and choosing rather the wild accidents of idle fortune than the caim and accumulative frewards of toil. And this is destructive enough, as least to our peace and virtue. But keep your clothes decent, and rise early, and is usually destructive of far more than our peace, or our virtue. Have you ever delib you will get on very well, and never come to erately set yourselves to imagine and measure the suffering, the guilt, and the mortality caused necessarily by the failure of any large dealing merchant, or largely branched bank? Take it at the lowest possible suppositionfictitious sorrow, to measure the stern facts enter silently into the midstrof the domestic misery; look opon the old men, who had reserved for their failing strength some remainder of rest in the evening-tide of life. mult: look upon the active strength of middle age suddenly blasted into incapacity-it hopes crushed, and its hardly carned rewards But let this pass, and let it be admitted look upon the piteous children, delicately set in the dimness of famine, and far more Then know it is rather singular language this! than prayers; and of unnatural parents who of advancing years, embittered by the contract of the first time. Murder! send their children out to begy instead of to the first time. Murder! so to school.

Now these are the kind of people whom sort of cannibalism. Eating people,—yes, and whom you do oppress, and wanten treachery; and to purpose,—and with all the more and the contract of the inner feeling that it has all been brought about, not by the fair course of appointed circumstance, but by miserable chance and wanten treachery; and last of all, look beyond this—to the shattered destines of those who have failtered under the policy of the continual sting and tank at it has all been brought about not by the fair course of appointed circumstance, but by miserable chance and wanten treachery; and last of all, look beyond this—to the shattered destines of those who have failtered under the property and the greater sting, because it is destined and the property and the greater sting because it is a property and the greater sting because it is destined and the property and the greater sting because it is destined and the property and the greater sting because it is destined and the property and the greater sting because it is destined and the property and the greater sting because it is destined and the property and the greater sting because it is destined and the property and the greater sting because it is destined and the property and the greater sting because it is destined and the property and the greater sting because it is destined and the property and the greater sting because it is destined and the property and the greater sting because it is destined and the property and the greater sting because it is destined and the property and the greater sting because it is destined and the property and the greater sting because it is destined and the property and the greater sting because it is destined and the property and the greater sting because it is destined and t weighed, measured, and trafficked with power. You know the words about wicked And then consider whether the hand which

never lived Borgias such as live now in the midst of us. The cruel lady of Ferrara slew only in the strength of passion-she slew only a few, those who thwarted her purposes suddenly, embittering the fate of her victims with no foretastes of destruction, no prolongation of pain; and, finally and chiefly, pity. But we, in no storm of passion-in no blindness of wrath, -we, in calm and clear and untempted selfishness, pour our poisonnot for a few only, but for multitudes;-not for those who have wronged us, or resisted, -but for those who have trusted us and aided: we, not with sudden gift of merciful of hunger and weary rack of disappointment murdering, not with any pauses of pity or score ing of conscience, but in facile and forgetful calm of mind-and so, forsooth, read day by day, complacently, as if they meant any one else 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.

S. D. P. comrades at Stoughton, Mass., have organized.

AMERICAN NOTES

عو در

Odessa, Mo, will have municipal lights. Social Democrats have organized in Esrom,

Iona, Kansas, has voted-to put in water-

Public ownership is progressing rapidly in Penasylvania.

Saginaw, Mich., has voted to have a cityowned lighting plant.

New York is taking strong hold of the idea of municipal ownership. Eighty per cent, of the worlds cost of gov-

ernment is the result of wars. When socialism is popular among union men unionism will be popular with the pub-

Over 2,000 people weekly patronize the all-the-year-round tree public baths in Bos-

Boston has a municipal department of publie baths, gymnasia and convenience

Ardmore, Indian Ter., has organized branch of the Social Democratic party.

Labor union papers are strongly espousing the cause of socialism. It is almost universal.

Boston furnishes free lectures to adults during the winter season under municipal

Little Falls, N. Y., is to establish an electrie lighting plant. The city expects to save 50 per cent. The socialists of Newark, N. J., have nom-

inated a full city ticket with Edward C. Wind for mayor. The Tiffin branch of the glass trust has dis-

charged a number of girls because "they are sisters of union men It's booming fight along. Dubuque, Ia.,

has a new S. D. P. branch. The socialists in Utah expect to poll a

large vote for a successor to ex-Congressman Roberts who was turned down by congress.

Social Democrats of Georgetown, Mass., have elected Geo. E. Dawkins for overseer of the poor Their vote is more than four times what it was last year.

The water-works company of Grand June-

tion. Colo , tired of the fight, has offered to sell to the city for \$49,000 The proposition will be submitted to the voters. Boston has a municipal department of art

which has full control of matters pertaining and not for the syndicate. to sculpture and the fine arts, so far as the municipality has to do with them.

Allen Nelson, socialist, was elected mem ber of the McKeesport Pa., at the recent elec-tion—the first ever elected in the state. We are not going to do a thing to the old parties Nor identical: those of the artizan and the when we get our uniform on.

Milwaukee, Wis., has a new S. D. P. branch.

The difference between the union man who wants politics tabooed in the union and him who wants unionism to include politics is the difference between wishing and doing. ionism pure and simple is demanding and begging, political action is taking.

The Saginaw, Mich., Herald, republican,

A gantleman who has exceptionally good facilities for understanding the ities for understanding the political sentiment among the laboring classes, said yesterday that the socialists will put up a city ticket and that it will poll 2,000 votes.

Boston has a municipal department of parks, which has charge of all parks, play grounds, athletic fields, grants the use of school yards during vacation as play grounds tal countries for just about onehalf the price for the smaller children, conducts free sumer camps for boys upon islands in the harbor, and carries out upon a large scale excursions for children during the summer season.

An item in an exchange says that Dayton, Onio, is the banner Union Labor town of the nation, having 10,000 organized workmen. What have the labor leaders there been doing that they have not captured the place politically and made such changes as organized labor has made in New Zealand? Who have these men been serving that the places of nower are filled with men who serve capital ists? Some comrades should get into unions and read the New Zealand Labor Journal to them and they will see something that will surprise them.

Massachusetts is still in the lead. Here omes Wallaston with a new branch, 3. D. P.

<u>annon mananananananana</u> Are We as Wise?

New Zealanders have achieved what workingmen in other lands are clamoring for .graphical Journal.

Yes, so they have. The difference is, we in this country, for instance, have been content to "clamor" while the New Zealanders went into politics and took what they wanted. The laber leader today who warns his fullowers against united political action is a blind leader of the blind. Capitalists do not make laws for workingmen. They are satisfied with things as they are. They have made them so. They are not engaged in giving themselves less privilege, but more. should they do otherwise? You cannot find an instance in history where the ruling class voluntarily gave up its advantages. It's hu-"Know ye not, who would be man nature. free themselves must strike the blow?"

It is a poor weak cry that we have done the best we could to get relief by electing men we thought were honest and they went back on us. Stop voting for men because they are good, or respectable, or educated, Your oppressors have all these or wise. qualities distributed among them. Vore ron PRINCIPLES! The whole competitive system is founded on a false idea. But little help can be afforded you under it. Many kinds of business are unable to give you shorter hours and better pay and keep from sinking in the swirl of competition. ownership is the only relief. Why not strike for it at once?

You cannot control trusts. They are stronger now than the government and your public officials are stockholders in them. They are raining the individual factory, turning men out of employment and contracting the volume of trade, thus assisting the department store in killing out the small trader and middle-class business man everywhere. What can strikes accomplish against this appalling fact? Public ownership is the only remedy. Isn't it clear? Then why not strike together with the power of the ballot for miblic ownership?

The farmers have heretofore considered themselves as a class separate from the artizans of the towns. They were self-employed. They were independent. What is going on now among these fertile western farms? Why, the usurer is fast acquiring their property and turning them, the once proud and hopeful owners of homes, into tenants and tramps. The tendency of the age is towards concentration, -large capital and large estab-This is ishments—centralized control. uniting the small farms into great ones with which the ordinary man cannot compete. Will the farmers elect good men, or intelligent men, or lawyers, or any one who doesn't know the remedy, or whose personal interest is opposed to it, to tinker with the laws in hope of relief from this century-tendency of centralization? Will they strive to get a more ample circulating medium? or loans from the government to enable them to hold their crops longer and sell at a better advantage? All these propositions are childish and inadequate, besides being objectionable on other grounds. Why not recognize the principle of Evolu-

fixed and definite as the law of Gravitation. All our building of society must conform to it. The present state evolved from feudalism; and must as certainly give place to collectivism. He who stands in the way will be run down. Water does not go uphill, revolutions do not go backward. Democracy is superior to special privilege. The small shop will not come back, -the large one has come to stav. The small farm, likswise, is becoming a thing of the past. The large one is taking its place for good. It will be susceptible of more scientific treatment, of more economy, of better results. It will serve mankind better, -but it must be for mankind

tion in the growth of the trust-the centrali-

ration of business. Evolution is a law as

The remedy for the farmer's distress is like the remedy for the misery of the mechanie-public ownership. Farmers, why farmer are. Farmers and workingmen of the towns, throw away your local notions and prejudices and unite for your own interests for Socialism. New Zealand is on the highway to the promised land. Shall we not use as much judgment and energy and get there, too? Are we as wise as they?

C. F. BLANCHARD.

Socialism is spreading in Cuicago. The S. D. P. has another new branch in that city.

The Lesson is Worth the Cost.

ED. APPEAL .- I have been taking your paper only a few weeks, but I am well pleased with it already. Shall try to get some subscribers for you. By the way, haven't you room to tell how

the Standard Oil Co. can refine American oil. thip it across the Pacific and sell it in Orienper gallou that we are paying now? I have ived abroad for years and know this is a fact, or at least they were doing it a few years ago. But, like you, I say let the trusts grow. All the money they are squeezing from poor men now will be a cheap price to pay for the lesson they are teaching so thoroughly. The world will learn it some of these days. S. B. GROVES. Alexander, O.

A new S. D. P. branch has been formed at

Paonia, Colo

Women socialists have organized the Work-ing Women's Educational and Mutual Aid Society, Mrs. Rosy Bredy, secretary, with neadquarters at 98 Forsyth street, New York. The organization is for mutual improvement intellectually and help in sickasse and lack

The Saloon.

. BY PAUL STANDISH.

************* THE curse of the United States today is the saloon. Other evils, monstrous and perplexing, like the vampire, suck the life-blood of aginable. The subtle and powerful society, but they are all eclipsed in the widespread disaster they bring, by the liquor saling. It would certainly seem that the rising loon. It dots the hill sides and the plains of generation, in that charming little city, will nearly every state in the union. There is be far more temperate than their fathers. hardly a hamlet where it is not entrenched. Our great cities marshal their saloons by the thousands. To what extent is the salson as such responsible for the incalculable disaster crime, poverty, disgrace, disease and death that intemperance, like a mighty flood, night and day, year after year, leaves in its path? - Is the appetite for alcoholic stimulants, hereditary or acquired, the cause of ALL the intemperance that prevails? Suppose that liquor drinking could be shorn of all the artificial and attractive trappings that now attend it; suppose that the business of supplying those who desire alcoholic stimulants should be rid of all the glitter that gilds it, and should suffer the elimination of the factor of avarice-what would be the result? It would lessen intemperance one half. Stand as I did the other day in the bar-room is caused by a lack of competition that if there of a great hotel a half hour, and note what transpires. Occasionally a man comes in alone -makes directly to the counter -orders his glass—drinks it—pays for it—and gees out. Mere frequently men go in by twos or for threes and drink together. Does each pay for his own liquor? -Never. One treats the other.

See that man walking straight past the bar evidently with no thought of drinking. A man standing at the counter who has ordered drinks for himself and two friends, espies him, stops him, introduces him to the two others, asks him what he will take, and then the four drink together.

A friend meets another on the street; fram a mistaken notion of politeness he invites him to take a drink in a near-by saloon. The invitation is accepted from the same mistaken idea of good breeding. Neither are thirsty; neither would have drank had he been alone, but both drink in accordance with the abominable treating custom. Abolish treating, and you will do away with one quarter of the drinking done in bar-rooms. Abolish saloons and you abolish treating.

Again, the saloon is called the poor man's

club-room, and indeed it is, and many a rich man's too. How attracting its brilliant lights -its warmth-its sociability-its comradeship. Little wonder that many a man prefers it to his unhappy home maybe, or his cheerless room, and yet it is the doorway of death to thousands. Its allurements entice the young man who has no desire for liquor; he drinks for sociability's sake; he acquires the appetite for alcohol, and maybe plunges at last, the wreck of a man, into a drunkard's

disgraceful grave. -

The saloon, by its club-room characteristics, is responsible for the second quarter of he intemperance that plagues society. The fact is that could THE SALGON—not liquor manufacture-not liquor selling-not liquor drinking-but the saloon be banished from our land, intemperance would be decreased one half. Can it be done? Without ques-lion. One state has done it. The rest can do it and should do it. South Carolina, by its unique dispensary law, has practically abolished the saleon. The state recognizes abolished the saloon. The state recognizes the self-evident truth that a large proportion of its citizens want intexicating liquor, and that any attempt to prevent their getting it can only be futile and demoralizing. But there is a world-wide difference between-for a consideration, permitting men to make a business of supplying their fellows with alcoholic liquors, impelled by avarice to increase their trade to the utmost limit, advertising their goods, enticing, by the social attractions of the saloon—the young man who has no appetite for driak. There is a vast difference between THIS, and supplying, in a matter-of-tact way, the demands of those who reall want liquor. So the state of South Care, in a says: "We, the people, in our civic capacity will, with proper restrictions, supply to those of our number who desire it, pure quors in moderate quantities, any profit ising from the same to be used for the education of our youth. Treating - that pro-lific source of needless evil, shall be banished, for the liquor shall be sold in sealed bottles and no liquor shall be drank on the premises. The club-room attractions of the saloonthe twin-sister of the treating custom-shall also be annihilated, for no loading shall be permitted in the room where the liquor is dispensed. The dispenser shall be paid a

SALARY, and so shall have no incentive to increase his sales." Is there a loop hole in this scheme? If so where is it?.

There is none, and it is astonishing that it remained for a southern state to adopt this self-evident solution of the vexed liquor problem. The contrast between a gilded, elegant, hospitable, brilliantly lighted, freelunch liquor saloca of Boston, New York, or Chicago, and the plain, inhospitable dispensary of a South Carolina city is startling The writer last year passed several months in the city of Aiken, the famous health and pleasure resort. One of the two county dispensaries is located there. It was the most unattractive, inhospitable, matter offact mercantile establishment in the city. There was absolutely nothing about it to in. duce one to enter except the settled purpose A tin-shop or second-hand furniture establishment was more inviting. There and no pictures or advertisements upon walls. There were no seats for customars, and no bar to lean upon. A narrow aperture in a high fence separated the customer from the dispenser. To this narrow opening the would be purchaser made his way, signed a request for the liquor he desired, was furnished with it in a sealed bot-

tle. This he put into his pocket and quietly went away. No loading was permitted, and the doors were closed at sundown the year round. There was no selling to minors or intoxicated persons or habitual drunkards. Only pure liquor -- so certified to be by the state chemist-was dispensed. The transaction was the most unsocial, unromantic imtemptations of the saloon were entirely want-The effect of the dispensary law in Aiken has been most marked. Under the old license regime five saloons were in full blast on the eral testimony is to a similar improvement throughout the state.
Why should not other states abolish the

saloon?

Collectivism, and Individualism-Middle Ground.

The question of competition (whether the life or the death of trade) seems to be a grievous bene of contention among social re formers. . The individualists say that if we had absolutely free competition in everything there could be no monopoly; that the trust evil were no tariffs and no special privileges, there could be no monopoly. On the other hand the collectivists say that competition has caused the trust and the monopoly; that competition has driven men to combine; that if there were no special privileges, no tariffs, no land monopoly, etc., men would still combineand that these combinations or trusts would eventually become monopolies. The individnalists say that competition is right, just and proper. They say that it is the mother of progress, ambition, and incentive, and that without it mankind would deteriorate and sisk into idle laziness. The collectivists say that competition for wealth is the curse of the human race, that it is the death of trade and that real progress, ambition, and incentive cannot be until competition is destroyed.

Here are views diametrically opposed to each other. Both cannot be right. Either one or the other must be wrong. It would seem therefore that an unbridgeable chasm lies between the two schools of economic philosophy. The individualist and the collectivist therefore very naturally look upon each other as deadly enemies. They see nothing in common upon which to unite. Both schools see the evils of society alike, however, and on this point they agree. Again, both schools admit the benefits and economics of co-operation. Therefore on two things they agree. The difference so far lies only in the fact that the individualist believes in only voluntary co-operation, while the collectivist believes in co-operation through organized society which we call gov-Voluntary co-operation means competition. Government co-operation means no competition. Here is where the two roads to universal happiness diverge. Here is the bone of contention. If this competition question can be agreed upon what is to prevent a union of forces? If the individualist can be shown a system by which the rights, the freedom and the liberty of the individual will not be infringed and yet a system by which universal co-operation can be hadsystem by which he can still compete and yet be not bounden down by compulsory laws which destroy his liberty, why cannot there be a union of forces?

I claim that I can show him that ideal system. I claim that I can show him the happy middle ground where the individualist and the collectivist, the socialist and the anarchist, the disciple of Karl Marx and the land, was the laughing stock of his time-the follower of Henry George, all can stand hand great Methodist church is his monument. An

Wild animals fight over their prey. Dogs fightover a bone. Birds quarrel over a worm, Man is now but a little more civilized than the other animals. Men are now quarreling. wrangling, fighting over a loaf of bread. Not only bread are they fighting for, but for all friends, but his dream has made his name food, and even for all clothes, and all shelter. Competition! The biggest dog gets "time or seasons" near or far. It is ours the bone. The biggest or strongest or simply to do.—Eltweed Pomeroy. smartest man gets the loaf of bread. Com-petition! Competition in Gerrino! The same energy is seen in the art galleries, in Earnest effort will surely revolutionize the the public schools, in the debating societies, on the college athletic fields. Competition! But, Competition in boing! In business life we compete for money. In art, literature, science, discovery, sports, etc., we compete for appliause and approval. Mark the distinction,—competition in getting and competition in doing! The inventor is seldom paid much for his idea, and though he wants pay and hopes for pay, the real incentive, is self-satisfaction and hope for applause, and appreciation. This is competition in doing, and it is the only kind of competition that should be tolerated in a civilized community. Food, clothes and shelter we all must have It is an absolute necessity. Why not ther leave competition out of this question altogether, and why not get the great human family together into one great trust for the purpose of supplying this great family with these necessaries with the least possible effort and waste. If every man would do his share it would take only an hour or two's daily work for every man in order to supply the DEPARTMENT OF great family with all the food, clothes and shelter that could possibly be desired. Why should competition enter into this enterprise at all? Is this kind of co-operation going to destroy anybody's individuality-or freedom or liberty? If so, that person should hire an island and go and live on it all alone and amuse himself by letting his right hand compete with his left hand in trying to find something to eat. That is the only place where that person can get the kind of liberty he EUGENE V. BREWSTER

Brooklyn, N. Y. At Salt Lake City, Utah, a new branch, S. D. P. has been started. DOTS AND DASHES.

Oom Hanna's Man.

In a speech which McKinley made in North and character of men. Dakota last October, he said: "The vast products have gone from your fields and in ownership of natural resources and public turn there has come back \$50,000,000 in utilities, and the common operation of all ingold to enrich the producer and pay the dustries for the general good. Socialism is wages of the laborer. The prophet of evil opposed to monopoly, that is, to private ownno longer commands confidence, because he ership of land and the instruments of labor, has proved to be a false prophet; the hammer which is indirect ownership of men: to the of the sheriff less frequently darkens the wages system, by which labor is legally homes." Who does McKinley refer to by robbed of a large part of the product of "prophet?" Does he mean the Prophet Baal labor: to competition, with its enormous or Bryan as the prophet of evil? When Mc- waste of effort, and its opportunities for the Kinley was in congress he was a free silver main street, and drunkerness and crime cor-respondingly prevalent. In five months I of it. But when Oom Mark Hanna wanted democracy. It is government of the people, did not see five intexticated men. The gen him to be his puppet he had only to pay one by the people and for the people, not in the of McKinley's premissory notes for \$20,000. and he (McKinley) flopped over from the silver to the gold side of the house. There are men opposed to anarchy, in which every man is in the ranks of the socialists that know more for himself. Socialism is opposed to when they are asleep than Mckinley knows oligarchy and monarchy, and therefore to the when awake, even if he does resemble Napo- tyrannies of business cliques and money leon. McKinley is Oom Hanna's man for the money there is in it. What does he care from the fear of force but from the fear of for the laborers of Dakota or any other state? Under the great paw of Hannaism the work- merely the liberty to vote, but the liberty to ing men of the United States through a gigan- live for something more than meat and drink: tie wholesale coercion, voted for him.

From the Seat of War.

The APPEAL recently made a formal declaration of war against the trusts, and plans seek through association and equality to are being perfected for the mobilization of realize fraternity. Socialism substitutes allarge socialistic meetings throughout the

It has been officially announced that the APPEAL fleet under the command of Eugene V. Debs will be divided, the second division to be in command of Commander Harriman.

The cruisers, J. Pierpont Morgan, Mark Hanna and Chauacey Depew. (of the side whiskers fame), were destroyed and sank off corporation karbor.

If the Boers were to lick the British in South Africa the British wouldn't acknowledge that they hal been beaten. Napeleon Bonaparte said that the English were such unreasonable fellows that they never knew when they were beaten. Nevertheless, Bis-marck prophesied that the British armies would make their own graveyard in South Africa.

A civilization that centers wealth and power in the hands of a few, and makes of tive exchange; of stuffs hinders free exchange others drudges, must in time cause a revolu- of mind and soul.

Capitalistic and corporate power must in nime come to an end. A government of the people and by the people is the battle in which the APPEAL is fighting -not only for this generation, but all future.

St. Petersburg, Russia, is a noble city; and there had to perish 170,000 laborers in draining the begs before the building of the city could begin. Under the first visible stone of Petersburg there sleep 170,000 lives of men. Carlyle.

The annexation of the Philippine Islands by the United States means the consummation of the Anglo-American alliance.

A TELEGRAPHER. Social Democrats have organized at Olym

A Dream.

pia, Wash.

In 1858 Emerson said it would be three generations before slavery was abolished in the United States-it happened in five years. John Howard went out alone to reform the prisons of England and met with ridicule and derision-he did it. Wesley, trying almost single handed to reform the Church of Enginsignificant German monk started to fight the great Roman church which made monarchs bow before it-his name was Luther. A Jewish peasant from a despised village in a down-trodden land dreamed of saving the world-he had neither position, wealth, nor

What can be prophesied of the movement inaugurated by the co-operative brotherhood? present system by its agency.-The Co-Operator, Burley, Wash.

British society can overlook murder, adultery or swindling; ft never forgives the preaching of a new gospel. - Frederick Har-

My unfashionable politics are that a war can hardly be a good one, and a peace hardly a bad one .- Gibbon. One sacrifice of inclination to duty is worth

all the mere good thoughts, warm feelings, and passionate prayers in which idle people indulge themselves .- J. H. Newman.

The S. D. P. stands not alone for the cooperative commonwealth, but also for the im mediate needs of the working class.

JOURNAL

LABOUR. Issued Under the Direction of

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What Socialism Is.

Socialism is a simple, yet comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the conditions

In terms of economics socialism is common

spoliation of the weak by the strong.

In terms of politics socialism is industrial present restricted sense, but as regards all the common laterests of men. Socialism is kings. Socialism is for freedom, not only want. Socialism proposes real liberty, not In terms of religion socialism is righteous-

ness in the relations of men. It is based on the fundamentals of religion, the Fatherhood of God, and the Brotherhood of men. It truism for egoism, the love of man for the lust of things. Socialism would dethrone mammon and make place for mankood. It would make sons of God out of the slaves of greed.

Some advantages of socialism may be bricfly summarized. Socialism will increase the quantity of things: It will organize and utilize the whole labor force, and so vastly increase production. Socialism will improve the quality of things: It will destroy the motives which mate for cheap manufactures, peor workmanship, and adulterations. Socialism will secure the real utility of things Use, not exchange, will be the abject of labor. Things will be made to serve, not to sell.

As to the relations of men: Socialism will banish war: Private ownership is back of all strife between men. Socialism will purify pelitics: Private capitalism is the great source of political corruption. Socialism will make for real exchange: Competi-

Individually socialism will make for education: Every man will have opportunity to improve himself. Socialism will make for invention and discovery. Socialism will stimulate the moral development of men: Men will be no longer drudges, bread slaves, hands, operatives, machines. They will be truly lords of creation, thinkers, characters. Crime will have lost most of its motive, and pauperism will have no excuse.

ROBERT WHITAKER. Oakland, Cal.

A new branch of the Social Democratic party has been formed at Oregon City, Ore

A few Trusts.

A New York financial paper, possessing exceptional sources of information, reports the following as the "earnings" of some of the principal trust companies of that city for the rapine. - Goldwin Smith.

			nt.	
Central Trust	 		 263	
Parmers' Loan and Trust		4	 58	
Y Life Insurance and Trust	 		80	
Inion Trost	 		 78	
I S Mortgage and Trust	 		 02	
State Trust	 		 50	
J. S. Trust	 		 57	
Mercantile Trust	 		 44	
Manhattan	 		 424	
N. Y. Security Trust			 41	
Centinental Trust			 41	
Sunranty Trust			40	

The farmers make an average of 38 cents a day. The 500,000 workers in textile factories average less than \$1 per day. The average wage of all the workers of the nation is only about \$8 per week. Railroad "time or seasons" near or far. It is ours six billions of dellars, and the chief officers get from \$25,000 to \$100,000 per year, while the section men get 90 cents a day. Wealth is piling up with marvelous rapidity in the coffers of the rich. The men who create the wealth are living from hand to mouth. What do you propose to do about it? Will you let these things go on till we have a monied aristocracy and the republic will be a republic in name only? Public ownership of public utilities will cure the evil - Dague's Plain

Williamsport, conn., has an S. D. P. branch just started.

This Means Direct Legislation.

The cure of the defects of democracy is more democracy. The fear that the people are too corruptible and too ignorant to manage certain forms of public business is the leverage by which the monopolist gets hold of a lucrative franchise and uses it for his own gain. The fact is that the whole people are absolutely incorruptible, but any small portion thereof is easily managed. The more power and responsibility are lodged with the people the greater the guaranty of honesty of administration. The money which buys legislatures and city councils comes from corpo. rations which, irresponsible to the public, are granted the privilege of doing public busi-The Hon, the Minister of Labour, pess. Dr. Frank Crane in Chicago Record.

A branch of the S. D. P. has just been formed at Tampa, Fla.

THE movement needs a magazine as well as a weekly like the APPEAL. "Conscience" can be made to fill the bill. I hope those who are able will subscribe. Will send it and the APPEAL both one year for the price of the

Magazine-\$1. Comrades at Bingham Canyon, Utah, have come into the S. D. P. camp.

A MODERN PHARISEE'S PRAYER.

The drudgery I would not do, O Lord, assign to others: There's much to do of dirty work— It will not hurt my brothers! For they have not such souls refined, Nor slender milk-white hands. I'd use my brilliant brain—not brawn,
And thus possess the land!

A "railread king" or "merchant prince,"
I'm fitted for. I trow,
Then let my brothers serve me well
With sweat upon their brow
"Tis healthful for them Lord, to dlg
And delve, in grimy soil—
The sweetest rest they sure will win
With unremitting toil!

And when at last "Thy kingdom" comes, For which, devout, we've prayed, Appoint me to some upper place, In royal robes arrayed: or my hard-working brain, dear Lord,

For my hard working of Willearn sweet promised rest, Willearn sweet promised rest, Above my brothers (whom I love), In mansions of the blest., —Fanny L. Fancher in the Arena.

LOST -- A HEART.

The world has lost whatever heart it had; It feels no mere the throbbings warm and strong That made men brothers! O the world is mad In one delirous dream of gold and wrong!

Where once was Friendship, is enthroned Self;
Where Love illumined, Greed in blindness
grepes—
Where men sought virtue, demons now seek pelf,
And fiends reap darkness, where men once
gleaned hopes.

Somewhere, along the dark and cursed path, Of Pride and Lust and Passion's flery smart,

(O'er which the furies gather lives for toll)
The world lost its head and soul and heart! Nolonger man lays down his life for man, Nor stoops to bind the broken hearted up; Nor Faith nor Love are found within the plan. That gives the weak the bitter dregs to sup!

And such a world! Without a heart to beat

For those who bear the agony and soorn

of man's injustice! In her regal seat

The Queen of Hope sits broken and forlornt Where now the leve that nerved the true and

brave
To give the world of chivalry se much?
Where now the warm, wild impulse that one The hand of friendship its inspiring touch?

The hand of friendship its inspiring touch?

BERT HUFFMAN.

New Zealand vs. Colonies. BRO. WAYLAND. - I have had several years

experience running a populist paper and I am satisfied you are on the right track. New Zealand has blazed the way-the world must follow. I am more than pleased at the success of the Appeal. May your circulation pass a raillion by 1901. I want a word about Casson's "Truth About Colonies."
We should all advance together, but I wish to inform him that in Iowa county, this state, there is a socialist colony which settled there on 4,000 acres of land in 1854, 500 souls all told. Today they number over 2,500 souls, have over 40,000 acres of land, their assessed valuation is over \$3,060,000, and they have never, according to official record, produced a pauper, a crimmal or a suicide. The competitive press is not fond of heralding these facts, however. Speed the day of universal brotherhood.

C. A. WICKES, Editor Advance. Davis City, Ia.

If the members of the House of Commons want to take up the white man's burden, let them slip out into Whitechapel. Their hypoerisy is almost more disgusting than their

mmmmmmmmmmmm Ten Acre Farm Free!

Our Sixth "Farm Contest" closes April 30, and will include ALL lists sent between March 1 and April 30.

Think of it! A ton-acre farm in the famous Fruit Belt of Arkansas—and for a few hours work for the APPEAL, Comrade Ellison of St. Thomas, Ont. Canada, cleared the track with 62 yearlies in February. Other workers have asked us to keep the next contest open for 60 days.

READ THIS OFFER!

This is a "free-for-all" contest, open to any individual, syndicate, union, branch, etc. To facilitate keeping the record we require that each list shall be sent in under the same name or title each time. This will prevent errors. Any club raiser can notify us, to credit halist to any other contestant and thus help him in the race. This contest is different from any other in the series. The count is based on three months, The count is based on three months, that is, each yearly counts as four, halfyearly as two, a bundle of five for one year as 20; on order for 100 copies of any edition as five, for 1000 as 50; but, 10 weeks subscriptions are Nor counted. This fully explains the conditions. Send in your lists as fast as you get them! Induce every friend to help you. Re-member that this contest means tons of member that this contest means tons of literature will be scattered far and wide and all for advancing the cause. Year-lies pay best since each one counts as four. And the next orders for extra copies of Nos. 220, 231, 230, etc., in lots of 100 to 5000 help rapidly to swell the count.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE, BOYSI

Many of you want a small circulating library. We shall present those coming secon, third, fourth, fifth, and down to the tenth place with a selection of books, suitable to start just such a library. Club together and get one of brary. Club together and get one of these collections sure, perhaps the farm.

FIVE FARM WINNERS.

Here is a list of those who led the list in the first five centests.

Oct. 31.—A. L. Nagel, Cincinnati, O. 118. Nov. 30.—W. A. Ross, Louisville, K.y. 211. Dec. 21.—W. A. Pattersen, Buffaio, N. Y., 178. Jan. 36.—C. C. Ford, Los Angeles, Cai., 264. Feb. 28.—Hubbard Ellisen, St. Thomas, Ont. 52 The last one was an individual centest.

Now fire them in, and remember everything counts and that all lists must be in before April 30: Organize clubs, unions and syndicates and put every friend to work!

THE JOLLY CAP-ITALIST.

THE U. S. Export Association, of which the coffee monopolist. Mr. Thurber, is president, sends me its cir-

culars. It announces its purpose to "widen the markets for American products and thus keep our labor and capital remuneratively employed." This may sound very well to some people, but would'it not be better to pay higher wages and then American labor could buy twice as much and thus double the market without having the American work-men compete with the "pauper labor of Eu-rope" that has always been held up as a scarecrow to frighten American fools into supporting the capitalistic system of tariffs and the like? If laborers in this country were paid twice as much wages they would buy twice as much goods. If they were paid only half what they now receive they could buy only half as much as they now buy, and there would be twice as much to help keep up the capitalists and the flunkies who wait on them when they travel "abroad." Another thing I would like to understand: If capital is to be remunerated, every remuneration increases its size which will demand an increasing remuneration, like compound interest, and after awhile it would be so great, even at 1 per cent, that all the national products would not pay the "remuneration." Where is capital sacrifice life or limbs or contract disease. to stop? If you mean that capitalists instead of capital want to be "remuneratively employed," let them go to work doing semething useful. There is no law against their earning an honest dollar. But it strikes me as absurd that American workmen can be joilied into wanting to create wealth that is to be consumed abroad. Let the lazy fellows over there work and make their own living. Why should we work to provide them wealth? Why send wealth away all the time when there are millions of people here who work all the time and would like to have part of this wealth but never get enough pay to buy it? This country exported enough food stuff last year to support sixty millions of people, and we have millions at home who never have enough to eat. That is Mr. Thurber's idea of statesmanship. It will go on this way for a few years, yet, but the student of the times sees the sure symptoms of a change, and then capitalists will be offered the choice of working for a living or starving. Capital will cease to find a return, but men will get returns. Capital needs no returns, because it is inacimate and has no more rights than a stone. Men have rights but capital none.

I have just learned that several of the ratiroads have made a cut of 16 cents per barrel on flour to New York when for expert; that is to enable the sharks to sell American flour cheap in foreign markets. It seems some of the roads controlled by English stockholders gave the tip to their friends some time are and they sold for "future delivery"—stocking the markets for months. Now the rate is made to all shippers, but only those who are in the ring will get any benefit, as the other fellows are left without a chance to sell any export flour for some time. This reduction will kill two birds with one stone by cutting of business from the roads leading to Gulf ports and throwing it to Eastern roads and Atlântic ports."

The above from a railread office man from a Mississippi point explains itself. It is one I have just learned that several of the rathroads

a Mississippi point explains itself. It is one of the ways of "making money" without working for it. You see the English stockholders want to feed their work-slaves in England at the least possible expense, so they use their ownership of American railroads to haul food cheaper, and of course the Great American Voting King has to pay more to use "our" railroads than do the Enproduced by Americans. But we are a free the laborers employed by the city 10% people, we are! Our highways belong to England—but we would never, never, never roads in the United States pays a tribute to. the aristocracy of England and other Eupopean countries. Are we wise to do it? their majority was the Would such a condition be possible under any never goes backward. political party if the public owned and operated the roads? Can we say we are free elon domination so long dustry of Americans? Why prate about lib-

THE democrate and populists of Nebraska have made practically the same platform, which has Mr. Bryan's approval, and one on which the coming national campaign will be fought. In these columns three years ago I once. outlined this platform which the democrats demand for public ownership of railroads of the people—to turn the republicans out and put the democrats into sifice. If every demand were put into inw, the working people of this country would be no better of, they would still be working for such in the part of the country would be no better the country would be no better in the part of the country would be no better in the path of men who are trying to teach a better system. wages the beases thoose to pay and be cent. I receive \$2.20; and then if cut 10 per paying any prices for goods that the bosses cent. I get but \$1.98, one per cent. less than choose to put on the goods. There is no hope from the democrats. As well might cent. I have \$1.80, if raised 10 per cent. I we expect to get liberty by susporting a shall have only \$1.98, one per cent. less than king. Cortues that platform with the one issued by the Sectal Demogratio party that nominated Bohn. Its demands are clear and less than at first. Brother workman, how home is the state of th its program definite. No shuffling, no insin-uation, no destinction. The democrata want to maintain the present system, the so-nicilists must to substitute another system en-

The New Heroism.

"If I were a young man I should ally myself with some high and at present, unpopular cause, and devote my every effort to accomplish its success.—John G. Whittier.

This very hour offers as many opportunities to the brave man as ever did the past. The arena is open and broad. The man who has convictions of right and a high sense of justice need only to buckle on his shield. He will be attacked by all the old powers of tyranny and wrong re-incarnated in new forms and forces.

The same struggle is going on today between the weak and strong, right and wrong, as last century; as in all the centuries. There is a war right now in progress, only rifles, bayonets and cannons are not used, but other just as potent weapons are. It is the strike, the lock-out, the boycotte, the black-list, the eviction and the ostracism from society.

Every man and woman should consecrate themselves to some noble purpose in life. What we need is a new heroism. In the old way of thinking the hero was the product of the battle field. With what alacrity will got up steam and sent in 10 subs. young men respond to a call for volunteers in time of war and rush to their country's defense. With what bravery will they face rifle and cannon. How ready they respond to a call for a forlorn hope. ' They willingly

Today we need a new and a greater heroism. It is the heroism that will sacrifice luxury and comfort, time and money, in the advocacy of socialism. The new here will not be killed in battle. His enemies will not be so merciful. His agony will be long drawn out. Friends will desert him, society will ostracise him and the "pillars of society will brand him as a disturber of the peace, can enemy of the people." He will die the death of an agitator. He will be denounced by the very ones that he attempted to benefit. All this will come to the man who dares to enter the new crusade in the ranks of the new heroes. Young men, have you the courage to declare yourselves for socialism and got 'ein to burn'. enter the arena?

J. G. Holland sounds the bugle call as follows:

God, give us men. A time like this demands Great hearts, strong minds, true faith and will ing hands; Men whom the lust of office does not kill;

Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy! Men who possess opinions and a will: Men who have honor-men who will not lie.

For while the rabble with their thumb worn creeds, Their large professions and their little deeds,

Wrangle in selfishness—Freedom weeps; Wrong rules the land, and waiting justice sleeps. CHARLES EMMETT BARNES.

Battle Creek, Mich. Now is your opportunity. See that every head uarters of the strikers are supplied with stacks of Appeals and other socialist literature.

24, writing upon the Utopias, says: "Society ter, Baker City, Ore : John Nelson, Basalt, is running its last lap on the present course. It is on a false basis; it must change." For a rabid republican paper, that is ominous. Its editors should at once be disciplined by the prophets of prosperity. I believe it was Emerson who said of the social system: "It seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me that the gods have sent all their seems to me the gods have sent all their seems to me the gods have sent all their seems to me the gods have sent all their seems to me the gods have sent all their seems to me the gods have sent all their seems to me the gods have sent all their seems to me the gods have sent all their seems to me the gods have sent all their seems to me the gods have sent all their seems to me the gods have sent all their seems to me the gods have sent all their seems to me the gods have sent all their seems to me the gods have sent all their see is running its last lap on the present course. It is on a false basis; it must change." For seems to me that the gods have sent all their Samuel Hibbs, York Penn. That's a good insane angels into earth, but here and there some break out in their maudlings and speak load, but the tender'l hold it. of the things they saw in heaven (harmony)." This editor has been breaking out in his maudlings.

glish. Flour, bread, and meat are sold in England for less than in America, though hill, Mass., has voted to reduce the pay of was opposed by the socialists and will be vetoed by the socialist mayor when it reaches pay tribute to royal personages, we wouldn't! him. The laboring people can feel safe Be candid now, what do you really think of when it comes to cutting their wages where highways? Every pound of freight, every the republicans of Haverhill are showing their mile of passenger service, hauled by the rail hands in converge the republicans of the republican preparing for a complete wipe-out of their party at the next election in Haverhill, where once Are we wise to do it? their majority was three to one. Socialism

THE Loud postal infamy has been beaten in congress. The members went to him and any form, by any means, is laid upon the in- told him they were receiving from 50 to 200 letters a day from their districts and were erty and freedom and the Fourth of July, afraid to vote for it. If you will do the when foreigners sit in their counting houses same thing with the Pacific cable you can and count up the profit they receive from beat it and save your treasury from a rape of their American dependencies? Go to. eight millions which is proposed to give to the company of capitalists who want to have the government give them the money to build If the government builds it it certainly ought to own it. Write your congressman at

I REGRET the article from Casson on col-The only point omitted is the onles that appeared two weeks ago, because it did injustice to earnest men in the movewhich the democrats were afraid of. It is ment to help elevate humanity. The article mot clear on direct legislation. It favors it was printed before I saw it. I probably twherever it can be applied, just as if it were not applicable everywhere! There is a gerichoes in colony life than most men, but cry against the trusts but no program to be I know that failures and lack of harmony are form is buseomb pure and simple, e and lack of individual cussedness. It has been means nothing but deception to get the votes my policy not to put any stones in the path my policy not to put any stones in the path

per day. The cheapest sour was 60 and 65 Here comes Fallovue, Ky., with a new S. oan be had for \$2, and the cheapest flour is D. P. branch. Isn't she growing, though? 75 cents per sack. A. M. S.

possossesesessissessissessisses APPEAL TRAIN HELPERS.

The bricklayer who treated the boys to such pondrous and half-baked jokes in this column last week climbed to the top of the APPEAL chimney and fell through. He is still alive, but not in a sootable condition to work his great brain. A railroad man has charge of the train now. All aboard.

Webster, Mass., has a new branch of the 9. D. P.

Comrade J. W. Forest, Thayer, Kan., sent in 20 subs by local.

Comrade Frank Fianke, Redlands, Cala., forwarded 20 subs. by special.

Comrade W. J. Stewart, Kansas City, Kan. sent in 20 subs. by fast freight. Comrade J. T. Everett, Custer, Wash.

Comrade G. W. Voneids, Williamsport,

Penn., sent by freight 20 cars of coal. Comrade Julius G. Friton, St. Louis, Mo., climbed into our caboose with 12 subs.

Comrade Daniel F. Kelly, Danbury, Conn. put on the brakes at Girard and tossed us 16

Comrade W. T. Richards, Pittsfield, N. H., came on the flying Yankee with 47 Dee couplers.

Comrade John Fraser, Kearney, Neb. jumped from the train at Girard and brought us 10 subs. Comrade Geo. R. Smith, Pensacola, Fla.

forwarded by cold storage 40 subs. They came all right. Comrade Hauch, Alameda, Cala., dumped

14 railroad ties at our door. California has Comrade W. T. Merridith and A. G. Cusic

came flying in on a hand-car from Princeton, III., with 20 subs. Comrade Harry Roe, Vancouver, B. C;

sent 11 subs. flying down the road. Fine country, Vancouver, Comrade Mrs. I. E. Hyde, Lily Dale, N.

Y., decorated the APPEAL engine with a fine bouquet of 25 blossoms. Comrade M. H. Landers, San Francisco,

Cala., expressed us a mileage good for 118 We don't use any form of a pass. Shall return them to him-in subs.

The following comrades loaded 10 shove?fuls of coal each onto the APPEAL engine: F. Granquist and E. Dugas, Chicago, Ill.; A. F. Jones, Los Angeles, Cala.; T. B. Ely, Molitown, Penn.; W. E. Whittier, Williamsport, Penn.; R. R. Ryan, Salem, Ore., L. Schulz, San Francisco, Cala.; J. Frank Por-

	TRUCKS, HEADLIGHTS, ETC.
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	M. G. McNight, Pontiac, Mich
ă	M. G. McNight, Pontiac, Mich. J. E. Chapson, Pagosa Springs, Col. Louis Hayes, Bridgeport, Ohio, Frank Holcombe, San Antonio, Tex. U. S. G. Aitman, Apollo, Pa. S. D. P. Branch, No. 1, San Antonio, Tex. O. Kerkow, Govington, Ky. L. E. Bramball, Camden, Maine. Peter Major, Galt, Kaus. A. E. Hormada, Alexandria, Ind. Joseph Fares, Park City, Utah
M N	Louis Hayes, Bridgeport, Ohio
3	Frank Holcombe, San Antonio, Tex
	U. S. G. Altman, Apollo, Pa
i	S D P Branch No 1 San Antonio Tex
	O Karleys Corporation Un
	T IP Promisely Consider Marie
Ü	T. E. Braninan, Camorn, Maine
	Peter Major, Gail, Kans
	A. E. Hornaca, Alexandria, Ind
ä	Joseph Fares, Park City, Utah
	J. H. Rowe, New York, N. Y
ij	Joseph Fares, Park City, Utah. J. H. Rowe, New York, N. Y. James Nelson, Homestead, N. D. W. O. Turner, Lynn, Mass.
ij	W. O. Turner, Lynn, Mass
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	Mica Wicora Chadarman Paghailla Com
8	by D. C. J. B. Commercial Col.
į	W. R. Grosnell, Sorremo, Cal
4	W. F. Ames, No. Abington, Mass
1	Elmer Smoyer, Weissport, Pa
1	W. F. Ames, No. Abington, Mass. Eimer Smoyer, Weissport, Pa. Wm. Burton, Vellejo, Cal. L. F. Dow, Grand Forks; N. D. Geo, Koop, Chicago, Ill. C. A. McAlister, Wileyville, W. Va. John A. Overton, Raglesville, Ind.
ł	L. F. Dow, Grand Forks; N. D
į	Geo, Koop, Chicago, El.,
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Boys, there's a high trestle over the chasm of Capitalism. Gone Debs is the conductor. We're going over all right on schedule time. Get right on if you want to go. The train's moving.

The Union Label

on everything you buy is a guarantee that the producers thereof receive a fair rate of wages for its production.

INSIST ON HAVING THE LABEL

FOREIGN ITEMS

Socialism is rapidly growing in the large cities of South America.

A London paper estimates the socialist strength of Europe at 7,516,000 votes.

Lindsay, Ontario, has voted to issue bonds to purchase the local waterworks plant.

The social democrats of Brussels have decided to found a night school which will teach socialism.

Three important cities of Sweden have been carried by socialists, who control the municipal councils.

An international college is to be founded at Brussels, where lectures will be given on socialism and subjects connected with it.

Socialists in the Transvasl, composed of all nationalities, including Englishmen, are reported as fighting with the Boer armies.

Doncaster, Eng., made profits last year of over \$100,000 from its city industries, or more than enough to meet the city's require-

The socialists of Denmark are trying to push a bill through parliament which will enable municipalities to borrow money in order to construct workmen's houses where necessary.

Cole's Arcade, Melbourne, Australia, says the N. Y. Bookseller, is the leading book-house in the world. Il is owned by a socialist, who began in a small way to sell radical pamphlets.

A report from Budapest, the capital of Hungary, says that in several rural communities, the most important of which are Sirok and Baesinacaras, only socialists have been elected to municipal councils.

The town of Orea, Sweden, has an annual income of \$150,000 through municipal ownership and operation of tree planting; as a result of this enterprise there are no taxes, Railways, telephones, schools and many other things are free.

In Poland many arrests have taken place at Warsaw. The persons arrested are charged with distributing socialist literature. They were all connected with popular libraries, and it is alleged that they made use of their position to distribute tracts, etc. Hornsey, England, has built a series of

dwellings at a cost of \$150,000. Two classes of cottages are provided, one of seven rooms renting for \$7.50, the other of six rooms renting for \$6.50 per month. The money goes to the city treasury.

The city of Birmingham, England, owns and runs street railways, gas works, electric lights waterworks and Turkish baths. It owns the markets and acts as a dealer in food supplies. It builds houses and rents them. It owns and operates a farm, a printery, a woolen mill and is inthe egg business.

an additional \$12,500 increase in wages, and 2,000,000 more passengers were carried than the private company had served the previous year.

Much money is spent in Naples in charity. It can scarcely be well directed, or hideous mendicancy would not meet at every turn. The government has established communal school. But, as a poor boy in Sielly said, when he was asked whether he went to school, "School is very good when one has bread." -Prof. Goldwin Smith.

Private A. E. Cole, London, Ont. wounded in South Africa, removed to London, Eng., and interviewed by the Queen, says "all of the forty-two prisoners captured at Sunnyside by the Canadians were English-men, fighting in the Boer army." They were the Outlanders for whom 12,000 Britons have already fallen in battle. Are you thinking?-Citizen and Country (Toronto).

Italy is sweeping forward despite all obstacles. Giovanni Lerda, one of the socialist leaders, says the labor party vote in that country has changed from 1 to 62 in 1892 to I to 9 at present. The capitalistic parties in Italy are scheming to prevent an election this year if possible. A new order makes it a crime punishable with banishment for soldiers to be found in possession of socialist literature. But all these tyrannical acts have no effect in steming the tide.

Against the glories of the Bay of Naples, and the softness of the air, is to be set the constant sight of the extremity of human penury, misery, filth and degradation. Nothing can exceed the noisomeness of the alleys in which these poor people are huddled. Their quarters are not lighted at night, and are apt scenes for deeds of darkness. people are against the law; and the police, everybody says, fears to do its duty.-Prof. Goldwin Smith.

St. Helens, England, owns and operates its electric light, gas and water plants, baths, parks, libraries, markets and cometeries. Since collective ownership was catablished, the price of gas has been reduced one half and the town makes a profit of \$20,000, half of which is applied to reduction of taxes. The water supply is pure and abundant and furnished at cost. The trainways are owned by the city and leased to a corporation.



MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Cost of Electric Lighting.

S 7-

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP. Racine, Wis., population 27,000, pays \$98,50annnally for each arc lamp.

cents per ton.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Decatur, Ill., population 27,000, pays assanually for each argulamp. Pomeroy, O., population 5,500 pays \$89 per year for each street are lamp. Coal, 87 London, O., popula-tion 5,000, pays \$57.58 per year for each street arc-lamp. Coal \$1.81 cents per ton. per ton.

Danville Ill., popula-tion 16,000, pays \$80 per arc lamp. Coal, 60

per ton.

Hannibal, Mo., pepulation 16,000, pays
\$40.79 per arc lamp.
Coal, \$1.40 per ton.

Marietta, O., popula8,273, pays \$44.50 per
arc lamp.
Logansport, Ind.,
18,000 population, pays
\$24.44 per cach ard
lamp.
Coal, \$1.65 per
ton. Waukesha, Wis., population 8,000, pays \$78 per arc lamp. Lebanon, Pa., popu-tion 18,000, pays \$104 per arc lamp. Coal \$1,65 per ton.

Big Rapids, Mich., population 5,200, pays \$41 per arc lamp. Water power is used. Waterloo, N. Y., population 20,000, pays \$83,12 per arc lamp. Water w ton.

Brainerd, Minu ropulation 5,701, pays
\$12.50 per arc http.
Water power is used.

Bangor, Me., population 20,000, pays
\$58.04 per arc lamp.
Water power is used.
Niles Mich. population 20,000, pays

Water power is used. Fulton, N. Y., pop-ulation 5,000, pays \$60 Niles, Mich., popula-tion 5,000, pays \$25.48 per arc lamp.

Dallas, Tex., populaper arc lamp.
Galveston, Tex., population 50,000, pays
\$84.73 per arc lamp.
Coal. \$4 per ton.

Pallas, Tex., popula-tion 50,000, pays \$100 per arc tamp. Coal, \$3.75 per ton. Vincennes, Ind., pop-ulation 12,000, pays \$16 per arc lamp. Coal 65 Bowling Green, Ky., population 12,000, pays \$56.03 per arc lamp. Coal, \$1.28 per ton. cents per Jon ..

New York's Experience.

New York city has made two great experiments in municipal ownership, and is about to make a third. The public ownership of the city's water supply has been so success. ful that it can no longer be regarded as an experiment. The Croton water system has supplied the people with clean, wholesome water at low rates, has maintained itself and paid interest on the cost of construction, besides returning to the city treasury a profit of over eighteen millions of dollars.
Public ownership of docks and the city's

water front has proved even more remunerative, within the limited extent to which it has been applied. And now, unless all signs fail, the new underground rapid transit sys. tem will prove the most successful undertaking of all its direct financial returns and its indirect results upon assessed valuations of property.-Bird S. Caler in N. Y. Journal.

It Pays in Canada.

Mr. Charles Bannister was ouer in Canada recently, and became interested in municipal ownership of the electric lighting plant in Prescott: A private company formerly owned the Prescott electric light plant and charged three cents per night for each 16 candle power incandescent light, and claimed they were not making any money at that The municipality put in a plant, in connection with the city water works, developing the electricity by steam, and put the price down to one cent per night in the commercial circuit and one half cent per night in private houses, giving an all-night service, and are making money by the enterprise. People there are naturally very much pleased with their lights, and Mr. Bannister became convinced that Potsdam could make a nice profit by putting in an electric plant at the water house, where it could be run eight months out of every year by water power owned by the village, that now runs to waste. At Prescott the municipality collects the electric light fees every week and gives receipts, and Mr. Bannister brought home one of the receipts and left it with us at the Herald office, where it can be seen by any person interested. The Potsdam electric light company is charging 50 cents per month for each 16 candle incandescent light, giving a service that closes at one. o'clock .- Potsdam (N. Y.) Herald,

Incandescent electric lights are furnished to residences of Edinburgh, Indiana, for 15 cents, and to business houses for 20 cents per month, by the local municipal lighting plant. Waterworks are also operated at an anhual charge of \$1 to each user, and a comtained with a monthly rental of 50 cents. These are municipal enterprises, all self-supporting, and the city has achieved almost . national reputation in consequence.

The advantages of municipal ownership lie n getting the benefits not for the owners but for the users. There is more need for municipal ownership in this country even than there is in England, and I maintain that t is easier to purify a municipal franchise corruptly administered than to stop robbery on the part of a corporation.—Prof. Edward W. Bemise

Another branch of the S. D. P. has been tarted in Kentucky, at Pittsburg.

Now is your opportunity. See that very her dynarters of the strikers are applied, with stacks of Appeals and theresocialist literature.

Makes a Difference: Herr Most, poor old philosopher, has made

the local menagerie roar again, "Down with anarchy!" Well, the fact is the animals wouldn't know anarohy unless it was labeled with a name like Most. For example, they would how anarchy if they heard this utterance from behind their cages where they couldn't see the speaker-these words, to with This country, with its institutions, belongs by the city and leased to a company to the people was leasting government they shall grow weary of existing government to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they can exercise their constitutional right Every copy of the Appear of amending, or their revolutionary right to left in a barbershop will be read by ten to twenty people. That makes one subscription do the work of teneach week.

The subscription of the Appear of the subscription of the work of teneach week. See to it that every barber. the presidency, it would have won only shop in your place has one or growls from those of you who bark and his more copies of the APPRAL. It will be well from the serpents end of your zoo. Seattle Herald