Number copies last week



Chas. Erickson, 46 Goethe Street, Chicago, Ill., won the 10-acre farm in South Missouri for the week ending Oct. 27—64 yearlies.

Rhowledged by card. If it does not come in a reasonable time, write to us about it. No or cards of miscarriage of order.

Eighth—The purchase of postal cards count, but the return of cards filled out with the

W. T. Aydelott of Memphis, Tenn., won the 10-acre tract for the week ending Nov. 2d-52 yearlies.

Comparatively few business men own their own store buildings-and a great many not even their own dwellings. But if they have both they count their mercantile career a success, and they settle down to their hard-earned security from want and fear of want. For it is extremely difficult to dislodge the merchant who possesses his own buildings.

Now, if you feel disposed to go into business, the Appeal offers to give you the results of a victorious business man's career right at the start, in the form of a store building, two dwellings and three acres of good garden ground. That starts you without rent to pay for housing either your stock of goods or your family. And rent cats into the profit of a business. And what the Appeal asks you to times it looked as though we would be unable do is to send in five yearlies per week for the longest time, at the club rate of 25 cents each. Isn't that a small return for a start in life that most business men are well satisfied with wih after a life-time in business? And few of them have it - gang you ever saw when the press finally otherwise the great majority of business men would own the buildings they oc-

I garnish no fact in saying that you can live on this place without running a store. Three acres of land will raise enough to support a small family. And if you are ablebodied, the woods are there. With a strong nrm and an axe you can cut from ten to twelve ties a day-these sell for 30 cents each, delivered at the station. And that's from \$3 to \$3.60 per day. And again, ONE acre of this ground planted in tobseco will give you, with garden and chickens, enough to eat and to wear, without leaving your own land. This, if you did not want to go into the mercantile business, or if you wanted to lay aside ALL the profits from that line. There's a point in that. You can go on this place, live from the ground and lay aside or invest every cent of profit that you make in your mercantile business.

This ground and these buildings are at Hortense, Tenn. All the land lays in one piece and all the buildings are on it. There are trees enough for shade-and no more There is good water, and the finest climate that exists in the United States today. It's no southern swamp-but a healthy and beautiful locality. The people in that country often exceed 100 years in age. Few of them ever leave, and all who do, go back. The Appeal will tell you more about it in future numbers-though it knows well that many papers of this size would be required to do it justice.

Remember the conditions-only five yearly subscriptions per week at the club rate of 25 should be run for the best interests of the ad the man who holds out the majority. If not, why not? longest gets the property, free from incumberance, and conveyed under a warranty deed, with all taxes paid to January 1, 1901. You can send in the names in lists, or if you prefer, buy five postal cards a week and sell them at your leisure. Please remember that them at your leisure. Please remember that we can do when we get started. Four years the contest is NOT OPEN YET. The Appeal from now we must have congress and the will set the date, and EVERY ONE MUST START THE SAME WEEK, AND DURING THE WEEK THE APPEAL DESIGNATES.

YOU CAN'T START THE SECOND WEEK AFTER IT IS OPEN. YOU MUST GET IN THE FERST WEEK OR STAY OUT ALTO-

Watch the Appeal closely for the opening

First-Each contestant must start the we

First-Each contestant must start the week designated by the Appeal, and send in five yearly subscribers such week and every week. Second—No more nor no less than five yearlies must be sent each week.

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

Fourth—When any contestant has been counted out by reason of such failure, he or

ourth—When eny contestant has been nited out by reason of such failure, he or cannot re-enter under any conditions.

Fifth Contestants can send in the subser-ers' names or they can buy yearly postal-ards, and sell them at their leisure. For his purpose five yearly postals will be sold at \$1.25. A list being short of the required umber of names may be made up by pur-hase of yearly postals to make up the dif-

THIS IS NUMBER 258 FIFTY CENTS A YEAR GIRARD, KANSAS, U. S. A., NOVEMBER 10, 1900

in the Appeal. Each remittance will be ac-knowledged by card. If it does not come in

names of subscribers, does not.

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

On and after Nov. 17, 1965, the premium of a 10-acre tract of land each week for the largest list of subscribers will be temporarily withdrawn in order to allow every one who may desire to enter the contest for the Tennessee property, which will be given to the one who sends in five yearly subscribers each and every week for the longest period of time. As soon as the contestants for the Tennessee store property dwindle down to a few, the offer of ten acres of land in South Missouri for the largest list, will be renewed. This will probably be in three or four weeks after the store contest opens.

The Appeal holds the world's record for issuing the largest paid edition of any paper ever put out in the history of the printing business. No. 257 reached a total issue of 927,000 copies, which shows more than words that Socialism is coming in this country. The Army very nearly snowed us in on it. At even with our great facilities, to get the paper out on time. But the force stayed on the job continuously, taking turns at catching a little rest when completely worn out, by piling down on a cot or counter, and sleeping an hour or two. They were the hardest looking stopped and they went home to get into bed in many cases for the first time in eight days. Still, every one was pleased and happy, for in these eight days of keeping on a dead jump night and day, a record unparalleled on this globe had been made am now figuring on a press that will turn off 24,000 papers per hour, as the indications point to the fact that the Appeal Army have only put on the gloves. Let every one join in, and make this 1,000,000 a week edition a regular thing. And recollect that every name you take will lift the list just that much further toward the goal. Let every Socialist do his duty from now on.

Though the Appeal is dated the 10th, it goes to press one day before the election. Next week, if the boys do not neglect to send in the returns, the Appeal expects to give great s for the Socialists. And now con on the campaign of 1994, which will result in electing a Socialist administration. There is a tidal wave of it coming. We campaign all the time, while the old parties only whoop 'em up about the time of spoils. They can not keep up their agitation but a short time and the apathy of this campaign, the most remarkable ever witnessed, shows that the people are getting in that mental state that presages great changes. We can carry this country at the next presidential election, if Socialists do their utmost from now on.

Organized labor 'elected all the candidates it put up for the city election in Atlanta Ga., last month, with big majorities. It only waits for labor to enter the political arens to legally redress every grievance and have the laws made and interpreted in its interest instead of in the interest of the corporations. So long as labor stays out of politics, so long will the politicians who run elections serve the corporations and monopolists. The great majority are working people, and this country

It's a good thing the Appeal did not get of public ownership which protects the pub you enthused too much on the campaign edition, or it would not have been able to supply the orders. As it was, it taxed the camest, day and night. But say, it shows what executive, and if you will each do your duty, we will have them. It will grow more rap idly here now than it has even in France. Now begin the campaign of 1904. Convert every neighbor.

Between the time the Social Democratic convention was held at Indianapolis and the 1st. of November the Appeal put out very nes: ly 6,000,000 pieces of literature. For the first national campaign this is a good show ing. In the coming four years Socialism will rise to the position as one of the two opposing factors in the American political arena.

Nearly 1,000 pounds of printers ink was sed on No. 257.

Postal subscription cards, are postals printed on the back with a promise to send the Appeal one year to whoever signs it and sends it in. They are sold at 25 cents each in lots of 5 or more at one time. When you take subscription you collect the money, hand the subscriber a card and he signs his name and ad dress in the blank space provided and mails it to us. Orders for these cards will count on the contest for the Tennes number of mames may be made up by purchase of yearly postals to make up the difference.

Sixth—The contestant who stays with it the longest gets the property. You may send in an order for five postals per week and then sell them at your lessure. Or you may send in part of a list of names and take the balance in cards. These postals are relating to it will be published.

SOCIALISTS, FI CON!

As long as competition's regning, And grasping hands more power gaining; So long, my friends, keep on complaining. O-socialists, fight on!

Success today depends on lying, Greed, cunning, and assembly buying, To change all this is werth the trying. O socialists, fight on:

A glorious day you are preparing. While you fight there's no despairing. March! the banner of justice bearing. O socialists, fight on!

The star of hope above is shining, Its rays a future love divining.
That love will come, all hearts entwining.
O socialists, fight on!

The Appeal has outgrown its fast well printing machine and its new, 180-foot brick building, and must find new quarters and put in more rapid machinery. I cannot find in this town a location without the time to build it. Besides, the item of freight now amounts to thousands of dollars a year, and a location nearer the paper mills will be of great importance. The Appeal, therefore, will be pleased to receive propositions from some town of 1,500 to 4,000 population, in the natural gas belt of Indiana, where heat, light and power will be at The lowest ex pense. The Appeal pays out here now about \$25,000 a year, and the prospects are that it will pay out \$100,000 next year in wages and local expenditures. It employs from thirty to forty people, and will employ three times that number in another year, and many of them skilled and high-priced workmen. It will give any place a world-wide reputation, and will build up any community if the people have enough tact to use it. Its business will sustain a population of 1,000 people next year. Have you the advantages, and do you want the plant? I prefer a small town to a city

Evidence to a King.

YOU might produce before the king an endless array of evidence to prove that democracy is practical, justifiable and good for the people of this earth, and he will deny it and point to a few fustances where the effort of the people at self-government has wrought a casting down of the nobility to sustain him and his privileges, and all the fools about the courts, the nobility and their lickspittal serving people will echo his de-nial. Assuming that he has a legal right to rule, anything that interferes with his income and authority is wrong. All the wars with millions slain, all the bribed decisions to sustain him and his claims, all the decep tion and fraud, all the poverty of the work ers and the extravagance of the idle, all the gnorance and wasted life-all these are to the king right, proper and practical, if they sustain his usurpations over the nation. In America, because we have been educated as we have, we all see and recognize these statements-except those people who have fiter married with the titles of Europe or have financial interest in common with them. m led into these thoughts by an article in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, of Oct. 8, con cerning the popularity of the celebrated Hot Springs, of Arkansas, as evidenced by the report of U. S. Superintendent Eisele, just made, giving the number of visitors last year at 50,000. The report says:

"Much of this success is due to the pruden course of the government in the retention and control of these marvelous healing waters, thus insuring the public against monopoly and extortion, and guaranteeing the largest measure of protection and oppor-tunity of its use."

mizing the beneficial lie from extortion, this fellow advises the sale of the government property in lots there! He is willing that the public be exterted for the use of the land, but not the water! And such donkeys are applinted to public places! What is the difference in extortion whether it be on water or on land? Would the owners of lots, without the which poor people would have no place to set their feet without paying, not extort as much as they would or the water if they had a chance? And if it is good to have the public own and protect itself from extortion in the matter of the springs, why is the same principle not appliable to the land there? Public ownership is always beneficial, except where the public servants are bribed to misuse the property to the end that the public will be in duced to sell it to some speculators for the purpose of skinning the public. The gov ernment spends \$20,000 a year for labor to maintain the grounds and springs, and re ceives that much from the rental of the ap pliances. It is therefore, the use at cost and it furnishes well-paid empolyment to umber of people. Capitalists could take the springs, cut the wages of the employes, raise the rate and make millions. But which principle is better?

After arresting five or six of the Los Angeles, Cal., gang, including Comrade Wilt-Park, the matter was taken into court by the Socialists, and the ordinance devalid on a technical point. Although the ord-inance had been on the books many years, there was no attempt to enforce it, until the Sectalists began to show their total in the

late campaign. Now the poor old Los Angeles Times is having one bad spell after another, and declares that the Socialists can now preach their doctrines in the city hall or the public library. The Times-classes the Socialists with the republicans, and thinks because they have secured a right that they will abuse a privilege. The Times editor is also making a howling exposure of his ignorance by claiming that the Socialists "want to break up the homes"-though he omits to say why they do. Probably he knows, but don't want to let the cat out of the bag. As a matter of fact, there isn't many homes to break up, owing to just such a system of society as the Times upholds. What the Times calls a "home" these days, generally has its skeleton in the closet. It's a rented shelter with a table almost guiltless of food. The alarm of the poor old Times plainly shows that its days of deceiving the public are rapidly drawing to a close.

It Will Help Women. LADY reader wants me to write some

A thing about how Socialism will affect her sex. Even as much as it will affect the men At the present time the inventive genius of the world has scarcely entered the realms of housekeeping. The appliances that would mos help are of immense proportions and require the social organism more fully than to assist the men. You will note that the women, rep resenting half the population ARE ENGAGED IN THE SAME VOCATION, HOUSEKEEP ING, while the men are divided up among hundreds of vocations. It will therefore, re quire a greater system of economics to reach them than it does to help the men. At present, it is not desirable to help the women The rich can employ all the female slaves they need, and the ones who employ the most have the highest social standing, just as did the masters who had the most chattel slaves. If the extensive and necessarily costly appliances were instituted under the present system with private ownership, only the richest could afford them, and the mass of women would not be able to enjoy them Only when the public constructs and owns the houses and supplies them with all the appurtenances of economy, can the women be freed from the drudgery of house work Under Socialism, every house will be supplied with every facility for expediting the work There would be heat, light, power, hot and cold water, 'phones of all kinds, suction dusting and sweeping machines, public laundries would do the wash, public krechens would either furnish the meals or deliver to the house such as was ordered, and at the labor cost of the same, which would be much less than would be the labor of preparing the food individually, at least the heavy parts of the meal; washing machines would do the dishes, the public lawn department would keep the yard always in order-in much of the national work would be diverted in making homes for the people, both in th. better construction of the houses, and in thappliances for lightening the labor of the women. They have been the drudges from the earliest times, and should be relieved from it. Socialism will uplift the women of the world even more than it would men.

A Lead Argument.

T HAVE a friend who once upon a time put I in \$500 with a few other friends, into a hole in the ground which they had reason to believe contained lead. As a result, he and his friends have been drawing \$500 a month each for some time, and with pros pects of drawing it in the future. It is not drawn under the pretense of their digging ital." Labor takes the lead out of the it produces more and the workers got the ground, and the lead is sold, part of it goes full results of their labor that the governto the producers and the greater part to these people who bought the land. The price of lead is increased to the extent of what is paid the speculators. The public uses the lead, and the public has plenty of capital, as it has plenty of soldiers when it needs them. Do you not think the public, not one out of a thousand of whom has any interest in lead mines, is very foolish to pay 100% a month for a little money invested in proproducing lead for them? Under Socialism, lead would be mined by the public for the public, and the price of lead would be the amount of wages paid real workers for mining and smelting it. But perhaps you prefer to pay four or five times as much?

A paper over at Topeka called the Mail and Breeze, puts out notices that it "guarantees the largest circulation of any paper in Kansas." If the Appeal should lose as many sub-scribers as that paper has, the loss would hardly be noticed. The Appeal printed more papers last week than the Mail has printed in the last year, all told. But publishers, urder competition, will claim anything in order to catch the advertiser. But of course, such is not getting something for nothing! Not at all! It's business, don't you know.

"Land, Machinery and Inheritance," by Dr thire, several times for speaking in Central Pyburn, just off the press, is one of the most entertaining and convincing things of the Socialists, and the ordinance declared inpaper in the best style of typographic art.
Price, 150 for \$1.50. Our literature shall be
well printed and attractive. An edition of
early \$,000. Order now. Published Every Saturday

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

Incentive Under Socialism.

WHAT incentive would there be under ocialism for a man to study for a

What if all the homes and farms be owned socially; if so, would the present owners compensated for them? CHAS. MOOY. What incentive is there for a man of great

income to drop his private affairs and be-

come president, a member of the cabinet or

of the congress, when the pay is not a tithe of what he is making? Yet do they not do so? Would not Vanderbilts and others give more than their income to become president? In other words do you not see that approbation of one's fellows is the strongest incentive of all human exertion, after the needs of the physical body have been cared for? All bad work is the result of the incentive to get wealth, though all incentive for wealth is not bad work? Money will not induce men to do good work who are not fitted for it. For instance, no amount of money could hire you to paint a great picture or write a book worth reading unless you had a love of pictures or literature and were gifted by nature and developed by environment for the work. Whatever a man loves that he can and will do best. A man who has not a natural desire in matured understanding to be a physician would and does make a very poor one who will do nothing but harm at it. Men who seek a profession merely because it is a good graft to squeeze money from their fellows never make the world wiser or better. Humboldt loved his profession and the world is better; Edison is in love with his work and he world is richer. All men of that character need no other incentive than the love of the work and the love of approbation. Especially true under Socialism when any work would bring the doer of it all the needs of life. On this point the Rev. F. M. Sprague

says:

"It is objected that the state would not be able to compel the indolent, the shiftless, and the obstinante to labor. Mr. Cook says of Looking Backward, 'It encourages Socialism and Communism by stimulating the hopes of the shiftless and the vicious.'

the shiftless and the vicious."
"It is sufficient to reply that such people could not exist under Socialism. It would be so hot for them that they would 'say to the mountains, fall on us; and to the hills, cover us.' When society is so constituted that bread depends upon work, which is always to be had and waiting men will work. Hunger is a strong motive. There may be some who would rather die than work, and it is certain that neither mature nor revelation has nade any provision for the mundame existence of such people.

such people.

"Other powerful incentives to work would exist ta the Socialistic state. The well being and glory of the state would be at stake.

"The weak, the sick, the aged, would have to be provided for, but patriotism and phinanthropy are among the strongest motives to human effort. When the only or principle way to express these motives is by labor, few would venture to object to it. Not to work would be to insult the flag and to proclaim one's self a hater of his neighbor.

"But if the authority of the state should be

"But if the authority of the state should be needed to compel work, it does not appear why such authority could not be as effectively exercised as it now is in collecting taxes, or in securing the faithful services of its sol-diers. It is a rare occurrence when a citizen escapes taxation or an able-bodied soldier re-fuses to 'fall in.'"

To the second question, permit me to ask if your community wants a piece of land for a school building would they do without a school if they could find no one willing to sell a plot of soil? And if the nation wants soldiers and no one is willing to enlist, what happens? But such would not be ne in establishing Socialism-of acquiring social property. You speak of farms. Do you know that the government could farm on a more gigantic scale than any corporation, and thus employ more skilled labor and more specialized talent? And do you not know that in lead or in any wise assisting in its produc- such specialization each day's work produces ment or society could pay more than any other employer and that it could offer farmers more for any given number of hours' labor than they could get if they owned the land and the primitive machinery now used by the average tiller of the soil? And do you not know that men would prefer to work for the public at greater pay than for themselves at less pay? Who would claim the ownership of a farm if he could not rent it and could draw more by volunteering in the public service? There will be no trouble about compensation when employment for life at \$5,000 or more a year is tendered by the publie to its members. And the same is true of the houses in which the people live. The public an construct them by millions at a fraction of the cost at present and every citizen can occupy one for so much of his for much less of it than at present if one owns a house free from debt. And when the public furnishes houses (the home is what ne makes of it, the public can only furnish house) at less labor than individuals can furnish them for themselves there will be no trouble about the ownership of the shells and kennels in which the majority now live.

And, brother, these publicly owned farms and houses are coming. The people are anconsciously being prepared to receive and en-

If No. 257 was reduced to one line of reading matter it would make a line of Soci arguments 1,300,000 miles long—enough around the earth 54 times. In other the army has put, in that one edition, a band of reading \$4 lines deep once ar the globe. Let 'er go, Gallagher!

I am asked what has been the lesson of my lite, which I have bearned in my years of living to bequeath as my most precious legacy to humanity. I reply that my soul has two messages of council, of promise and of threat to deliver. One to the rich and the other to the poor. The two contain the sum of human wisdom.

TO THE RICH.

The poor or you so the wealthy. The

The poor cry out to the wealthy. The plaves implore the rulers. And as much now as in the days of Spartan Helots I am one of them, and I add my voice to that multisude that it may reach the ears of the rich. Who am I? One of the people. From whence come I? From the bottemless pit. How am I named? I am wretchedness. My lords, I have something to say to you.

My lords, you are placed high. You have power, opulence, pleasure, the sun immovable at your zenith, unlimited authority, eafoyment undivided, a total forgetfulness of

joyment undivided, a total forgetfulness of others. So be it. Put there is something below you. Above you, perhaps. My lords, I trapart to you a novelty. The human race ex-

impart to you a novelry. The human race exists.

I am he who comes from the depths. My lords, you are the great and the rich. That is perilous. You take advantage of the night. But have a care; there is a great power, the morning. The dawn cannot be vanquished. It will come. It comen. It has within it the dawn of irresistible day.

You, you are the dark clouds of privilege. Be afraid. The true master is about to knock at the door.

What is the father of privilege? Chance. What is his son? Abuse. Neither chance nor abuse is enduring. They have, both of them an evil tomorrow.

I come to wkrn you. I come to denounce you in your own bliss. It is made out of the fills of others. Your paradise is made out of the hell of the floor. I come to open before you, the wealthy the grand azzizes of the poor—that sovereign who is the slave, that convict who is the udge. I am bowed down under what I have to say. Where to begin? I know not. I have picked up in the struggling pleas. Now what shall I do with them? They overwhelm me and I throw them forth pell mell before me.

I am a diver, and I bring up from the depths a pearl, the Truth. I speak because I know. I have experienced. I have seen. Suffering? No, the word is weak. O masters in bliss. Poverty—I have grown up in

Suffering? No, the word is weak. O mas-ters in bliss. Poverty—I have grown up in it; winter—I have shivered in it; famine—I have tasted it; scorn-I have undergone it; the plague-I have had it; shame-I have

drunk of it.

the plague—I have had it; shame—I have drunk of it.

I feel it requisite that I should come among you. Why? Because of my yesterdey's rags. It was in order that my voice might be raised among the satiated, that God commingled me with the hungered. O, have pity! O! you know not this fatal world, whereunto you believe that you belong. So high, you are outside of it. I will tell you what it is.

Abandoned an orphan, alone is boundless creation, I made an entry into this gloom you call society. The first thing I saw was law, under the form of a gibbet; the second was wealth—your wealth—under the form of a woman dead of cold and hunger; the third was luxury in the shape of a hunted man chained to prison walls; the fourth was your palaces beneath the shadow of which cowered the tramp.

The human race has been made by you slaves and convicts. You have made of this earth a dungeon. Life is wanting, nir is wanting, virtue is wanting.

The workers of this world whose fruits you enjoy, live in death. There are little.

wanting, virtue is wanting.

The workers of this world whose fruits you enjoy, live in death. There are little girls who begin at 8 by prostitution and who end at 20 by old age. Who among you have been to Newenstle-on-Tyne? There are men in mines who chew coal, they fill the stomachs and cheat hunger. Look you in Lancashe. Misery everywhere. Are you aware that the Harlech fishermen eat grass when the fishery fails? Are you aware that at Burton-Lazers there are still certain lepers driven into the woods, who are fired at if

Burton-Lazers there are still certain lepers driven into the woods, who are fired at if they come out of their dens? In Peckridge there are no beds in the hovels, and holes are dug in the ground for little children to sleep in; so that in place of beginning with the cradle they begin with the tomb.

Meroy, have increy for the poor! O. I conjure you, have pity! But no, you will not. I know ye all. Devils bred in hell and dogs with hearts of stones Upward to your golden throne for ages has gone the cry of misery, the groan of hunger, and the sob of despair and yes heeded it not. What misery hast thou given shall be meted out to you in turn. Bear in mind that a series of kings armed with swords were interrupted with Crom-

with swords were interrupted with Crom-well with the axe. Tremble! The incorruptible dissolutions

draw hear; the dipped talons push out again: the torn out tongues take to flight, become tongues of flame scattered to the winds of darkenss, and they how! in the Infinite. They who are hungry show their idle teeth. Paradises built over hells totter. dises built over hells totter. There is suf-fering and that which is above leans over and that which is below gapes open. The shadow asks to become light. The damnel discuss the elect. It is the people who are on-coming. I tell you it is Man who ascends It is the end that is beginning. It is the red dawning on catastrophe.

Al! This society is faise. One day and true society must come. Then there will be

true society must come. Then there will be no more lords, there will be free, living men. There will be no more wealth, there will be an abundance for the poor. There will be no more masters, but there will be brothers. They that toil shall have. This is the future No more prostration, no more prostration, no more prostration, no more prostration of the poor of the beasts of burden, no more courtiers—but

LIGHT.

TO THE POOR.

Shall I now speak to the poor after having in vain implored the rich? Yes, it is fitting. This then have I to say to the disinherited. Keep a watch upon your abowinable jaw. There is one rule for the rich, able jaw. There is one rule for the rich, able jaw. There is one rule for the rich, able jaw. There is one rule for the rich, able jaw. There is one rule for the rich, able jaw. There is one rule for the rich, able jaw. There is one rule for the rich, able jaw. There is one rule for the rich, able jaw. There is one rule for the rich, able jaw. There is one rule for the rich, able jaw. There is one rule for the rich, able jaw. There is one rule for the rich, able jaw. They should use but one monosvillable; yes. To confess and to couced's this is all the "rights" they have. "Yes" to the king. The great if sopleases them give us blows with a slick, I have had them; it is their prerogative and they lose nothing of their grantes and they lose nothing of their grantes in cracking our bones. Let us worship the seepter which is the first among steeks. If a poor man is happy he is the pick, pocket of happiness. Only the rich and noble are happy by right. The rich man is happy he jaw. The rich and noble are happy by right. The rich man is happy he jaw. The rich and noble are happy by right. The rich man is he who being young has the rights of both the command of the stoutherned doing nothing, the fruits of labor.

Carriages, poor siaves, exist. The lord is inside; the people are under the wheel; the wise man makes roran.

The people fight. Where is the glory? They pay. Whose is the mag decease? The critical from the peops like to be rich in the fashirn. Our tuin, king of Croesus, reliable the entire nation with his revolutionary ideas. The Critic, Rich Hill, Mo.

In making wall paper one man does the work formerly required 100 men.—Zanesville Labor Journal.

To the Rich and to the Poor

By VICTOR HUGO.

I am asked what has been the lesson of my lite, which I have been add in my years of living to bequeath as my most precious legbaseness of the dwarf, there's the stupidity. Ruman ingeniousness.

The equestrian statue reserved for kings alone is an excellent type of royalty. Let us be frank with words. The capitalist who steals the reward of labor is a king as well as the man of blood. The king mounts himself on the horse. The horse is the people. Sometimes this horse transfigures himself by degrees. At the beginning he is an ass; at the ord he is a lion. Then he throws his rider to the ground and we have 1643 in England and 1789 in France; and sometimes devours him, in which case we have in England 1649, and in France 1703.

Yours him, in which case we have in England 1649, and in France 1793.

That the lion can again become a jackass, this is surprising, but a fact.

What happiness to be again ridden seel beaten and starved. What happiness to work forever for bread and water! What happi-ness to be free from the delugion that cake nes to be free from the delusion that cake is good and life other than misery! Was there anything more crazy than those ideas? Where should we be if every vagabond had his rights? Imagine everybody governing! Can you imagine a city governed by the men who built it? They are the team, not the coachman. What a godsend is a rich man who takes charge of everything. Surely he is generous to take the trouble for us! And then, he was brought up to it; he knows what it is; it is his business. A guide is necessary for us. Being poor we are ignorant; being ignorant we are blind; we need a guide. But why are we ignorant? Because it must be so. Ignorance is the guardian of Virtue! He who is ignorant is innocent! It is not our duty to think, complain or reason. is not our duty to think, complain or reason These fruths are uncontestable. Society repose on them. What is "Society?" Misery for you if you support it. Be reasonable, poor man, you were made to be a slave.

Driving Out Capital.

On a large island a mob of catle might be seed; scattered variously among them stood farm buildings—the cosy residence of the proprietor, the less pretentious abodes of his servants, the stables and yards, the great milking sheds, the barns, and all else that bespoke prosperity for the owner. Here teams of laboring bullocks panted before the plough; there troops of milch kine yielded their precious fluid to the milker; yonder were calves fattening for the market.

Waste can only be called a curse when we call the capitalist system a curse.

Socialism would eliminate all waste and non-productive toil, and this is a very much larger sum than most of us reckon. Capitalism is not only a gigantic financial waste, but a gigantic mental waste as well; a competitive brain struggle that shortens the life of the average man by at least a dozen years.

Because of this struggle, too, men are committing suicide, becoming insane, degenerate ing and increasing crime of every kind.

Competition is the mother of adulteration, were calves fattening for the market.

The cattle were, however, out of temper, and adulteration they complained of the yoke and the whip in dreds every year. the fields; of the life being drained out of them for the last drop of milk exhausted na-ture would secrete; of the slaughter of their young ones; of the fences that shut them out from the fields they had ploughed and fertilized; and they came to the conclusion that prosperity for them and prosperity for the owner were two very different things.

Under this impression they became restive, and some declined to be milked, others jumped or broke down the fences; whilst a few, instead of marching obediently to the yoke, lowered their horns ominously.

The proprietor, as soon as he saw this, took fright, and, running as fast as he could to the shore of the island, jumped into a boat and grasped the oars.

At the same moment the cattle stood still

in alarm. "See what you have done with your folly," exclaimed one trembling old cow to the gest of the herd. "You are driving Capital out of the country!"

At these words, all quaked with horror, and

set up a piteous bellow. The proprietor, recognizing the sound, and perceiving thereby what thorough cows he had to deal with came back and told them if they were very, yery, good he would not be frightened away. and would stay there and milk drive and slaughter them as long as they liked. They moved gratefully, and at once fell over each other in their anxiety to get to the million sheds, the yokes and the shambles.—"327," in the N. S. W. Worker.

Business at Galveston.

The shrewd business men of Galveston, seeing a chance to speculate on the necessities of the people, raised the price of food stuffs to a point which netted them a handsoms profit. Pread was sold at 50 cents per loaf. profit. Pread was sold at 50 cents per loaf, and bacon brought 60 cents per pound. The cerry boat men were not to be outdone, so terry boat men were not to be outdone, so they combined and put up the price of transportation to \$8. They made a great deal of money, and were counted great financiers by their less fortunate neighbors. Of the abundance of their gain the gave a little to some of the differers from the storm's ravages—and their names were blessed as great phylanthropists! But the mayor of Galveston is evidently a man who has sent, respect for s evidently a man who has scant respect for the rights of business men—and seeing the burden placed upon the already distressed acopie, ordered all the foodstuffs confiscated in the name of the city, and then put the price down to 10 cents per loaf for bread and price down to 10 cents per loaf for bread and price down to 10 cents per loaf for bread and price down to 10 cents per loaf for bread and price down to 10 cents per loaf for bread and measured by the retail price equals a waste mer by which the whole people would derive the benefits instead of confining them to a strong of \$1,000,000 a day. 15 cents per pound for bacon. Transporta-tion from the storm-swept island to the mainland was reduced to \$1.50. The mayor of Galveston has done an unwise thing. He has established a precedent, which if followed, means the abolition of the sacred and time-honored right of the individual or number of honored right of the individual or number of individuals, to charge whatever price they desire for their wares—the limit only to be guaged by the necessities of the people. Suppose for a moment that the president of the United States should open his eyes to the distress of the people occasioned by the exactions of the private trust and "confiscate" the product of its factories to the people. the product of its factories to the people! The very thought makes us capitalists shudder. The mayor of Galveston should be promptly suppressed before he has a chance to inoculate the entire nation with his revolutionary ideas.—The Critic, Rich Hill, Mo.

...RECOLLECT...

That the store, two dwellings and three acres of land in T-meesee will make you independent for life if you can win them. Everyone can not get it, but no

The Waste of Capitalism.

It has been said that nine enths of the en ergy exerted today is utterly wasted. It is enly after long and patient investigation that we begin to realize the tremendous waste of the present system. Waste is that which we begin to realize the tremendous waste of the present system. Waste is that which we could do better without than with, that produces nothing useful, yet requires millions upon millions of days of labor. Paradoxical as it may seem, however, waste is a good thing under capitalism. It gives employment to many who would be otherwise unemployed.

We can truly say of the capitalist system the more we waste, the better off we are. Just one illustration will suffice to prove this: Suppose by some chemical process I was able to destroy one-half of all the books and shoes made in this nation. What would be the result? Why, I would at once provide employment for 50,000 or more idle shoe makers, and in increasing the demand for shoe makers the wages would raise. Hence a blessing!

a blessing!

Waste can only be called a curse when we call the capitalist system a curse.

Socialism would eliminate all waste and non-productive toil, and this is a very much larger sum than most of us reckon. Capitalism is not only a gigantic financial waste, but a gigantic mental waste as well; a comsettive brain structure that shortens the life

mitting suicide, becoming insane, degenerating and increasing crime of every kind.

Competition is the mother of adulteration,

and adulteration is a crime that kills hun-

But let us glance at a few of these wastes due to capitalism. A thousand firms in this nation spend an average of \$1,000,000 each every year for advertising, or \$1,000,000,000.

This is over \$3,000,000 per day for every working day in the year, wasted by only one thousand firms. If these one thousand firms spend one-tenth of the advertising waste, then the cost to the nation is \$30,000,000 a day. The advertising waste employs nearly 40,000 printers; it employs an army of lithographers, carpenters, taper-hangers, bill-posters, gilders, mechanics, solicitors, col-lectors, ad-writers, etc., all of them non-pro-lucers. Both the direct and indirect waste

due to the advertising waste, is not less than \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 a day.

The waste of distribution, counting the commercial drummers, cannot be less than the advertising waste. In the city of Boston there accertising waste. In the city of Boston there are 300 dry goods stores, 0,000 saloons and several thousand other stores. Under Socialism, not more than four national department stores with a few branches, would suffice for Boston, thus saving an enormous waste.

Under Socialism we would save the labor of 400,000 clerks, and the 550,000 now engaged by the present wasteful system of distribu-

The 89,000 lawyers, together with their 75,000 clerks, are a total waste, and cost the sation not less than \$2,000,000 a day.

The life and fire insurance costs more than \$350,000,000 annually, besides the wasted labor of thousands of non-productive agents, the waste of capital invested, rents, etc., a total of \$900,000,000 a year.

The loss due to enforced idleness can not be less than \$10,000,000 a day because if the

be less than \$10,000,000 a day, because if we count the army of unemployed at only 1,000,000, it amounts to \$10,000,000 a day, as every able-bodied man can produce \$10 and

over in wealth per day.

Strikes, lock-outs, etc., cost the nation not less than \$500,000 a day. The economic waste due to the liquor traffic, counting the hands employed, can not be less than \$6,000,000 a day.

The waste due to competition in manufac-

turing is equal to 10% of the product. The annual product at present amounts to \$21,000,000,000 a year, retail price; 10% would be \$2,100,000,000, or \$7,000,000 a day.

The economic waste due to ou, unscientific.

of \$4,000,000 a day.

In New York city there are now published
39 daily papers. Under Socialism, one paper
in the English languags would suffice. The
waste due to this alone is not less than Here are ten items of waste in which the

capitalistic waste foots up the enormous sum of \$83,500,000 a day. Every penny of this sum would be saved un-der Socialism, and this, too, on only a few

Every penny of this sum would be saved un-der Socialism, and this, too, on only a few items out of hiddeds of items of waste. How men will struggle for wealth, how they will suffer the piercing cold of the Klon-dike, the burning sands of the desert, the wild storms of old ocean, all for gold, gold, gold! If we will struggle one-half as hard for Socialism, we can all win a fortune with-in ten years. in ten years.

A Sermon on Socialism.

Taking "Socialism" for a subject and measuring existing institutions by an ethical stan dard, Rev. H. O. Breeden, pastor of the Cen-tral Church of Christ, of this city, says the Des Moines, Iowa, Leader, preached a tral Church of Christ, of this city, says the Des Moines, Iowa, Leader, preached a sermon Sunday evening in many respects striking and remarkable. The speaker did and content himself with indicating a few of the predominant evils of the present societ system and mildly criticising them, but arraigned them without apology, denounced them as anti-Christian and suggested a remedy, first, by the application of the principles of Christian Socialism, and second, by the city, state and nation taking over those functions which are, in their nature, monopolies, for the benefit of the whole people, rather than bestowing them as special privileges upon private individuals to be conducted wholly for financial profit.

"The further I probe the vital question," exclaimed the speaker, "the more does it become apparent to me that the distribution of wealth is absurdly disproportionate. The producer receives just enough to provide him with a meager subsistence, while that which we call 'brains' apprepriates much more than a righteous or just division would secord it on the basis of the social service rendered. To the point of distribution the creation of able only in subscriptions.

wealth is equitable. It is in the peculiar methods of distribution the great disparity occurs. Here is where the remedy must be applied if the evils against the whole indus trial world which are crying out are to be checked and curbed. To my mind the time checked and curbed. To my mind the time is near when an intelligent study of the social system has become absertious necessity. It is one of the dumb problems which must be analyzed and solved. It is something which the age demands and which the rising intelligence of the people in this, the closing of the most brilliant century since the agony of Calvary pakied manking will not be content with anything short of solving. There is a defect in that social system which breeds vadefect in that social system which breeds va-grants and multi-millionnies. When we apgrants and multi-millionnires. When we apply the microscope of reason and the ahalysis of logic to the subject it is discovered that many of the wast accumulations of wealth are traccable to statute-made privileges by which a few are given the power to exploit the many, in effect giving them the power to levy taxes in an indirect manner upon the mass of communities. This leads me up to the consideration of an important subject, which may shed some light where in-struction awaits us. , "What is Socialism? Many, yes, thousands

and hundreds of thousands, are Socialists who do not realize it. They confound it with anarchy. To say a Socialist is an anarchist is to declare a blackbird is white. Webster defines Socialism as a theory or system of social reform which contemplates a reconstruction of society with a more just and equitable distribution of property and labor. The tendency of the present Socialism is more and more to ally itself with advanced democracy. Death is the greatest of Socialists. In the grave all men are on an equality. There are no pockets in a shroud. Hunting-ton with his millions could take no more with him than the most wretched vagrant that ever rouned the earth. Our public that ever roamed the earth. Our public schools, our fire department, our police department, our parks, our cemeteries, are all Socialistic. So is the postoffice, and so should be the telegraph, the telephone, the railroads estream—and the carriage of parcels by express. The postoffice is the most complete business system known. If the rovernment can carry four pounds of freight, as it does in the postal service, why cannot it carry forty pounds? If forty pounds, why not forty tons? Naturally the telegraph is allied with the postal service. The latter transmits communications by letter and news-papers, while the other flashes it over the wires to points hundreds of thousands of

wires to points hundreds of thousands of miles apart. These utilities should be grouped and operated by the government—that is, the people, instead of farming out the privilege to corporations for private gain.

"I am told upon creditable authority that clerks in the railway postal service are paid \$1.200 and \$1,400 a year, with every other week off for rest and recreation, while the messengers of the express companies, working on the same trains, and often in the ing on the same trains, and often in the same car, are paid \$800 and \$900 a year for heir services. their services. So you see the effect of con-ducting a great business by the government operates to give better wages for much less time than is occupied by the agents of a private corporation in similar employ. Professor Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, in a book recently published, states that in order to test the efficiency of the postoffice with that of the express companies, he mailed t the same hour from Madison, Wis., at the same hour from Madison, Wis., a roll of manuscript and a parcel by express to his mullisher in Boston. The postal department delivered the package confided to it fifteen hours ahead of the package sent by express. Within the past few years the railroads of Australia have been taken over by the government. Not only were the rates reduced but the wages of employes were increased from 75 to 125% above those paid by the companies previous to the roads being purchased panies previous to the roads being purchased and operated by the government. In Hun-vary, where the railroads were acquired by the empire from private companies, one can now ride thirty miles for the same fare for merly exacted for ten miles. The same apolies in Sweden, Germany, Belgium and Swit-rerland. In every instance the transfer of the railroads from corporate to governmen-tal control has been marked not only by a considerable increase in wages, but by the employment of a large number of men in ad-dition to those kept in service by the com-panies. The reason for this is that corporations operate these great properties wholly for profit. It is to their interest to get as much work out of employes and extert from the public 'all the traffic will bear,' while their operation by the government is in the their operation by the government is in the interest of all citizens for enough revenue to pay current expenses with enough added to replace the wear and tear. The effect is to transfer to the pockets of the employes the very large sums annually paid stockholders in the form of interest and profits when the roads are under private manager. when the roads are under private management. In their very nature, railroads, the favored few, as is done under existing con-litions. It is sometimes objected that to owr the railroads and allied utilities would get them into polities.
"I do not know of anything that has been

more conspicuous for forty years than the railroads of the country. They maintain pow erful lobbies at the national capital and in erful lobbies at the national capital and in nearly all the state capitals of the union. It has been charged by the opponents of the roads that they have been the most fertile source of corruption-known to our-polities. It is said that with these and similar utili-ties owned and controlled by the government, states and cities, would remove one of the most potent influences that goes to debauch congress, to stultify state legislatures or to debase city councils. Great opportunities oflebase city councils. Great opportunities of fered men to exploit vast communities by the exercise of quasi-public functions are stakes for which they will strive even to corrupting the representatives of the people. The safe way to abolish this condition is to remove the temptation by giving these utilities to the government, states or cities. No one ever heard of one of these attempting to bribe any one to do wrong. Take away the temptation and the gigantic evil will disappear."

Postal subscription eards are postals printed on the back with a promise to send the Appeal one year to whoever signs it and sends it in. They are sold at 25 cents each in lots of five or more at one time. When you take a subscrip-tion you collect the money, hand the subscriber a card and he signs his name and address in the blank space provided and mails it to us. Orders for these cards will count on the contest for the Tennessee property. You may send in an order for five postals per week and then sell them at your leisure. Or you may send in part of a list and take the balance in cards. These postals are redeem-

TO CAPITALISM.

A PROLETARIAN HYMN.

Production has altered in means; the day of the man is no-more. Our bodies are parts of machines; we strive

in competitive war; And our lives are not spent in living, but

toil consumes them all day, Tho' the wealth for which we are giving our lives is stolen away

By a few who have made themselves masters, while the many are turned into slaves, Without joy but depressed by disasters and denied all that happiness craves. Men suffer without inquiring; their heads in

submissiveness bend, And thinking not nor aspiring, they silently toil to the end,

Or seek brief escape from their pain in alcohol's poisoning cup, Preparing a reasonless brain which serves

thee in holding thee up. Young women already decrepit and children

whose childhood is past grinding their souls into profit that

riches may feast while they fast. The one class is crushed 'neath the tread of the other which governs supreme.

The many must struggle for bread, that a few may in luxury dream. Thou hast conquered, O soulless Midas, thy touch has turned all things to gold;

And for genius and thought men bid as for merchandise purchased and sold. Art is grown callous to passion, and literature caters to shame.

Music's a fad and a fashion, and poetry lives but in name.

Invention is cruel in thy service; and History's tongue speaks lies; While all science seeks to deserve is a share

of thy sordid prize. Liberty lends to dishonor, at thy base command her cause,

Aiding our masters to garner the fruits of commercial wars. Love's power for virtue grows narrow; he

gathers the fig leaf of shame; For gold has envonomed his arrow and lust has stolen his name.

Harsh poverty turns man coward; he shrinks from Hymen afraid, Till innocence lies deflowered and maiden

Crime runs riot among us, and honesty is deceased. Greed the reptile, has stung us, converting

trust is betraved.

man into beast. Now selfishness rules every class; the spirit of Jesus is dead.

Yet, Mammon, thy kingdom shall pass; thy crimes shall revert on thy head. From out of this labor and pain through

which thou hast brought the earth, From the myriads thy system has slain a Titan has sprung to birth.

Thy minions may worship before thee and strive to prolong thy power; But I neither bow nor adore thee, but hasten

thy dying honr. spurn thy nepenthe bequeathed from Charity's loving breast,

Justice her sword has unsheathed to smite thee at my behest. Torch of Knowledge I hold to light thy

infernal face Till all the tyrants behold and free the human race.

The masses shall rouse from their slumber and dash from their limbs thy chain, United, resistless in number, they have the

whole world to gain. Then brain and hand that have toiled shall gather their full reward

ere now their work is despoiled by capitalistic fraud.

Each man shall call each "brother" and war for existence shall cease And each shall help the other to gather life's

blessings in peace. Then Science, Art and Invention, with Jus-

tice and Love combined Shall strive with single intention to benefit

all mankind_ Prepare thee then, Capitalism, for thy course

is almost run; The advent of Socialism, thy Nemesis, is

begun. RICHARD KITCHELT.

He Won and Lost.

"I don't want to lose my vote," is the way the me-too Socialist puts it when you ask him to back his alleged principles with his vote. If a man votes for what he does not want—and wins—well, what does he win,

want—and anyway?

That kind of a win is aptly illustrated by a young Socialist of Detroit, Comrade Engels, in a story of a Hebrew peddler who watched a skillful woodman as he chopped a tree, and marked the precision with which each stroke the axe was delivered.
"Lofely work!" exclaimed the ddler. "Every dime you sdrike you hit der

spod."
"Yes," said the woodsman, "you might lay your finger on the log, and I can cut the end of the nail off without touching the fiesh."

"I bet you den dollars you nefer could do dot," said the man with the pack, and the chopper took the bet. The Hebrew laid his finger on the log: the

The Hebrew laid his finger on the log; the woodsman took careful aim, swung his axe—and chopped the finger off.

"I von! I von!" screamed the preddler, as he held his bleeding hand in agony, and the woodsman calmly surrendered the stakes.

And that's the way the woodsman wins who votes for a capablistic.

The oftener he wins the loses.—Exponent.

The modern demand for hish power machinery is shown by a companion of this machinery exhibited at the last four world's expositions as Paris. In 1867, there were exhibited and operated 53 machines, with an aggregation 2.833 horse-power; in 1878, 41 machines, aggregation 2.833 horse-power; in 1899, 33 machines, with 5.320 horse-power; and in 1900, 37 machines, with 56, 085 horse-power. The average horse-power

horse-power; and in 1900, 37 machines, with 36,085 horsepower. The average horsepower per
machine exhibited in 1867 was 16; in 1878 62; in
1889, 170; and in 1900, 273—a most startling increase. France this year exhibits and operates
18 machines, with an aggregate of 14.435 and an
average of 862 horsepower. Other countries operate 19 machines, with 21,456, or an average of
1,140 horsepower.

City Ownership

Under private ownership of electric lights, Vincennes, Ind., population 12,000, pays \$25 per year per street arc. Cost of coal per ton, 65 cents.

Under city ownership of electric lights, Bowling Green, Ky., population 12,000, pays \$56.03 per year, (which includes 71/4% for interest and depreciation) per street arc. Cost of coal per ton, \$1.28.

Under private ownership of electric lights, Racine, Wis., population 27,000 pays \$98.50 annually for each street are lamp.

Under public ownership of electric lights, Decatur, Ill., population 27,000 pays \$50 for the same service, which includes 71/2% for interest and depreciation of plant.

London, Ohio, with a population of 5,600, furnishes its own electric lighting service at furnishes its own electric lighting service as a cost of \$57.58 per street are per year, which charge includes 7½% for interest and depreciation. Cost of coal, \$1.81 per to.

Pomeroy, Ohio, population 5,500, doesn't do it that way. They, pay a private company \$89 per street are per year. Coal, 87 cents per ton.

Under private ownership Danville. Ill., population 16,000, pays \$80 annual rental for street are lamps. Cost of coal per ton, 60

Under public ownership Hannibal, Mo., population 16,000, pays yearly \$20.79 for each street are lamp, which also includes 71/2% for interest and depreciation of plant. Coal, \$1.40 per ton.

Under private ownership of the electric lighting system, Waukesha, Wis., population 8,000, pays \$78 per year for each street arc. Under public ownership Marietta, Ohio, population ulation 8,273, furnishes itself with street arcs at a cost of \$44.50 for each per annum, which includes 71/2% for interest and depreciation of plant.

Under private ownership Lebanon, Pa., population 18,000, pays an annual rental of \$104 for each street are lamp. Coal per ton, \$1.65. Logansport, Ind., population 18,000, does it different. The city owns the plant, and it costs them \$24.44 per street are per year, which acludes 5% interest and depreciation of particular charges. Coal per ton, \$1.65.

Under private ownership Big Rapids, Mich., population 5,200, pays \$41 per annum for each street arc. Plant operated by water

power.

Juder public ownership Brainerd, Minn., population 5,701, pays \$12.50 for the same service, which charge includes 5% for interest and depreciation. Water power is used.

Under private ownership of electric lights. Watertown, N. Y., population 20,000, pays \$82.12 per annum rental for street arcs. Water power is used.

Water power is used.

Under public ownership Bangor, Me., population 20,000, pays \$58.04 per annum for street arcs, which includes 5% for depreciation of plant. Water power is used.

Under private ownership Fulton, N. Y. under private ownership Fulcon, N. Y., population 5,000, pays \$60 per annum rent per street are. Water power is used. The price is too high, because—
Under public ownership Niles, Mich., population 5,000, pays \$25.48 for the same service, which includes 5% for interest and depreciation of plant. Water is the power used.

Under private ownership Sacramento, Cal., population 35,000, pays \$123 per annum rent for each street arc. Water power is used. Under public ownership Topeka, Kan., pop-ulation 35,000, pays \$59.73 for the same ser-vice, which includes 5% for interest and depreciation charges. Coal, \$2 per ton.

Under private ownersmp Dallas, Texas, population 50,000, pays \$100 per annum rent for each street arc. Coal, \$3.75 per ton.
Under public ownership Galveston, Texas, population 50,000, pays \$84.73, which includes 5% for interest and depreciation of plant. Coal, \$4 per ton.

Under private ownership Chillicothe, Ohio, Under private ownership Chillicothe, Ohio, population 15,000, pays \$75 per annum for the light of each street arc. Coal, \$2 per ton.

Under public ownership Alameda, Cal., population 15,000, pays \$56.08 for the same service, which includes 5% for interest and depreciation of plant. Coal, \$6.25 per ton. (Six dollars and twenty-five cents per ton.

Under private ownership.of electric lights, Elyria, Ohio, population 10,000 pays \$75 per year street arc. Coal per ton, \$1.40.

Under city ownership Columbus, Ind., population 10,000, pays \$59.42 for the same service, including 5% interest and depreciation charge. Coal per to, \$1.60. charge. Coal, per ton, \$1.69.

descent electric lights. Under public ownership the citizens of Stanton, Mich, pay 50 cents for the same

The citizens of Greenville, Mich., believe in

the private ownership idea, and pay a corpora-tion \$1 per month for each incandescent light they use. The company utilizes water

power.

People living in Marshall, Mich., practice city ownership, and pay the municipality 3s cents for the same service that Greenville citizens pay \$1 for. The city plant at Marshall is run by water power.

Citizens of Calaska, Mich., patronize a private company in purchasing electric lights, and an incandescent light costs them \$2.50

per month.

At South Haven, Mich., the municipality owns the electric plant, and furnishes the same service to citizens for 35 cents per lamp per month.

The Electric lighting plant at Muskegon, Mich., is owned by a corporation which charges \$1 per month per incandescent light. At Three laks, Mich., the the city owns the plant, and charges \$5 cents for the same ser-

A private company furnishes consumers of electric light at Ironwood City, Mich., with iscandescent lights at \$1 each per month.

At buelby, Mich., the city owns the plant and an incandescent light costs 30 cents per month. But then Ironwood people have money to throw at the birds.

Pairman, Mich., is served with electric lights by a corporation, which charges 25 cents per incandescent light per month. That is the lowest charge made in the state by a

private company.

Wyandotte, Mich., ewns a municipal plant and furnishes incandescent lights at a cost of 16 2-3 cents per light per month. That is the lowest charge in the state made by either a public or private plant. The public plants average 20.4% lower charges than the private page do.

What the Trusts Do.

During the last week of August the Arterican Anti-Trust League, had representatives call upon 500 manufacturers and dealers, in New York city, to obtain information as to advances in prices both of trust goods, and of the commodi-ties, higher in price owing to increased cost of materials used in production (directly or indi-

materials used in production (directly or indirectly affected by trusts.)

The agents turned in reports made in writing at the time of each interview, and many of them signed by the party giving the information.

No commodity was discovered as having been decreased in price. The following is the list in alphabetical order of goods advanced in price by the trusts and the amount of the increase.

Agate ware, or Enameled 50 per ct. Agate ware, of Emanuered

Almonds. 3c a 1b.

Angles, iron. 100 per ct.

Builders' Hardware, since June. 45

Beds, Iron. 35 to 60

Beds, Brass. 50 to 65

Buttons, Bone and Ivory. 10 to 20

Ruttons Metal 20 Barbed Wire Sci

Brushes, white wash. 20 per ct.
Bright wire-goods. 56
Betting Rubber, within one year. 324
Brass wire. 75 to 50
Corned Beef (Delicatessen). 3c a lb.
 Canned Goods, general advance
 15 per ct.

 Canned Salmon
 15

 Canned Lobster
 15

Chains, ordinary. 25 to 33 per ct.
Chairs, wood seat. 331
Dressmakers' supplies advanced in Edge Tools 5 to 15
Flaunels 10 per ct. or more Furniture, July advance average 25 per ct.
 Files
 25

 Felt Roofing
 30 to 33‡

 Gloves (gents)
 15 to 20

 Galvanized Ware
 about 40

Iron sash weights, within two weeks. 33;
Iron pipe, wrought nearly doubled, recent advances aggregate ... 62;
Iron, galvanized (last advance June 11.)
advance ... 62;
Iron structural ... 87; to 100
Iron beams ... 37;
Iron angles ... 100 7. 121 to 15 per ct.

Shoes, Bay State, for workmen ad-

Sash cord ... about 10
Salt, coarse for the grocery trade 10 to 15
Salt, fine, for the grocery trade 10 Price to outsiders \$1.10, old price \$0c bbl.

Spring bedg

Spring beds..... Screws...... Structural iron. 90 to 100
Sheet from 524 to 624
Turpentine, recent advance 624

East Orange, N. J., Pallman, Ill., South Framingham, Mass. Hastings, Neb., Wayne, Pa., Pasadena, Cal., Santa Rosa, Cal., Helena, Mont., and very many towns in England and on the continent of Europe, own sewage farms which are treigated and fertilized as well by the city sew-

Foreign Notes.

Contress in Paris, carried credentials representing 4,000,000 Socialists in the various countries.

Four soldiers of the Russian cavalry have been condemned to death at Peculia for com-plicity in a "Socialist plot" to gain freedom for the workers.

Twenty-one thousand six-handred women are engaged in pottery factories of England as laborers, and last year 1.50 of them were the victims of lead poisoning.

The Prench government is establishing an Industrial Commission, one-half of the members of which will be tabed men. It will deal with all phases of labor matters.

Socialists of Germany have established two more newspapers. Singer informs the party members that a stormy session of Parliament is coming, for the Social Democrats will d mand the repeal of the laws on lese majest

August 14 the number of persons in receipt of relief in the famine districts of India was: Bombay, 1,588,666; Punjab, 109,000; central provinces, 2,70,000; Berar, 472,000; Ajmer Mervara, 95,600; Rajpuntana states, 224,000; Central india states, 105,005; Eambay antive states, 421,000; Baronda, 122,000; northwestern-provinces, 2,000; Panlab native states, 2,000; central provinces, feudatory states, 51,000; Haidarabad, 460,010; Madras, 8,000; Bengal, 22,000; total, 6,142,000. Combay and Beneal returns of number on a lief works in

English papers say that conditions in the cotton trade are bad, more units having shat down and the numbers out of work are steadity increasing. In other line ande is als slacking, as is shown by government reports No doubt the Tory victory at the general election is due to the hysterical effort to dump samples products into new markets, even though it must be done at the point of the bayonet. In the Continental countri trade affairs are no better, many mills and factories baving closed and industrial stag-vation having set in. "Altogether," says a London paper, "the outlook for the workers this winter is a gloomy one."

The incomes of the rulers of Europe are a Czar of Russia, \$12,000,000; king of Prussia

-Czar of Russia, \$12,000,000; kine of Prussia. (exclusive of his income as emperor of Germany.)\$2,852,700; Anstria Hungary's emperor. \$3,875,000; king of Spain, \$2,000,000; king of Italy, \$2,858,000; Oneen Victoria, \$1,025,000; king of Portugal \$634,440; king of Norway and Sweden. \$575,525; king of Greece, \$250,000; king of Saxony, \$725,000; king of Wurtenburg, \$442,000; king of Roumania, \$237,000; king of Servia, \$240,000; king of Denmark. embirg, \$42,000 pm of Rollmann, \$227,000; king of Benrark \$227.775; king of Belgium, \$330,000; king of Bararia, \$1,412,000. The total is \$11.931,510 but \$1,931,510 more than Rockefeller's estimated venrly income.

At the recent session of the Social Demo-erate at Mainz, Germany, a report of the con-dition of the party was laid before the con-cross. The report shows that since Sentem-her, 1899, commendes of the party have received sentences and fines amounting in all to si years and eight months in the negitariary vents and cight months in the peritentiary of years seven months and three weeks and two days in prison, and \$4.06 in fines. The German party press has made great advance. Two new papers have been founded, in Rer lin the "Fackel" and in Aussburg the "Volk exitune." Sincer announced in the convress that a stormy resolute of the German Prich star is to be expected, for the Social Democrats will not rest suid the law against less pasieste goes into the waste paper basket.

the old way, by hand. Moreover, it can scarcely be believed in the states, but it is a fact that only two of the largest newspan pers in France have type-setting machine That, too, not because the proprietors do not want them, but because the proprietors do not want them. It would demoralize French workmen, they say. The truth is the French are is such constant dread and danger of revolution, that even new machinery which revolution, that even new machinery which displaces hand work, is only to be introduced slowly and with contion. At this moment a nameless terror hands over Paris lest there shall be a revolutionary outbreak at the close of the exposition, when thousands of labor ers will be thrown out of employment. It is like living over the crater of a volcano with a thin crust on ton which may blow out a save magnet. F. A. C. in Evening World. any moment.-E. A. C. in Evening World

The women Socialists of Germany took th The women Socialists of Germany took the occasion offered by the annual meeting of the party, which took place this year in Maint to hold a separate conference for women preliminary to the general congress to define the attitude of women on the variou questions to be discussed and to give expression to the special interests of the proletarian women and to find means how to surface them to a sense of their own interests. awaken them to a sense of their own interest in the general political movement. The con-ference, which though not numerically large was yet eminently representative of all parts of Germany, was opened on Saturday morning, September 15. The chair was taken by Comrade Clara Zetkin. The first subject to be discussed was the question of organization of the women members of the German party and the attitude to be taken towards the recent proposals for the reorganization which has been made by the executive pa-in view of changes in the German Imperialaw concerning associations. The question is exceedingly complicated, in view that the Ger-man state's laws in most of the states (Prussia, Bavaria and others.) forbids wome: to join a political association, and consequently any organization has to be arrange so as not to be an organization. The discussion which took place under these mos difficult circumstances was one which reflect ed every credit on our women comrade. Throughout the whole conference it may be said that they spoke with a business-like procision which has not been surpassed in an conference, and formed a striking testimon to the political capacities of women. It is not necessary to go at length into the pro-ceedings of the conference, which were largely of a technical nature and which lasted all Saturday and were finally finished on Surday morning.

Playing at Poverty.

the result that a majority of them were not the result that a majority of them were not able to go to work when the whistle blew the next morning. As a climax he sent several sick children on a trip up the lakes, and had good food furnished for the invalids of the neighborhood. Then he suddenly escaped and returned to his old ways and associations. Within a week, though dressed to the limit of his position, he was recognized by one of his church of the seamy side.

of his position, he was recognized by one of his chums of the scamy side.
"I knowed all along that you was a swell cove," asserted the philosopher of the poor district. "The trouble with you fellows who go out to experiment is that you put on life preservers. You could stand a twist or two and a pretty tough wrench, but when the thermometer is behavin' so scan'lous, but all the time there was the bank account and the right friends to fall back on. You couldn't the time there was the bank account and the rich friends to fall back on. You couldn't hold out, so you took some of the rest of us into your good fortune. You don't know nothin' about it, yet. If you want to go against the real thing, just turn that fortune over to me, fall back on yourself, and tackle this here proposition of living on what you can make with your hands with a millyou can make with your hands, with a mill other hands reachin' for the same thing. -Detroit Free Press.

An Indication of Prosperity.

As an indication of what prosperity we have, the Skimmens Hardware Co., located in a leading western city, cleared in 1899 nearly \$2,000,000 profits on a capital of \$3,000,000. The profits were so great that after paying a cash dividend on the preferred and common stock, they issued to each holder of a share of common stock, an additional share in the shape of a cash dividend, thus doubling their common stock. This was not a case of watering. They had made the money, and had

it in merchandise and good accounts.

In this connection it is interesting to note that labor got in this concern—that is, the men who made the money. For of course, he Skimmenses themselves would not claim that THEY made this \$2,000,000. There are hat THEY made this \$2,000,000. There are probably 2,000 men working for this concern, and it each got an average of \$1,000 a year, (which is probably too high an estimate) then the Skimmens Hardware Co. paid in wages \$2,000,000. To reduce this all to figures, we uight estimate that the life of each employ is worth \$5,000. That is what the courts have uled a human being is worth. Two thousand seen worth \$5,000 each, amounts to \$10,000,000. So that \$10,000,000 of capital in shape of flesh and blood, got \$2,000,000 wages, or 20%, and \$3,000,000 of capital in the shape of dollars, of \$2,000,000 profits, or 66 2-3%. And yet here be some who claim we are not prosperous! perous! The success of this great house is due to

the business ability of the Skimmenses, in a great measure. They are men who understand the art of surrounding themselves with a few wide-awake, energetic, brainy "push-yrs"—some one has been profane enough to all them slave-drivers—and these head men re paid good salaries. It is their business to re paid good salaries. It is their business to eep down the wages of the underlings; to neite the said underlings to compete with such other for promotion, and as fast as an inderling develops ability, he is pushed forward, his salary raised a very little, and he alses the place of some man who has been etting a much higher salary. In this way he astute Skimmens who is the present head f the house has been able in the two years e has managed things, to reduce salaries rehably one-third all along the line; in many

The Skimmens Hardware Co. is such a large oncern that manufacturers fall all over each ther to get this company to handle their cods. As a result, the Skimmens Co. pracically dietates what price they shall pay for that they buy. It is said that they allow cannifacturers a profit, if necessary. But not profit of 66 2-3%. Oh, no! In the city in which the Skimmens Co. is

In the city in which the Skimmens Co. is concated there was recently a strike of the treet railway men, and as it was feared that these men might break into the Skimmens arehouse and help themselves to fire-arms, ome of the clerks were detailed for watching-and-duty at night. These men were paid the muificent sum of 75 cents a night for this ervice, and when there was no longer any cersity for this watching, an envelope was ent to each of the clerks who had done ent to each of the clerks who had done and daty, with 15 cents, and a note saying but this 15 cents was to defray any extra verses that said clerk might have been put o! Oh, what munificence! It is feared that his may make serious inroads into the profess of this concern in 1900. But no matter s of this concern in 1900. But no matter. "read east upon the waters will return," etc.
od now who will stand up and say we are
t having prosperity? OBSERVER.

A Trust Problem.

I sleep on a bedstead made by a \$12,000,000

I put on my underwear made by a \$30,000,-

30 trust.

I walk on carpets made by a \$10,000,000

I wear collars made by an \$8,000,000 trust. wear socks made by a \$30,000,000 trust. use the matches made by a \$20,000,000

I light the gas made by a \$11,000,000 trust. I cat out meal with a spoon made by a

To,000,000 trust.

I eat out meal made by a \$3.400,000 trust.

I use sugar in my coffee made by a \$40,000,-

milk in my coffee handled by a \$10, 06,000 trust.
I eat the cracker made by a \$55,000,000

I eat bread of flour made by a \$150,000,000

I eas salt in my potatoes made by a \$5,000,

I eat meat that is made by a \$50,000,000 I use wall paper in the house made by a

\$50,000,000 trust. I wear rubber shoes made by a \$50,000,000 I live in a house, brick, made by an \$8,000,

1 want fry casket from lumber made by a I want them to use ice when I am dead made by a \$117,000,000 trust.

Playing at Poverty.

Having read of several actual experiences and perused a few novels dealing with the same social problem, one of Detroit's wealthy young men, highly educated and in deadly earnest, decided to rent a room in one of the profest quarters in the city, live by the sweat of his brow and do the best he could. He fell among strange people and had rough experiences, but the novelty of the thing and his zeal kept him going quite a white.

He even slept with his head out of they aim dow during some of the hottest nights, whinped a drunken man who was abusing a little boy. Eved with his earnings though he thought and dreamed of discarded insuries.

But the strain was too much. H. Gegan to draw on his resources and mitigate the tester of his new position. He even care a little supper to new acquaintances formed, with

TILITATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T Watch the Label

On your paper and renew now if it is near expiration. This will enable you to keep posted on the date set by the Appeal on the contest for the Tennesses property. If you don't get in at the start you are out of it for good.

RUBAIYAT OF THE EMPIRE

BY THE CAUREAUE.

We long to hack and mangle living men And strew their corpses over field and fen To feed the vulture and the beast of prey; Oh, let us kill and let us make it pay!

The harvest is now waiting for the bold; There's land to seize and riches yet untold— Thou shalt not kill except for land or gold; Then let us gloat in slaughter every day. Oh, let us kill and let us make it pay!

We like the sport of hunting human game, What keen delight to shoot and kill and maim. The human herd that flies like frightened sheet. Up, up through bloody gulches high and steep! The game of war is carnest, thrilling play! Oh, let us kill and let us make it pay. If Filipinos yet resist the yoke,

Then let them see their home go up in smoke; And let us take religion for a cloak, Proclaim ourselves diciples of the Lord And spread the blessed Gospel with the sword; Nor stop, nor stay the hand that's raised to slay; Oh, let us kill and let us make it pay!

It ough to be and is our soldiers' will That all should go to heaven whom we kill; But still no heathen rebei shall be spared; The fault is his if he is unprepared, When we see fit to set his spirit free And waft his soul into eternity.

Then carve his corpse—his humble house of elay,
We mean to kill and mean to make it pay!

The king that rules the world today is might; There is no myth more shadowy than right; The race of man was only made to fight. Then let us hear no more of right or wrong; Let spoils enrich and glory crown the strong. We are the Rome, the Rome of modern birth Let our almighty armies shake the earth, And as the weaker nations pass away, They leave their land, they give us greater sway, Then let us kill and let us make it pay. Postal subscription cards are postals

printed on the back with a promise to send the Appeal one year to whoever signs it and sends it in. They are sold at 25 cents each in lots of 5 or more at one time. When you take a subscription you orllect the money, hand the sub-scriber a card and he signs his name and addriss in the blank space provided and mails it to us. Orders for these cards will count on the contest for the Tennessee property. You may send in an order for five postals per week and then sell them at your leisure. Or you may send in part of a list of names and take the balance in cards. These postals are re-deemable only in subscriptions.

PRINTING .- The Appeal is now pre pared to do all kinds of commercial and book printing. You can assist us in securing work of this kind. Make it a point to tell your business friends that they can secure Union Label printing at the Appeal office.

"Empty thy purse into thy head."

Five Cent Books

suman Nature and Socialism
The Trust Problem
Political Egypt and the Way Out,
A Primer ou Socialism
Socialism and Parmers. Property Pyburn
New Zealand in a Nut Shell J W Sullivas
Direct Legislation J W Sullivas oreet Legisiation
Ind Times and Trasts
An Open Letter to the Rich
Ltopia
Ocens for the People
Joid Facts
Fee Men of Money Island
Liberty 00 trust.

I put on pants that never rip, thread made y a \$300,000,000 trust.

I wear the shirt made by a \$100,000,000 trust.

I wear shoes of leather made by a \$125,000.

The Evolution of the Class Struggle A.

Improdest Marriages. Blatchford socialism ngs, Adapted to Familiar Tunes....

Ten Cent Books

Cacle Sam in Business.

Public, Ownership of Relironds.

Public, Ownership of Relironds.

Davis-Stock well

The Kingdom of Heaven is at Hand
The Men of Money Island, German or Norwegian.

Smiley
Merrie England

Hitchford
The Labor Question.

Ruenemann
Pendragon Posers

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific.

Englis

No Compromise Socialism, Utopian and Scientific

No Compromise
How I Acquired My Militions
The Drift of Our time
The Mystery of Civilization
The Science of the Miliennium
The Secret of the Roths bilds
Seven Financial Conspiracies
In Hell and the Wey Out
A Philosophy of Happiness
The Outlook for the Artisan and His Art
Scientide Socialism
Was it Gracia's Fault

Fifteen Cent Books

National Ownership of Anthropy of Anthropy

Twenty-five Cent Books

A Story From Pullmantewn
Man or Dollar, Which?
William Morris, Post, Artist. Socialist.
Horace Greeley, Farmer, Editor, Socialist.
President John Smith.
A Parple of Philascoher.
Frontection or Free Trade Prolutionary Politics.
The Use-offian
National Party Platforms.
Rational Party Platforms.
Rational Party Platforms.
Rews From Nowhere.
The Red Light.
Six Centuries of Work of WagThe Hanker's Drasm.
Address: Aspect to Res

MOSES THATCHER

One of the Twelve Apostles of the Mormen Church, comes out for Socialism.,

Logan, Utah, Oct. 27 .- Moses Thatcher dedivered a lecture on Socialism here tonight before the Philosophical society of B. Y. college. He was greeted by a magnificent auditence and accorded a splendid recention. His 'address was an eloquent effort, and held the attention of the audience till the end. He came out squarely for Socialism, declaring-That while the issues of the present campaign were very important, the issue of industrial emancipation threw all others the shade. To talk of harmonizing capital and labor, said he, is nonsensical, if not idi-

He insisted upon the enjoyment by all men of the product of their toil, and denounced the watering methods of financiers by which fictitious wealth is made to earn increment. This ocean of water, said he, is the womb in which are bred the financial sharks that prey upon the teller.

He quoted Lincoln at great length, and at last coming down to the two political parties, delivered body-thrusts. "Beware of men," he shouted, in impassioned tones, "who are hypocrites and subordinate principle to personal gain. If a man be a rogue and all that is unseemly in one party, can he be an angel in another? If he be denounced by you for iniquity and wrong today, can you consistently take him to your bosom tomor-

"When men scheme and plan for office and pack primaries and party conventions in or- their government-care nothing about bank der to consummate selfish ends, it is time to call a halt," he cried in burning tones, and year, yes, but there is peace and security the faces of the Moyle men, some of whom were conspicuous at the meeting, were a study. They were badly hit, but didn't like to show it. When the house applauded they couldn't help it.

The applause throughout the speech wer frequent, and the audience was greatly interested and impressed by the argument offered. The speech was read from manuscript, and gave evidence of most careful preparation .-Salt Lake City Tribune.

Presperous, of Course. NOBODY will deny that this country is prosperous for the people who own it. The crowned and titled heads of the earth are prosperous also. But the common peo ple (why should we have any uncomon peo ple?) here and elsewhere are not enjoying conditions of life that make life a pleasur The more presperous are the rulers, the more unpresperous are the people. This is not a question of American policy only, but tt is applicable to every country and every people. Whatever non-producers consume is taken from the producers. In no other way could it be had, and the same is just as true of the interest, rent and profit-takers of the United States as it is of Russin, Turkey, Italy or any country. By making capital the common property of the whole people, only those who produce will have any claim to any of the products. As the people can produce enough to make all prosperous, all will be prosperous unless they refuse to do their share of the social work, in which case they are not entitled to anything, and will get nothing, for there will be no opportunity for them to draw an income by interest, rent or profit and by such means only do the non producers get what the producers create. If all would be presperous, all must own the capital. Secialism will solve the problems that vex and worry the joys out of life, by making all capital public or common property-inalienable to all generations-something that can be meither sold, mortgaged, nor separated from the people. If you would have peace, plenty and pleasure for yourself and your posterity, vote for Socialism. It will come when enough vote for it to carry.

Squeeze 'Em, Monop.

THE city of Los Angeles was "cinched" by the electric light monopoly it has given the right to use the streets by an increase of \$2.25 per month per light over last year. The city had to take it or go in the dark. Poor, pitiful city, at the feet of a company it had given a franchise worth hundreds of thousands! It is so nice to permit a public exemy to use your property without pay, and then have the usurer rob you when it does anything for you! But such is private ownership. Under public ownership the city would have to pay just what it cost and get nothing more, and everybody should pay what a thing costs.

Good Competition.

MINNEAPOLIS reader writes me: The Molaughlin KXXX coffee people are putting in 14 cash grocery stores in St. Paul and Minneapolis to cut prices under the local grecers." Little by little the longeared retailers will find that they are not in it, that they have been advocating a system that will knock them silly, and that they will find no more sympathy when they go under than they feel for one of their competitors when they fail by reason of that competition that is the life of trade." But they will not learn at less pain, so let us rejoice that they will learn it this way.

J. H. LOVINGS bought a ticket over the Norfolk & Western railroad in West Virginia, and the ticket was taken up by a conductor who did not go all the way, and the second conductor put his off. A jury gave Lovings \$300 damages, but the supreme court set it aside, claiming he should have only the fare back! You see, it is better to give judges passes than to have the jury. But the rich can do no wrong, for they make the

Yes, the Appeal is prepared to do all kinds of job pri

Unconstitutional for Workers. Judge Pugsley of Toledo has decided that the law that prohibits an employer from discharging an employe because he is a union man is unconstitutional. Down in New Zealand, where the working people have had enough sense to elect their friendto the bench and other offices, an employer who would discharge a man for exercing the right to belong to a trades craft, would be socked into prison in a jiffy. The working people in this country prefer to face Gatling guns and be sent to prison, rather than have the laws used to assist them. They like to have the laws operated for the benefit of the masters, and then have the fun of striking against the rules and getting shot. But then the people down in New Zealand don't know nothin' no how, so they don't. They don't know what a free country is. They ought to come up here and take some lessons in free government. They could get some fine pointers in Penuslyvania just now. Soldiers. ons of working people, shooting other working people for wanting enough grub to live on! There is nothing like free America

There was a run on a bank at Grand Haven Mich., the other day. Of course the bank was solid, and had money it could not use, but the demand by a few depositors for money scared them half out of their wits, and they had a special train with money from a brother usury institution at Grand Rapids break railway records in getting there with money, and with great eclat dump it into the bank. At the sight of their most worshipful god, the depositors retired. What power over minds has the sight of money People who deposit with the postoffice-with failures and panics. It costs a few dollars a worth more than that. But patriots are afraid to trust their money to their govern ment or do not want to sustain it. But it costs more to bank in banks. Had the people deposited their money with the postoffice, instead of the banks, the government would have had plenty of money, and would not have been required to get money by borrowing of banks. People who deposit money in banks pay interest for it to the tradesmen who borrow it and add the interest to the price of their goods. But foolish - people cannot reason so far.

The telephonograph is a new invention which comes from Denmark. It is a combination of the telephone with a newly con structed phonograph, which makes it possible to fix and preserve conversations in the absence of the intended hearer, so that he can listen to the message after his return. But the importance of the invention reaches much further. Through the use of magneti-phenography it is possible to multiply the effect of the sound, and to give the sound greater force.

There are 3,000 fishermen in the Frazer river in British Columbia who are so close together that it is impossible for the fish to pass them all and get up to the head waters to spaws. Those that do manage to escape the nets are so bruised and disabled that they drop their spawn in deep water and it is lost. So ruin stares the fishermen in the

Last week a little incident happened at Ardmore, I. T., which will be very frequent frem now on in different parts of the country. J. M. Bryant, who has been editor of the weekly Citizen, of that place, change the name of the paper to the Social Demo erat, and has enlisted in the cause of Socialism. There are literally theusands of country editors preparing today to take the same course. The future belongs to Socialism, and no power can stay its progress.

The corporations who have bribed and bullied franchises from the cities in order to rob the public are sustaining a paper in Chicago to teach them that they would be injured to own any property. It is called "Public Policy," which is plainly a misnomer, for it opposes any public policy, but advoagainst corporations owning public franchises grows enermously.

A trust has been formed on Ribles, and the American Bible Society, which in the course of its fifty years of existence has given away over 67,000,000 copies of the Word, has been knocked out of business by the trust. Its great plant in New York is offered for sale.

Chargable to the Trust.

The rubber trust has caused miners' rubber boots, which were sold a year ago for \$2.25, to be sold now for \$5.25.
So it is with brooms and all descriptions

\$2.25, to be sold now for \$5.25.

So it is with brooms and all descriptions of kitchen utensils.

But the most astounding thing was the rise in the price of coal. Last year stove coal sould be bought for \$1.50 a ton and chestnut for \$1.00. The vear both stove and chestnut coal cost 50 a ton.

Tea has risen from a cent to 50 cents a pound; coffee from 9 cents to 16 cents a pound; condensed milk has increased more than 30%; lard has jumped from 8 to 12 cents a pound and tobacco from 28 cents to 35 cents a pound.

One of Ford's Local Items.

George L. Smith has some red fluid in here eye. He carries the other fluid elsewhere He is hot under the collar—there are others. He is hot under the collar—there are others. George L., says he is going to mop the streets with the Ref. man. The streets have needed a good mepping for a long time. The political barnacles have needed a good cleaning in this city and county for twenty years. George stopped his paper and said he was going to stop the Referendum, but we got out another this week just the same. We dea't dislike George, he's all right, but George did wrong in public affairs, and we hope he'll do better henceforth.—Faribault (Minn.) Referendum.

One hundred good, white envelopes with your return address thereon, for 40 cents, testage paid; 100 note heads, same price.

Appeal Army

The Appeal reserve fund is now \$28.75. 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 books.

In case you would like to give this fund a boost, the following books will give you good value, and are great things for propaganda. The campaign for 1904 is now on, and we must keep right at the guns. You may order any

Socialism and Farmers..... 100 Direct Legislation.....

Send us in those election returns.

Bunch of ten scalps from Comrade Morton,

Give the Appeal reserve fund a lift by sending in a book order now and then. Chicago people can secure Appeal yearly postals at the news stand at 658 N Humboldt

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, of Nevada, Mo., took a bundle of 250 copies of No. 257.

Comrade Grider, of La Grands, Ore., ploded a shell on our parapet containing 11 yearlies. Comrade Norrie nailed 22 Philistines last

week, much to the delight of the subscrip-tion editor. The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen West Superior, Wis., took a bundle of

copies of No. 257. The Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Union, of

New Castle, Pa., got in on No. 257 for a bun-dle of 250 copies. The Brotherhood of Painters and Decora-tors of Evanstor, Ill., got in on No. 257 to the tune of 250 copies.

Comrade Busack, who conducts a show-card usiness in Chicago, got to the bat with an order for 10 yearly postals last week.

Get in on that Tennessee store, gents, if you want a whack at a hot number. It's independence for the man or woman who

You can advertise anything you want to buy or sell in the Appeal at 60 cents per line per issue. It's the best and ckeapest

Ten scalps from McFadden, of Stillwater, Okla. As usual, Oklahoma drills right along. If I could remember it, I would quote an appropriate peem, but as the Army editor can not remember it, we will let it go. Mayb you wouldn't have liked the poem, anyway.

The Army is hereby advised (though it doesn't need the tip) that the campaign for 1904 is now on. Four years more like the first four, and the president of the United States will be signing laws with teeth in them. Don't forget it—and that it depends on YOU.

Comrade Leonard, one of the leading law yers of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, drops in on us with a bunch of 30 yearlies. Oh, you para-site! You want some of the 90-cent-a-day workingmen to divide up with you. Don't try to bamboozle the Army editor. You are put-ting out the Appeal on purpose to get a whack at the working man's property after awhile.

A chairman of a county populist committee in Texas, sent us money for 200 copies of No.

257, with instructions to send them to other
points in Texas. He said he was going to do
all he could for Debs in a quiet way, and that
while he hoped to elect—the county populist
ticket, the whole thing would go Socialist at
the next election. We stand today at the
parting of the ways.

Comrade Stacey, of North Yakima, Wash., cot to the bat with a club of ten yearlies. It keeps the editor of languages busy giving out the correct pronunciation of those Washington names. The proof reader, in this case, swears it's "Yak-a-may." But the language editor slept under the depot there one night. and he is of the conviction that it is "Yak-a-maw." And there you are.

The secretary of one of the great oil the secretary of one of the great off and erminent will state representative in form, shemical corporations gets in on us with an erder, and savs: "Don't think for a minute the acts of their representatives if they see that only working men are Socialists." We don't think so. Lots of the support of this only the support of this paper comes from the business men and prolong as they are actuated by a desire to fessional classes. You see, a great many of serve the public weal and legislate for the the warking men are so husy taking care of best interests of the whole people, neither the working men are so busy taking care of their immense properties that they have no time to study the economic system, having in view the "dividin" up" of all their tangible

This column is not up to date this weak, because the Army editor has been busy. We would try to tell you who sent in the largest orders, and other interesting information about No. 257, but it is beyond a reasonable task to try to go over the thousands of letters which rolled that edition to the highest ever but out by any paper in the history of the world. The Appeal acknowledges its own short-coming in this matter—but it is pleased to say that there is no such fault in its peerto say that there is no such fault in its peer less gang of hustlers.

pany in ordering some books, writes: Appeal is a gem. None of them ever the waste basket in our office." But M the waste basket in our office." But Mr. Secretary, the working man is afraid to take the Appeal because he thinks we want him to "divide up." Of course, he has nothing except his labor to "divide up," and divides it up with people like you. It's encouraging, anyway, to see that the beneficiaries of a system are tired of it. The ignoramuses will die off or kill each other off after while, and then people who know how a society should be operated, will run things.

Comrade Bassett, of Fargo, N. D., got in with a list of 41 yearlies a few days ago. "I'll bet that Bassett will want a postoffice in 1904," remarked the subscription editor, reflectively, as he gazed at the list, "Well," replied the political editor, "I don't see why he shouldn't have one. What would be the good of victory without the spoils?" "That's what I say," broke in the sporting editor, who never overlooks a bet. "And I am going to apply for a job as pilot." "Why?" remarked the religious editor. "I don't see what you want that kind of a position for. You never had any experience in piloting ships, did you?" "Well, I just guess yes," rejoined the sporting editor. "If you could set your optics on the large number of schooners that I have no trouble in getting rid of what he sporting editor. "If you could say at once that I e to a pilot's papers." And he bull-dog, who bit the Comrade Bassett, of Fargo, N. D., got in

religious editor two or tifree times, and caused that worthy, but verdant gentleman to neglect inquiring what kind of cargoes the schooners caried.

The other editors who have been trying to make out that their jobs were the most im-portant on the Appeal, have all took to the woods. The Army editor told them that his constituents (with whom he is well pleased) would show them a few tricks on No. 257. They were "showed," and for over a week They were the effice bull dog has had his mouth con-tinually full of editors, trying to keep them awake so that they could help out on the rush. Indeed, the Army editor learned that it is only necessary to point out the particu-lar battery of the enemy that the Appeal wants captured, and the dirt and dust begins to fly behind the charge. In this case however, the poor old Appeal came very near getting knocked down and run over. Here after we will call for a rush on the enemy from some tall, safe tree. The Army is the hottest outfit that ever ran a propaganda in



Finally it seemed that the Appealwas not going to be able to fill all the orders for No. 257 "Your gang is responsible for this," said the fighting fiercely at the Army editor that the Appeal has al

ways fulfilled its promises, and now your damnable crew has got us into a hole by ordering papers in excess of our ability to out. As you are their ambass persuasive arguments-not that I am opposed to big orders, but just to remind the Army that they must not whoop them in so heavy that the paper can't keep its word." the fighting editor proceeded to "persuade," as is illustrated in the picture. And after the Appeal did manage to scratch through, he didn't even apologize. But perhaps he was too sleepy.

Tennessee has the finest climate in the country. With that climate, which means freedom from sickness, the winner of the store, with his other advantages, ought to have things coming his way. Simulation of the state of the

Don't Fail

To enter the contest for the Tennessee store, two buildings and three acres of land. It takes but little of your time each week to secure five subscribers. It's only a question of who can keep sending in five yearlies each week for the longest length yearlies each week for the long of a the of time. And not one worker in a the sand ever sends in a club two weeks in

Framing a City Charter.

The Express cannot agree with Judge Sherman Page, of the board of freeholders, now man Page, of the board of freeholders, how engaged in drafting a new charter for Los Angeles. Judge Page accepts the initiative and referendum, but epposes the recall. He says: "The referendum and initiative may be adopted with safety under certain regulations, carefuny prescribed, but the 'recall' is so radically and strikingly at variance with every principle of sound municipal government, that it seems impossible that any thinking man can support it."

The Express does not believe that the recall is "radically and strikingly at variance with every principle of sound municipal government." On the centrary, this paper believes that the recall clause as incorporated in the proposed city charter is most important to good city government. The recall merely provides that under certain prescribed engaged in drafting a new charter for Los

ant to good city government. The recall merely provides that under certain prescribed conditions the people may at any time remove a municipal officer who has been unfaithful to his trust.

If the initiative and referendum were compulsory, instead of optional, and if it were provided that the people should vote directly upon all measures, instead of only such measures as only 10% of the people shall within a certain time petition to have submitted to the voters, then little measures are a certain time petition to have submitted to the voters, then little necessity would exist for the recall. But under the proposed char-ter, with the initiative, referendum and re-call clauses incorporated, the municipal gov-ernment will still be representative in form, the people only reserving the right to veto the acts of their representatives if they see the doesn. So long as the representatives best interests of the whole people, neither the initiative, referendum nor recall need be employed.

mployed.

The recall clause of the charter will do much toward inducing the people's representatives to work for the people's interests, rather than for their own private ends.

rather than for their own private ends.

An unacrupulous official is amenable to only one sort of argument, and that argument is a club. The recall clause is a club.

The fear of removal from office will cause a bad man in office to do right. It will not cause a good man to do wrong.

There is little danger that the people will remove rom office during his term a faithful public servant. "Vox populi, vex Dei," may not be absolutely true, but the whole people rarely go wrong.

To argue that the recall would be employed remove from office during his term a faithful remove from office during his term a faithful

To argue that the recall would be employed remove from office during his term a faithful bad men, is to reflect upon the intelligence of the whole people, to admit that they cannot judge between right and wrong, that they are incapable of governing themselves, and that the principle upon which this government is founded is not true.

If the people are capable of governing themselves, then there is little dauger that "the purest and best official" will "be removed by popular clamor and prejudice," as Mr. Page suggests. If the people are incapable of governing themselves, then a republican form of government is but a hollow meckery and a roaring farce.

The Express believes that the people are capable of governing themselves. We would rather trust to the people to do the right thing than any legislative body ever assembled under the representative system.

The Express has faith in the integrity of the people, and it believes that Mr. Page has also. If the people can be trusted, Mr. Page's fears are groundless.—Daily Express, Los Angeles, Cal.

ADVERTISEMENTS are accepted under this head at 60c. per fire nes cash with order. Ten words make a fine. No discount or time or space. Only one column will be sold.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to the natural color without injury. Send ten conty silver and get recipe for making best Hair Re-storative made. Clyde Goodrich, Marcellus, Mich. 235-1t

Something New and Up-to-Date—Something original—a new idea. Send for for particulars. R. E. Billingsley, St. Etmo, Tex. 11 ATTENTION-OKLAHOMA SOCIALISTS - In all counties where we had no county ticket comrades should at once send their

ATTENTION—OKLAHUMA BOULANDS Where we had no county ticket comrades should at once set names and address. We must expand our organization.

Farnaworth, Territorial Secretary, Newkirk, Okia:

PHES Send 75c to B. W. Shepard, Edgewood, lows, and he will cure any case of piles or refund your money. 258-11 BICYCLES AND SEWING MACHINES AT LOW PRICES COMMADES—Special prices to Socialists on Sewing Machines and Bicycles. Write me—I will surprise you. E. C. Adama, Battle Creek, Michigan. 229-11

MINNESOTA ATTENTION—The campaign for Secialism only opens on election day. We must proceed to expunze every town is the state. Are you willing to help the cause? You can do it sear your name to Gee. B. Leenard, Globe Bellding, Minnespolis Sec'y State Committee of the Secial Democratic Party.

SEND 67c for sample that sells quick for \$2.00 to herse and buggy owners and secure agency. J. Farner, Nokomia, Ills. 1t

\$5.00 a day for making spring beds to order. Instructions and model spring bed, etc., free. Ordway&Co.,L st., Peoria,III

About \$10,000,00 will buy

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

Social Democratic Party.

Organize the socialists in your community. Fall instructions as to organization of Social Democratic branches seases application to Theodore Debs. 126 Washington St. Chicago. headquarters of the Social Democratic Party of America.

Looking This great book by Bellamy sells for 56 cents in the United States. It can be had postpaid for 10 cents in U. S. stamps, by Backward addressing H. B. Ashplant, 768 Dundas street, London, Canada.

ONLY A MAN IN OVERALLS.

Only a man in overalls, lay him anywhere Send for the company doctor, we have no time to spare; Only a little missfire, on a a miner crushed;

Put another one on, for from dark till dawn The smelter must be rushed. Only another widow under another's roof:

Only another victim beneath the iron hoof; Only a batch of orphans, and thus the drama ends; Just let them go, with their anguish and woe,

Only a man in overalls, a very good man as a But a man with us is rated as a farmer rates a

So we make our dividends

mule: One is a good as the other, but the long-eared slave's the best; He's a little rougher and decidedly tougher, And doesn't need half the rest.

Only a man in overalls, bury him anywhere; The burleigh is boring, the furnace is roaring, We have no time to spare. Let the tears of the widow fall on this worthless

clay; To h-with the orphan, to h-with the man, To h- with the judgment day.

Broom Corn Trust.

broom that cost 20c to 25c two vi ago today pulls the housewife for 40e to 50c. The men who make brooms receive no more wages than they did two years ago, and the farmer receives no more for his corn. The trust buys corn at \$25 to \$40 a ton. They who never spend one hour in its growth nor who never spend one hour in its growth nor one minute in its manufacture, say to the rest of the nation: "You must pay from \$120 to \$165 per ton if you want any brooms, for we own all the corn," and in the last 18 menths the trust has cleared \$2,000,000! Wise farmers! Wise broom-makers! Wise voteral To maintain such a system that fleeces them! What kind of people are they who yot for the interests of the rich and against their own? Under Secialism the corn raisers and the Under Secialism the corn raisers and the broom makers would receive more than \$5,000 a year for an 8-hour day. See what they get now!

BROOM MAKER.

The Bank Commissioner of New Hampshire gives as evidence of prosperity the fact that savings bank deposits are equal to \$7.50 for each inhabitant of that state. The population of New Hampshire being 376,530, (census of 1890) if about one person in 1,335 has a bank deposit of \$10,000, the balance may be bankrupt, so far as this evidence of prosperity eyes. Money in a bank is not a perity eyes. perity goes. Money in a bank is not an evidence of prosperity, but otherwise. The money in the pockets of the people for immediate use, is a better gauge of prosperity than the deposits in the banks. However, than the deposits in the banks. However, the question before the people is not, have we prosperity among us, but can we not adopt a plan of government that will insure dabundance to all, old or young, strong or feeble? THIS IS WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS. E. E. DUNCANSON, M. D.

In the new alignment of political forces in Kansas after the election, J. B. Dykes, fusion nominee for congress in the Sixth district will ally himself with the Socialist party. That is why he refused to withdraw from the race in favor of Tully Scott. He has been told by Annie L. Diggs, G. C. Clemens and other Socialists that if he would remain on the ticket, even though it meant certain defeat, he would be one of the leaders of the Socialist party. Mrs. Diggs is training with the Breidenthal wing of the pops at present. But she has given Clemens to understand that after the election occurs she will join the Socialist morement. She says that is the only place a progressive non with ham. sonly place a progressive pop will have to go to. Fusion will be made impossible after his, and the democrats will not yield to the pop party, so that the pops will have to go to the Socialist party.—K. C. Journal.

Postal subscription cards are postals printed on the back with a promise to send the Appeal one year to whoever signs it and sends it in. They are sold at 25 cents each in lots of five or more at one time. When you take a subscription you collect the money, hand the subscriber a card and he signs his name and address in the blank space provided and mails it to us. Orders for these cards will count on the contest for the Tennessee property. You may send in an order for five postals per week and then sell them at your leisure. Or you may send in part of a list and take the balance in ourds. These postals are redeem-able only in subscriptions.

I desire to collect for presentation to the Boston Library a sample of documents, pamphiets, leaflets, etc., used by Socialists in the late campaign, for preservation for the historian of the future. The Library has a complete list of Socialist literature.

DAVID GOLDSTEIN,

37 Maywood St.

Boxbury, Mass.