Contrer Clioctors' Fund,

E. T. Page, of Pinole, Calif., Won the ten acre farm for the week ending Jan. 25, 1901-46 yearlies.

LACK of space to tell you of all the good points about this Northern Arkansas farm makes the Appeal feel certain that there will be many agreeable surprises in store for the winner, who will be the man that sends in the most yearlies to the Appeal in the three months of February, March and April. It is unlikely that there is a single locality in the United States that produces so abundantly of so many different things. And everything it does produce is of the highest grade. For instance it will raise cotton, a product of the extreme south and it will raise wheat, a product of the extreme north. It will raise apricots that equal California and sweet corn that match the best Maine can turn out. It stands, so far as vegetable growth is concerned, at the center of the north, south, east and west. And ne cause of this you can raise anything there that will grow in any part of the United States, except oranges and olives. Poultry appears to have a natural home in these Ozark hills. A man at Ravenden Springs told the Appeal that the chickens "laid night and It was not hard to believe when one looked at the large dry goods boxes in the stores overflowing with hundreds of dozens of eggs or the tales of the station agent of long daily toil in getting them out of town. One woman near the Springs brings in seventy-five dozen eggs every few days and she pays the food and clothing bils of the entire family in this way. The food bills should not be large, however, as one can live luxuriously from this ground. And recollect that these scenes of egg industry are being enacted in the winter when the hens in most parts of the country are taking it easy. There are buyers for eggs and poultry through the country all the time and car lot shipments are made often. If it pleases the winner to raise chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese he will find this farm the thing for that. In very fact, jasper, you can raise any kind of vegetables or fruit, poultry, eggs, have your own milk and butter and honey, raise your own beef and pork on this place-all of it the best quality and in quantities to suit. There should be nearly 1,800 bushels of apples, peaches, plums, pears, cherries and apricots on the place next fall. That's yours if you win the place and the Appeal defies you and your family to eat all of it. The Appeal is not giving you this pince to make a fortupe with but it flid rick it was a list inference to its ability to give you a fine living in return for your manual labor applied to the soil. The Appeal does not think that you could get equal results from any other farm in the United States, outside the Ozark country. And this is one of the best ones there. It has not, as the Appeal told you before, a mansion on it. It has a comfortable log house, the worst thing about it being its small size. But you can build an addition to it of logs from your own ground or you can trade logs at the saw mill for lumber and build another house. The material is there to do it with. But even if you should stay in the log house you could take some little satisfaction in sitting before the open fireplace on one of the few stormy nights that visit that region during the winter and with your store house overflowing with food, read the Appeal's account of the rapidly rising tide of Socialism all over the world. And you would be fixed until the Great Change is made.

As the Appeal stated last week this farm is about two miles from Ravenden Springswhich in itself is not the least of valuable adwhich attach to the farm. The Springs are a specific for kidney and liver troubles and the hotel turns people away every summer although it never does any adand took them back filled with it. The town is a small village of perhaps 200 people containing four general stores, two blacksmith a newspaper, etc. The railroad will probably be built to that point within two or three years, which would leave the farm within two miles of a railway line.

The country is healthy and the water pure

The property is nine miles from a railroad. It is nearly two miles from Ravenden Springs, Ark., the most beautiful mineral springs property in the south. Thousands of people visit it every summer. The springs are a specific for kidney and liver troubles of all kinds. A daily mail service is maintained, and a telephone connection with the telephone connection with the telephone connection.

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR peal to Keas GIRARD, KANSAS, U. S. A., FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

name sent in, whether you are trying to win the place or not. It isn't necessary to say that you are in on the contest for the Ark-ansas farm. Between the dates mentioned, EVERY ONE who sends in a club is in on t, as far as the Appeal is concerned.

For Tennessee Contestants Only.

In order to remain in on the Tennessee con-test you must continue to send in five yearly subscriptions per week, as heretofore. Should you desire to contest for the Arkansas farm. you desire to contest for the Arkansas farm, you may send in as many subscriptions additional as you desire. The additional subscriptions, together with the five each week, will be counted in on the Arkansas farm contest. In case the Tennessee contest ends before the 30th of April, the winner must withdraw from the contest for the Arkansas farm. In case it does not, and the farm is won by some one who is in on the Tennesse contest, he must withdraw from the contest for Tennessee property. One man cannot win both places.

The election of McKinley was a great thing for the Socialists. The trusts can now organize and are organizing without let or hin drance of puerile laws-they are growing fast towards the day of the one great trust owned by one man or a small group of men. This is the logical end of competition and the logical beginning of the co-operative commonwealth. The master minds of trade and industry are organizing, unknown to themselves, the huge machine which will be operated for the benefit of the workers in a few more years. We will let Rockefeller own it till he gets 'em all on the bum and then we will say to the comrade some nice morning: Rocky, you may go to work for the United States government in the morning and you will have charge of the Associated Industries of the Co-Operative Commonwealth. You will first reduce the working hours to a point that will give every one employment and produce an abudance for all and you will sell the goods at the labor cost." The comrade will not be surprised when that happy day comes He will then know much more about Socialism than he does at present—and so will the working mule. After thinking it over, Rocky will probably take the job, because it will be likely that he won't eat unless he works. And then when Mr. Rockefeller arrives in town instead of every one shaking in their boots they will meet him with brass bands and fireworks, as belits the reception of the Master Mind of the New Industrial System. And it will be better all around.

Do you know that the people are really waking up? It's a fact—a fat and julcy fact. They are pretty we? seared, tot-all except the Socialists who have been awake some little time now. It did look as though the general public was never going to get onto anything but at last they are aroused to the grim horror of the situation. They are now becoming conscious of the fact that THIS COUNTRY IS OWNED BY A FEW and that they are completely cut off from natural op portunities. It gives them the shivers as they look at the situation. The fact that one man, J.J. Hill, president of the Great Northern can start out and pass over 76,000 miles of railroads and abolish 50,000 high-priced jobs has startled them from their slumbers. They are catching onto what this railroad trust means. They can see the United States encircled by a one man system of railroads charging just what it pleases and there is no redress because there is no other means of transportation. They can see this giant corporation going hand in hand with the others which completely control the food supplies of the nation. They don't know what to do. You ought to see that they find out.

shire, of Los Angeles, Cal., the Appeal has fell heir to a building lot in Santa Monica, Cal. at a very low price. It is forty feet front vertising. The greatest endorsement of the by 143 feet deep to a twelve foot alley. Water value of the water was in the fact that every is piped to the lot and a cement sidewalk laid farmer that came to town brought jugs along in front. Electric cars run within 300 feet and connect with Los Angeles, fifteen miles away. Santa Monica is a town of 3,000 people-a seaside resort of southern California The climate is world-famous. A warranty deed to this lot, free from all incumbrance, will be given to the man who sends in the mest UNUSED yearly postal cards, TO BE APPLIED TO THE DOCTORS' FUND, by the time it reaches \$2,000. Jash subscriptions don't count on this lot-nothing but UN USED POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION CARDS. All those who have sent in cards before will be credited on the lot for the number sent.

and a telephone connection with the telegraph office. For lack of space this description must give way to the rules governing the context, which are as follows:

The property will be given to the person who sends in the most yearly subscriptions to the Appeal between 8 a. m. February 1991, and 6 h. m. April 30, 1901, a period of nhety days. The subscriptions must all be received as the Appeal office on or between the days specified. Orders mailed before February 1 and after April 30 do not count.

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

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

You can send is the names of subscribers at any time between the dates mentioned, and consist of any number of subscribers, and thay will be perfectly kept in this office, and sendit will be given for every The Associated Press in speaking of the

An Effort to Explain.

New York City, Jan. 10, 1901. Mr. J. A. Wayland:—You intimate in your articles that it would be better for the public to have one grocery, liquor, butcher, baker, barber, etc., store on every other block instead of two or three of each on every block as there are now in this city and that the saved in rent, clerk hire, gas, cartage money saved in rent, clerk hire, gas, cartage and the 100 and one other expenses could be used in furnishing better goods (not adulter-ated) for less money besides paying those clerks kept on better wages with shorter hours of employment. This saying is all plain to me, but what are you going to do with the y stores, unemployed proprietors, clerks. Where is their livelihood coming from? If you can give some practicable explanation of this, Socialism will be here, I think, be-fore the century is a year old, as there are many small business men who would be willto give up the struggle for existence and over their business to a trust if they could be sure of \$2,500 a year, much less \$5,000 that you assert ("The fear of want is the mother of greed" you know). Most people can see the labor saved by trusts and machinery but how they are considered. chinery, but how they can organize or get into the trusts so they will benefit themselves arrectly they cannot see, hence all this "jolly and wind" on the part of ambitious politicians and reformers about breaking up the trusts etc. Single tax I think would help by open ing up to improvement land now held out of use. Please explain this through the columns S. O. W. of the Appeal.

It strikes me that your own statement

should give your mind the solution. If onehalf the time be spent on adulterating goods and doing other work that would not be needed, then this labor would be absorbed by reducing the hours one-half and there would be no idle labor and just as much living for all as there is now. The public is not so well served by many small stores and factories as it would be by fewer great, complete establishments. The labor and money thrown away erecting and maintaining many buildings, proprietors, clerks, etc., instead of large and complete ones, is fully half of the resources of the nation. They require the attendance and attention all the time while only a small part of the time is productive or useful. Would it not be better to have the time each citizen is attending the duties fully occupied and permit him to have more hours at his own disposal? Society employs all its members, and whether wisely or not depends on industrial organization. I do not employ the writers, printers, pressmen, typewriters and others in the Appeal office. The public employs them through me. Personally I have no use for their labor, or at least not more of it than the average citizen. But because of the individual operation of the plant, necessary under the present disorgunized system, they work twice the hours that would be necessary if the paper were produced in a great plant having the finest machinery, in conection with a thousand or more employes. I think they would prefer to have a four-hour day instead of an eight-hour day, receiving the same compensation, which they could, for if with a higher degree of organization and machinery their labor could be made more efficient, they would produce as much in half the time if the competitive labor were eliminated.

The small business man and farmer is be ng rapidly eliminated by the greater aggregations of industry called trusts, and it is only a question of whether he wants to have a place and a voice in the matter of his employment or not. Under trusts they will have no voice-under Socialism they will. Under a public monopoly all the people will be inside and share the benefits of the better methods and machinery. In no other way can they.

Many fear the officialdom under the public operation of the industries. But they do not see the change of control that will come by interest in the matter and the politicians control. But where all or a very large part of the people are employed, it affects daily affairs of life so closely that every citizen would have to take an interest. Under Socialism there would be no political offices because there would be no need of them. All OFFICES would be INDUSTRIAL and as the pay of each would be ample to supply all human wants there would be no difference in compensation except the honor attached to certain positions, which no man would want to fill except he felt that he was competent. Now people fill places in public service for which they are wholly incompetent because it pays them to do so. Under Socialism the workers in each vocation would select their superior officers and remove them at pleasure of the majority. Men can vote intelligently for men to positions when they know something of the duties of the position, but how can printers know which electrician is most competent for superintendent? or how can electricians know which printer is best equipped for foreman or manager? Un cialism the farmers will elect all the men to positions in the agricultural department and will have a vote in no other depart ment for officers; every vocation will be likewise organized. Every citizen having an equal voice and an equal ownership in all the means of production and distribution, will of course have the same right to employment and will receive it. Under the present system he has not this right and becomes a menial and finally sinks into a state of stupid, subserviency and ignorance that unfits him for citizenship. The single tax would open up land to the people, but there is enough land already open-

farm products and factory products and mine products. What society needs is not single tax or any other tax, but a rightly organized system of industry in which every citizen will have the same rights. If he or she will not take advantage of it, then it is their fault and they should have nothing.

The inquirer will find a solution more in de tail in Gronlund's "Co-Operative Commonwealth," and Bellamy's "Looking Backward."

The Appeal wishes it understood that the 160 acre farm which it gives for the most yearlies sent in during the months of February, March and April, is high grade farming ground and that it was selected with especial reference to those qualities. - It has another advantage which may make the owner wealthy just as hundreds of farmers have been made rich in Northern Arkansas the past few years. There are all the indications required on the land favorable to zinc and lead deposits and the agent of Chicago capitalists are now on the tract adjoining this farm preparing to sink a shaft. Should they find min eral on that tract it undoubtedly exists on this farm. The state of Arkansas does not permit the filing of mineral claims as do mos other states hence if it exists on this land it is the property of the owner of the farm They way that kind of mining is done doesn't cost the owner of the ground a cent to de velop a mine. Outside parties lease so much ground from him and do all the prospecting and mining and pay him a royalty of 10% to 20% on all ore taken out on his ground. As think there is but little question but what the mineral exists on it. It will be known possibly before the contest ends and if it does the man that wins it is rich from the day he receives the deed. And the deed will be made is worth a million dollars.

Rural free delivery is being put into operation all over the country by the postal department in order that farmers may have the benefit of mail facilities every day instead of losing time to go to the postoffice. See the immense saving in time and labor that this effects. This is the Socialistic way of doing things and every time the old party administration stumbles onto a Socialistic idea they make a ten strike with the people. But private profit stands with a club at every step of the way. In this case it is the poor dear little merchant who don't want it because the people can then sit in their own homes, send one or two thousand miles for goods and get them delivered at the door cheaper than the little one can sell them for. Hence he is wroth. He would rather have 200 or 300 farmers compelled to hitch up and come to town so that he can skin them. But the little retailers days are numbered. The competitive system has the seeds of dissolution within itself and it is practically dead

That we are on the eve of mighty changes s patent to every thinking man. The very air is charged with it, A few years ago there was nothing in the minds of the people but free trade vs. tariff. The word Socialism was completely misunderstood. Today such questions as free trade, tariff, and civil service reform are completely eliminated from discussion and the popular mind is advancing slowly to a point where it will seize in a firm grasp the question of whether the means of production and distribution are to be owned by private individuals or by the people collectively. Thousands of papers and hundreds of thousands of people are talking about it now the new method. Where only a few are em- and it is growing in interest and popularity faster that any thought has ever grown before. There is no going backwards-we must push on. The trusts cannot be broken up and should not be if they could.

> I was looking out of the window of a flying train into the darkness of a cold and stormy night. Across the window pane rushed a camp fire-there was barely time to discern the outline of a human being, crouched down over the fire in an effort to keep from freezing. He was an American Voting King, who, out on these wind swept plains, miles from a town and perhaps any habitation, was engaged in a very real struggle-a hand to hand conflict with death in two forms-that of freezing and starvation. Yet, strange as it may seem, he was getting only what he had been voting for at the ballot box. He didn't know that he was voting for that of course, but then you know "Ignorance of the law excuses no one."

tell how any one stands on it. It will be sev- and energy are entering the movement in eral days after the contest closes before we can agure out who the winner is, as it will be ers already in will cause a wonderful impetus necessary to ascertain how many names each man has sent in during the three months. So office is rushed to death all the time and it will be useless to ask who is ahead until the winner is announced in the paper. I can't find that out myself.

The Appeal will print the picture and a sketch of the winner of the Arkansas farm, together with his story of how he did it. The Appeal very seldom does anything of that kind but in this case we are sure that the 150,000 subscribers of the Appeal would like too much in fact, if it were properly to know something about such a peerless hustler. used. We have over-production, so-called, of

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Clubs of Pive, one year - 25 cents.
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The Socialist movement is now at a point

where nothing can stop it except its own friends. That may sound strange but it is true. The only danger that the Socialists will have to face in 1904 will be that A SO-CIALIST ADMINISTRATION MAY BE ELECTED BY A CONSTITUENCY IGNORANT OF WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS. The great masses all over the nation have elected a democratic president for the last time and it is very likely that a republican president is now serving for the last time. The people are tired of the old parties and they will be more and more tired of them in the next few years. They are beginning to dimly realize that the trouble is organic and that measures and not men are required to bring good times permanently in this country. They are therefore now turning to Socialism in vast numbers and these voting MILLIONS MUST BE EDU-CATED. I run across men often now when on a journey who tell me that they are Socialists and I find upon examination that they either do not know what it means or else have a mis-conception of it. One man told me recently "I don't know what Socialism means but I am a Socialist just the same. I'm tired of the way things are going." Such a man is a menace to the movement and the greatest calamity that could happen to the movement would be for a Socialist administration to be elected by such a majority. They could be stampeded, would fail to support the administration and the cause would never recover from the blow. WE MUST ELECT THE FIRST SOCIALIST this farm is in the zine and lead district I PRESIDENT WITH A MAJORITY COMPOSED OF CONSCIOUS SOCIALISTS, who know what he is going to do and who will stand behind him like a stone wall. This danger of an election through the dissatisfied but ignorant voters will become more apparent as time to the winner just the same even if the place goes on and in 1904 the Socialists may have to face the problem of whether its better to accept charge of affairs at the behest of a majority of voters ignorant of Socialism or whether they will have to turn in and defeat themselves in order not to do so. The remedy is to get the literature in the hands of the people and you should stay at the guns night and day. This is no hour to stay in the shade or sulk in the tent. If you don't want Socialism, don't do anything for it but if you do get in with the gang and lend your strength in battering down the walls of the unjust social system under which we live. Help! Help!! The St. Louis Mirror, (re-

publican), says in speaking of the recent large combining of railroads by Comrades Morgan, Hill and Rockefeller: "Let the formation of the railroad trust go on. When it is formed, full-rounded and complete, we know what will happen. The nation will take it. either at a reasonable compensation or SIM-PLY BY CONFISCATION, through mandate of the people, THAT WILL SET ASIDE EVEN THE SUPREME COURT. The development of the consolidation idea renders all protest against ultimate Socialism futile and FOOLish." The Salt Lake Tribune, (republican), says regarding the railroad consolidations: "The people will stand this for a less or a greater time, and then the REVOLUTION WILL COME." These republican editors don't seem to be satisfied with things, although they got what they voted for at the last election. I am of the opinion that instead of inciting the populace to class hatred and violence, that if they don't like the country they ought to go to some other one. That's what they have told me for the past ten years for saying much less than they have said. But anyway, things are booming, gents, when toe republican editors are beginning to howl for war to right the injustice ...at ...ey have fastened on themselves as well as others. The Appeal has always claimed that men would do right if they knew what it was, and this is proof of it. There will be many more republican editors whooping it up for Socialism in a short time. The railroad comrades haven't started in yet to put the hooks into

Never have I known the workers to se so enthusiastic as now. Every one seems to be knuckling down to the task of making Socialists with the cheerful thought firmly implanted in their minds that the full inauguration of the co-operative commonwealh is an assured fact within our own time. I believe this to be true. There is going to be some hard fights shead and we are going to get knocked down and run over occasionally, but in such a stupendous undertaking that is only to be expected. It is no cause for discouragement-rather it should be welcomed in the early days of the movement so that During the continuance of the contest for it may be avoided when the loss might be he Arkansas farm it will be impossible to greater. I can see that capable men of brains large numbers and these added to the stayto the cause the coming year. The Appeal from present indications I will have to add another linotype in the the hear future to take care of the names of subscribers. It, as well as the present one, will be run night and day. Add your labors also to the swelling

> Vote the Socialist ticket if you want to retain the full value of your productions. Of course, if you are a loafer or a millionaire you are not a producer and not expected to vote for Socialism.

Funeral or consesses

accounts of the funeral are is a clear-cut ereign, with all its pomp and at carries would be well to turn to the record of the exercises over the body of Wilhelm Lieb-

knecht, who for thirty-five years held alort the banner of Socialism in Germany—whose matchless eloquence and pure life were more feared by Emperor William than all the mon-archs of Europe. The following account is

The whole funeral is indiscribable. No written or spoken words can convey any sense whatever of its simplicity, its grandeur and its strength, for that latter word is the best

I can use. From seven o'clock this morning tens of thousands of people from all parts of Germany poured into Berlin and when we reached Charlottenburg we found a living sea

Germany poured into Berlin and when we reached Charlottenburg we found a living sea of humanity. Once more we ascended to Liebknecht's rooms to take a last farewell. In his sitting room we found him reposing on the lid of the coffin, covered with wreaths. At his feet the inscription in bronze which was presented to him by his fellow Reichstag members on his seventieth birthday. The body had been partially embalmed, and the face was covered. It would have been sacrilege to have disturbed that covering, and personally I felt that I would rather remember him as I knew him living, with cherry face and laughing eye. A moment we stood, and then we joined at a rendevous the leaders of the party, the Vorwaerts staff, and the foreign delegates. Then, led by Paul Singer, we wended our way to the house and waited for the sad commencement. Presently bared heads noted that Liebknecht had begun his last journey. Never can I forget that journey. We had to march ten miles from the west to the east of Berlin. In long procession 100,000 men and women guarded the body, and in the streets it is no exaggeration to say that a million more must have been present. For the whole of the ten miles, on both sides of the streets, they stood always ten deep, and in many instances twenty. As we

While the public print a Socialist,

taken from London Justice:

The Child's Birthright.

OTHING in all this wide world causes on much misery, sin and death as want, that grim spectre haunting millions night and day from the cradle to the ree. The constant torture and worry over

ext in importance to life itself is a good ne; but alas, the millions of homeless peo-in this, "The richest and freest country t God ever created." tillions of children that are to be the

hers and mothers of the next generation voters, know not the joy and happiness of home of their own. Can such conditions eed patriotism? Homeless and aged others are spending their declining years in nothers are spending their declining years in toll and sorrow, embittered by the tears of poverty and distress, with not a ray of hope this side the grave. Where then is our boast-ed civilization, our wonderful Christianiza-tion, that not a hand be raised by church or state against the cause of these appalling conditions? Have men no sense of justice and did Christ live and die in vain? Did God and this world for all the people or a few?

and did Christ live and die in vain? Did God create this world for all the people or a few? "For all the people," I hear the parson say. Very well. Then every child that is born in this world has an equal birthright in the air, sunshine and LAND.

Where then, is the homeless child's birthright in the soil today? Ah! It has been bartered away, through ignorant and corrupt legislation, and is now held by a plutorat, to make a slave of that very child. If that child, when reaching manhood, must

rupt legislation, and is now held by a plutostat, to make a slave of that very child. If
that child, when reaching manhood, must
give a share of its labor to the plutocrat for
the privilege of using its own birthright, then
it is to that extept a slave. Is that not true?

Every child has a guaranteed birthright in
the public school and the public highway, that
sannot be bartered away by either parent or
thild. Why not a birthright in the land. Is
the use of the school house more important
than the use of the land? Who holds your
shild's birthright in the land? Our great
failes boast that we alone can produce
enough to feed and clothe the world. Yes,
tons upon tons of food products are daily
shipped to foreign ports; while millions of
our own people go to bed every night in the
year with half enough to eat. If we can profuce enough to feed durselves?

Do not the wealth producers spend their
lives in toil, poverty and distress, many of
whom rot in pauper's graves? And do not
the idlers live in palaces on the product of the
laborer's toil, and are they not about as useful parasites on humanity as are the fleas
on a dog?

Under these conditions, how could an intelligent working man vote for a McKinley or

Under these conditions, how could an intelligent working man vote for a McKinley or

But, says he, "There is no remedy."

Ah! perhaps he don't want a remedy. His selfish conceit causes him to believe that some day he will live in a palace and the other fellow become his slave; and so he continues to vote for a system of law that will permit the other fellow to rob him, providing that he has the same privilege to rob the other fellow. Foolish knave, does he not know that all

men are not created equal, either morally, mentally or physically, and that great wealth is generally acquired by the cunning, the selish, the heartless, the brutal. Does he not know that his chances for accumulating a fortune out of the one thousand dollars per capita wealth in the United States are about equal to one's chances for drawing the capital prize in the most corrupt lottery. tal prize in the most corrupt lottery

H the accumulation of great wealth, in this life, is the only measure of success; then was not Jesus Christ an awful failure?

Socialism will restore to the living and the

unborn all their birthrights, that's why I am Socialist. El Monte, Cal. C. DOTY.

New Zealand Again.

The Kansas City Star, an ultra gold-bug organ of the Mark Hanna stripe, gives the following account of New Zealand and the necess of its advanced legislation. Occa-tionally the truth will leak out in spite of the single eye of the capitalistic censor:

"The traveler from New Zealand sixty years ago would have told Lord Macaulay that he came from a vast wilderness overrun by savages who had not long before been annibals. Hardly a vestige of civilization raried the monotony of the primeval forest, He could have described no social institutions have those of the wild tribes of islanders. To-Receive the self traveler from New Zealand would tell a different story. "I live in a rountry governed in the interests of the people," he would say. "When I travel I ride on a government railway. I am taxed, not on the improvements I make on land, but on its unimproved value, and on my income. My taxation is graduated, therefore, in accordance with my ability to pay. As five families of every seven own land, I do not fear radiaal legislation. I can rent land from the government, borrow money from It or have it insure my life. As compulsory arbitration is in force I do not fear the disturbance of trade by strikes. And in old age I do not need to have the poorhouse stare me in the face, for I shall receive a pension from the government of \$1.75 a week, which, with my way savings, will keep me from want. In receiving 4.dhs I will not be the object of charity, but will feel that the government is paying me for my services in the development of the country."

Which they carry it on. There are no gallery plays, there is no scare heads in the newspapers, there is no wild scramble for excitement. Which them the process is gradual, there is no wild scramble for excitement. Which them the process is gradual, thorough and steady, with never a wave or lower. My that there is no wild scramble for excitement. Which them the process is gradual, thorough and steady, with never a wave or lower. If we make the process is gradual, thorough and steady, with never a wave or lower. It was sum beside which the group of men have made, it is impossible even to estimate. That it is a sum beside which the gain of the most daring speculator of the past was a mere bagatelle, is putting the case mildly. And there is an utter absence of chance that is terrible to contemplate. This combination controls Wall street almost absolutely. Many of the strongest financial institutions are at their service in most absolutely. Many of the strongest financial institutions are at their service in such parts of the market. So far, fortunately, their mani have those of the wild tribes of islanders. Toof the country.

SOCIALIST VOTE	OF THE WORLD.
TOTAL-7	
	STATES.
1890 13,704	1895 34.869
1891 16,552	1896 36.275
1892 21,512	1897 55,550
1893 25,666	1898 91,740
1894 30,020	1900
GERM	
1867 80,000	
1871 101,927	1887 763,129
1874 851,070	1890 1,427,298
1877 486,843	1893 1.756,748
1878 437,158	1898 2,125,000
AUST	TRIA.
	1897 750,000
BELC	
	1898 834,324
DENA	
	1892 20,008
	1895 25,019
1857 6,408	1895 82,000
1890	
	NCE.
	1593 590,000
	1898 1,117,060
. QREAT	BRITAIN.
2595 65,000	11899 100,000
17	iv.
	1897 184,496
E003	

The "Solar Plexus" of the competitive sys-m is what the Appeal is after. Note the submation in this issue.

SPAIN. 7,000 | 1897.....

THE MARCH OF EVENTS. 承

ex in importance to life itself is a good

Universal Trust—To Be Followed by the Possile's Trust The Co-Operative Commonwealth.

He Knows What'll Happen. Let us not get excited over the Morgan-Hill-Vanderbilt-Rockefeller scheme to control the railroads of the country. The scheme is bound to succeed, soon-er or later. There is no getting away from the fact that the railroad business must be brought to a more strict-ly business basis, that competition. which does not benefit the people, and does cripple the competitor roads, can only give way to consolidation. * **
Let the formation of the railroad trust go on. When it is formed, full-rounded go on. When it is formed, full-rounded and complete, we know what will happen. THE NATION WILL TAKE IT, either at a reasonable compensation, or simply by confiscation, through mandate of the people that will set aside even the supreme court. The ultimate logic of the railroad trust, which eventually will combine with other trusts, which, in fact, springs from other trusts, is government ownership. And then—well, then we shall have the great burden of an official class of opgreat burden of an official class of op-eratives of government properties; great butter of an ordern class of op-eratives of government properties; unless, indeed, everything be national-ized and we be all employes of the gov-ernment, or, let us say, of the people. There is not the least doubt that the development of the consolidation idea renders all protest against ultimate So-iolies, futtle and foolish. cialism futile and foolish. Democracy tends in that direction. Republicanism tends in that direction. Christianity looks in that direction. The wealth of the people will go to the people—when the people shall be fit and ready for the change.

Power of the Standard Oil Co.

By Henry Clews, Financier.

That the market is being manipulated is apparent enough to even the most casual ob-

received the source of this manipulation is probably known to only a few.

They know that a new order of things has come, due to the most powerful influence that has ever manifested itself in Wall street. This influence is very largely composed of the Standard Oil combination, who have intro-duced in their Wall street operations the same quiet, unostentations, but resistless measures that they have always employed in

their conduct of their corporate affairs.

The heretofore conspicuously big operators were mere tyros beside the men who are run-ning this for us now. At his best, Jny Gould was always compelled to face the chance of failure. Commodore Vanderbilt, though he often had the street in the palm of his hand was frequently driven into a corner where he had to do battle for his life; and so it was with every great speculator, or combination of speculators, until the men who control the Standard Oil took hold.

With them manipulation has ceased to be speculation. Their resources are so vast that they need only to concentrate on any given property in order to do with it what they please; and that they have thus concentrated on a considerable number of properties outside of the stocks in which they are popularly supposed to be exclusively interested is a fact well known to every one who has opportuni-ties of getting beneath the surface.

They are the greatest operators the world

has ever seen, and the beauty of their method is the quietness and lack of ostentation with which they carry it on. There are no gallery

body in the street.

Why?

Why don't you live on better hash, and have lots of money to burn?
Why don't your wife put on more style, and out in the park take a turn?
Why don't your children go better clad? It's time you began to discern That you are not getting your share of the wealth, which "Pluto" does not earn.

When pay-day comes labor will draw its heck on the un-carned increment which check on the un-earned increment which God's bookkeepers have been placing to its credit, ever since human selfishness began -- Horace P. Porter.

And Why Not?

Absolute control of the vast interests of the nation's express companies may fall into the hands of the railroad financial powers. Preliminary steps toward such an object are said to have been such an object are said to have been taken under the guidance of J. Pierpont Morgan, James J. Hill and others who are figuring prominently in the recently apported railway deals, and that the general scheme has been outlined. The report has it that the powers intend to conduct the express business of the country as a regular department of railroad operation, strong provisions being made to have all roads act in harmony.



ORCES are at work which are bringing about the long looked for industrial revolution. Swiftly and with irrestible power the march of events are bringing home to the mass of mankind the truths of Socialistic teaching. The signs indicate the breaking up of the present system as sure-ly as the throbbing of the ice floe the approach of spring. The condition of affairs long ago pointed out by the student of

economics is here upon us—and one has but to turn to the conservative and capitalistic press to find the evidence neces-sary to convince one of this fact.

sary to convince one of this fact.

The most recent and at the same time most remarkable event to the mind long accustomed to take for granted things as trey are—is the gigantic railroad deal. The Literary Digest of January 19th says:

It is nothing new for the radical journals to inform the American people that they are about to bow the neck to the yoke of a few "railroad kings" or "coal barons"; but it is not customary to read such remarks in so not customary to read such remarks in so conservative a paper as The Railway World, of Philadelphia, which asserts that "to-day A. J. Cassatt, Mr. Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, E. H. Harriman, and James J. Hill are regarded as practically ruling all the great railroads of this country": or in the New York Journal of Commerce, which says that "it requires no violent draft upon the imagination to anticipate in the near future the complete o anticipate in the near future the complete to anticipate in the near future the complete control of anthracite production and distri-bution by a single group of individuals"; and that "no one will find it difficult to conceive of the entire anthracite trade as completely controlled by a single mind as a department store or a rolling-mill is." Even the Inter-state Commerce Commission, in its annual report last week, called the consolidation of railroad lines "at once the most conspicuous and most significant result of current rail road financeering." and predicted that soon "it will lie within the power of two or three men, or at most a small group of men, to say what tax shall be imposed upon the vast traffic moving between the east and west. The commission adds significantly that "it is both human nature and the lesson of history that unlimited power induces misuse of that power. Railways are not combining for the purpose of 'extortion and abuse,' but none the less should the people provide some protection against that possible result of the com-

These impressive comments from conserva tive sources have an obvious bearing on last week's startling railroad news. That news was, in effect, that corporations controlling steamship and railroad lines have been brought under such harmonious control as to bring about the following conditions:

- 1. A steamship line across the Atlantic, railroad lines reaching across the United States, and steamship lines across the Pacific, are now under one control, so that a passenger can travel more than half-way around the world on lines owned by one group of American capitalists.
- 2. The same group of capitalists control all the railroads systems running in-to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the other North Atlantic coast ports, so that a "railroad trust," so far as these important cities and their tributary terrritory is concerned, is already a
- 3. The hard-coal situation is practically controlled by these roads. About nine-ty-six per cent of the Pennsylvania hardcoal output goes to market over the Penn-sylvania railroad and the Morgan and anderbilt roads. There is a rumor that the road carrying the other four per cent., the Ontario and Western, will soon enter the combination.

According to Mr. Leo Canman of the Chi cago Tribune, whom the New York World calls "the best railroad news authority in the country." the following roads, aggregating 76,224 miles, are in the new combination:

	New York Central	.340
	West Shore	495
	Chicago and Northwestern	630
	Michigan Central1	663
	Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. 2	200
	New York, Chicago and St. Louis	
	New York, Chicago and St. Louis (Nickel Plate	523
	Erie 9	187
	Erie	235
	Reading 1	265
	Central Railroad of New Jersey	675
	Delaware, Lackawanna and West-	
	New York, New Haven and Hart-	
	ford1	
	Southern Railroad	603
	Central of Georgia	609
	Northern Pacific	846
	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul 6	451
	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and	
	St. Louis (Big Four)2	495
	Chesapeake and Ohio	544
	Boston and Albany	388
	Fitchburg	458
	Wisconsin Central	857
1000	Union Pacific	,021
	Baltimore and Ohio 2	365
	Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.	933
	Chicago and Alton	943
	Missouri, Kansas and Texas (Shreve-	
	port)	560
	Missouri, Kansas and Texas3	,100
	Missouri Pacific	
	Southern Pacific	,571
	Kansas City Southern	825
		BOUR HOUSE
	/ Total	,224
	Financial journals also include in the	e cc

bination the Great Northern and the Pennsylvania railroads, and the American line and J. J. Hill's Pacific line of steamers. The New York World exclaims: "Think of

the vast quantities of commodities transport-ed and marketed by this Oriental-Occidental system! Think of the effect of the rates system! Think of the effect of the rates fixed by these eight men upon the prosperity of whole states, of a multitude of cities and towns, of the toilers on a thousand farms!" And the Philadelphia Times says that "it is the most stupendous combination that has ever been made in industrial and financial circles, and it should be of positive advantage to all classes and condition of our prople.) It will be so unless the extraordipary power possessed shall be perceived to expan being made to have all roads act in harmony.

being made to have all roads act in harmony.

power possessed shall be perversed to externion to gratify greed. It is dangerous to individuals trust such unlimited power to individuals.

The danger increases, too, as the con-trol of the railway interests of the

Sees the Revolution.

These events lead the Salt Lake Tribune (republican) to remark: will go on until the great combines, be-lieving themselves to be impregnable, will become arrogant and mercenary. And the people will stand this for a less or greater time, as may be, and then the revolution will come."

nowever wise and honest in purpose, and however wise and honest in purpose, and these vast combinations impressibly teach the imperious necessity of just and positive restraint upon all possible abuses of such boundless authority." The Chicago Tribune, too, believes that "it can not be assumed that the altruism of railway manager will be sufficiently developed to make them refrain from the exercise of the practically unchecked power they will enjoy."

nament is not wanting. "This is only another step," the Philadelphia North American believes, "toward a still vaster combination of railroad and other interests, which will place the whole transportation system of the country under the control of a consolidated corporation or trust, whose power will be incalculable and whose operations will force the question of government ownership of the national highways to final

Congratulations to Railroad Men.

In '96 the proud American drummer paraded and shouted, carrying torchlights, for prosperity. Between '96 and 1900 a hundred thousand proud American drummers got discharged because the trusts made drummers unnecessary. During this last campaign the

drummers were singing a different song.

But in this 1900 campaign the RAILROAD men felt that the trusts were their friends.

cluded othe railroad traveling agents, who look after the solicitation of passenger and freight business.

Having helped to win the election, as required by the trusts, fifty thousand of these men are now to be discharged, because the railroad trust just formed makes it unnecessary to employ exhibits.

sary to employ solicitors.

The railroad trust is going to get all the business anyhow. It is not going to waste money paying fifty thousand men to travel about

From the point of view of the country's nctual interests it is a good thing to have fewer men engaged in non-productive work. Solicitors and men of similar class are simply instruments of the old competitive system which is going out of style. Their going. in the long run, will be a good thing for the country, since what the human race needs is

production, and not warlike competition.

We sympathize, of course, with these fifty
thousand men who shouted for McKinley a few weeks ago, and recommend to them, if they want the comfort of a fellow-feeling, to talk over the situation with the drummers of '96 .- N, Y. Journal.

No more Rate Wars.

Buy 100 copies of Geo. Pyburns book on "Capital," for \$1.50. They are sure to make any one think who reads them. Do your part toward bringing SOCIALISM, as you will receive the same benefit as your neighbor. You can afford \$1.50 for 100 books, unless you happen to be one of the most unfortunate of the present system's victim. Order now while you think of it.

What's the difference whether you are held up by a road agent and relieved of half your earnings, or whether the trusts take it from you in an overcharge for necessities? You are out just as much in one case as the other.

THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH As One Editor Views It.

It isn't difficult to believe that out of it all will come ONE GREAT TRUST, covering and controlling the whole great system of industrial energy. And when that time comes the trust question will be much nearer adjustment than it is now, for the oppressive condition—which will dition-which will mean nothing complete industrial slavery-will pel a solution of the problem, either by law or force, that will give the people

When the necessity becomes urgent, the American people can be safely de-pended-upon to dispose of the trust evil, just as they have removed other dan-gers that durcatened their individual rights and the safety of the public. The trusts may come into control of leg-islatures, courts, and even the governbut they cannot continually

During the past year there was an average advance in freight rates of 35.5%. This advance was effected by changes in the "official classification."

country is narrowed down to a very few men. It is probably not an exaggeration to say that twenty men comprised in four or five groups of financiers in New York city can now make the railroad rates for practically the entire country. None of _e barons of the feudal times possessed such power as these men.

ent. For the whole of the ten miles, on both sides of the streets, they stood always ten deep, and in many instances twenty. As we passed the side streets we saw that as far as the eye could reach they were also full. Every window, and every one of the balconies for which Berlin is famous, had its own crowd. Even the police, who for once with admirable discretion had almost effaced themselves, able discretion had almost enaced themselves, leaving to the people the management for one day of their own business, acknowledged that never had kaiser or king held such a royal reception in their death. No such scene had ever taken place in Europe. Our French comrades said that the nearest approach to

it was the funeral of Victor Hugo.

The hearse was followed by the Socialist members of the Reichstag, headed by Bebel and Singer, whose faces were white and drawn with pain. Then came the Socialist drawn with pain. Then came the Socialiss municipal councillors, the foreign delegates, the Vorwaerts staff and representatives from the cities of Germany. It shows the bitter feeling of the bourgeoise when I mention that not a single member of any of the other political parties in the Reichstag openly attended the funeral. But the dead man did without them, as he had done while living. We were told that there were six bands in the procession but we heard not a drum nor a funeral note. The concourse was too enora funeral note. The concourse was too enormous. Nothing for hours but the steady ceaseless tramp of conscious Socialism, and it was the music of that which, could Liebknecht have heard it, he would have valued above all else.

men felt that the trusts were their friends. They were urged to protect themselves by we learned that ahead of us was another voting with their employers. They did so largely, and especially those that had the more comfortable jobs.

Among those comfortable jobs may be included other railroad traveling agents, who cluded other railroad traveling agents, who cluded the railroad that ahead of us was another procession of Liebknecht's constituents.

As the evening snadows began to reagence the read of us was another procession of Liebknecht's constituents. The procession of Liebknecht's constituents with their wives and children thousands of them the read of us was another procession of Liebknecht's constituents. As the evening shadows began to lengthen were waiting for us with bared heads. And so the body of their loved leader, member and friend passed through a human aqueduct, the living walls of which were his personal

We turned at last into the peaceful dwell-

We turned at last into the peaceful dwelling of the dead. The cemetery is a communal one belonging to the city of Berlin, and it was chosen because in it the police had no power to prevent speaking.

Into the little hall, which would only hold about 200 of us, the coffin, a wooden one encased in a massive copper sarcophagus, was reverently carried and placed in an alcove which was embroidered in ity and laurel and which was embroidered in ivy and laurel and lit by scores of massive wax candles. By this time the growing strain had become in-tense, and it culminated when from an anteroom we heard the notes of a weird funeral dirge exquisitely sung by an invisible work-men's Socialist choir. The undercurrent of sobs from men and women was almost a re-lief, for the strain was growing too great to be borne. Gently Singer beckened the foreign delegates to take their places by him, and then Bebel stepped to the side of the coffin and delivered the funeral oration over the body of him who for thirty-five years had been his closest intimate friend. Broken by emotion, his words told of the dead man's character and work and of what in him was The Chicago Tribune (rep.) says: "Morgan and Vanderbilt now control the railroad situation between Chicago and St. Paul, and the rate wars, which have so seriously affected the revenues of the lines between St. Paul and Chicago, will be a thing of the past." And the public will put up the money, altho' the Tribune was very careful not to mention this fact.

Broken by emotion, his words told of the dead man's character and work and of what in him we had lost. Then in quick and brief succession. Adler, his spare form quivering with emotion; Lafargue, with passionate declamation for revolutionary Socialism, Gerault-Richard: myself, with our message of sympathy from England; Anseele, with his fervide eloquence, and comrades from Holland, Deneloquence, and comrades from Holland, Den-mark, Switzerland, Hungary, Poland and the eloquence, and comrades from Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Hungary, Poland and the United States all voiced, not merely lamentations, but hope for the Socialism of tomorrow. Then another dirge, and slowly we took our way to the grave. In the rays of the setting sun the procession twined in and out of the winding paths, and through the green trees the sheen of the coffin and the red of the wreath ribbons gleamed, curiously enough, like a rosy dawn, typical of what the Socialism for which Lie-anecht had lived and died should yet be. The closing and impressive oration at the grave was delivered by Singer. Two more songs by the choir, with a growing note of triumph in them, the countless wreaths, their ribbons detached to be given to Madame Liebknecht, were piled in picturesque confusion, and at last Liebknecht, the old soldier of the revolution, was at rest, as he would have wished, under the henedictions of his comrades and friends. For hours the vast crowd filed silently past with bared heads to take the last look at their leader, comrade and friend.

Politics of the Nazarene.

Politics of the Nazarene.

From the title it might be inferred the book was a religious one. It distinctly is not. It does not attempt to leach or criticise "religion" as such. It does deal, however, upon bed-rock principles with the question of "united army, nary, state and church" and the political teachings of the official church the introduction: "We propose to try to set forth the duties of man to man in this world, as taught by Christ, as a gospel and system of secular morality and present temporal salvation, to save us from ourselves, as individuals, communities and nations." And we doubt if a fairer, more charitable and overwhelming arraignment of present conditions was ever written. Price 50c-ready for mailing February 1st.

Contrier Climes.

There are 105,550 women and girls employed in 606 textile mills in Great Britain.

English co-operative societies are making termined effort to grapple with the old pensions scheme.

growing phase of the co-operative move-nt in Britain is the building by societies of

The comrades in Poland are organizing and carrying on an active propaganda. The land of the czar is becoming honey-combed with cialist sentiment.

The city of Heidelberg, has just purchased and begun to operate the street car lines in that city, as well as the electric light plant. he latter cost \$62,500.

Twenty-one thousand six hundred women are now engaged in the Pottery factories of England as laborers, and last year 1,578 were the victims of lead poisoning.

The German bottle makers' trust has de eided to introduce glass-blowing machines in their factories and thus displace hand labor. Reason-the machines do not strike. Civilization note from the Orient: The

Russians have opened a public eating house in Pekin for the purpose of feeding the starving Chinese. More than 1,000 meals were served the first day. The Prussian government has issued an

der strictly enforcing the eight-hour day on all state guilways, and providing that in no case or under any emergency shall labor ours exceed ten per day.

An exchange calls attention to the fact that n Russia, under government control, kero-sene is sold for one and one-half cents per gallon, while in the United States from ten to twenty cents is charged.

A special cablegram from Vienna, Austria, to the American press says the parliamentary elections have ended. The results were much of a surprise to the politicians. much of a surprise to the politicians. The anti-Semites lost nearly one-third of their seats to the Socialists and German radicals. The most distinguished representative of the clerical party was defeated by a simple peasant. The Bohemian Socialists, however, met with a reverse and were defeated by the external German actionalists. treme German nationalists.

At the town election in Schildesche, Westphalia, the Social Democratic candidate for mayor received eighty-two votes and the cap-Italist candidate—one vote.

the German coke syndicate has decided to reduce its output 5% on account o. the condition of the iron market. The press and the public are indignant over this move, which is considered an attempt to make fuel scarce and enhance its price during the coldest weather Germany has had yet this winter, says a cablegram.

Recently the master plumbers and gas fitters at Christ Church, New Zeahand, ap-plied to the supreme court for a mandamus to prevent the arbitration court from giving preference for employment to members of the trades unions, in the dispute then under review. Judge Denniston held that the court ad a perfect right to give such an award f it thought fit, and dismissed the motion. This decision was appealed against, with the esult that the full court has unanimously decided in favor of the judgment favoring the union men.—U. S. Consular Report, Jan-

The English colonies are leading the way The English colonies are leading the way in the adoption of Social reforms. In the provision of old age, pensions New South Vales sets a good example to the mother ountry. The measure, in operation January 1st, provides that any person of good char acter over the age of sixty-five, who has continuously resided in the colony for twenty-five years shall receive a pension of \$26 per five years, shall receive a pension of \$26 per annum, except where husband and wife are both entitled to a pension, in which case they shall each receive £19 10s per annum. The pension is diminished by £1 for every £1 of income possessed by the pensioner.

It's no wonder the capitalist papers of this country are pointing to New Zealand as a orible example. Listen to this, taken from he proceedings of the court of conciliation, n a case in which the bankers and their em in a case in which the bankers and their employes were interested: "Each man shall be allowed six days holiday each year, with full pay, also Christmas and Good Friday. In the event of a man not being able to get his holidays his employer shall pay him double time for the holidays worked. In the event of any man leaving his employment before he has received his holiday he shall be noid upor ratio, according to time worked." paid pro ratio, according to time worked." Despotic Russia, in respect to the employ-

ment of children, is more advanced than our glorious republic, where capitalism relent-lessly robs the cradle to enrich itself. The employment of children under twelve years of age in industrial establishments, whether of children, is more advanced than our is absolutely forbidden in the realms of the is absolutely forbidden in the realms of the czar. Children from twelve to fifteen years of age are not allowed to work more than six hours in each twenty-four, exclusive of the time necessary for meals, school attendance and rest. Not more than four hours' continuous labor shall be performed by such children, and under no circumstances can children, and under no circumstances can children. they work between the hours of nine p. m. and five a. m., or on Sundays and holidays, ner can children be employed at work detrimental to their health.

The Socialists in Hungary are making things uncomfortable for the plutes in that country. A recent cablegram from Budapest says: "The Socialist organ Nepszava (People's Voice) recently published an article attacking parliament. In the course of the article it was asserted that not more than fifty members were qualified to retain their seats in the house, the others being disqualified in consequence of their being directors of companies or of banks which have dealings with panies or of banks which have dealings with the government. The attorney-general has asked parliament to authorize him to bring an action of libel against the author of the article. There was a violent discussion on the article. There was a violent discussion on the subject. Many members contended that it would be inexpedient to bring an action against the author, because his statements were correct and contained no more than had been said in the parliament. If this were proved before the court and the accused exonerated this would bring discredit on parliament. In spite of that the attorney-general was authorized to bring in the suit. In the course of the trial it is expected that most of the members of parliament will figure as witnesses."

A new edition of "The Bad Boy" is now in 'press—the edition printed last month being enthrely exhausted. Nothing has appeared in print recently which is more effective as propaganda matter than the "Bad Boy" with his fund of politic wit, satire and humor. The new edition will be printed on excellent book paper and illustrated. Per 100, \$2.00; 50 copies, \$1.

Ten copies of "Land, Machinery and Inheritance," by Pyburn, 25 cents.

In New Applications of Democracy.

Early in this century a well known citizen of Boston will perfect his invention for the conversion of carbon coal directly into electricity without the use of fire. He has al ready made a laboratory success of this; he will make it an industrial and commercial success. There are countless millions of money already committed to the enterprise and dancing attendance on his genius. This invention will make every ton of coal thirty or forty times as effective as now; our annual product of some 200,000,000 will become the equivalent of 10,000,000,000. The "industrial revolution," as Toynbee called it, which came from the conversion of water into steam, will be but a summer shower to that following the changing of coal directly into electricity. The millionaires who own the patents for this magic wand will own the keystone of the foundation arch of every fortune and every industry. A score of men will become the masters of society.

This will be the turning point. The social actions are presented in the social social and the social social

alarm now gathering in the middle-class heart will overflow and the social revolution will be the due evolutionary successor of the industrial revolution. Equal industrial power will be as invariable a function of citizenship as the equal franchise. Power will flow in as the equal tranchise. Fower will how in low in every house and shop as freely as water. All men will become capitalists and all capitalists co-operators. The working day will be shortened far beyond the eight hours day dream. Leisure and independence will become rights as universal and commonplace

as the abolition of serfdom-Women, released from the economic pressure which has forced them to deny their best nature and compete in unnatural industry with men, will be re-sexed. The thrift-infanticide, which would depopulate the world, will itself be prevented—the more people, the more brotherhood and the more wealth; life will be more prized than the conventionalities; all motherhood will become immaculate, every child legitimate and every father responsible. The smoke nuis-ance in the cities will be abolished, and so will the cities themselves. The new rapid transit, making it possible for cities to be four or five hundred miles in diameter and yet keep the farthest point within an hour of the center, will complete the suburbanization of every metropolis

Every house will be a center of sunshine and scenery, and every school a garden school. The population will be educated back to their old home—the soil. The great political word of the twentieth century will be empires—Russian and American. They will achieve unity brutally, to the great grief of those professors of love who have made a private luxury of brotherhood instead of getting on the road with it ahead of the professors of yddite. But as we have so often seen in history, the unity of the peace of the people will follow the unity of brutality—Pax Romana, Pax Britannics, Pax Humana. As at the beginning of the last era, so at the begin-ning of this; imperialism will build the roads on which will travel the new gospel that will destroy imperialism.

HENRY DEMAREST LLOYD.

May be Your Turn Next.

Mrs. Joseph Haufknacht, 315 Washburn avenue, Chicago; aged 19; shot herself January 14th, because she owed a few dollars and her husband could get no

The husband, a bright young fellow, 21 years old, had no bad habits and worked for the Aermotor company until the first week of December, when the company fe-duced expenses by cutting Joseph and a few others from its pay roll.—Chicago Journal (Rep) Jan. 14th, 1901.

How do you like it fellow wage slave? It's exactly what you voted for. Are out married? Is your old mother alive? Have you a little sister?

It is Mrs. Haufknacht today, tomorrow it

may be one of them.
You can't blame the Aermotor company They are in business for profit. They fired Joey and saved his wages. The landlord is a poor man and needed the money, as did the grocer and milkman. It's simply, the beautiful system we live under which is to blame.

Joey was a good husband; was able and willing to work yet could get none.

He belonged to that third of our adult male population, which under our present

profit system, is compelled to be perpetually out of work. And that third will soon be a half. Each new labor-saving machine adds more and more to that ever-increasing num-ber. Let one of them get n job he has sim-ply thrown another fellow out. Did the pub-lic own the Aermotor company and all the other means of production and distribution Joey would never have lost his job. More over he would have received just what he pro

But then Joey would have lost his individ-

Well, he has it now, but he nearly lost Mrs. while holding on:. it. Wake up, old Vote against a system which compels a third of us to be idle, and which wastes 60 per cent of what the others do produce. RICE WASBROUGH.

LOWELL ON WAR.

"Ez fer war, I call it murder-There you hev it plain and flat; I don't want to go no furder Than my testyment fer that; Than my testyment for that, God hez sed so plump and fairly, It's ez long ez it is broad, And you've gut to git up airly Ef you want to take in God.

"'Tain't your eppyletts an' feathers Make the thing a grain more right;
"Tain't a-follerin' your bell-wethers
Will excuse ye in His sight.
Ef you take a sword an' dror it, An' go stick a feller thru, Guv'ment ain't to answer fer it God'll send the bill to you."

Statement of Labor Exchange, Branch No. 34, Ashtabula, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1901:

		MERCHANISM STREET	
\$ 170.00		machinery	Broom
1,559.87		machinery	Basket
174.75		eceivable	Bills re
- 1.34		gal tender	Cash, le
513.49		ndise, inv	Merchai
\$2,419.45			
	THE PROPERTY OF STREET		

\$2,419.45 W. A. ELLIS, Acct.

Hereafter the Appeal will accept NO personal checks, as it costs us fifteen cents to collect each one. Remit either by P. O. order or registered letter.

"Nequa," the new Socialist novel, is a thrillingly interesting story, in which is woven much practical and easily understood poli-tical economy. Price 50c.

People's Trusts.

Galena, Ill., has fust finished a municipal electric light plant.

England has taken steps looking to the ase of the telephone system of the British Isles.

The Brazilian government has purchased the Bahia & San Francisco railroad, and will in the future operate it as a government road. Norway owns and controls the telephone

system of the country. Every hotel is sup-plied with a telephone, and guests can com-municate with any part of the kingdom from St. Paul's electric lights last year cost the

city \$37.30 for each light. Racine, dis., pays \$98.50. The former city owns and operates its plant, while the latter patronizes a pri-vate concern. See?

Last year the city of Evanston, Ill., received as a net income from its water sys-tem \$30,000. This amount lowers the taxes of the community to that extent. Under the old system this sum would have been turned over to some eastern capitalists.

"Here is the vote cast on Jan. 7, at Toronto, Can., for civic control of the gas plant: Yes, 13,890; no, 6,514. Not long ago the city took charge of the water works and reduced rates one-half. Next will come the street railway. Hurrah for public ownership," writes Comrade Johnson, of that city.

The commission of the town of Clcero, Ill., appointed to investigate the question of mu-nicipal ownership of water and light plants, has reported in favor of the projects, and advises that plants be built in Ciero as soon as possible, if the Chicago Suburban Light and Water Company will not dispose of its

At the Friday night meeting of the Conmercial Club a committee consisting of Chas. Herriman, Jas. McFarland and J. W. Scott were appointed to confer with the finance committee of the city council in regard to getting estimates of cost of an electric light plant owned and operated by the city.-News,

New York's great sub-way rapid transit railway will be owned by the city, and op-erated by a company which pays the municipality a stated stipulated price as rental. The road when completed will be the greatest of the kind in the world. Boston owns and operates a sub-way road, which annually transports over 60,000,000 millions of people.

The New York Sun says: Assemblyman Van Name, of Richmond county, continues to van Name, or Richmond county, continues to seek legislation against the ferry boat companies of New York city. Today he introduced a bill giving the dock commissioners authority to acquire the titles to the wharfs and docks owned by the ferry boat companies, together will all the companies' rights. His bill, in fact, provides for municipal ownership of the ferries. pal ownership of the ferries.

The Canadian parliament is considering the subject of an extension of its inter-colonial railway now running from Halifax to Mon-treal, through to the Pacific coast, in order to reduce the exorbitant rates now charged by the Canadian Pacific. A special dispatch from Toronto says there is a great wave of discontent sweeping over the country as a result of the everbitant rates of the railroad monopoly. In other words, the trusts are killing the hen that has been laying the gold-en eggs. So mote it bel.

England and Spain have their postal telegraph systems. So does every country in Europe, every country in Asia of any importance, every colony of note in Africa, every colony in Australia, and the principal republies of America. We loom up in solitary grandeur as the only great country in the world that permits a part of its postal systen to remain in private hands. And even we are operating railroads and telegraphs with success in the Philippines and telegraphs in Porto Rico, although we cannot give our own people the benefits enjoyed by our "subjects."

Taunton, Mass., seems satisfied with its experiment with the municipal ownership of an electric light plant. The cost of experiment with the municipal ownership of an electric light plant. The cost of street lights is rather more this year than last, being \$72.96 per light, against \$68.97 last year. This is explained by the fact that the lights are now burned all night, whereas they were burned but half the night last year. Moreover, the receipts from commercial lighting were less, due, the Taunton are to closing tweety-seep experiment with newspapers agree, to closing tweety-seven saloons. These saloons were nearly the only places in Taunton which were lighted by electricity after a quarter past 8 in the evening, which is the bed time of Taunton people. It has been difficulty ple. It has been difficult, also, to induce Taunton people to abandon candles as a means of lighting. When Taunton bought its light from a private company it paid \$107 for each light. So under municipal ownership there is a saving of \$34 per light. To have all your liberty taken away?

There are 247 lights, making a total saving Be a tramp, serf or slave, or any old the of \$8,400 per yand the surenge, pal ownership. And the surenge, bours.—Taunton Exchange. of \$8,400 per year in consequence of munici And the streets are lighted

It is suggested that the council should obtain powers, says a London exchange, to es-tablish a number of municipal public houses, which would be under the direct control the council, and that managers should appointed for the same who would be paid appointed for the same who would be paid fair salaries and granted a commission on all intoxicating refreshments sold. It is believed that public houses run on these lines could be made model establishments, that they would be a great boon to the people, and that the profits for the benefit of the community would be not inconsiderable. One would like to see an experiment of this description properly tried. It has been realscription properly tried. It has been realized that drunkenness is one of the greatized that drunkenness is one of the greatest evils our nation has to fear, but it is beginning to be realized equally clearly that it prohibition of the liquor traffic is quite impossible, and that the alternative is to put it under proper management. Give the people reasonable facilities for obtaining drink if they will have it, but do away with the excessive temptations which are now prevalent, make it impossible for men to become drunk in public places, and probably some diminution of the drink curse will be speedily accomplished. The action of the county is council will be watched with interest, not only be the rate payers of London, but by council will be watched with interest, not only be the rate payers of London, but by temperance reformers and labor advocates of every shade throughout the country.

We have on hand about 2,000 copies of Wayland's Monthly containing John Howton, President; Socialism and Farmers: Ethical Economics; Parable of the Water Tank; and Humanity vs. Patr'otism, which will be sold for \$1.50 per hundred; while the supply lasts. Rush your orders in.

Socialism is a synonym for fraternity, jus-

Hair Splitting.

The twentieth century is here. I make this statement in this year of grace 1901 without fear of successful contradiction. Had I made it in 1900 a storm of controversy would have

broken about my devoted hend. Even now that it is indubitably here I most respectfully decline to go on record as to the date of its arrival. It has served its purpose for twelve long wearisome months to that burden of mankind, the professional hair splitter.

Inasmuch as it was something nobody realy knew anything about, it was food and irink to the tribe of wind-mill fighters. Hair splitting and Socialism? You fail to

see the conection, don't you?
It is this, sonny. There is no hair splitting

about Socialism, nary a hair split.

To distinguish between competition and coperation requires not the services of the

learned gentleman who operates with beetle, ax and wedge upon a hair. The hair splitter was born of the competitive system and nourished by its code; f inaccuracies, mis-statements and obscuri-

A hair's breadth in doctrine gives a fat job to an extra preacher. The same in politics and the ins are out and the outs strictly in it. Lawyers vociferously split hairs and their lients pay the bills. Doctors disagree and their medicines disagree with the patient and the administrator "he pays the freight." the administrator "he pays the freight."
"Rogues fall out and honest men get their" -legs pulled. No wonder hair splitting is a favorite occupation when the splinters are legal tender for all debts public and private. No wonder the whole pack of microscopic hair-splitters are in full yelp at the heels of

Socialism for with its inauguration their oc-cupation goes glimmering. Peace to their ashes. Speed the day of their incineration. BIGE EDDY.

A "SOLAR PLEXUS" COMBINATION.

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

100 "Parable of the Water Tank" .. 40c 1J "Cartoons and Comments,"

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

This Is War-Like It?

The British peace committee has issued this statement on Lord Roberts' recent or-

"Orders which a British officer reports he personally received reveal the adoption by Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener of a policy having for its aim the extermination of a heroic nationality, by starving its wo-men and children and the deliberate mas-sacre of unarmed prisoners."

Ye Voters.

Only a short time ago Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe, of New York, said: "There are plenty of men among our best and wisest city zens who would like to do for the cluma what the south is doing for the negroes—just quietly relieve them of the burden of voting." And now we ask kindly of Reverend Crowe, Are you booked for heaven or regions below? Methinks you will land in the brimstone you booked for his

estate For St. Peter never lets in at the gate

A soul that would take from another his

So you must be doomed to an eternal night Unless you repent of the things you have said. To teach them is sin, hence in sin you are dead.

But Rockefeller, Astor and Vanderbilt, teo, And the Martins and Goulds, and no or

knows who.

I be there to greet you or come to your Will And to roast in the hell their millions have

made. Ye voters! we call you, from mill, mine and

From farm and from railroad wherever you Ye woodsmen, ye sailors, ye merchants, we

Ye toilers for wages, yes, each one and all.

We now have a thought we wish you to know, We see it was stated by Reverend Crowe, "Our wisest and best ones would disfranchise

you."
And leave our law-making all with the rich

Be a tramp, serf or slave, or any old thing With Rockefeller, driver, and Mark Hanna,

This, friends, is the object of rich ones today, To make YOU their subjects, and give THEM

full sway, They of right.

While millionaires drive you, for money is might. Can you not read this thought in combine and

If not tied to party, you certainly must, With your welfare at stake, oh why do you

And vote for your party all over the land. We feel that 'tis true many homes will be

To help fill the millionaires coffers with gold, If you are not stone blind you know very well. That money is running this country to hell.

The old parties aiding, no matter which man Gets office, for boodle, he helps in their plan Ye people. Ye voters, allow this today, Awake! and drive boodlers from congress Ye know that each vote for old parties today, Will draw your chains tighter as year pass

away, Why vote for their interests, by votes you have power
To throw off your chains and make freedom
your dower.

Ye workers, ye thinkers, wherever you be, Come, drop your old party and vote to be

Arise! in your honor demand what is right. Let justice be ruler, not millionaires might.

Arise from your blinded condition, I say, And vote out this tyrant that chains you to No one becomes a Socialist, except by edu
No one becomes a Socialist, except by edu-

Bearing Fruit,

The Socialists in Southern Michigan have hit upon a novel scheme to do propaganda work for their cause. Inpropaganda work for their cause. Instead of attempting to publish an organ of their own, which of course, like all organs of any kind, are only read by those already converted to that cause, whatever it may be, they are raising money with which to pay for one column in the advertising pages of their respective local papers, to be filled each week with short, well-written and ably edited articles of an edten and ably edited articles of ucational nature on Socialism. are meeting with good success in raising funds, and believe that this scheme will be a winner for them.—Detroit (Mich.) News.

Terrores (1990) Books, keen-edged with wisdom.

"Empty thy purse into thy head."

Five Cent Books

After Capitalism, Whatf.
Municipal Socialism
Inunan Nature and Socialism
The Trust Problem
Socialism and Farmers.

ropertyPyburn
Property. Pyburn New Zealand in a Nut Shell J. W. Sullivan An Open Letter to the Rica Utopia. Thomas More Poems for the People
birect LegislationJ. W. Sullivan
An Open Letter to the Rica
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coems for the People
old Facts:
Liberty Debs
Prison Labor
Government Ownership of Railroads
The Society of the Future
Woman and the Social Problem
The Evolution of the Class Stroggle
mprudent MarriagesBlatchford
Packingtown
Realism in Literature and Art
Single Tax ve Socialism
Wage Labor and Capital
the Man Under the Machine
The Mission of the Working Class
forals and Socialism
locialist Songs, Adapted to Familiar Tunes
The Object of the Labor MovementJacoby
Why I am a Socialist
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Sertoons and Comments Fred D. Warren
The Christ, Man and Property
The Christ, Man and Property

Ten Cent Books

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Socialism, Utopian and Scientific Eugels
No Compromise Liebknecht
The Drift of Our Time Parsons
The Mystery of Civilization Maybell
The Science of the Millennium
The Secret of the Roths-hilds
Seven Financial Conspiracies
In Hell and the Way Out
A Philosophy of Happiness
The Outlook for the Artisan and His Art
Scientific Socialism Beresford
SocialismLiebkneoht
Was it Gracia's Fault
The Right to be LazyPaul Lafargue

Fifteen Cent Books

Social Demogracy Red Book.
National Ownership of Railroads
A Tramp in Society.
New Zealand Labor Journal
Guernsey Market House Plan of Paymeuts

Twenty-five Cent Books

	Man or Dollar, Which y
	William Merris, Poet, Artist, Socialist
i	Horace Greeley, Farmer, Editor, Socialist
	President John Smith
	A Ferple ed Philosopher
	Protection or Free Trade
ı	The Land Question, Property in Land
	The Condition of Labor in one volumeGeorg
	Progress and Poverty Georg
	Woman Past, Present and Future
	Modern Socialism
	Rational Money
	Government Ownership of Railroads and Telegraphs, Loud
	Evolutionary Politics Mill
	The Co-opolitan
	National Party Platforms Frederick
	Pabian Essays in Socialism
	News From Nowhere
	The Red Light
	Six Centuries of Work of Wages
ı	The Banker's Dream
	History of the Paris CommuneBenhan

..John Stuart Mul

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Address: Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kan., U. S. A.

TEN ACRES FREE

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

Appeal Bundle Rates.

5 copies pr week, 1 yr, to one address. \$1.00
10 copies pr week, 1 yr, to one address. 2.00
20 copies pr week, 1 yr, to one address. 4.00
25 copies pr week, 1 yr, to one address. 5.00
50 copies pr week, 1 yr, to one address. 10.00
100 copies pr week, 1 yr, to one address. 20.00

To intelligently understand our pres dustrial system one should read earsfully the "Parable of the Water Tank." It makes the matter so clear that there is no disputing the Socialist position. If you would disarm partisan neighbor, place a copy in his hi Per 100, 40cg 1,000, 53.00.

How is your supply of ammunition—froe cards? Never allow yourself to be without these little terrors to the plutes; 60 cents per 1,000, postpaid.

The Socialist who has for years spent a good part of his time spreading the teachings of Socialism, realizes the value of literature. It has been the aim of the Appeal during the years of its existence to supply the demand for the kind of matter suitable for propaganda work-not among those who already have grasped the fundamental principles of the movement, but to reach that great mass of mankind as yet unaffected by Socialist teachiugs. To do this Socialism must be presented in a manner at once easily understood and yet so convincing that there can be no argument. All Socialists understand the difficulty of driving home its truths, until first the mind has been prepared for them. In my judgment there is no pamphlet now available that will so quickly clear away the cob-webs of ignorance on the social question in the minds of the mass of mankind as Bellamy's "Parable of the Water Tank." It is particu larly applicable at present, as we are just entering on one of those periods so vividly outlined in the story. A few hundred copies distributed in your community will act as a fertilizer-preparing the mind for more light and create a desire to know more of Socialism. Per 100, forty cents; 500, \$2; 1,000, \$3.

ECHOES & A Along the Way.

The Portland Oregonian editor, taking as a text the failure of a colony in the south, as evidence that Socialism is a failure, writes a column showing the fallacy of the doctrine is general. What the astute editor does not know about Socialism would make a very large book. He displays his ignorance of the subject woofully but that subject woefully, but that is immaterial—he made a "point"—and he and his readers are content. However, in another article in which the editor seems to be dealing with well-known facts, he lets slip some points which he failed to recognize as proving conclusively that at least some of the principles of Socialism are true. The article in question is one pointing out the many things the government, both state and federal, has done for the comme nity in which the editor lives, and then adds:

"If a given piece of work can be done by government but not by private enter-prise, or if it can be done better, more cheaply or more safely in that way, that is the way to do it."

That is Socialism in a nut-shell. It is stated as clear as the most enthusiastic So-cialist could desire. "If the government can do things better, more cheaply or more safely that is the way to do it." Anything wrong with that? The Socialist believes that the government (the people) can run the post-office more successfully than private individuals. This is generally accepted as true by every one—with the possible exception of a few eastern capitalists who have been covertly trying to foster a sentiment to turn ertly trying to foster a sentiment to turn the postal department over to a private corporation. The public can look after and main-tain the public highways better than private individuals, and much cheaper to the public. The people can maintain the public schools cheaper and better than can a private corporation. Municipalities that have taken over poration. Municipanties that gas and electric lighting plants have discovered that it is to the advantage of the public to own these publie utilities. Continuing along this line of thought the Socialist, with these evidences be-fore him, says that the people can to better advantage manufacture the clothing, the food and other things necessary for his comfort and well being.

In a labored article defending private trusts the Cincinnati Times-Star says:

"The chief purpose of the trusts is not

to increase the output of their manufac-tures, but to limit and control that output so that the danger from over-produc-tion is curbed."

The average capitalistic editor always puts his foot in it when he commences to discuss economic issues—he should confine himself to mere abstract propositions, such as patriotism, the fool dinner pail, etc. Take the above quotation as an example. In limiting the producing espacity of their plants the above quotation as an example. In limiting the producing capacity of their plants the trusts lessen the wage fund of the country. In lessening the wage fund the consuming capacity of the people is lessened to that extent. And so we find that under a capitalistic plan of preventing "over-production" we would have an ever decreasing quantity of manufactured goods. Bellamy illustrates this idea in his "Parable of the Water Tank," so idea in his "Parable of the Water Tank," so clearly that even a partisan blind metropolitan editor could see the point, if he would but

The Associated Press tells of another "vic-tory for the Western Union." The state of Missouri assessed a tax against the property of that company, and the latter took the mat-ter before its friend, Judge Henry of the circuit court at Kansas City, and the dear judge returned a decision to fit the case of the poor tax ridden company. He said that the state had no right to tax the franchise of the West-ern Union. Of course not State officials no right to tax the franchise of the West-Union. Of course not. State officials ald understand now and for all time to e that taxes are only to be levied against working and consuming classes. Corpora-so and the rich are exempt. Custom has le this rule one of the fundamental prin-ter of our government, and it should be come that taxes are only to be levied against the working and consuming classes. Corpora-tions and the rich are exempt. Custom has made this rule one of the fundamental prinof our government, and it should be

A white woman in Wyoming is reported to have traded her two-year-old baby to an Indian for seven head of ponies. The authorities will look into the matter, so says the news dispatch. I have heard of no efforts on the part of the authorities to investigate the recent trade made by several aspiring millionaires of this country who swapped their daughters to degenerate foreign counts for empty titles, and threw in several millions of follars besides. But then that is a different time the potter's field and the Omaha Medical College, says a dispatch from Omaha, were rival claimants for the body of Professor J. C. Knepfelt, who died Saturday as the result of a fall. This was the inglo-

A man and a rope and a door knob were the principal actors in a little tragedy that occured in Chicago one day last week. The daily newspaper says: "Out of employment for several months. Wife and two children left destitute." Break the news to Hanna.

money will flow back to their coffers again in a short time. It's a merry game the commercial giants are playing, but it will be the turn of the other fellow shortly—the man who vast wealth on which these fel lows speculate.

It's a nice thing to be a politician. If you do not believe it read the following heading taken from the Chicago Record of recent date: "Too Poor to Pay Tax—Politicians Are Rated Low-Leaders Who Live in Affluence and Wear Diamonds Contribute Little to Public Treasury-Board of Review Cuts Valua-tions." Who does the paying?

Listen to this will you! The idea of using cannon balls for any other purpose than that of murdering people—it's preposterous. It this thing is tolerated some idiot will suggest that we turn our spears into pruning hooks and our swords into plows. Here's the of-

"A private letter from China says that the soldiers at Tientsin are using the can-non balls in the arsenal to pave the roads. They have found an enormous quantity of iron shot and shell of different sizes, which some ingenious Yankee suggested would be a good substitute for paving stones. The authorities in command stones. The authorities in command adopted the idea, and with the aid of a steam roller they made a very good road."

But seriously do you not see in this action of the soldiers a lesson the nations should take well to heart? If you do not you are a blamed sight more blind than I take you to be. Suppose for an instant, and the supposition is not at all unreasonable, that all the vast treasure now wasted in war, was applied on the roads of the United States. Would it not build an enduring moranment to the people of today and continue to be a source of pleasure and profit to succeeding genera-tions? This is just the disposition of our war material the Socialists propose to make.

The recent legal troubles of the Castellanes have brought out several very interesting facts. It has developed among other things that the count has never been known to have done a lick of work. This may sound strange when one reads a little further on that it cost this economical young bridal couple a million and a half a year to keep up their household and other incidental expenses. One naturally wonders where this yast gum of money came from, as under our present beau-tiful and just system one can get nothing un-less he works for it. The newspaper account of the methods pursued by this worthy young man and his spouse throws some light on the subject as follows:

"A more aggravated case of swindling on a colossal scale has never been exposed. With a princely fortune as annual income, this un-conscionable scamp, descended to lies, cheats and false pretenses in dealing with his vic-tims that would arouse the contempt of the ordinary sneak thief. For years he uses the goods; then he resells at a profit all this time promising to pay and indulging in profuse ex-pressions of gratitude for the indulgence shown him, and when finally sued he says he was cheated."

was cheated."
Still the American working people are expected to submit to this sort of thing and put up the money to pay the expense, too. Well, there is coming a time, a hope, when such incidents will be but a reminiscence.

Several California university students ex pressed their disapproval of the unceremonious manner in which free speech was cut off in that institution. The result was that these fool-hardy young men were promptly ducked in a nearby pond by students loyal to the university. This is right. All attempts to re-habilitate the old mistaken idea of free speech should be howled down should be howled down.

Jas. McGuire, bed-ridden with sickness, (his wife also ill.) sent his seven-year-old daughter to the Chicago police and solicited aid. Me-Guire is a painter and has been without em ployment since Thanksgiving, so says the newspapers, but this is no reason why he should be without food and sick. Go to Wall street, my good man. Several poor fellows scooped \$297,000,000 out of that place last year, and from the encouraging reports from that place there is still a chance left for those able to "work"—the other fellow.

"Could get no work; had to steal," is the plea of a grey-haired old man who was ar-rested at Chicago last week on a charge of burglary. This is getting to be an over-worked racket. The idea of a man getting too old to work, or of being unable to secure employment. Everybody knows that there is plenty of work and plenty of money to pay for it-somewhere. Unfortunately, the work and the money are always at some other point. The other day an old fellow, 91 years of age, passed through Fort Scott, Kas., on required for his comfortable existence in his later years. You may not realize the force of these remarks now, young man, but there will come a time, unless the Socialists capture the powers of government, when it will strike you hard-mighty hard-some where in the region of the stomach.

It has been discovered that the retail dealers of Chicago have been using short measure in dealing with their customers. This is not ong-tis simply carrying out the idea of competitive system and an exemplification wrong-'tis

Our readers should follow Armour's plan. He now buys the salt used in his great pack-ing works direct from Italy, and thus es-capes the extortion practiced by the Amer-

F. WARREN.

rious end of a man in whose som burned the spark of genius, who had written sublime sacred music and who for nine years was organist of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, while Henry Ward Beecher was pastor.

Ran a Race for Jobs.

Appeal Army

The Appeal reserve fund is now \$313.97. This fund is increased from the profits of book sales, which are laid aside to build up the fund. You can swell it by purchasing

In case you would like to give this fund a boost, the following books will give you good value and are great things for propaganda:

 100 Utopia
 2.00

 100 Ten Men of Money Island
 2.00

 100 Liberty (Debs)
 1.50

 100 Prison Labor (Debs)
 1.50

 100 Government Ownership of Railways
 1.50

 150 Society of the Future..... 150 Labor (Pyburn).....

Ten scalps from Comrade Lamb, of Dryden,

Fifteen yearlies from Comrade Strickland, of Davis, Okla.

Bunch of ten yearlies from Comrade Cowen, of Orange, Mass.

"Cartoons and Comments," by Warren, 10 copies, 25 cents.

Comrade Reiss, of Elizabeth, N. J., comes in with a bunch of six. Comrade Schwartz, of Cincinnati, O., drops

a shell of fifteen in on us. Comrade Kennedy, of Amo, Colo., ambushed sixteen of the enemy last week.

Comrade Matteson, of Matteson, N. D. punches us up with a club of eight yearlies. Comrade McCullough, of Harviel, Mo., makes a first base run with a bunch of ten yearlies Comrade Warner, of Oakdale, Cal., turns a high and lofty somersault. Twenty-five year

Comrade Howser, of Lakota, N. D., explodes a shell inside the Appeal fort. Eighteen year

Comrade Sacket, of South Easton, Mass., biffs us one on the left cycbrow. Twelve yearlies.

Comrade Nesvant of Rockford, Ill., takes bundle of 100 extras. Extras are fifty cents per hundred.

Comrade Bowen, editor of the Rural Science at Dodge, Neb., comes to the front with a club of six yearlies.

Dr. Briggs, of Elk Grove, Cal., made a home run last week and dragged in 25 scalps when he touched the base.

Comrade Dean, of Kelso, Ore., got six of is web-footed neighbors to reading the right kind of literature last week. Comrade Henegar, of Decatur, Ark., renews

and sends five more along with it. Let every one do that when their time is up. Comrade Symmes, of Oakland, Cal., takes a

bunch of twenty-five each week. He will have no trouble in finding places to put them. Comrade Kelly, of Burns, Ore., gets in with list of five and is joined by two others of the gang in a contribution of \$3.00 to the

Comrade Nickerson, of Arlington, R. I., puts ten Yanks on the Appeal special for the co-operative commonwealth. All the signals are white along the road and the train has the right of way.

We filled an order this week for books on government ownership of railroads from a member of the Missouri legislature which is now in session. It seems the law makers are finding out where to send for litearture.

Jaspers, do NOT write us letters. Don't ask questions that require a reply by mail if you can avoid it. Our time is fully occupied in loading the ammunition trains take the time to read and answer letters.

Comrade Hartman, of Goblesville, Pa., orders a bundle of 250 Appeals to cover a meeting with. Every meeting should be handled in this manner. You then have the mules in a bunch, and can reach them easily. Extras, fifty cents per 100 copies.

EVERY SUBSCRIBER COUNTS! Remember that, jaspers. Nearly every day there is some fellow that you could nail but you think "one don't count." There's where you're off. Let the thousands that could send in the one every few days and it will count. Get to the bat every time you can.

Comrade Smith, of Corpus Christi, Tex., gets to the bat with a club of eight yearlies, one of them being the Mexican consul in that city. The American Socialists overlook no bets they even educate the representatives of for-eign governments upon the true economic system! Whoop 'em up, Mary Jane!

little girl 13 years old, got in on the firing line with 'six yearlies. Don't you think its coming, when even the school girls join hands with old men with their feet in the grave, to spread the good work? My dear sir, you are blind as a bat. There's never been anything like it since history was first written.

Comrade Wesley, of San Francisco, sends in for twenty yearly postals and announces his intention of putting in his whole time for Socialism. He is 63 years old and says that tustead of leaving his children a property legacy he now realizes that the best he can do for them is to put in every possible moment for the emancipation movement. Get in, gang, and help the old gent push the chariot.

Bonine, of Lamanda Park, Cal., gets in promptly on the doctor's fund. Bonine always gets there on everything—gets there carly and often. Some day when the box cars are going that way empty, the Army editor will drop out Lamauda way and caress Bonine gently but firmly with a bed slat. Bonine may not know just why it is done but he will have no advantage of the Army editor in that re-

spect.

The office bull dog has decided to take to the road and when a high and lofty tumbler in the Appeal circus sends in a big list the dog will camp on his trail and compel him to take subscriptions without stopping to eat take subscriptions without stopping to eat or sleep. He will start in on Leverich, of Moore, Okla., who took eight subscribers in sixteen minutes. The dog figures that at this rate Leverich could get over 262,000 subscribers in a year. Maybe Leverich will be sorry he did it.

Comrade Shucks, of Jennings, Okla., ener Comrade Shucks, of Jennings, Okla., energentically toes the mark with one victim and says "Lay on McDuff, demned be he who cries enough." This quotation almost led to a call for the police patrol, as the fighting editor could get it through his head he had put to a call for the police patrol, as the fighting editor could get it through his head he had put to wade in on his esfor several months. Wife and two children left destitute." Break the news to Hauna.

Carnegie asks the Rockefeller and Morgan interests to pay him two hundred millions of dollars for his steel and iron interests. For this sum he agrees to step out of the industrial arena. He'll probably get it, too, because the fellows who are buying his estable came got the follows. A race ensued, and the fleetest men got the jobs.

Kan a Kace for jobs.

Reading, Jan. 17.—(Associated Press)—
Grading was commenced at Shanesville too could get it through his head he had put it was a cue for him to wade in on his estable there were only shovels and picks for eightern. It was aunounced that those who a face on the religious editor that looked like a raw beefsteak. Hereafter the Army will not quote anything calculated to justify the lighting editor in going on the warpath.

Canadi for the police patrol, as the fighting editor could get it through his head he had put it was a cue for him to wade in on his estable there were only shovels and picks for eightern the strength of the call for the police patrol, as the fighting editor could get it through his head he had put it was a cue for him to wade in on his estable too could get it through his head he had put the call for the police patrol, as the fighting editor could get it through his head he had put the call for the police patrol, as the fighting editor could get it through his head he had put the call for the police patrol, as the fighting editor could get it through his head he had put the call for the police patrol, as the fighting editor could get it through his head he had put the call for the police patrol, as the fighting editor could get it through his head he had put the call for the police patrol, as the fighting editor could get it through his head he had put the call for the police patrol, as the fighting editor could get it through his head he had put the call for the police patrol, as the fighting editor could get it through his head he had put the call for the pol

Probably the most "amusing" thing now ore the American people is of the great metropolitan editors in their



punch the stuffin' out of it. The editors have been joined by large number of others, who through moa mission. That mission is enforcing the predice, self-in-terest or ignorance, have been trying to persuade their

followers of the fallacy of Socialism. This organized movement to stay the tide of So-cialistic ideas has invaded the International Scunday School lessons and it is hoped by the promotors that they can befuddle the little children. The boys on the firing line, however, have promptly flanked the movement by dis tributing large numbers of the "Bad Boy" an Rev. Breeze's masterful pamphlet "Christ, Man and Property." These two pamphlets have done a great deal to offset the effects of this anti-Socialist crusade. If your town or city has not been supplied you should look after the matter at once. "Bad Boy" new edi-tion, illustrated, per 50 copies, \$1.00. "Christ, Man and Property," per 100 copies, \$1.50; 50 copies, 75c.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DOCTOR'S FUND.

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

ALABAMA-No. of Doctors, 1,966. Wm. Kellum, Gurnee; \$2.50.

ARIZONA-No. of Doctors, 163. Total contribution, \$6.25.

ARKANSAS—No. of Doctors, 2,402. F. Laud, Fayetteville, \$1.25. Total contribution, \$2.25.

CALIFORNIA-No. of Doctors, 3,566. C. H. Lessig, \$2.00; Geo. Neilson, \$1.00; H. C. Higbee, \$1.00; C. C. Haxel, \$1.00; H. R. Kirner, \$1.00; W. J. Lashells, 50c. Total contribution

COLORADO—No. of Doctors, 1,195.
N. Walfron, \$1.50; M. L. Whitmore, \$1.25;
Alex. Thompson, \$1.25. Total contribution, FLORIDA-No. of Doctors, 704.

S. Crank, \$1.00. Total contribution, \$2.00. GEORGIA-No. of Doctors, 2,890. A. Morgan, \$1.25. Total contribution

IDAHO—No. of Doctors, 216. V. L. Cross, \$1.25. Total contribution, \$3.25 ILLINOIS-No. of Doctors, 8,582.

H. L. Boggess, \$1.00; Jas. Wright, \$1.25; J. V. Welch, \$1.25; G. Studer, \$1.25. Total contribution, \$15.75. INDIANA-No. of Doctors, 5.096.

Cash, \$2.50; Geo. F. Felker, \$8.75. Total contribution, \$16.25. IOWA-No. of Doctors, 3,666. H. W. Blake, \$1.00; Cash, \$1.00. Total contri-

KANSAS—No. of Doctors, 2,649.

J. J. Scott, \$1.00; J. I. Price, \$1.00; C. M. C.,
\$1.00; Chas. Thornton, 75c; J. J. Fain, \$1.25.

Total contribution, \$14.25.

KENTUCKY-No. of Doctors, 3,436. Total contribution, \$5.75.

MASSACHUSETTS-No. of Doctors, 6,003. W. O. Dwinell, \$1.00. Total contribution,

MICHIGAN—No. of Doctors, 4,244. Total contribution, \$7.50.

MINNESOTA-No. of Doctors, 1,745. Total contribution, \$6.00. MISSISSIPPI-No. of Doctors, 1,510.

Total contribution, \$1.00. MISSOURI—No. of Doctors, 6,123. V. F. Sparkman, \$1.00; Dr. L. West, 65c; C. Wagener, \$2.00. Total contribution,

\$19.65 MONTANA-No. of Doctors, 311. J. D. Meagner, \$1.00; Wm. P. Hall, \$1.00. Total contribution, \$4.80.

NEBRASKA-No. of Doctors, 1,473. E. R. Stuart, M. D., \$1.00; W. C. Kelly, \$1.00. Total contribution, \$5.50.

NEVADA—No. of Doctors, 60.
Total contribution, \$1.00.
NEW JERSEY—No. of Doctors, 2,201.
N. M. Hanson, \$1.90; Victor Schneiger, \$1.25.
Total contribution, \$6.15.

NEW MEXICO-No. of Doctors, 140. Total contribution, \$1....

NEW YORK—No. of Doctors, 12,045. J. C. Holzer, \$1.00. Total contribution

NORTH DAKOTA-No. of Doctors, 282. F. R. Engberg, \$1.00. Total contribution OHIO-No. of Doctors, 8,507.
W. E. Boynton, \$1.00; O. N. Dover, \$1.00; E. Crumbaker, \$1.00. Total contribution,

OKLAHOMA—No. of Doctors, 563.

A. MacArthur, \$1.25. Total contribution, OREGON-No. of Doctors, 648.

Joe A. Thomas, \$1.25. Total contribution,

PENNSLYYANIA—No. of Doctors, 9,526. W. D. Altman, \$1.25; Alfred Thomas, \$1.25; V. J. Wright, \$1.25. Total contribution, SOUTH DAKOTA-No. of Doctors, 449.

G. S. Nelson, \$1.00; C. A. Rottluff, \$1.00 Total contribution, \$5.25.

TENNESSEE-No. of Doctors, 3,635. Total contribution, \$17.00. TEXAS-No. of Doctors, 4,979. Total contribution, \$7.25.

UTAH-No. of Doctors, 293. Wm. P. Hall, \$1.00. Total contribution

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

WASHINGTON - No. of Doctors, 680. Isaac Walter, \$1.00 E. G. Eldred, \$1.00; J. Kennedy, \$1.00; C. W. Blattles, \$1.00. Total contribution, \$6.00. WISCONSIN-No. of Doctors, 2,212.

Total contribution, \$8.00. m and CANADA.

o cries to a \$2.50. Bengough, \$1.25. Total contribution

"He is accused of using money in his politi-cal campaign." "Nonsense," answered Sens-tor Sorghum, scornfully. "He didn't use money. He just wasted it."—Washington

Canadian money received at its face value by the Appeal.

aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa Why I Am a sialist,

By Prof. Geo. D. Herron, is Mear-cut incisive little pamphlet, that vara-conviction to the heart of the preju-diced and unthinking man. Price, 5 cents; ten copies, 25 cents. Don't fail to order a bunch when next you write

the Appeal.

Mrs. Nation is a woman who thinks she has

hibition law in Kansas. She is attempting to do it by smashing the interior of saloons, having wrecked some five or six in the past two weeks. She is simply striking at the effects—the cause is rooted in the private ownership of the liquor traffic. There is money in the business and as long as it is so there will be saloons whether prohibitory laws are passed or not. The Socialist plan is government ownership and operation of the saloons. The bartenders will receive a stated salary and there would be no inducement for them to sell larger quantities of liquor. The free lunch, the music and other attractions which saloonists use to induce men to buy liquor would be lacking. Drunkards and minors could not get whiskey under any circumstances. A system of local option would be in operation by which the citizens of any town, county or state could say whether they wanted saloons or not and if they did not the government would send no liquor there. As the government would be the sole manufacturer there would be no one else to get it from. In time, as succeeding generations drank less and less a national disuse of liquor would come about which would lead to the cessation of the manufacture of liquors and the ultimate result would be what the prohibitionists are trying to do today. The state of South Carolina owns and operates the liquor traffic within its borders and the results are very gratifying-much better than those attained in the states where prohibition is in effect.

Queen Victoria is dead but the same amount of monied millions is filched from the English workers to pay for a king. When will the working mules learn to have the right kind of a government and pay a reasonable price for it? And at present the \$3,000,000 annually paid to the king is one of the least expensive items in the competitive form of government.

The hard, overworked senators who do business at Washington, are planning to reduce the surplus now accumulating in the United States treasury. They propose to increase the number of pages to one for each senator. This will relieve the worthy gentlemen of much hard labor, and give a number of youths an opportunity to learn the ins and outs of politics, instead of learning something useful.

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This is the only periodical in the English language reck oning among its contributors all the great socialist writery of the world. Among those whose writings have appeared in its columns in the last seven months are charles H. Vafl. Leonard D. Abbott. W. T. Brown, H. M. Hyudman, Paul Lafargue, E. V. Debs, Job Harriman, Ernest Crosby and Emile Vanderreide, while Edwin Markham, Kier Hardie, Rev. T. McGrady and Jane Addams have promised articles.

Prof. George D. Herron conducts a department each monta on Socialism and Religion containing matter of great interest and value to all students of social questions. It is the only instance in the history of socialism matter of great interest and value to all students of social questions. It is the only instance in the history of socialism districts where a regular department was conducted upon this subject by a man who combines such rare natural talents with a thorough knowledge of the literature and doctrines of both Religion and Socialism.

Max S. Hayes, equally well known as a writer and speaker in both the socialist and trade union movement, edits a department on The World of Labor. This consists of a thorough summary of the happenings in the field of organized labor, with descriptions of the more important mechanical and industrial changes of each mouth.

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