Next Week this Space



will contain the number of contestants for the Tennes-

see property. No. 263 is on your label your subscription expires

fort that the winner will make. It will afford him a good home and the means of exan existence, but will enable him to lay by something for the rainy day. I know of no place where one can live so close to nature -where one's sustenance comes so short a distance to reach the consumer. During the summer one might almost live on the wild bounties of nature that grow in the woods. I know of no place where one may become more of a manly MAN than here, if he will not allow his worldly success to corrupt his nature. The Heavens are a continual pan prama of delight which shames the weak art of man-the woods and green fields are sources of inspiration that cannot be duplieated in books. And, if you are of modest mind what more could I offer you for this service of deing something for the good of voting the tickets put up by these same self-Socialism? Three roofs to cover your famlly and your business, good water and pure air, a warranty title deed to land that will put the food on your table and a business that may be great or small, as you choose and have ability to handle. Could you not find contentment there and reward for the work that I ask you to do? It costs you nothing in actual money to make the race. There is but one further consideration in the matter. When the winer has settled down -when his cow is giving out good, pure milk and his bees summing among the flowers for honey and the hog has turned to home cured hams, and the hominy and kraut made and stored away, when the *frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder in the shock." I must insist on an invitation to come down and rest awhile. I like the country around there very much and would have to have a voice in the government will be the additional pleasure of hearing the winner tell how he did it.

It would be an excellent idea to hire a column a week in your local paper and use the best Socialist articles you can clip from any source. It would be better to have it headed "Advertisement," as it would relieve the publisher from any responsibility and not injure him in the estimation of the plutes, and it would show the public how difficult it is to get truths printed. I did this in a daily paper in Colorado several years ago, and the vote increased from 400 to 1711 in one year in one city. Most any publisher would let you have this space very cheap, as it would be reading matter and of interest. And they do not get paid for reading matter. Try it It will be better than a local paper, as it will reach their people-the very ones we want to reach, and who would not take a Socialist paper.

While in the south last weel I noticed that the papers gave an account oper formation of a trust of all the milling thereests and said it was not to raise prices but to "save the expenses of competition." Not to raise prices? Of course not. The men who run the trusts are not in business to make all the money they can-they are just in it for their health, don't you know. The trusts will dictate who shall and who shall not sell lumber. If any man has opinions about if there is only one entry. their interests they will not do a thing to him. The dear little trusts! How good and honest they are!

Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts, at a New York Chamber of Commerce banquet held in that city the other day, at which 400 of America's richest men were seated, said that trusts were bandits and that there was an undertone of discontent that would lead to revolution if the present corporation methods were continued. It sort o' startled the nabobs to hear this truth, especially from a man whom they had invited to tell them how great and good and powerful they were. The bishop will probably get fired as soon as they can get to it without too much prominence. It breaks out at the most unexpected places. But we have McKinley, Hanna and prosperity, so what's the difference?

There is great interest manifested in the Tennessee contest in the Appeal office. The Rules Governing the Tennessee Store office force take a great deal of pleasure in speculating on who will get it and how long it will take. There is a big difference of opinion on the matter, and it is impossible for us to form any idea of how it is going to go. We have received about as many letters now from people who are not going to enter as we have from those who are. There are only a few of each. But few or many, be the time long or short, the property goes

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR peal tokeaso

One Last, Tearful Word.

The Tennessee place is well worth the effort that the winner will make. It will afwill have to do their own fighting and dying will have to do their own fighting and dying will cease. That men istence for the rest of his life time. It will will kill each other just because "big" people do more than that-it will not only furnish tell them to, is one of the awful things of the present brutal civilization.

Struggle Between Classes.

THE United States Investor, mouthpiece of the plutocracy of this country, in its issue of Nov. 24 throws off the mask in the following in its editorial column:

"We shall have to accustom ourselves to class distinctions. We have come nearer being hypocrites on this subject than in any other thing we have said or done.

* * We have shut our eyes as much as possible to these distinctions, and where they ould not be hidden from the sight there has been a tacit agreement not to make them subject of remark * * It might be well to ect of remark It might be well to ask ourselves if it is worth while to keep up the deception any longer."

Who are these "ourselves" who admit hav ing practiced this deception? Is it not the ame who have been gathering the millions created by the laboring asses who have been confessed deceivers? From now on let us hear less from such sources criticising the Socialists for insisting that we have classes as pronounced in this country as in Europe. We have the classes and shall point it out and as the masses number many to one, and as the masses as yet have votes, and as the majority have a right to make laws in this coun try, I yet have hope that this majority who are plundered will take the political powers into their own hands and make such laws as will make it impossible for any person or class to get anything except they produce its equivalent. We have the class movement in this country and it is never going to hush until there shall be no classes-only one class. and that class such as do useful work for their living. The Investor hints in the same article that rulers will be appointed for our colonial possessions and that they will be governed better than this country, and that in time this will be adopted at home-in other words that the right to vote-the right denied to the working people here as it is in the colonies. And with all this array of treason to them, millions of working mules will continue to support the classes against themselves. But every day adds to the num ber who are getting their eyes open.

Do not neglect to mail your order before 6 p. m., Dec. 8, if you cant to get in on the Tennessee contest.

Comrade Outram, who won the 10-acre form the week ending November 17, with 128 yearlies, was also in it the last week in September, when he came in with 100 yearlies. He was beaten that time, but the only effect it had on him was to cause him to come in bigger and more defiant than ever before. The Appeal likes men of the Outram stamp. They are needed in the movement just now. The Appeal itself has many cloudy days, but it never loses faith and never gets discouraged. The Appeal's business is to make So cialists, and you will notice that it sticks rather closely to the job.

This paper is printed one week before the date on it. Therefore, this one goes to press the day the Tennessee contest opens, and we are unable to say how it is going. All who desire to get in must mail their first order before 6 p. m. December 8, or else they are not in it. No one can get in under any circumstances after that time. The place will be given out as advertised,

The last 10-acre farm was won by A. B. Outram, 150 Poplar street, Chelsea, Mass., with 128 yearlies. In former announcement we neglected giving number of subscribers through an oversight.

Recollect that if you do not mail your letter before 6 p. m. December 8, that you are not in the contest for the Tennessee property, and cannot get in on it thereafter in any way.

The boys in Weber's eigar factory at Cando. N. D., sent in an order last week for 772 books. They are going to pry open some half closed eyes around Cando.

The Social Democrats elected a constable and a road supervisor at Blue Canyon, Washington. The returns got in on the local

First—Each contestant must start the week beginning at a. m. December I, and ending December 8, at 6 p. m., and end in five yearly subscriptions each and every week. Second—No more nor no less than five yearlies must be set each week.

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
eason of such failure, he or she cannot re-enter under any

ditions.

If the Contestants can send in the subscribers' names or year buy yearly postal cards, and sell them at their are. For this purpose five yearly postal cards will be for \$1.25. A list being short of the required number of nes may be made up by purchase of yearly postals to ke up the difference.

If the Contestant who stays with it the longest gets

than any other state in the Union, not excepting California and Florida

Desertions of enlisted men in San Francisco waiting station have become so great that all the men are sent away to the Orient on the first steames be arread the army from

Sixth—The contestant who stays with it the longest gets the property seventh—No primate information regarding the contest will be property in the Appeal. Each remittance will be acknowledged by car. It does not come in a reasonable length of time write us about it. No one will be contest out to be a precise of postals count, but the return of the first steames be arread the army from the first steames be arread the army from the first steames are arread to the property of the property

On election day Comrade Kemp of Glencoe, Ore., was struck in the face by a democrat for upholding Debs. What pleasing methods these old partyites and upholders of competition have of convincing others that they are right! What sound and logical arguments they present in favor of the right to exploit by brutal blows and foul language. What sweet looking champions has private property in its thugs and slugging advocates who argue with guns and debate with fists! But such they are from the White House to Glencot, Ore. But let us see how Socialists will answer that blow. Let every one of you who desire to resent it send in a club during the next to lays and write on it "An answer to Glencoe, Ore." Those who enter the Tennessee contest may mark their orders in that way if they wish-they will get credit on the contest just the same. If we make a few thousand socialists for everh injury done a socialist it will teach the old party fools to leave us alone. .

3:66.666.66666666666666666666666 The Doctor.

HE professional, not less than the work-The professional sufferers by the present competitive system, and it will grind them harder and harder as the wealth of the country is concentrated into fewer and fewer hands. Take the physicians, for instance He goes to school for an education and then often at the greatest sacrifice, spends three or four years at medical institutes. Buovant with life and hope he hangs out his shingle in some place and waits, waits, waits for the patients whom he could help. He is too young. How he would welcome gray hairs and a heavy beard. He cannot leave his office for he might miss a call. Here he spends the prime of his life, hiding his anxiety and poverty as best he can. He must appear 'respectable"-well-dressed, must not do any thing other than give his attention to his pro fession for a living to help him over the hills of difficulty. In this condition of smothered agony the prime of his life is wasted, the flowers of vigor are blasted and life loses the sweetness of being. After he has reached middle age, if he has not become despairing and gone to dissipation, he gets a practice and early, in all kinds of exposure, and has no time to enjoy life when he has the means. It seems to me an appalling future for the young physician, and I have had more than one tell me they preferred to practice quack methods and skin the public rather than

How different and how pleasanter would be their lives under Socialism. Students in all vocations would draw their living from the public. When they were quaified they would be attached to the Public Department of Realth and Sanitation would receive a full compensation, and would enjoy life in its fullest sense. They could get at least half the year from their duties without losing a practice and would have an income that would enable them to travel or enjoy, themselves in any manner they might find most pleasure When the vacation was over they would come back and others of the members of the de partment would take their vacation. No patient would be treated for a fee. The committee of reception for patients would be physicians selected by their fellows, who physicians who best understood their particular disease. This would give every one the best treatment, for the physicians would have no interest in treating any malady when they knew another physcian, specialized in the disease, could treat it better. Physicians would have entire control of the sanitation and health of a nation, for they best understand such matters The public would provide the finest buildings genius and labor could erect. equip it with every appliance for the success ful operation of the science of medicine-ap pliances now available to but a very smal part of the physicians and surgeons. It would be to the interest of the physicians to keep the public well. If they kept the public well now they would starve to death. After a number of years of service they would be retired with pay-and, so would every member of every other profession or trade. There would be no envy, no bickering, no prejudice among physicians, for the success of one would benefit all. If physicians could realize how pleasant life would be to them they would all be Socialists. There are thousands of them who are beginning to see the picture of a higher social organism and more physicians are reading up on and becoming So cialists than any other class. They will be leaders in the New Crusade.

In the investigation by the city of Chicago the city has been robbed of millions of dollars in water by the packing houses, the latter make "accidents" convenient to prevent the investigation and thus prevent justice from being done. Justice is just what they do not want-for themselves. Justice as they want it is for the laboring classes, and usually consists of injunctions, police, gatling guns and soldiers. Thus do great private great days in the history of the earth.

stroy the nation. If the packing houses were operated by the public for the public, these thefts and crimes, by the rich, would not have had an incentive and would not have been committed. But the race would deteriorate if opportunity for theft was not present!

Land Under Sacialism.

If the public owned the land and did not employ people to work on it, the land would be rented to the users like school land now is all over the nation where the specula tors have not been successful in having it sold to them. But that would not be Social ism. Under Socialism-national co-operation -the public would not only own the land but the machinery and would organize and operate them on the most gigantic scale, such as the earth has never seen. There would be no renting of land, but the citizens who were employed in that department would work co-operatively, as they now do for great corporations, except they would be their own masters and make such regulations concerning their work as seemed to them would be for their best interests. I think that when such conditions arrive, that the people of a nation engaged in the agricultural pursuits would not, unless they preferred, live in rural isolation. They would be housed in cities and would go to their work on rapid transits. which would be cheaper (cost less labor) than keeping up the millions of miles of roads and hauling the products in wagons to points of demand, as is now done. No, Socialism does not infer the renting of land for tithing or money rent. That would be a crude way, and when people understand it better they will not apply crude and primitive methods, such as now in vogue. The land will be used in the same way that railroads would be if the public owned and operated them.

Here is a little tale from daily life, reported in the Kansas City Daily Star, that points a moral that the nations of the earth should comprehend:

Frank Graham, a youth of 21, pleaded uilty to burglary. Judge Wofford, before whom he was tried, asked: "Were you drunk when you committed this

bbery "No, sir." "Then why did you do it?"
"Well I had been in town only three days, had no money. I was without friends and couldn't beg and I didn't want to starve."
"So the only thing left to do was to steal?"

uggested the judge. "That's about it."

The judge sentenced him to five years in I wonder if the judge has cognizance of any acts of political corruption that aids to put judges on the bench? And if such acts that pollute and destroy nations are not worse than burglary in the degree that liberty is more worth than property? Thieves are made by the laws of the nation. In a few years crime has almost disappeared from New Zealand, because the state guarantees every citizen employment. Where before crime was rampant as it is here, this one law has almost abolished it. Was this young man offered employment at wages that would support him? It will not do to say everyone can get employment. It is not true. And the character and pay of the employment has also something to do with the matter. Let us assume that employment at ten cents a day can be had by every one and that ten cents will keep a man from starving. I should despise such employment and such as would offer it and I think the judge would despise an offer of \$2 a day to earn an honest living. the lack of which pay and employment has made many a criminal. He must not expect too great a virtue of such as live in less com-

fort than himself. So long as the present system continues, men will lie and steal and cheat, because they cannot honestly get the things that make life worth living. I have heard of judges who carry railroad passes and try cases in which railroad interests are one of the parties! But then such bribes are not counted as prejudicing judges! They are made of such pure clay that they are above reproach! And vet when a public official accepts a bribe in any form he poisons the well springs of the nation far more than burglary. I would not have men who steal at large-but I would first be sure they had a chance to make a comfortable living. If they would not work then they should be confined and made to work-for no one has a right to a living from society from which he draws it unless he gives back to society an equivalent. And judges should not be exempt from the law.

"Can Socialism, which is an effect, act also s a cause to bring itself into being?"--H. S. Hubbard.

Can education, which is an effect, act also to bring education into being? Ideas control the affairs of earth. An idea is a thing that grows and increases. When Socialism is in operation it will not need to bring itself about-it will be here. If it proves good it will perpetuate itself and if not good it will give way to some other theory of society. about where the water pipes lead, by which But it will be the next thing tried by the race to lift itself from the slavery of man to men.

> An unfortunate tenant sends me a notice from the New York Life Insurance Co., raising the rents of that prosperous institution He writes, "The trusts take away the lawyer's business and the landlord raises his rent; blessed be the name of the trust." These be

Published Every Saturday

For Public Ownership of

MONOPOLIES Single Subscription, one year - go cents.
Clubs of Five, one year - 25 cents.
No subscriptions received for less than one year.
Entered at Girard, Kas., P. O. as second-class matter

The Appeal is NEVER sent on credit: if you receive it, it is paid for. Nobady owes a cent on subscription.

Property and Drunkenness.

NDER socialism would there be such a thing as private property? If so who would prescribe the amount? If a man squandered his earnings for intoxicants would he have a guardian appointed? J. L. CROFT

Under socialism personal property will be personal not public property. Capital will be public, and by capital is meant such things as are used to produce wealthland, machinery and exchange. A person will have all the things he wants for his personal or family pleasure or convenience, such as household goods, horses, carriages, clothing. etc. The amount of it will be limited only by his desire to work for it. Each can have all he or she will produce the equivalent in some form, measured by the time employed. A man could not squander his carnings for

intoxicants. The best of liquor costs only eight cents a gallon to make to-day or a few minutes of time for a gallon-possibly only a few seconds of time. If he could get a gallon for an hour's work even, how could be squander his earnings? There would be only one place where it could be had—the public department of distribution and treating could and doubtless would be prohibited. A man who had the appetite might drink, but what he would lose would be the time he would be unable to work, but the cost of whiskey could not pauperized him. If he became helpless or a nuisance, he would surely be treated as a diseased person and cared for in the same way. He would have no great accumulation of private wealth and nobody would want his personal belongings, for everybody would have all they wanted. He could not trade the government his chattels for whiskey. He would therefore need no guardian. He could not trade his effects to another citizen for whiskey for they would not have it and would not want his effects. Guardians are appointed ostensibly to prevent the victim from wasting his accumulations, but in most cases that the guardian may fleece. him. But under Socialism there would be no need of guardians. Sick people would be cared for and cured if possible, by restraint where necessary, and inebriates are diseased. Again, if a man under socialism was incapacitated by drink it could be withheld from him as its source of supply would be the public and it could profit no one to get and give him liquor. To-day it does profit those who would give liquor to him. And further, children and the wife are not dependent on the father and husband for their livings. The public cares for all children in the way of food, clothing, shelter and instruction, and the wife, being able, can carn as much time as the man, and if unable would and should have an income without labor. Is it not horrible to think of helpless children dependent on a foolish, drunken or brutal father? As the children will be the men and women of the next generation, as they will then make the destinies of the nation, it is of the most vital importance to every nation to see that they have the best "bringing up" that the nation can give them. They will love the nation and the government that loves them and protects. You will have every one a patriot-and intelligent enough to know what it means. That is the position and the aspiration of so-

I noted in a London paper the other day that the people on the island in one of the lakes of Scotland, some 2,000, had combined to resist the payment of any rent. The island is "owned" by a woman who is descendent from one of the robber chiefs of the feudal ages, and now called a "lady." The people complain that they are denied enough of their products to keep from starving. You will say they are a lawless set, and should be -as they would have been some years ago for just such action. But suppose the land of the earth were the property of one person, just as that island , which is the world of the poor people who live on it, would you think It right to respect that ownership no matter how gotten, if it starved you? Well, one person has just as much right to own the earth as that woman has to own that island. The earth is the only place people can live and should be as free as the air. The people on that island never gave their consent to the woman to own the soil they live on. And their foolish forefathers, if they did, had no right to sell the heritage of their children and their children should not recognize the bonds of slavery if their parents did sell them. The people of the earth have a right to its use. one equal to another, and every attempt or law to give it into the possession of a few of the human race should be disowned. And yet will be disowned.

Your first order must be mailed before 6 p. m. December 8, if you want to get in on the Tennessee contest.

Postal subscription cards are postals printed on the back with a promise to send the Appeal one year to whoever, sions 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 cards. These postals are redesmable only in subscriptions.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK

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

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

The republicans have won an unprecedented victory, which means that capitalism has tightened its grasp upon the material in-terests that are vital to all. This victory will afford the monopolistic devil-fish a re newed opportunity to fasten its tentacles more securely, and upon a greater number of ob-

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

The Socialists think they see in the victory of the republicans a still greater victory for Socialism. This being the case, they are not with his uproar about the principle mourners at the democratic funeral. Had Thomas Jackson and Andrew Jefferson. the Socialists to fight their own political battles unaided, they could only hope for a tardy victory, but being assisted, as they are by such a powerful ally as the republican party they are inspired with the most cheering faith later than 1912.

The prohibitionists are simply "wasting A party their sweetness on the desert air. with one idea is a mere fly on the wheel of progress. To gain popular recognition a party must take hold of all the questions that vitally concern society. There is little use lieve a tithe of the poverty, and idleness and want that is all over the land. The Socialist is the true temperance party. It a one would remedy the evils of the liquor business, as in all economic affairs that concern the people as a whole, by destroying the private profit

As for other little side show parties, they haven't even the semblance of a mission. In fact, the rapidly conges ing state of human affairs is simply forcing conditions that will at no distant day leave only room for two parties. They are the republican and So-cialist parties—representing the exploiter and the exploited—the capitalist and the laborer -the schemers who do no useful work but get the bulk of the earnings, and the workers bare subsistence.

Such a foundation for antagonistic parties will not exist for a great while. The cable has nearly reached its greatest tension. A few more ground-swells and the vessel will

The republican party has greatly simplifled the situation. Like a great suction pump, it has literally drawn the foundation from under the small parties (for they are all based upon a sandy foundation) and has left the democratic party in a state of wreckage that makes it an easier task to complete the destruction than to remedy the damage, if the latter were possible, which is exceedingly doubtful. As for the Socialist party, it is founded on a rock, and republican machinery, however powerful, can only demonstrate its solidity and strength.

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

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

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

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

the president in 1904. Representative James D. Richardson; of Tennessee, confesses that the democratic, party "wants all the supporters it can get." But the party will make no surrender of principles for expediency's sake. And then he adds with a seeming gusto: "When it does it ceases to be democratic." Mr. Richardson then proceeds to expiate on Jeffersonian Democracy and "sich," which has always had a Sphynxian mysteriousness about it to a great many thinking people. Jefferson wrote that all men are born equal, and have the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. At the same time he owned slaves, and his southern followers continued to own them until they were forced to let go at the point of the bayonet. Joining slavery and true democracy is like storing ice and fire in the same box. But says the democrate, slavery no longer exists. This is also a mistake. It is true there is no

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

George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, wants to build up a positive program which will entirely change the capitalistic methods. Mr. Williams and Senator Pettigrew have only to join the Socialist party, which is the only political organization that has a sure cure for "capitalistic methods."

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

There are many others of the same ilk that might be quoted, but it is not necessary. It is evident that the better element of the party are looking for "pastures new." silver republicans, the populists and the as to the outcome in the near future. The broad-gauge democrats are not going to decisive battle of ballots may be fought in swallow any of Catchings' nostrums. He's a 1904, perhaps not until 1908, but surely not back-number. He reminds one of the old-time doctor with his fish-worm oil, possum salve, alligator wash, and other antique cure-alls. No, sir, the progressives are not going to have any of that.

And how about the other fellows? There's David B Hill, with his slogan-"I'm a democrat." Such music as that just now has in driving a spigot into a vent hole and leav- the doleful cadence of a fellow, with hands ing the bunghole open. Every saloon in the country might be closed and it would not in dirge while gazing with vacant stars upon the the least remove wage slavery nor would it re- expiring embers of his burnt home that was being rapidly transmagrified into an ash heap. And there's Whitney, another old and the users of the tools of production; bedemocratic leader. Men of that class have tween the owners and producers of wealth: too keen a sense of the ludicrous to join any beggarly platoon of old time, reactionars Their only alternative is to retire pompously from political life, like Tom Reed, or slide as gracefully as possible into the ranks of the republicans.

There's no material of respectable magnitude to form an o'd-style democratic party, and the liberal element can't organize a new party with any hope of success. I think it can be easily seen that the time is rapidly approaching when there can be only two applied by permission, through the mach nery parties, and the dividing line between these will be sharply drawn, leaving no neutral who do all the useful labor and get only a ground. They will be antagonistic at nearly and the possessing class. Thus, not through every point, and the political battle will be fought to a finish.

No one will question for a moment that the republican party will be one of these parties—representing, as it does, a gigantic capitalism that dominates the whole field of economics. The opponent party will organize on the basis of complete, uncompromising opposition, and insist upon the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution. There is no organization

occupying such ground but the Socialist Should Socialism win, then what? Well. that is easily answered. There being a superabundance for all, under a system of fair distribution, idleness, want, ignorance, crime, and all the brood of ills now being so industriously hatched out under the careful incubation of greedy capitalism, would vanish like a filth-produced epidemic before an intelligently applied system of sanitation.

It's Coming.

A sensation has been created by Lafe Young, editor of the Des Moines (Ia.)
Capital, who nominated Theodore
Roosevelt in the National Republican
Convention at Philadelphia, It appears
that Mr. Young visited the Pennsylvania mining regions and studied the labor problem in all its hideousness. Then he went forth and declared that the remedy for strikes and for the mis ery of the working class will not be found in change from a Republican to a Democratic administration, or from the gold standard to the silver standthe gold standard to the silver standard, nor any other proposition within the system of competition and private ownership of the tools of production and distribution. "The only remedy," said Mr. Young, "is the cooperative system and the public ownership of the means of production."

Competitive Note.

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

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

longer chattel slavery, but there is wage slavery, and it is on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, and both blacks and whites are included. Mr. Richardson then slows his

Address by Edgar B. Helphingstine.

meeting this evening is not so much Peace, Plenty and Tranquility among the the discussion of principles as the formation of a plan of action by which we in this city and county may do our share in producer, socialism will make him able: if placing our principles into effect. There capability is the word that justifies the succomes a time always when the mere contemplation of any object worthy of attainment ceases, and the means must be put in motion to attain that end. Now that the Socialists of the United States are on the eve of their recent experience with all other political first great national campaign, it is fitting time organizations that have served their purpose to assist in putting into operation the machinery that is to accomplish the greatest daring to hope for relief from any other work of emancipation known to history. So source, we hope that before you leave this we must take it for granted that all who are hall to-night you will declare your intention present this evening are well aware of the of joining the only political organization that fact so aptly phrased, that, ethically, Socialism contains the highest ideal to which the of the age, the only party that embodies in moral consciousness of man has vet attained. We must assume also that we are all sufficiently grounded in economics to realize that, scientifically. Socialism, the common ownership of the means of production and distribution; is inevitably the next stage of industrial evolution by laws as fixed as those which direct the behavior of the universe. Understanding then that we agree on principles we shall turn to the subject at hand circling tide. Numbering now fully eight -political organization.

In order to explain why we consider it ent political party to carry out our principles, and why we can never hope to see them brought about th ough the instrumentality of grand object before us, and with such econothe old parties, we must have a clear under- mic conditions surrounding us, we in San standing of the historical and scientific basiof the Socialist movement. The historical but a proud privilege that we are offered the basis of all great movements has always existed years before their crystalization into action. Society as an organism is divided by the capitalist mode of production into practically two great divisions: Constituted existence. as a competitive system based upon the private ownership of the means of production, the dividing line appears between the possessors tween the owners and producers of wealth: between those who own everything and produce nothing, and those who producing all wealth, capital included, own nothing. Broadly speaking these two contending classes are designated as the Capitalist class. in whom is vested on the one hand the ownership of all the great resources of wealth, and capital, its means of production; and on the other the class of the Proletariat. e imposed of those whose only capita is their labor power of hand or brain which must be of production, to the natura resources of a country in order to support both themselves the king, (Prussian kings being much cheaper the conduct of personalities, but through causes which underlie the evolutionary process itself there arises an irrepressible class conflict. As the evolutionary development continues the intensity of the class struggle must culminate either in the entire annihilatien of a large majority of the working population or in the collective ownership of the means of collective labor under the democratic management of the producers of all wealth to whom all wealth is due. It is plain then that the capitalists, who in their shortsightedness are continually killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, will never for military purposes, was a class by which the older parties are commercial considerations. dominated relinquish their withering grasp upon the progress of the race until forced to and operates 4,700 miles of railroad and op do so by the overmastering power of the proletariat expressed through the agency of government.

their economic and financial control, they have continually directed the various mediums of public education and inculcated a the nation between 1950 and 1960. capitalistic code of morals which explain the popular prejudice which at first appears and private companies 3,681. The state against any movement for an equitable read- railroads are operated by corporations under justment of society. Class consciousness, contract which may be terminated in 1905. until recently, has not developed to such a In Belgium 2,069 miles of railroad are opdegree among the workers. Its first expression has appeared only in the economic field in the shape of pure and simple trade unionism without political action The old trade unionism having devel ped into purely and simply a trust on labor attempting to force, by the disastrous methods of strikes and by a tariff of membership fees, the sale of their labor above the market price, which is always set by the great industrial reserve army, they have also outlived their useful-

Probably the greatest feature of the social istic organization is the new trades unionism which signifies political action at the ballot box Every indication is that the trades unions of the United States are stampeding ernment or native states, into the ranks of the Social Democratic In every colony of A

The key to the situation is the control of the state. The method of organization is to as well. unite the proletariat as a class conscious political body along the lines of the class struggle for the conquest of the public powers. The tactics of organization is to gain complete control of the legislative functions of the nation, and to use, interpret and execute the law in behalf of he who toils instead 1,169. of he who appropriates the products of that toil. By concerted action of united labor, both in the economic and political field, to benevolently assimilate all profits and divideads until capital will be uselss to all who exclusive private control over our will not use it, and he who works will receive means of transportation. About the the full result of his creative energy. Thus, only countries that go with us on that the full result of his creative energy. Thus will be established the true dignity of labor. will be established the true dignity of labor. In a word to supplement and accelerate the national progress of industrial evolution, and by peaceful methods usher in a co-operative system of industry under a purely democratic political system of direct legislation, an industrial democracy, a social democracy, the dustrial democracy, a social democracy, the

ORGANIZATION. co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist republic; that promised land to which every conscious socialist turns his eyes with ever increasing fervor, knowing that he is acting S has been announced the object of the well his part towards the consumation of has justified the degradation of the wealth cessful organization of the capitalist class. socialism will make him capable.

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

The March of Public Ownership

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

railroads and 2,498 belong to private owners. the few remaining lines as rapidly as possi-

In 1889 42 companies operated 75.4 per ent of the trunk line mileage of Russia. 40 per cent, while the government operated 60 per cent, or 16,414 miles. The Russian state railroads, formerly run at a loss, now that the government has built so many lines for military purposes, without regard to

In Austria proper, the government owns erates 1,260 miles more belonging to private companies. Lines owned and operated by government.

Animated by a common interest, a feeling of class consciousness, the capitalist class has long held the reins of government by which they have legalized the process of the concentration of wealth. By the exertion of concentration of wealth. By the exertion of the reins of concentration of wealth, and for the reins of concentration of wealth. By the exertion of concentration of wealth, and for the reins of concentration of the reins of concentration of the reins of concentration of wealth. By the exertion of concentration of wealth, and for the reins of concentration of the reins of concentrations and for the reins of the reins of concentrations and for the reins of the rei corporations, but all of them by the term of their charters, will become the property of

In Italy the government owns 5,608 miles

erated by the state and 798 miles by corpora-

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

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

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

England has private railroads, but her colonies and dependencies have gone in for public ownership.

In India only 3,600 miles out of 22,491

belong to private companies, although they operate nearly 12,000 belonging to the gov-

In every colony of Australia the govern ment owns all or most of the railroads. New South Wales it owns the street car lines

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

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

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

and private ownership. We have little company in our policy of

line are England and Spain.

Recollect

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

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

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

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

Bear this in mind: The people are paying for all these things now.

Every cent of the value comes from public contributions. If the people ce sed to pat-ronize them, the Vanderbilts, the Goulds and the Huntingtons w. ... be paupers.

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

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

Trust Magnate Says (" Methods are Dead"

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

Mr. Flint says . "Business in a concrete Prussia has 30,268 miles of government form has existed as long as the world's record runs; and until recently its course of It is the policy of the government to acquire development has been practically the same as in the beginning. Now, however, we are suddenly face to face with a new scheme, There has been a complete revolution. It is In doubtful if the mass of the people appreciate 1899 there were only 9 companies, operating this, yet it is as palpable to the man who has his eyes open as is the knowledge that today electricity is the motive power of the world. In a few years we shall wonder that we conbring in a profit, notwithstanding the fact tinued in our own time the crude business

system of our forefathers. "Let no young man delude himself with the belief that we shall ever again go back to the old methods. As soon might we expect to see the electric cars put away in the sheds to give place to the old stages. And unless the hors who are starting out today in

ness idea, call it the 'trust' if you will, recognizes this principle and develops it to its highest form. That this recognition did not come long ago simply argues a backward mental state. As constitutional, scientific government has come to supplement the feudal system, so that 'conse business has come to supplant the old sys-

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

Lawers Getting Froze Out

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

From a Private Letter.

M. T. Bruce, Dallas, Tex., Nov. 18.

American Notes

omen have organized a Secialist club at enton, N. J.

The navy will adopt the wireless tele-

graph system. Over 800 linotype machines are now in use

in this country The Trades Council of Alpena, Mich., has eclared in favor of Social Democracy.

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

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

Three large smelting plants combined in Buffalo, with \$1,200,000 capital, and more men are laid off.

The farmers are trying to float a \$20,000, co-operative association, something simhar to the Rochdale plan.

Of the total amount of operatives in Chitago, as returned by the inspectors, 252,624 hen, 62,037 are women, and 10,695 are

at half of the 5,000 coke ovens in Mcell and Mercer counties, West Virginia, closed down, throwing out of employ-1,500 men.

The tonnage men employed at the National Rolling Mills, McKeesport, Pa., have been lived notice of a reduction in wages from 6.121/2 per to to \$5 per ton.

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

It appears that the Marconi wireless sys-tem of telegraphy has been perfected. The British government has contracted for the right to use the same. The American Economist, a republican or

gan, "devoted to the protection of American labor and industries," figures out that it would take 20 cents to fill-the "full dinner pail." Walter Thomas Mills, the field secretary of

he People's University, Berrien Springs, dichigan, has severed his connection with Michigan, has severed his connection with that institution, to devote his entire time to the cause of Socialism. Prof. Albion W. Small, w holds down the

chair of political economic Rockefeller's Chicago University, is question the students of his class and in his opinion Socialism will be the national students of his class and in 1904. Two hundred employs of the American Steel and Wire Company, or Woreester, Mass., suffered a reduction of 7½% in wages. The

corkers are far from being elated over this evidence of prosperity. Three large iron smelting plants at South Buffalo, have consolidated with a capital of

\$1,200,000. More waste eliminated in capitalist production and another squad added to the army of the unemployed, says an ex

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

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

The wholesaler has sixteen fixed charges meet: Tuxes, license, house rent, Brad-reet, Dun, clerk hire, express, telegraph, lephone, gas, elecric lights, lawyers, court sts, fuel, traveling men and travelers' ex-mses.—Mercantile Adjustor.

When in full running order the Homestead ls of Pennsylvania employ 7,000 men. At sst twelve or fifteen men are injured every y. This includes all kinds of accidents, rom the tearing of a thumb nail to the sev-ring of a leg. At this rate about ^ ^0 men re injured yearly in the great iron orks.

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

ral hundred men make their living at has been brought out which does his, and five-sixths of these men will be hrown out of work because of the invention. Inborer will feed iron and steel material this wonderful mechanic and exp one end and the finished couplings will op out at the other.

cople's Press, Albany, Orc., formerly populist paper, supported Bryan in the cam-nign just closed, with the understanding nat whatever the result after the election, would do its utmost to prepare the peo-le for Socialism in 1904. The Press will now synthesis to the subject which is

A western newspaper figures it out that the increase of wages in the hard coal region of Pennsylvania amounts to \$4,200,000 a year, thile the increase in the price of coal, due remsylvania amounts to \$2,20,000 a year, alle the increase in the price of coal, due the advance of 50 cents a ton, further iches the parons to the extent of \$27,000.

So the coal barons are nearly \$23,000, cket at the end of the gan

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

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

and good white envelopes with a address thereon, for 40 cents, id; 200 note heads mine price.

THE BRYAN SOCIALIST.

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

e was just, didn't want to throw his vote away; He would vote for Billy Bryan, and get just

And vote for his own rights some other day.

So now he asks forgiveness, and says in fu-

ture he will vote,

For the party that is striving for the right;
Though his friends may shout "Anarchist,"
and regard him as a shoat,

He'll work for the Social Democrats with all

his might. -W. A. Thurman, Leesville, Tex.

The Individual's Opportunity.

There is much doubt of the individuality, so much heard about at the present time, and the blessings of capital under the present system of living.

With capital in the saddle, riding the range

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

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

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

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

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

Under Socialism all this would be different capital then would work for the interests of all, to the injury of none; and individualism could develop along the higher plane of humanity and love, to nobler and grander purposes and aims than those of base selfish-0. P.

Edison's Latest Invention.

In 1894, Thomas Edison, the great inventor made this statement:

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

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

has been at work upon the problem which he propounded for himself in 1894. It is now announced that he has attained at least measure of success, and has already brought ed to be commercially valuable. A company

has been incorporated to control it.

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

if he should succeed in this great end, and it is not improbable that his invention will prove to be all that is claimed for it.

A Capitalistic Admission.

Edward Atkinson says in Popular Science Monthly for Octob

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

The foregoing from Alkinson is a complete

The foregoing from Atkinson is a complete the laborer does not share necessarily in any increase of productivity under our competi-

tive wage system.
H. GAYLORD WILTSHIRE.

Wars During the Past Decade.

Wars During the Past Decade.

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

Foreign Notes.

APPEAL TO REASON, GIRARD, KAN

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

In 1898 the tobacce monopoly yielded France an income of 320,000,000 trancs.

In Bockflies, near Vienna, the Socialists swept the city, securing the mayor, counci and other offices.

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

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

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

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

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

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

by popular vote, and the national council by proportional representation were both defeated by large majorities in the

Returns from the first 18 districts in Austin received show that the Socialists swept everything before them. The politicians an bunderstruck, and the government is greatly alarmed. At a recent election in West Havelland

Brandenburg, the Socialist Peus was elected At Breslau the Socialists were successful in the selection of electors for the local parliament. Millerand, the Freench Minister of Com

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

at Cracow, Australia, has been sentenced to ten weeks' imprisonment for protesting at a theater against a play representing all So-cialists as thieves, &c. And what makes the matter worse is that the writer of the play is the public prosecutor.

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

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

The recent parliamentary elections in Nor way show a great gain for the Socialists. The last previous general election was in 1897. The vote of the three parties in the city of Christiana has changed as follows in three years: Conservative vote rose from 7,984 to 11,583; Radical from 8,200 to 8,629; Socialist from 660 to 4,035. In other words, the Con-servative vote retained about 47 per cent of the total; the Radical vote fell from 49 to 36 per cent, and the Socialist vote rose from 4 to nearly 16 per cent.

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

Recently the Socialists have scored a num ber of successes, says a cablegram from Ber-lin, a fact that is beginning to cause the govsocialist who was elected in October by an enormous majority in Liebknecht's old Berthe fuel.

Ilin district, is an extremist, and a very forciIt would be a fitting climax in the life of ole speaker. Herr Pens, another Socialist, was victorious in the very heart of the rural Bradenburg district. In the Thuringian states and Wurtemburg a number of Socialists have been elected to the local legislatures. At Coburg the Socialists have won a seat in the diet. This is the first time they have been represented in that body.

The Opportunity

to get in on the contest for the Tennessee property will be gone forever unless your FIRST letter is malled before 6 p. m., Dec. 8.

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

 Quarter—per cent.
 Dividend

 March 1, 1900.....20
 \$20,000,000

 June 15, 1990......10
 10,000,000
 Dividend \$6,200,060 3,190,000 2,480,000 August 7, 1900.... 8 8,000,000 November 7, 1900... 10,000,000 For Year 1900...48 \$48,000,000 \$14,880,00

Rockefeller gets from Standard Oil alone exclusive of his other enormous holdings:

Per week Per day Per hour Per minute

McKinley's salary \$ 50,000.00 Rockefeller's income from Stand-ard Oil alone in one year is 200 times McKinley's salary, or.\$15,000,000.00

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

THE BEST THING.

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

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

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

Into your heavenly loneliness
Ye welcome me, O solemn peaks! And me in every guest you bless Who reverently your mystery seeks.

And up the radiant peopled way That opens into worlds unknown, It will be life's delight to say, "Henven is not heaven for me alone."

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

Commercial Cannibalism vs. Socialism.

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

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

It may easily be decided that the differential diagnosis between the above named Social-istic concerns, and ordinary commercial cannibalism is (a) Socialistic concerns are oper ated by the people and for the people AT COST. (b) Whereas ordinary commercialism is run to make a fortune for the owner. With true cannibalistic propensities, they go about seeking whom they may devour. A Socialist abstracts wealth from nature. Cannibals make money by robbing his fellows. These cannibus do not eat the nesh of their fellows but take their wealth and let them starve. As an object lesson, let me cite you the Report of the Commissioner of Labor 1898, Vol. I, Chapter I, page 20. There you may rend that the labor cost of a plow machine method is the enormous sum of 75 cents, but the farmer pays \$15 for that plow. Page 36 shows you the labor cost of a farm wagon to be \$7.18, but commercialism charges

farmer 62.50 for it. Same page, notice that the labor cost of a full leather top buggy is \$8.09, but the cannibals demand \$125.00 for it. This is commercial cannibalism in a Chris-tian land and is a twin sister to Christian commercialism. Socialism wants the government to

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

ou want it vote for it—work for it
ARTHUR CORDA BELL, M. D.
Ardmore, I. T., Nov. 27, 1900.

A Plan to Save Time.

Complaint having been made that the working mule consumes too much time in getting to his job, thereby depriving his master of much valuable service and consequent profit, a committee was appointed to device ways come the difficulty and stop the waste.

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

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

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

unions.

The stock is being eagerly bid for and such names as Hanna, Rockefeller, Pratt, Croker, Whiting, Carnegie, Frick and Van Wyck are represented as being heavy investors.

Will endeavor to get a copy of the rules governing employes and if possible, a complete list of stockholders.

Fraternally.

Fraternally.
H. R. REARNS,

Sec. to Ex. Committee. Do not neglect to mail your order betage 6 p. m., Dec. 6, M yes

City Ownership

Newark, N. J., owns its water plant.

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

In Wheeling, W. Va., the private gas works were bought by the city many years ago and paid for by the sale of bonds. All the bonds have been redeemed out of the profits on gas without levying one dollar on the people, and the public service is now yielding a yearly net income of about \$25,000 to the city treasury, besides supplying the people with gas at 75 cents per thousand. The books of show that besides supplying gas to the people at the price named, the city itself burned \$6,000 worth in its own public buildings, for which it paid nothing. The \$25,000 profit made on its gas receipt more than sufficed to pay the entire cost of lighting the city's streets with 450 arc lights of 2,000 candle-power each. This is only one instance of hundreds, showing that, a city can save its citizens thousands of dollars annually by making its public monopolies the property of the people.

The Manchester Evening Mall states on Friday the gas committee of the Manchester city council passed a resolution apappointing a special sub-committe to con-sider and report as to the desirability of a percommending the council to purchase a coal mine. Notice of the motion was given a month ago, and the committee's decision was arrived at without any verbal expression of opinion for or against the proposal, and without the suggestion of any particular mine or any particular locality in which such mine should be situated. in which such mine should be situated. The course was adopted by mutual consent with the object of having all the negotiations carried out as quietly as possible. Nearly 500,000 tons of coal and cannel are annually carbonized at the corporation gas works, and an advance of 5s per ton upon all new contracts will entail an increased annual outlay upon the raw material for gas manufacture of considerably over £100,000 in the current

The accounts for the half-year's trading of

the Leicester Corporation in respect to their gas, electric light and water departments, show some very noteworthy results. In re-gard to the gas undertaking, the receipts amounted to £98,343, or an increase of £13. 791 for the half-year; and the increase in the consumption during the same period amounted to 141/2%. On the other side, the manufacturing expenses had increased by £14,550, of which £11,736 was due to the increased cost of coal. On the whole balance sheet there was a gross profit of £39,-783, or an increase of £5,086 on the half-year. This was further increased by receipts from other branches, which made the gross profits £40,717 for the half-year, which works out at 8.87% on the capital invested. works out at 8.87% on the capital invested. Of this amount £15,633 had been paid for interest, and £5,166 to the sinking fund, leaving a net surplus profit of £19,888 13s. 6d. to be handed over for the benefit of the rate-payers. The profits of the electric lighting departments were, after paying interest, £1,430, of which £1,068 was handed over to the sinking fund and £362 to the benefit of the rates. The profits of the water undertaking amounted to £8,923 3s. 7d. for the half-year, out of which £3,183 19s. 2d. was paid to the sinking fund, leaving a balof £5,739 4s. 5d. for the rates. Altogether, the three undertakings, after interest on capital, had added £9,417 19s. 2d. to the sinking fund for the redemption of capital, and £25,989 17s. 11d. to be handed over to the rate-payers as the result of the half-year's operations.

The Boston municipal printing plant has been in operation for three years and its success is set forth in detail by its superintendent, Mr. Thomas A. Whalen, in an arti-cle printed in a recent number of "City Gov-

ernment," which is in part as follows:
"The plant commenced operations under my direction on March 1, 1897. The total cost of its equipment, including everything required during the first eleven months, or up to the end of the financial year, January 31, 1898, was \$42,041.03. During the same period of time the total pay roll of the dethe same

period of time the total pay roll of the de-partment amounted to \$62,998,83, or an av-erage monthly poy roll of \$5,726.61. "The total business performed by the plant for the same time amounted to \$122,265.52; the cost of the business being estimated at the price charged to the city and paid for imiliar work to the firm where contract with

similar work to the firm whose contract with the city had just expired.

"The total operating expense for the same time was \$110,058.12. Deducting 10% per an-unm for depreciation in the value of the plant, a net gain to the public is shown of \$5,204.30 for the first eleven months. In other words, had the same amount of printing been done for the city according to the terms of the last contract, the city would have been obliged to pay \$8,204.30 more than t did for its printing.
"During the next financial year, which

ended January 31, 1899, the total amount of printing performed for the several depart-ments amounted to \$152,136.72, measured according to the contract rates. The total op-crating expense of the plant for the year amounted to \$137,967.85. The total pay roll for the year was \$78,024.87, or an averag of a little more than \$4,500 per month. De ducting 10% per annum for depreciation in the value of material, we find that the city

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

"Having said so much as

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

attend to theis respective duties cannot be supassed, and they appear to be, if I may so express it, animated with the corps of

so express it, animated with the corps of the department. They appear to feel that our business is engaged in a competitive trial with private printing concerns, with the public acting as a judge."

Comptroller Cole, of New York city, is working for a municipal printing plant that shall do all the city printing for Greeker New York on the plan that has been so successful on a smaller scale in Boston for the past three years. He is trying to get the members of the Charter Revision Countries of the city power to undertake this work.

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

Our Business System.

By W. C. Green.

On the government owned railroads Switzerland any one can buy a ticket to ride on any and all the roads for fifteen days for the sum of six dollars. Denmark sells a simflar ticket on her publicly owned railroads for \$5.50. Such a ticket could not be bought on the privately owned railroads of the United States at any price, and a ticket that would carry one the same distance here would cost some \$300.

According to the report of the United States Commissioner of Labor, it costs the roads in this country about 14 cents on an average to carry a passenger 100 miles. We are compelled to pay over twenty times this

The authority shows that it costs less than three cents per gross boxes to manufacture matches, but we are compelled to pay from 30 to 50 times their cost for them. Kerosene costs about one-fiftieth of the price we ave to pay for it. It is the same with early everything we eat, wear or use. All this is due to the robber business sys-

At this is due to the robber business sys-tem, viz: Private capitalism.

It is solely for this cause (private capital-ism), that in this great and free (?) country where we are blessed with the most fertile soils, the most salubrious climate, and all the bounties of nature in unlimited abundance, where we never have suffered any serious loss of crops or other disaster to furnish any natural reason for any scarcity, that four-fifths of our people find themselves engaged in a more or less desperate struggle for a mere existence, which struggle is rapidly growing more and more strenuous every And, also, this is why fifty millions of our

And, also, this is why fifty millions of our people have no homes of their own.

This is why 6% already own 82% of all the wealth of this country, while 75% of our people only own a pitiful 3% of its wealth.

This is why, within ten years or less, a few men will own about every thing worth owning in these United States, if things are alleved to go on a not present. owed to go on as at present.

This is why 97% of Americans die penniless and why ten millions of them never have enough to eat or wear.

This is why we have disastrous commercial panics every five or six years that bring ruin to tens of thousands of deserving peo-

Ple.
This is why we have an irrepressible conflict between capital and labor, which is daily growing more dangerous.

This is why we are annually exporting six hundred million dollars more wealth than we one import, every ounce of which is sorely needed Mr. to feed and clothe our own millions of hungry and ill-clad people.

This is why we have slums, sweat-shops, brothels and a vast and growing amount of poverly with all its attendent vices and mis-

This is why we have an enormous number of criminals, suicides and insane, and are compelled to support at an appalling expense a vast array of courts, lawyers, sheriffs, constables, police and other officials, together with innumerable jails, penitentiaries, asylums and charity institutions, which, under a rational system, would be almost entirely unnecessary This is why crime has increased in this

country over four hundred per cent faster than the population in the past fifty years, and insanity and suicide in proportion.

This is why, after thirty-five years of our

boasted progress and great prosperity, we find our people in debt to the prodigious amount of over thirty billin of dollars, the annual interest of which alone amounts to more than the entire income from our principal staple crops.

This is why that, while we have been de-luding ourselves with the idea that we are a free people, we are living under an industrial despotism as crushing and oppressive as any tyranny on earth.

This is why we are wasting hundreds of millions of dollars to build ships of war whose sole purpose is to destroy life and property.

This is why our constitution and declara-

tion of independence have been made waste This is why our government is costing us

from three to five times what would be necessary under a rational industrial system.

This is why our government has become little more than a machine to hold the produc-

the more than a machine to hold the productors of wealth while they are being skinned by the schemers who have secured control of it. This is why we have "maperialism" and will continue to have it just as long as we maintain private capitalist, and why we are, in company with the results of the so-called christian world, making we appoint in support at enorphes, and are company to support at enorphes, and are company with the results of the so-called christian world, making we appoint a support at enorphes, and are company with the results of the so-called christian world, making we appoint a support at enorphism and are company with the results of the so-called christian world, making we appoint a support at enorphism and are company with the results of the so-called christian world, making we appoint a support at enorphism and without a master to direct you, you would starve; that without a lord of the manor, your arm would be paralyzed, and the fields grow up in weeds. You must learn that master and slave is the normal condi-This is why

a gre arson and ra; christian resist the pownations that are to esful and piratical the cowardly and cime against humanity.
This is why this

and at sometime honorable and pene-being deliberately United States is into a similar oder of weaker course of massacr. peoples.
This is why six

nations, while

the destruction by a freak of the

this country, are saturale ferocity

stroying, sacking braining old mea

upon their bayon lions of inoffensiv

a country that is

involving millions
This is why thesewhile contributing

dollars towards he

of Texas, will deli-dred millions of

passed in the anna

of human creatures in India arperately starved y which is in the to death in the mi hands of private

This is why the
nations of the wor
nival of piracy
history for pure
deviltry.

This is why the
nations while he

alled "Chirstian" ered upon a car-ot surpassed in ss and savage

:reat "Christian" be appailed by property caused on the coasts of dy, and with a dery never sur-

stricken people

plundering Chinas This is why the the world, in their mad efforts to per private capitalism, are fairly surchar lence and crime. very air with vio-ivating and bring-irs when "anarchy e night, and masing about a state will come down or sacre will scal the civilization, un-

This is why Sata obtained complete control of the nation and is rapidly bringing on an appalling catastrophe which will involve all mankind.

This is why Chrarce and a mock-

men" is liable to be denounced as a traitor. In short, this is why "judgment has fled to brutish beasts and men have lost their rea-

And lastly, this is why the public owner ship of the means of production and distribu tion has become an imperative necessity in order to halt this wild orgy of private capitalism and restore sanity and freedom to man-

Why the Poor Should be Contented.

"To be poor in this world, to be stricken and despondent, to rely upon the sympathy and charity of others is not a let to be coveted. But it is terrible to think what humanity would become without these remindders of human frailty and precarious fortune. How many persons have ever seriously reflected what the world would come to if everybody in it were prosperous and thrifty? How many persons have soberly reckoned the result that would follow the climination of every mendicant and every representative of the so-called deficient classes from society? The contemplation of such a condition reveals possibilities which no philosophical student of human society would dare to invite. The rich need the poor and dependent more than the poor and de pendent need the rich. The most terrible and deplorable loss which can come to any man or woman is what comes with the deman or woman is what comes with the de-parture of sympathy and kindly feeling for his or her fellow-creatures. The highest mark of civilization in any nation is the care which it provides for its deficient citizens. There is no glory in the rich and splendid capitals of the world like the glory of their free and eleemosynary institutions 'And now abideth faith, hope and charity—these three, but the greatest of these is charity.' three, but the greatest of these is charity. How much of charity would there be in the world without poverty, without affliction, without the slings and arrows of outrageous

The above paragraph is a specimen of 19th century philosophy. Of course no one will doubt its truth—unless it be some lonely outcast who, by providence, in the guise of misfortune, has been battered against the cold, unfeeling wall of adversity. What a source unfeeling wall of adversity. What a source of satisfaction it must be to the poor, the sick and afflicted to realize that they have been placed here for the purpose of cultivating the virtue of charity among the more favored classes?

Suppose there is an aching void in the stomach, what is the pain to the joy or receiving at the hand of a Dives, the crumbs from his able, coupled with the fact that the hands into which the crumbs are dropped are the Dives received his abundance?

not you are interfering with some unseen law when you even suggest to the man, who through centuries has filled his niche as a patron of charitable institutions, that he can

"The rich need the poor more than the poor need the rich." The philosopher expressed a truth more potent than he realized—he revealed something he did not intend to divulge. The rich certainly need the poor-for who, pray, would cultivate the fields? Who would delve in the earth after hidden treasures? Who would hew the wood and draw the water if not the poor? Is not this thought sufficient recompense for the laboring man? If he did not gather for the rich of the abundance nature has supplied, who would? Who would dole out charity to the laborer's family, if he refuses to work and turn over to the rich the product

And so one might continue ad infinitum in enumerating how absolutely necessary are the poor for the existence of the rich. And the 90% of the population who comprise the poor are expected to read the above ex-tract and be content—to object lays them open to the heinous charge of trying to over-

throw present conditions.

To even hint that they could use a little more of the grain they harvest, or of the cloth they weave, or the shoes they make is to bring down upon their defenseless heads the wrath of the indignant 10% of the pop-

No, no, you railroad slave, you mine worker, you cloth weaver, you hired laborer, you must not strive to better your condition in this land of plenty. You must forget that God, who is no respector of persons, ever gave the world with its inexhaustible wealth and lavish abundance, to the children of men. But rather you should remember he

that master and slave is the normal condi-tion of mankind, and be content with your other christian out of your head, and once conceive God's ideal of man, you will burst asunder the bonds that have so long held you beneath the load, and you will stand forth a free man, with a right to the wealth of nature, limited only by your ability to consume and enjoy her bounties. But fortunately for the human race, all.

former axioms, accepted at one time as true, have been repudiated and in their place a more perfect re perfect conception of truth lifted up too, will the philosophy of the necessity for the existence of the poor be dissipated by the rising sun of the Co-operative Com-monwealth. Already the glad harbinger of the twentieth century is singing the sweet song of freedom and justice. F. D. W.

Prosperity Shown by Savings Banks.

In Washington dispatches of October 26th, the comptroller of currency gave out a statecomparing the financial condition of the country in 1900 with that of 1896, as shown by savings banks deposits, etc.

The tabulated statement shows the increase

human race, design to be in number of banks, 14; loans, my whole cities, \$112,597,937; bonds, \$297,269,322; total resources, \$112,597,937; bonds, \$112,597,937; bond a. spiking babies in bounds, \$181,566,471; surplus and profits, \$32,083,762; aggregate deposits, \$481,253,486; number of depositors, \$32,597; average deposits, \$27,83 in four years! Average beings.

Marvelous! \$27,83 in four years! Average deposits, \$27,83 in four years! Average deposits \$481,566,471; surplus and profits, \$32,083,762; aggregate deposits, \$481,266,471; surplus and profits, \$32,083,762; aggregate deposits, \$481,266,478; aggregate deposits, \$481,266,478

But what of the prosperity of the 15,000,000 stricken people ander five hun-murdering and other laborers and small tradesmen who have been unable to become depositors in savings banks at all?

Fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, think, teach, vote! P. H. REED. Toledo, Ohio.

The Plano Harvester Co., West Pullman, Ill., has locked out its 900 workmen because they are so prosperous they want enough to eat. And Illinois gave a large majority for prosperityl

Say, are you not glad you didn't throw your vote away on Debs, and voted for Bryan? Counted for so much, eh? Wise voter!

farce and a mocket and why a man who favors "peace on earth: good will towards orders."

Wants Rest and Quiet

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 18, 1900. Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kan-Now please stop my paper telling about Socialism, and give us a rest, is the election is over. The other parties have gone out of the electioneering business and won't nother us again for four years, but this Socialist outfit didn't wait long enough to outht didn't wait long enough to count the votes. McKinley is in now for four years—what is the use of harassing people all the time. You don't stand no show to hold an election for four years, and when it is held the grand old republican party will again sweep the country, as it ought to do. I am nagged nearly to death by these Socialists and one can death by these Socialists and one can death by these Socialists, and one can no longer walk down town without having leaflets and papers advocating Socialism thrust upon him, and get-ting cornered up by some Socialist who won't let him get away when he's in a hurry to go somewhere. They don't seem to know that the election is over. Yours truly, L. PARKER, (Republican.)

Spread the Light.

The Appeal reserve fund is now \$67.64. 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:

100 Direct Legislation.....
 100 Liberty (Debs)
 1.50

 100 Prison Labor (Debs)
 1.50

 190 Government Ownership of Railways
 1.50

The Cost of Power.

A man working a 14-inch radius crank, eight hours a day, whose wage is 70 cents per day, can produce a horse-power hour at

A horse weighing half a ton working on a capstan and costing 80 cents a day for his keep, can produce a horse-power hour at a cost of 19 cents. A bullock under the same conditions cost-

ing 70 cents per day for keep, produces a horse-power hour at a cost of 21 cents.

A small, portable steam boiler, burning

coal, produces a horse-power hour at a cost A petroleum motor costs about 7 cents per horse- power hour.

A wind mill costs about 2 cents per horsepower hour. With a water wheel the cost is about six-

tenths of a cent. With a steam turbine the cost is about the

same.
Electricity has just been applied to the making of cigarettes and cut tobacco, with the result that 189,000 cigarettes and 5,000 pounds of cut tobacco were produced in one minute. Hundreds of hand workers will be

A Detroit man has perfected an invention whereby two men can do as much work as twenty-seven men, with a cash saving of 75%, in the moulding and manufacturing of brass castings. It is far in advance of old methods, and promises to displace many men all over the world.

Three years ago there were steel cars in operation on railroads. Now half a dozen lines own at least 10,000 of these cars, and one road clears \$5.28 a mile with each car operated, or more than twice as much as with wooden cars. Besides, the latter were turned out by hand workers largely; the steel cars are manufactured by

Someone

Is going to get the Tennessee store, two dwellings and three acres of land. It won't be any one who does not MAIL their FIRST order before 6 p. m., Dec. 8.

Cheering Words

Waseca, Minn., Nov. 19, 1900. Editor Appeal, Girard, Kan.

Dear Sir—The returns from Waseca county as printed in a democratic paper, give the Socialists 33 votes-27 of which were for Debs linegard this as very encouraging, indeed, considering the fact that in 1898 I cast the first and only Socialist ballot ever voted in the county.

Although these 33 Socialist votes were a very pleasant surprise to me, I have reason for believing that is far from the correct for believing that is far from the correct number. I heard a republican make the statement that there were about 100 Socialist votes in the county. However, we gladly ac-cept the returns as they stand, considering ourselves lucky, indeed, to be credited with one-third our actual strength. But even if the Socialist vote was no greater than that conceded by our enemies, it is enough to theer the leart of every believer in the Soconceded by our enemies, it is enough to cheer the heart of every believer in the So-cialist gospel, of industrial liberty and equal opportunity for all men. It is the bright hue of hope suffusing the morning sky that precedes the glad dawn of Social Democracy. The Socialist campaign has just begun. The first gun is fired which declares rightcous war on the present insane competitive system, and that self-satisfied class of humanity who would keep the great mass of mankind in industrial slavery.

God cherish and prosper the brave boys who are gathering to fight for the noble principles of Socialism.

The Socialistic tea-party which are banded together today to scatter plutocratic and aristocratic aspirations to the wild waves, aristocratic aspirations to the wild waves, and cast defiance at the money monarchy of today who seek to rule the great working class of humanity with a grinding power little short of absolute despotism, will be honored and held dear to the memory of every survivor of this (we trust bloodless) revolution that is coming as sure as the coming of the twentieth century.

It makes every loyal Socialist's heart dance with a sublime joy to see "the boys" rallying from city, village and farm, casting their lot

with the new cause that promises a gov-rangent founded on principles that cannot fail to secure a more just and equal distribuwith the fail to secure a more just and equal distribu-tion of wealth and more equal opportunities for every citizen; that cannot fail to secure better homes, better food, better cicthes, more and better amusement, more pleisure and contentiaent and less worry; more com-forts and fewer hours of work—a government.

To save a cent each day amounts to \$3.65 a year and to save a half cent cach day ef-fects a savings of one-half of the same. The country should have the half cent.—Bankers' Magazine.

Do not reglect to mail your order before 6 p. m., Dec. 3, if you want to get in on the Terminate contest.

vith no incentive to political and commer-

cial trickery and fraud.

The fight is on. We are in the enemy country. We cannot retreat. It is to be victory or death. We must spend the next four years in active campaigning—mustering in new recruits, winning friends and sympathizers, capturing stragglers, and in 1904 we will surprise the well-dressed natives. I would urge every Socialist to put 10rth every effort, and be indefatigable and persistent in endeavors to interest the minds of works. ing men on the subject of Socialism. This can be done by persuading them to reac papers like the Appeal, or other Socialist lit-erature. The growth of Socialistic thought in this country is due almost wholly to the

in this country is due almost wholly to the good seed sown by the Appeal.

With the republican party going at a terrific rate of speed on a strange and uncertain track, and the old democratic party a hopeless invalid on the hog-train, the time is at hand when the machinery of this governmental system should be taken out of the hands of a few corrupt hired officials. We, the working people, the wealth producers of this nation, can never hope for a betterment this nation, can never hope for a bettermen of these unhappy conditions through the old parties. They have repeatedly tried and failed. The only remedy for the present political and industrial evils that curse our people, the only hope and promise of security from oft recurring hard times is in the principles advocated by the Social Demoatic party. Socialists never had greater cause for r

joicing. The future was never brighter, but there is lots of work to do. The fight will go on until organized capital under private ownership has received its death-blow and the ashes of its corpse are scattered to the winds and consigned to eternal oblivion. Yours fraternally, W. A. SLOAN.

The Railway Postal Steal. Wilmer Atkinson, of Philadelphia, has pub

lished a tract dealing with the Loud bill and the postal deficit. It contains figures which absolutely demonstrate that such deficit is more than accounted for by the enormous overcharges of the railroads, to which might be added those of the steamship lines.

Mr. Atkinson states that the average postal haul is a little over 800 miles. It has,

however, been estimated at less than 500 miles. Live hogs are carried from Chicago to Philadelphia, about the same distance, for \$5.60 per ton, while for second class matter, to which Mr. Loud charges the deficit, publishers pay \$20 per ton. But according to the increase which Loud desires to establish on a large proportion of this matter which he wants to have prepaid by stamps on each package at one cent per two ounces, the gov ernment would collect an average of seven cents per pound on periodicals, and on print ed mater not periodicals, 14.7 cents per pound inis increase in the nominal cost of four and eight cents per pound, respectively, would come from the fractions in weight, as 21/2 ounces, for instance, would be charged the same as four ounces, because over two To those not in the habit of mailing large

quantities of printed matter, it may seem only a mater of a few cents; but to publish-ers the proposed increase would amount, in business, while even those who continue would have very largely to curtail their work, thus throwing tens o thousands out of employment. While hog shippers pay but a little over one-fourth of a cent per pound, ship-pers of literature would pay twenty-five times as much on periodicals and fifty times as much on printed mater not periodical. This is an excellent process for encouraging people to become hogs, and for discouraging intelligence and education. The rairoads get \$35,218,742 for carrying all

second-class matter, but if paid at the rate they get for carrying commuters (which costs them a great deal more, ton for ton, than printed matter does), they would get but \$5.804.385, and at the hog rates they would get only \$1,232,655. Therefore, there is a clear steal of at least \$25,414,357. But it is not clear that it costs the railroads more to carry ten tons of mail than ten tons of hogs; and if it does not, then there is a steal of \$33,986,087 annually.

Nor does this take account of the immense

Nor does this take account of the immense fraudulent income accruing to the railroads from the annual weighings, which are faken in certain periods of the year when there is a material increase over the average, which natural increase is added to by the sendings of very large quantities of begus matter, sacked and sent only for the "stuffing purposes. These quantities are assumed to be the average sent throughout the year, so that the railroads not only get over quadruple what the service is worth for what they pretend to carry, but probably double on that again by these fraudulent "weighings."

These facts are well known to the members

These facts are well known to the members of the postoffice committee, of which Mr.Loud is chairman .- San Francisco Star.

A Half Penny Nation.

The coinage of the half cent is being demanded, from numerous quarters. In the seem to be needed. Business had not reached the degree of division and specialization that rendered it useful. In all new countries, where resources have to be developed, there is a disregard for detail and of small things. As civilization progresses and population increases the trading and every-day business is done on finer lines.

Convenient small coins for use in small transactions conduce to economy and sav-ing. In California in the poincer days there were no coins less than a dime. were no coins less than a dime. All trans-actions in which change could not be exactly made, less than o dime caused a loss to one side and a gain to the other. For a long time California affected to despise nickels, but the advantage of making closer and juster change gradually recommended itself, and now even the copper cent is gaining ground in that state of great resources and large ideas The demand for the half cent comes from

those sections of the country where the struggle for existence is becoming more difficult and where the subdivision's of business and competition in prices cause the loss of even a half cent in making change to be a scrious matter. There are many things sold for a cent which would be sold for a half cent if such a coin existed. The dollars would cent if such a coin existed. The dollars would probably take care of themselves better if the half cent were in existence to be taken care of than they are now, when the cent is the least coin that can be looked after.

To add the half cent to our coins would increase the profits of small dealers and the possible economics to that class of people who are obliged to make small purchases. As it is now, either the seller or meaning the content of the content of the seller of t As it is now, either the seller or purchaser in these small dealings, which by their number are of great importance, loses or gain

To save a cent cach day amounts to \$3.55 a year and to save a half cent cach day effects a savings of one-half of the same. The country should have the half cent.—Bankers' Magazine.

ADVERTISEMENTS are accepted under this head as 60c, per line net each with order. Ten words make a line. No discoun for time or space. Only one column will be sold.

FREE HOMES-Address with stamp, Freeland Association, well Wash. 262-1t FOR SALE-Flour mill, orchard under irrigation, 240 acres land-fine climate, good school; chance for several families. H. D. Porter, Biglow, Orc. 262-18

WE PAY \$5 A DAY And expenses to men and women with international Mrg. Co. Parsons, Kau.

THE BREATH OF LIFE, or Science of Divine Breathing, for Health, Development and Success. Booklet 10c. Rev. S. C Great-head, Clifford, Mich., U. S. A. 262-it

MONTANA SOCIALISTS!—All who desire to join the Social Dem. Party are requested to communicate with G. France State Organizer, 71 E. Park st. Butte, Montana. FULL SHORTHAND COURSE by mail \$12.50. Satisfaction maranted or money refunded. Write for free circulars. Remussen's Practical Business School, Saint Paul, Minn. 283-18

Keep Your Feet Warm by Wearing Asbestos Insoles. (A best or cold known to setrose.) They are made light and sai hele for either men or women's shoes. State size of shoe. By me 25c per pair; 5 pairs \$1. W. O. Keigner, Ft. Scott, Ks. 261-tt

PROF. GEO. D. HERRON will conduct a department on "Social ism and Religion" in the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW. beginning with the January number. Subscription #1.00 year. We have about 500 sets of the REVIEW beginning with the first number, July, 1500, and the first 500 persons sending #1.00 each to pay for the HEVIEW for 1901 will get the back number fee. Mentfout the APPEAL. Charles H. Kert & Company, Fallishers, 56 Fifth ave., Chicago.

a socialist plan

for establishing the Co-operative Commonwealth is "NEQUA." You need a copy; it will give you work Information free. Write today.

Equity Publishing Co., - Topeka, Fig.

Looking This great book by Bellamy sells to cents in the United States. If can have postpaid for 10 cents or \$1.00 per doze to Backward U.S. stamps, addressing Hy Ashplant, 766 Dandas state London, Canada.

Social Democratic Party.

Organize the socialists in your community. Fullations as to organization of Social Democratic branches on application to Theodore Deba 126 Washington St. cago, hendquarters of the Social Democratic Parts of the Social Democratic Parts of the Social Democratic

Books, keen-edged with wisdom.

"Empty thy purse into thy head."

Five Cent Books

Socialism and Farmers.
Property.
New Zealand in a Nut Shell.
Direct Lezislation.
An Open Letter to the Rica.
Utopia.
Poems for the People.
Cold Facts.
Ten Men of Money Island.
Despite Cold Facts.
Ten Men of Money Island. Ten Men of assessed and the laberty Prison Lator
Prison Lator
Government Ownership of Railroads
The Society of the Future
Woman and the Social Problem
The Evolution of the Class Struggle
Imprudent Marriages
Packingtown
Dachism in Literature and Art Single Tax vs Socialism

Wage Labor and Capital

The Man Under the Machine

The Man Socialism

Socialist Songs, Adapted to Familiar Tutes.

How I Acquired My Millions

The Object of the Labor Movement

Why I am a Socialist low I lead to the Labor Movement why I am a Socialist Ten Cent Books

Uncle Sam in Business.
Public Ownership of Railroada Davis-Stock worth Che Kingdom of Heaven is at Hand
Ten Men of Money Island, German or Norwegian.
To What are the Trusts Leading Smile Merrie England Blatchfor The Labor Question Kuenemans
Pendragon Posers
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific Eagel -Drift of Our Time.....Paul Lafargos

Fifteen Cent Books

National Ownership of Raintonal
A Trainp in Society.
New Zenland Labor Journal
Guernacy Market House Plan of Payments.

Twenty-live Cent Books A Story From Pullmantown.....

orace Greeney, Farmer
resident John Smith.
Perplexed Philosopher
rotection or Free Trade
ise Land Question. Property in Land
the Condition of Labor in one volume
togress and Poverty.
Toman—Past Present and Future
loaders Socialism. whership of Railroads and Telegraphs, Loue Politics.....Mill National Party Platforms. Frederics
Pabisa Essays in Socialism

News Prom Nowhere Cassos
The Red Light
Six Centuries of Work of Wages
The Banker's Dream
History of the Paris Commane Benham
Socialism John Stuart Mil Frederic

Fifty Cent Books.

Christ, the Socialist
A Pinsucial Catechiam
Volney's Ruins
Looking Backward Brice and Vinces. C. F. Volume. Edward Bellam Looking Bees.
Equality.
Whither are we Drifting?...
Waiting for the Signal (paper)
The Legal Revolution of 1302.
The American Pathorney
The American Pathorney. ... F. O. Willey M. W. Howard orative Commonwealth. for the People..... be Done? Address: Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kan., U. S. A.

The Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1898 tells the acreage and average yield per acre of wheat, corn and cotton and other crops.

There is plenty of cotton land that will produce three-fourths of a bale per acre. By produce three-fourths of a bale per acre. By using this land for the production of cotton there will be required 9,781,108 acres/ less than was grown in 1898 to produce the same amount of bales.

If all the wheat sown were put upon wheat land, of which there is an abunda will produce 25 bushels per acre, there would be a saving in acreage of 17,049,330.

If all the sorn grown was planted in sec tions of country adapted to corn, producing 43 bushels per acre, the saving in hereagowould be 32,973,301.

Order Now

One bundred copies of "Trusts" at \$1.50 s revised, illustrated and print d on fine paper. This will be a sample of the character

of work the Appeal can now do on books.

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