Owing to the few who have entered the crime will almost disappear. The rich and contest for the Tennessee property with the intention of staying with it and the fact that none of the bigger workers seem to be in it, state has had the effect of practically makthe ten afre tracis are restored to take effect ing all the jails and prisons useless and with the week beginning Dec. 15th. Ten empty. Socialism will furnish all people with argest number of yearlies for the Week.

HIS is noon, Dec. 8th. The total number of clubs of five received up to the present moment, which would entitle the senders to a place in the Tennessee contest is 853. Every club of five was counted, thirsty man falls in and helps to swell the though in many cases the sender said he was concourse, never questioning but that the not contesting for the prize. Many others said they sent in a club to swell the number of entries and assist in making the plan a success. There were blanks for five subscribers placed in each paper two issues before the contest opened, and in cases of this kind we always receive large returns at once, even when no contest is on-and doubtless very many simply filled up the blank and sent it in. Although every club sender was entered on the list, the Appeal can scarcely hope to hear from the greater portion of those in the above classes again-and at best, not more than a week or two. . There are two mails yet to get today, which will add some to the above figures, and agall letters mailed before Dec. 8th, at 6 p. m., are to be entered, the figures here given will be raised some, but not much. The expectations of the Appeal have not been realized and if the judgment of this paper is good there are not more than 100 on the list who have sent in a club paths of human action have they sought to with the intention of entering, the race. The attain the happiness which is only the natreceipts are not \$200.00 more for the week than what they should be in normal times. It is not likely that the contest will last very one man is worth more to the Deity than long as there are none of the Appeal's big another, and must receive more of the com and steady workers in it. The contest was mon labor of the race than primarily devised for the benefit of those opening century will see social, justice, will who were not in a position to secure large clubs in a short time, and the heavy-weights tion the knowledge of the blind crowd of seem to have stayed out by common consent, thirsty travelers, and this will produce a There can be no question but that there will be a heavy fall in the number of contestants during the week this paper reaches you. Therefore if you entered the race with the intention of staying, your chances are very much brighter than the Appeal thought they would be. The paper has no kick coming, although it will probably lose something on the deal. It will at least have the pleasure

home and business location. . A number of those who have entered the contest have protested against the publication of the number in it from week to week. on the grounds that as it narrows down to a few it will result in a protracted struggle. And while it is to the interest of the paper to keep it going as long as possible, the Appeal does not wish to use the premium as a means of extracting every subscription possible from its workers. It is not to become an object of bitter contention-it is rather one over which a friendly bout is waged to see this fraudulent practice, because Socialism is who can do the most for socialism and young yet, and it must get its eye-teeth cut. where the victor is to leave the field with the ties now and be ready for them later or cheers and good-will of the vanquished. So than to have them be able through Socialist's after next week the contest will be made ignorance of their methods to steal a close blind. All of you want to know how many dropped off this week, and in the next issue in resources, and when we learn the few litwe will tell you and the next news you get will be the name of the winner. That is, unless the contestants say that they want the figures printed every week. If you do, say so, and they will be printed. It don't make any difference to the Appeal. Please re- per working person, where they are supplied member that the contest is now confined to with the best appliances. But counting that those already entered. No one else can get it costs \$1,000, this sum would furnish the in. Your order must come for five each capital to employ 600,000 people, and the week and every week-or you will be products of their hands and machinery promptly counted out the Saturday night of \$5,000 a year each. As there are only about the week that your order fails to come. In 100,000 confined criminals in this country, case of a miscarriage of order, keep on and as many paupers in poor houses, you sending and write us. No one will be counted out on account of miscarried orders, er letters delayed in the mails. There are only a few of you in it, gents, and the property is going to be easy for some one:

of furnishing one of its workers with a good

production and distribution, so the sooner ployment at \$1,000 a year. it comes the sooner the people will tackle and solve the problem. When a nation tackthough never the best thing. In this in- at the end of the charity or alms-giving pole. stance, there is only one thing to do-make property public. If left in corporate hands for and uphold a system that makes them it will be no change.

play the people at good wages on productive the very people who have the votes (power) stork, self the products to pay the wages, and to end all this misery of themselves.

# FIFTY CENTS A YEAR

the desperate will still commit crime, they can be confined. New Zealand has proven that the offer of employment by the f land in South Missouri will be employment at compensation equal to or each week to the man who sends in greater than \$5,000 a year, and crime for poverty, which is the incentive, will dis-

The Thirst of Man.

THIRSTY man saw people going by him A THRISTY man saw people going and inquired where he could get a drink of water. They replied, "We, too, are thirsty and are going to the water for drink." The others knew where the water could be found. But each one of the great multitude had gone through the experience of this last thirsty men-they were all following the crowd, blind leaders of the blind. And they dropped by the wayside exhausted, and the crowd kept on, gathering the thirsty and erushing the exhausted. Such is a picture of the nations of the earth seeking social conditions that will make earth a heaven, that will produce harmony among men and create brotherhood and create men worthy of brotherhood. They have sought the condition n wars of conquest; in the glittering pomp of royalty; in the worship of objects in nature; in images made by man; in a thousand theories in theology, and covered the earth with the blood of their fellows to prove their sincerity; they have sought it in tariffs on exports and tariffs on imports; in gold money, in silver money, in paper money, in iron money, in banking credits without any money; they have sought it in immigration and emigration; they have sought it in pov erty and in wealth; in a thousand different ural state of men, and found it not, because they have refused to be just to each other, because they have acted upon the theory that cause the crowd to stop and consider the course they are traveling, will see men quesnew heaven and a new earth, for both are with men, if they could but realize their own

The Appeal wishes to impress upon your mind that the Socialist vote of this country is not represented by the ballots reported in the last election. There was a secret understanding between the two old parties that the Socialist vote was to be belittled all over the country. I am receiving fresh evidence daily of the wide-spread influence of this conspiracy, and I positively know that the Socialists did cast nearly 700,000 votes on November 6. These Socialists are still here they and hundreds of thousands of others will vote the Socialist ticket again. All we have lost by this old party thievery is the record—we haven't lost a man: Not a single one. Each and all of them, except those re moved by death, will be at the polls the next time, and there will be more with them. In spite of the wholesale fraud, the two old parties were unable to do better than show a net national gain of nearly 500% in the vote for Socialism. I am not shedding any tears over It's better to learn the tricks of the old parelection. The old parties are not very fertile

The direct cost of crime in this country is computed by statisticians at \$600,000,000. the backs of one's fellows, is the miserly I find that in the employment of labor the average capital used is much less than \$1,000 would produce goods of the market value of can readily see that it would be cheaper to have the public furnish the means of production and distribution "an to annually pay so much which is a clear loss, as the criminals do not produce anything to pay the vast expense they cost. There would be few Monopoly is inevitable in every line of criminals, indeed, if they were offered em-

The full dinner pail was hauded to many thousands in Kansas City on Thanksgiving, And to think that working people would vote accept charity. Poverty stalks the land, and the very people who wear patched clothing, extions all point to an early and easy victory A report on the Georgia convicts shows have pinched tables and occupy horels, rethat only half of them can read, and that peat that the hation't prosperous, and that three-fourths "are common laborers, whose the present system is all right! It is sickearning capacity is small." Let the state em- ening to read the details of the poverty of

Profit in Famine.

that there is any lack of corn, but one fellow has it all and will not let the others late contest, and by its deceiving Socialists have it unless they pay him more than it is prevented the building of a party of a million worth. That is like the money famine dering panies-there is not less more than before or after, but those who have it refuse to republican leaders, as a future for the donkey give it up unless those who are forced by law to get it give & up more property than the money is worth. There is plenty of land in Europe, but those who have it will not let But once get the people to reading Socialist the others use it unless they give part of their time in service to the owners. It is curious to note how similar are the institutions in despotic, heathen kingdoms and in this country. But famines are good things-if you are on the right side of them. There are some people, verdant ones, who imagine that famnest they would see how desperately rich men work to produce artificial famines when the real article is not furnished by nature.

But going back to this Chicago corn famine. A fellow named Phillips quiet bought up all the corn-"corneced" it, in the parlance of the street. Other fellows were under contract to deliver corn by December first, and failing to do so must pay any price Phillips demands, and the courts will help Phillips collect it, for without the assistance of the courts there could be no corner on anything. Speaking of this condition, and the efforts of the shorts to get out of legal danger, the Associated Press says:

It was stated on the best of authority to day that large quantities of No. 2 corn which, for the most part, was shipped East by James A. Patten during his September and October operations are being loaded into cars at Buffalo and even so far East as Montreal, and will be shipped back to Chicago as fast as the corn can be hauled by special This corn, it is stated, has been rebought by Chicago shorts, who figure on getting it here by Friday in time for delivery to Phillips on this month's contracts.

What a lovely, sensible system! Ship corn from Chicago to other cicles and then ship it back again! Hiring special trafas to carry corn to Chicago, and then not unload it but ship it right back to the points from which it came! But great is private capitalism! It does such useful things! How much better to haul corn backwards and forwards over the country than to employ the labor in doing something needful for the human race! Under Socialism corn would be produced for use, will be shipped where it is needed, will be as staple in its price as postage stamps, and gambling in it will be as in possible as no incentive to produce famines and crimes generally, and is something therefore to be

According to reports a gambling institution on a gigantic scale, similar to the infamous Monte Carlo, of Europe, is to be es tablished about thirty miles from Washington City, and the names of several senators are used as being behind the scheme. As gamb ling is prohibited by law, and as the senators are sworn to uphold the law, it is plain that the rich can do no wrong. Several million dollars are to be spent to furnish gambling amusement for the men who skin labor out of more than they can use, but not a cent to furnish labor with land and machinery to produce for themselves. That would make the rich work for a living and that is just what they do not want to do and will not do as long as foolish labor votes them into power. The rich know the advantage of having control of the laws, just as does a king That is the whole game.

get rich. The great men of the world have been noted for wisdom not wealtn. The successful lives have been those who have done something grand and noble for the race-not for themselves. We do not count that man great who lives a miser-and yet devoting one's energies to acamulation, climbing up on character The selfish, miserly, wealthy man has made a failure of life. If the race had no altruism in it society would end in chaos in a month. That it has not enough is the cause of all the social and industrial troubles that affect the nation today.

The Ohio supreme court has decided that the state cannot compel coal companies to breigh coal before it is screened. The coal rine owners know how to use their votes and that of the working people who vote the same ticket. But it is plainly constitutional for the coal combine to regulate wages and price of coal! Sure thing. The rich can do no

As fast as contestants drop out of the Tennessee contest, their names will be cut off the roll. When only one name is left, that party will be given a warranty deed, and the contest closed. The name of the winner will be printed in the Appeal.

Go it, on the Tennessee contest, jaspers. There isn't very many of you, and the indifor the winner.

reported as exting: "I disapprove of the suggestion of reorganization of the (demo-cratic) party by certain persons of the East. Make Smith, one of the Cleveland cabinet, i-

I want the democratic party to stand be-THERE is a corn famine in Chicago. Not tween the plutocrats and the socialists." That is what the democratic party did in the votes in favor of industrial liberty. That this is to be the tactics of the democratic and party, is very plain now. It is to be used to prevent the formation of a Socialist party in the future as it was in the last campaign. papers and the people will wipe out both the old parties.

Who is Benefitted?

HAVING voted themselves into slavery, the working people will now begin to pay the masters the dividends which the masters were fishing for. There seems to be an understanding among the employers. Dispatches state that laborers have been cut in wages in the Florence, Colo., district from \$2.50 down to \$1.75 a day and the hours increased to 10 from 8! Carpenters have been cut 50 cents a day and the hours increased to 10 from 8! Had these men put part of their wages in the past into Socialist propaganda, teaching the working people of the nation their rights, the future might be The masters do the brighter for them. teaching and get the profits.

The same story comes from the East. The needle monopoly cut wages 13% at its mills in Torrenton, Conn.; the Aetna Silk Co., at Norfolk, Conn., has made a sweeping cut in wages; the Hutchinson & Rankin shoe works at Winsted, Conn., have closed permanently

But do not think that the earth is all dark and that all people ignorantly vote and work for their own enslavement. In the same paper in which I gather the above items I find that J. Pierpont Morgan spent \$50,000 for dresses, \$10,000 for flowers and \$600 for music for his daugter's wedding, besides giving enough property which working peo ple must use to give them an income that will keep the young couple in elegance all their useless lives. Morgan knows what will benefit him in politics—the working people don't and vote for private capitalism by which Morgan gathers millions out of their hides every

And in the same paper I notice that Armoun Co., the packers of Chicago, have been given the contract by the government to print all the revenue stamps used in Chicago district, and at a price that is twenty times the rate at which any reputable printer would have been willing to take the work. But Armours their great wealth, they vote for their own interests, and enough fool working people do the same to enable them to pull out fortunes while the working mules get cuts in wages and longer hours.

We are a great people, as a whole, and no mistake!

Swiss Railroads.

HEY have a very crude and oppressive way of handling the railroad business in Switzerland. "About two years ago the government bought the entire railroad system of the nation and proceeded to show what it could do. After increasing the wages, reducing the hours of employes, and reducing the tariff to one-third of its former rate on both freight and passengers, the officials were not satisfied and put in a system of season tickets by buying one of which for \$16 you can ride on any railroad in the nation as often as you please, as long as you lots of education. please and at any time within its limit that you please. Did you ever hear of such op-Some people assume, as they think wisely, pression? Was tyranny more tyrannous? How thankful we should be that we live in a free country where we have to pay three cents a mile to travel, have to use the ticket on the day of purchase or lose it, where we have to sign our name and prove our identity to every conductor, where we are looked upon next election. with suspicion whenever we present a coupon ticket for fear we have patronized a scalper-you bet, how thankful that we live in a free country. And what is worse, the government of Switzerland receives enough returns to pay the interest on \$100,000 a mile which it paid for the railroads and is laying by a sinking fund that will wipe out the debt in 50 years. But then the Swiss are heathens and don't know nothin' nohow. 'Rah for corporation-owned railroads and

> The editor of the Louisville, Ky., Dispatch, me of the leading dailies of that city has come out flatfooted for Socialism. There is more Socialism in the newspaper offices of this country than you think there is. They will begin to break away from the old parties gether the Appeal will have a new, fast in increasing numbers in a short time.

The Omence, S. D., Herald used to be a four-page old party paper but it came out the print shows the effects of it's wear. for Socalism a few weeks ago. Since then it has grown to eight pages and is much improved in appearance.

Have you read the latest edition of hard, but not in bitterness. Handsomely printed on book paper; \$1.50 per 100.

No one can now enter the contest for the

Published Every Saturday

For Public Ownership of MONOPOLIES

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Co-operation.

HERE is a great difference between individuals co-operating and Socialism. Perhaps I can better explain this difference by taking incidents all are familiar with. The people of any community could co operate and have schools, but if left to the people of any community, without a public organization impersonal in its character, there would not be schools in many places, many there would not be able to take advantage of such as existed and the system would not be so complete and comprehensive as it is today. The same is true of the postal system or any other publicly conducted function. Now there is not a wheat or fruit raising community anywhere, where one hundred farmers, by putting in a mill or cold storage and employing competent skill, which they could build for an outlay of one or two hundred dollars per farmer, and would save the difference annually between the price of the wheat and flour, less the expense, or could, in one favorable season, when fruit is abundant and no price, save enough to pay the entire cost of a plant, setting the fruit in the winter when apples are four dollars a barrel as against 50 cents in season. But you se they will not do this. If the public rurnished the mill or cold storage, they would take advantage of it-if the private enterprise furnished them the owner would take advantage of the farmers as they now do. Besides, no small mill or cold storage could be handled at the same low expense that greater ones could. The principle of co-operation is absolute, but the people will not apply it to their affairs, because it becomes too personal. Society divided up into departments would care for everything well and each would need to understand only the one thing of department that he or she would be employed in. Few people understand the postal machinery. but it runs along smoothly, except where the railroad companies rob it, but if the railroads were operated as is the postal system there would be no such robbery. Take away from society the public properties and make them private property of a part of the people and anarchy would reign at once. The farmer or lot owner could not leave his soil without making terms with the people or firm owning the street-for the street is that hated public property, you know. It would abolsh the public schools, the streets and alleys, the court houses and all public buildings, the sewers and life saving stations the police. the prisons and insane asylums. With all these abolished what a delightful society it would be! The more of public property

of it the greater the waring factions of so

Rev. William T. Brown, of Plymouth Church, Rochester, N. Y., writes me that he read "The Christ, Property and Man" to his congregation in place of his regular sermon, and that it created a profound impression. Other ministers could imitate his example with profit to their congregations. I would suggest that the workers see that all ministers in their town be supplied with a copy, with a request to publicly comment on it. \$1.50 per 100; 50 copies, 75 cents

You can often get a heathen to read a pamphlet when they will not touch the Appeal. Pamphlets have done immense work and will if you will use them, convert millions. Use them freely. 100 know we must win in the next four years and it will require lots of sacrifice with Socialists and

November 12, 1896, the Democrat, Woodland, Cal., said of the two Socialist votes who do not know a joke when they meet it in the road." This year there were 40 votes in that county. Wonder if the joke is not growing fast enough to beat the democrats

The greater trusts take the fat of the land; the smaller trusts take the lean, and the small business men pick the bones, and swear it is the best meal it is possible to have! When the greater trusts begin to make soup out of the bones, by actively engaging in the retail business, there will be a tempest in a teapot.

The trusts are continually confiscating the property of all the other people while continually yelling against confiscation to detract attention from their own action. What "laughing in their sleeves," the rich must have, as they "divide up' the wealth of the workers among themselves.

As soon as I can scrape enough money toprinting machine that will make the print elear and clean as it should be. The machine we have is run to its utmost capacity, and

My little booklet on "Trusts" will open the eyes of millions, if you will place it in their hands. As it costs only \$1.50 per hundred, you should place it in the hands of every fam-Trusts," by the editor of the Appeal? Hits ily in your vicinity. It is handsomely printed and illustrated.

All of you who are in on the contest remember that you must not send in more nor less than five yearlies a week.

The Socialist vote in Iowa was 2742, instead of 1992, as printed last week.

# A GREAT ADDRESS.

By Hon. A. M. Dewey of the Department of Labor.

N last Tuesday night the people of Pueblo had the satisfaction of listening to a most comprehensive statement and review of the industrial problem, by Hon. Adelbert M. Dewey, a special agent of the Department of Labor at Washington, who is at present in Colorado gathering statistics for the department, says the Pueblo Courier. Knowing that the very nature of his occupation placed Mr. Dewey in a position that gave him most accurate knowledge, tion that gave him most accurate knowledge, the Pueblo Trades and Labor Assembly induced him to stop here long enough to speak in a public place, and give time to announce the meeting, so that the laboring men and their wives might hear him. When Mr. Dewey ascended the platform at the Board of Trade with the conflict for the supremacy of the right over the wrong, for exact justice to all the laboring men and their wives might hear him. When Mr. Dewey ascended the platform at the Board of Trade hall he faced a magnificent audience of toils. H. G. Wallace, president of the Trades sembly, acted as chairman of the meeting. Those on the platform with the speaker were Mr. and Mrs W. L. Smith. Mrs. Lois J. Shep-herd, county superintendent of schools; Rev.

The fact that Mr. Dewey is authority industrial questions, having had large perience in gathering statistics in those lines warrants us in giving our readers the benefit liberal synopsis of his remarks.

The speaker started out by referring to he fact that ever since creation the curse upon Adam had followed the sons of even until now. In all the history of world the few have enslaved the many. And whether it be under the reign of Solo-mon in Judea or McKinley in the United States, the result has been the same. Dewey announced that he is an optimist and has the fullest confidence in all the peo-

ple. The will of the majority must be supreme, and when the majority is intelligent all injustice will disappear.
"The industrial problem," said the speaker, "Is the greatest problem of the age—it overshadows all other problems. We are living in a remarkable age of progress and inven-tive genius. We have the railroad, the tele-graph, the electric power, the perfecting printing press and imotype machines. In all branches there has been immense progress, but few comparatively, can enjoy them Modern appliances and methods of living ar indeed luxurious when compared with meth ods of a hundred years ago. But how many people enjoy them? What benefit does the human family derive from rapid transit, easy communication, and modern inventions that make life easier, when they have no means to use them or enjoy their benefits? And to use them or enjoy their benefits? And when these same appliances are used not only to benefit the few, but also to further enslave and degrade the many we must with Goldsmith exclaim:

"'Ill fare the land, to hastening tils a prey, Where wealth accumulates and men decay." "Some years ago I made investigation of in the Pennsylvania coal fields, same as where there is now a serious strike. When I was ready to leave I remarked to one of the principal owners of the mines that he could take his coal to market and give it away to the consumer without money and without price, and still make money for his stockholders and bondholders off the profits in the sale of product, positions, dechine

and rents that he got from the people working for him." This statement created quite a sensation in

the audience, as the source was undoubtedly official and the conclusion accurate.
"What do we find today? We find that soon there will be pangs of hunger in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, because there is no sale for the coal that is mined. We find that soon there will be privations in Kansas and that farmers there, amidst a most bountiful erop, of the very things needed to stay the hunger in Pennsylvania, will be burning corn and wheat for fuel because they have not the means to buy coal. What is it that stands between the man who has plenty of coal in Pennslyvania and wants to sell it, and the man who has plenty of food in Kansas and wants to sell it? It is the transportation companies. I tell you that such things will exist just so long as we have the present system of privately owned mines, farm and rail-roads. The only solution is the coveryment. roads. The only solution is the government owenrship of all the railroads, as well as all other means of production and transporta-

more than it should expect in this walk of life. As if any man on earth was conticled life.' As if any man on earth was entitled to more than those who create it all! And I fervently pray that people will never stop asking for more until they are priviledged to enjoy all that they create.

"The evil is this system itself, and must be eradicated if the nation would live. I would

not array man against man commercialism alone does that:"

Here Mr. Dewey reviewed the work of the various schools of reform that have attempt ed to cure the social evil. He referred to trades unions, the temperance movement, prison reformers, the immigration question all of which were important, but all of which were dealing with effects only, and not with the cause that produced the effect. When these reformers and good people recognize that competition and commercialism is the evil and that government ownership is the remedy, then something of real value will be acomplished. Mr. Dewey made a great hit here by reciting one verse of a poem written by Captain Jack Crawford, the poet scout, in 1877, when there was a strike in the very region now affected in the same way. The poem is entitled "Ye Sons of Toil and Danpoem is entitled per," and would Oliver Goldsmith. and would do credit to Leigh Hunt or

Grant every other reform sought today and leave the competitive system, and the people will still be in economic slavery, as surely are today. The cry against the ts is folly. They eliminate wasted indus-energy from the scheme of production The department store is

the labor saving machine of commerce.

"Show the people that the co-operative system of industry will promote the cause of humanity—that it will stop strikes and lockouts by removing the cause of such disturbances; that it will lessen the criminal forces by removing the incentive to crime; that it will elase the saloon as a place of debauchery and drunken revelry by creating within the individual a higher respect for himself, promoting temperance and sobriety; that it will make of every man a better citien, and every citizen a better man, and I allieve there are few people who would not passet in the effort to bring about the desired hange.

should be the duty of every good citizen to do his part to avert such an ending for the fairest republic on earth. I would save the nation and the nation's people from disaster. and I would do that, too, beneath the shelter-ing folds of our own emblem of civil and re-ligious-liberty—the Stars and Stripes. If we are citizens let us alone be men; if we are men yet us be men in the truest sense of the

word. We can be if we will.

"The competitive system annuls the efforts of the church and all the fraternal brotherhoods to promote the cause of justice and universal brotherhood among the people. And there can be no end to that system but an-archy and blood. But with national co-operation in industry there is removed every in-centive to wrong one's fellows, and the end must be the realization of the hopes of the true disciples of the Carpenter of Nazareth. of human progress, in justice, charity and

right over the wrong, for exact justice to all people over the insatiste greed of the individual master, is already on end the man who cannot see it is surely blinded by selfish in-terests and his own fancied security under the inhuman competitive system. But it does not require the prophetic foresight of a Dan-iel to see in the signs of the times the dawnherd, county superintendent of schools; her.

A. A. Hokin, paster Unity church; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Mamilton, H. S. Branscomb, O. F.

Thum and F. H. Richardson. Mr. Dewey spoke for an hour and a half and held his audience to the very end by delivering an address that was elevating in the extreme.

The first that Mr. Dewey is authority on against a feature and other in line of battle. armies are facing each other in line of battle On the one side are seen the common people whom th immortal Lincoln once said the Lore must love because he made so many of them On the other side are to be found those who have become enriched from the labor of their less fortunate fellows. Let your eyes follow me in review of the forces thus presented to

"In the first division of the army of the people are seen six millions of women, wear-ing the badge of white ribbon. This mighty host is commanded by Generals Love, Purity nost is commanded by Generals Love, Parity and Innocence. At the head of the column is seen a shi ing banner of pure white, on which is inscribed in letters of gold these two magical words, 'The Home,' and what an incentive to heroic effort those words be rome. With heads erect and faces to the front, these millions of defenders of the

Home seem eager to engage the enemy.
"On the right of this invincible host of women we see another mighty army of sturdy sons of toil. This division is composed of mechanics, laborers, farmers and others whose peaceful occupation is that of toiling for their daily bread. These forces are com-manded by Generals Justice, Equality, Industry and Thrift. Here we see banners in the True Standard of Indicidual and National Greatness.' 'Equal Opportunities for All, Special Privileges for None.' In this army there are eight millions of workers, standing shoulder to shoulder in solid phalanx, deter-mined upon freedom from industrial slavery or death in the attempt to secure it for all

But there is another division of this army, and it is composed of men who have hereto-fore been counted as belonging on the other side in this conflict. It is the fast number merchants, manufacturers and capitalists who have at last come to a realizing sense of the injustice to labor made possible, aye, necessary, by a continuation of the destruc-tive competitive system—a system which has proven itself ruinous alike to the capitalist who invests his money and the labor who does the work. These are commanded by General Humanity, and are incited to effort

by a banner bearing this sentence: The competitive system, which we so fondly believed to be the life of trade, proved our undoing, and we have at last discovered that we too, are on this side in the conflict for the supremacy of the right over the wrong.' This division contains more than one million of men, and their presence seems to inspire all others with an assurance of certain triumph

"At the head of this great company of patriotic men and women is seen floating the time honored emblem of human freedom, the Stars and Stripes, the Red, White and Blue. Red for Love, White for Purity, and Blue for Loyalty, and in the battde for human rights

need no other flag.
"But what of the opposing army? Their number does not appear to be large, yet their seeming assurance of success would indicate reliance on some unseen subtle power. These ire strongly entrenched behind well-nigh im pregnable breastworks of Special Privileges and Legalized Monopoly. They are commanded by Generals Greed, Avarice, Cunning Bribery and Corruption. Their weapons are intimidation, coercion and oppression; their ammunition abuse, slander, falsehood and de-

he but naked, though c'ad in ormor, whose conscience with injustice is corrupted.' The division of white ribboners, even the same as all the rest, are armed with the ballot freedom. Argument, reason and logic are ammunition they carry, and together the march upon the enemy before them. The bat march upon the enemy the is an easy victory for the hosts of truth and justice. And as the opposition one by one abandon their hopeless position and join the ranks of the patriots, I seem to hear, as if coming out of the clear blue sky of heaven, a song not unlike that heard by the shep-herds that glorious night in Judea, and the words that reach my ears are: 'Peace on earth, good will to men.'"

# Election Echoes.

A committee has been appointed by the bebs and Harriman propaganda club to Debs and Harriman wait upon the County Commissioners and ascertain from them the number of east for the Socialistic ticket in Dallas cast for the Socialistic lieset in Dailas. The Commissioners flatly refuse to give any information on this subject. This fact we take in evidence that our vote was hurtful to them and large. Confidentially, we learn that we have polled 500 votes in Dallas exclusive of those ballots that have been thrown out.—

W. T. Bruce, Dallas, Texts.

W. T. Bruce, Dallas, Texts.

The vote reported from Virginia for the Socialists is 392, but only a part of the counsenerted any.

ties reported any.

At Fairhaven, Wash., the Socialists east an even hundred votes out of 800.

The Socialist vote in Maine is 881.

The Socialists of St. Joseph. Mo., have organized with an immense club of Socialists. It's that way all over the country.

it's that way all over the country.

North Dakota reported 500 Socialist votes—probably one-fourth of the number cast

"Politics is a great sell," remarked the n

thousand years scarce serve to form a c; an hour may lay it in the dust." It was Lord Byron who said:

thousand years scarce serve to form a c; an hour may lay it in the dust." It was a colossal buy."—Washington Star.

# Socialist Progress Abroad

As almost all of our readers know by this time the English elections like those of America have been a victory for the large America have been a victory for the large-capitalists against the smaller ones. The Lite-erals have been overwhelmingly defeated and the ground thus cleared for a strong-clear, revolutionary socialist movement. Ey holding the election just before a new list of electors was compiled the Conserva-tives succeeded in disfranchising more Englishmen than the Loers ever disfran-chised outlanders. This fell somewhat heavy on the socialists as there is always a larger

on the socialists as there is always a larger on the socialists as there is always a larger percentage of the younger voters in the so-cialist ranks than those of greater age. The socialists were also handicapped by oth-er features of the election law, which by property qualification disfranchised many thousands of laborers. Still more important is the provision of the law that compels the candidates for the parties they represent to bear the election expenses, including the expense for polling, counting and returning the vote. Just how heavy a burden this is is seen from the fact that in sixteen districts in which the socialist had candidates these expenses varied from \$550 to \$1,650 with a total of over \$15,000. This had to be shared among the candidates or parties according to the number of contestants for the seat, so that the Socialist had always to bear from one-half to one-third of these sums before they could have a cent for agitation purposes This also compelled them to refrain from nominating candidates in any districts where they were not exceptionally strong, and it thus came about that no record could be secured of the Socialist vote in 553 out of 669

Hence the English comrades are to be congrantlated that in these sixteen districts they succeed in casting 50,624 votes and lecting one member (Keir Hardie) to parliament. As the total vote polled was only 3,482,234, it will be seen that Socialism has secured a pretty strong hold in England, notwithstanding the difficulties it has had to contend with.

In the London borough and town council gains and elected a number of officers. Unfortunate Will Thorne was defeated for re-election by a vote of 1,082 to 1,007.

Capitalism developed very early in Holland, and with it came the beginning of Socialism, but the labor movement actually first took form with the International. After the dissolution of the International the Al-gemeen Nederlandsch Werkliedenverbond gemeen Nederlandsch Werkliedenverbond (General Federation of Netherland Laborers) was formed with many Social Democrats in its ranks, but it soon ceased to be Socialist and its president is now a Liberal member of the legislative chamber and most of its mem pers are radical politicians and opponents of Socialism.

1878, the Socialist members of this organization founded the first Social Demo-eratic Association, with a tailor, H. Ger-hard, as its principal member. Shortly afterwards Domela Niewenhuis, a I utheran min-ister at The Hague, joined the party and founded the first Socialist paper, Recht voor Allen. He was a man of independent wealth and an orator and writer of ability and soon became the foremost Socialist pro

The party took up the agitation for univer sal suffrage and apparently grew with great rapidity. But many of its new members were rapidity. But many of its new members were not Socialists, but advocates of violence and anarchy. These began to incite the laborers, who did not yet understand Socialism, and the whole movement culminated in a police

Nieuwenhuis was imprisoned and all Social-

Some time afterwards the electorate was somewhat extended and Nieuwenhois was elected to parliament. While here he made almost no reference to Socialism, but busied aimself with the merest palliative reforms. This led to a strong opposition to him, not only in Holland, but throughout the inter national Socialist movement. The result was that in a short time he came out in opposition to all parliamentary action and declared him self for the universal strike and violent revolution.

Then followed a long, painful and disgrac ful fight between the Socialists and the anarchists under Nieuwenlinis. In August 1894 organized, and little by little the forces of anarchy began to fade away until in 1898 the lifty-two anarchist sections had dwindled to ten, while the socialist forces had grown o a powerful army

Finally during last June, anarchy having been practically crushed out of existence, the remnant of what was once the anarchist or-ganization joined the Socialists, forming one ceit.

"But these are in a hopeless minority. The hosts who eagerly advance upon their breastworks are armed with the weapons spoken of by Shakespeare when he said: Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just; and party has once more taken up the long-discovery and struggle for universal suffrage and carded struggle for universal suffrage and now look forward to an early victory. The Belgian Le Peuple is now filled with

long lists of meetings and accounts of de-monstrations for universal suffrage upon which the Belgian Socialists are now con-centrating their strength. Mile, I. Gatti de Gamond, Emile Vanderyelde and other speakers and writers are devoting all their energies to the work of organization and agitation to secure this end. What makes their tasks especially difficult is that they are make ing their demand with no distinction as to sex. Here, as in England and America, the Liberal party is disappearing and the line is being drawn between capitalists and laborers

on the political field.

The Vooruit, the great co-operative of Ghent, has just been very much enlarged. A department store has been added and \$8,000 has been expended in the purchase of an additional parts. joining building which is to be remodeled and fitted up as a printing establishment. This printing plant will issue the daily Vooruit and will have complete telegraphic and telephonic service, making it the leading daily of the city.

The special election for the seat in the German Reichstag made vacant by the death of Liebknecht was a brilliant Socialist victory. While the Swellists was contained the service of the seat. joining building which is to be remodeled and

While the Socialists were certain of the sea they were scarcely prepared to greatly in-crease their vote and secure so overwhelm-ing a majority as was actually received. The following shows the actual vote cast, Herr Ledebour being the Social Democratic can-

lative hodies.

At Gotha, Germany, the Socialists have managed to secure ten out of nineteen seats in the local parliament. This has been a

The employes of the Krupp works have just had their wages reduced 5 per cent.

The Italian Socialists are congratulating themselves upon their recent triumph over a Neapolitan political "boss." Alberto Casalle has for years had despotic control over everything political in Naples. Even the mayor held office only by his sufferance and he had a system of blackmail in operation that would have done credit to Tammany Hall. Some time ago "La Propaganda," the Socialist paper recently established in Naples, took occasion to expose some of his work, where-upon he sued them for libel. In the resulting trial the rottenness of Casalle's schemes wa exposed to such an extent that in spite of all could do his power is broken and several of the city officers have been forced to resign.

No definite reports as vet have been reeived concerning the elections which are be ing held in Austria, but the correspondent of the Berlin Vorwaerts states that the out rages at the present election are even worse than at the election of 1897. The fact that at that election one Social Democrat was elected and that candidates have now been nominated in other districts have led the officials to commit still greater outrages. From all parts of the country comes reports that those communal representatives who are laborers were not permitted to enter the polling places. In Dumbrowa the laborers were told by the government officials that the whole matter was one which did not concern them. In Michalowice the names of 300 voters who voted in 1897 were preemptorily struck from the list of voters. In Galicia the Poles and Ruthenians have nominated thirteen candi-dates. The following dispatch by the Asso-ciated Press confirms these statements: "Vienna, Nov. 8.—Intimidation at the polls

caused a fierce riot at Siebor, in Galicia, The election of deputies to the Aus-eischsrath was in progress. The pretrian Reischsrath was in progress. fect placed the gendarmerie of the town about the polling place, with orders to arrest all who voted for the Democratic candidates After a number of arrests had been made the populace stormed the voting offices, disabled the gendarmes, smashed in the ballot boxes and set fire to the buildings. "Afterward they caught the prefect, strip-

ped and beat him and drove him out of town.
"Great Socialist gains are reported in the industrial districts."

### The Imperative Mandate and Direct Legislation Clauses

As adopted in the New Charter for Los

THE INITIATIVE—Any proposed ordi-nance may be submitted to the Council by a petition signed by registered electors of the city, equal in number to the percentages hereinafter required. The signatures to the petition need not all be appended to one paper, but each signer shall add to his signature. nature, his place of residence giving the street and number. One of the signers of each paper shall make oath before an officer com-petent to administer oaths, that the state ments therein made are true, and that each signature to the paper appended is the gen-uine signature of the person whose name the whole movement culminated in a police purports to be thereunto subscribed. With-siat, and remarkable flavor lore 26 1886. A in ten days from the date of aling such peti-long period of reaction followed. Domela tion the City Clerk shall examine and from the great register ascertain whether or not said petition is signed by the requisite number of qualified electors, and if necessary, the Council shall allow him extra help for that purpose, and he shall attach to said petition his certificate showing the result of said examination. If, by the Clerk's certificate the petition is shown to be insuncient, it may be perfected within ten days from the date of said certificate. The clerk shall,

> filed, make like examination thereof, and if his certificate shall show the same to be insufficient, it shall be returned to the person filing the same without prejudice, howsame effect. If the petition shall be found to be sufficient, the Clerk shall submit the same to the Council without delay. If the petition accompanying the proposed ordinance be signed by electors equal in num-

within ten days after amended petition

ber to ten per cent of the entire vote cast for all candidates for mayor at the last preceding general election at which a mayor was elected, and contains a request that said ordinance be submitted forthwith to a vote of the people at a special election, then the Council shall either: (a)—Pass said ordinance without altera-

tion within twenty days after the attachment of the Clerk's certificate of sufficiency to the accompanying petition (subject to a refendary vote under the provisions of Section 90 (a) of this charter); and if the ordinance shall be passed by the Council, but shall be vetoed by the Mayor and on reconsideration the Mayor and on reconsideration shall fail of passage by the Council, then, which five days after determination that said ordinance shall have so failed of final adoption, the Council shall proceed to call a special election, at which said ordinance, without alteration, shall be submitted to a vote of the people; or
(b)—Forthwith after the Clerk shall attach

to the petition acompanying such ordinance his certificate of sufficiency, the Council shall proceed to call a special election at which said ordinance, without alteration, shall be submitted to a vote of the people. If the petition be signed by electors equal

in number to at least 5 per cent of the en-tire vote cast for Mayor at the last preceding general election at which a Mayor was elect-ed, then, such ordinance, without alteration, shall be submitted by the council to a vote of the people at the next general municipal election that shall occur at any time after 30 days from the date of the Clerk's certificate of sufficiency attached to the petition accom-panying such ordinance.

The ballots used when voting upon said

proposed ordinance shall contain the words "FOR THE ORDINANCE" (stating the general nature of the proposed ordinance) and "AGAINST THE ORDINANCE" (stating the "AGAINST THE ORDINANCE" (stating the general nature of the proposed ordinance. If a majority of the qualified electors voting in said proposed ordinance shall vote in favor thereof such ordinance shall thereupon become a valid and binding ordinance of the city; and any ordinance proposed by petition, or which shall be adopted by a vote of the people, cannot be repealed or amended, except by a vote of the people, cannot be repealed or amended, except by a vote of the people.

Any number of proposed ordinances may be voted upon at the same election, in accordance with the provisions of this section, provided that there shall not be held under this section of the charter, more than one special election is any priod of six months.

The Council may submit a proposition for the repeal of any such ordinance.

work of some difficulty, as the members of that body are elected indirectly.

A recent inquiry has brought out the fact that outside of the factories there are employed in German industries 532,233 children under fourten years of age. The wages varied from ten to sixteen cents a day.

Trade is poorer in Germany than one year ago and the number of unemployed larger. The employes of the Krupp works have just had their wages reduced 5 per cent.

should such proposition, so submitted, receive a majority of the votes cast thereon at such election, such ordinance shall be repealed or amended, acordingly. Whenever any ordinance or proposition is required by this charter to be submitted to the voters of the city, at any election, the City Clerk shall cause the ordinance or proposition to be printed, and he shall enclose a printed copy thereof in an envelope with a sample ballot, and mail the same to each voter, at least ten and mail the same to each voter, at least ten days prior to the election, but the City Council may order such ordinance or proposition to be printed in the official newspaper of the city and published in like manner as ordi-nances adopted by the Council are required to be published, and may order that such pubs adopted by the Council are required nances adopted by the Council are required to be published, and may order that such publication shall take the place of the printing and mailing of the ordinance or proposition and of the sample ballot, as first above pro-

Sec. 90 (a). THE REFERENDUM-No Sec. 90 (a). THE REFERENDUM—No ordernance passed by the City Council on its own motion, except when otherwise required by the general laws of the state, (amended or by the provisions of this charter, respecting street improvement (and except an ordinance for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, which contains a statement of its urgency, and is passed by a statement of its urgency, and is passed by a statement of its urgency, and is passed by a statement of its urgency, and is passed by a statement of its urgency, and is passed by a statement of its urgency, and is passed by a statement of its urgency, and is passed by a statement of its urgency, and is passed by a statement of its urgency, and is passed by a statement of its urgency. o-thirds vote of the Council) shall go into effect before forty days from the time final passage and its approval by the Mayor; and if, during said forty days, a petition signed by electors of the city equal in num-ber to at least 7 per cent of the entire vote cast for all candidates for Mayor at the last preceding general election at which a Mayor was elected, protesting against the passage of such ordinance, be presented to the Council, the same shall thereupon be suspended from going into operation, and it shall be the duty of the Council to reconsider such ordi-nance, and if the some is not entirely repealed, the Council shall submit the ordinance as is provided in Section 90 of this Section, to the vote of the electors of the City, either at the next general or special municipal elec-tion to be called for that purpose, and such ordinance shall not go into effect or become ordinance shall not go into enect or become operative unless a majority of the qualified electors voting on the same shall vote in favor thereof. Said petition shall be in all respects in accordance with the provisions of said Section 90 except as to the percentage of signers, and be examined and certified by the Clerk, in all respects, as is therein provided. Passed.

Sec. 90(b). THE RECALL.—The holder of any elective office may be removed at any. time by the electors qualified to vote for a to effect the removal of an incumbent of an elective office shall be as follows: A petition signed by electors equal in number to at least 25 per centum of the entire vote cast for all candidates for Mayor at the last preceding general election at which a Mayor was elected, demanding an election of a sucdemanding an election of a successor of the person sought to be removed, shall be filed with the City Clerk; provided, that the petition sent to the Council shall contain a general statement of the grounds for which the removal is sought. This petitive was the contain the contain the contain a general statement of the grounds for which the removal is sought. tion shall be, in all respects, including examination and certification by the Clerk and presentation to the Council, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 90 of this charter, If the petition shall be found to be sufficient the City Council shall order, and fix a date for holding, the said election, not less than 30 days nor more than 40 days from the date of the Clerk's certificate to the Council that that a sufficient petition is filed. The City Council shall make or cause to

rangements for holding of such election; and the same shall be conducted, returned and the result thereof declared, in all respects, as are result thereof declared, in all respects, as are other city elections. The successor of any officer so removed shall hold office during the unexpired term of his predecessor. Any person sought to be removed may be a candidate to succeed himself, and, unless he requests otherwise, in writing, the Clerk shall place his name on the official ballot without nomination. In any such removal election, the candidate receiving the highest number of nation. In any such removal election, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. At such election if some other person than the incumbent receive the highest number of votes the incumbent shall thereupon be deemed removed from office upon qualification of his successor. In case the party who receives the highest number of votes should fail to qualify within ten days after receiving noti-fication of election the office shall be deemed vacant. If the incumbent receives the high-est number of votes, he shall continue in office and not be subject to removal by elec-tion during the remainder of his term.

# A Fat Salary.

A Fat Salary once invited a number of friends to a swell dinner in order to talk over the plans for Social Progress. As the subject was a delicate one, only such guests were invited as would inspire awe by reason

of their Great Names.

The guest of honor was Hon. S. T. Policy, who comes from a very respectable family, which was further represented by Business Policy, and others. Among the other guests present were Popular Sermon, Editorial Wis-dom, Good Investment, Gilt Edge Security, Watered Stock. Political rull, Handsome Income, Legal Advice and Eminent Respecta-

The guests who were noticeable for their ence were Simple Justice, who has to work overtime as a blindfolded statue on the court house, and cannot get away for social functions; Equal Opportunity who is not on terms with the host; and Sound Principle, who has said things that offended several of the guests, and has not a decent suit of .

clothes to wear anyhow.

The result of the company's deliberations was to appoint a committee consisting of Blowyer Horne, Richly N. Dowd, and Miss Sweet Charity, who were empowered to hire a secretary and stenographer to take charge of Social Progress, and raise the necessary,

fund for its support. The committee, after consultation, selected as secretary a gentleman of great tact and discretion, Prof. Thusfar N. Nofarther, who has been duly empowered to attend to all business connected with Social Progress, and to relieve the benevolent patrons of all responsibility.—From "The Silly Old Dragon."

"Now, don't be a McKinleyite," admonished the warden to the recently liberated con-vict who was going out into the world. "Oh, I won't, sir," exclaimed the penitent. "I am going to cast my vote for Woolley and Metcalfe."

Why, I didn't mean that," the warden has tened to explain. "I don't want you to go back on Mack. What I meant was that I didn't want you to try to get a second term."

ance with the provisions of this section, provided that there shall not be held under this section of the charter, more than one special election is any priod of six months.

The Council may submit a proposition for the repeal of any such ordinance, or for amendements thereto, to be voted upon at any succeeding general city election; and next electic 1.—J. H. Burton, N. Y. City.

# American Notes

Two thousand workers have been laid off the Cramps ship yard.

Carnegie's company, according to recent ock quotations, is valued at \$408,000,000. Georgia legislature (democratic) is wrestwith a bill to disfranchise more poor

A tomato canning trust organized in Cin-innati, controlling business in Ohio, In-iana and Kentucky.

The employes of the Triton Cotton Mills at ew Castle have been notified of a 5 per cent duction in their wages.

Illinois Steel Co. has presented its employes ith a chunk of prosperity in the shape of 5 per cent cut in wages

New York capitalists are organizing a \$25, 00,000 Carolina pine trust, the market having seen "much demoralized by competition."

The total number of newspapers of all inds published in the world is 42,800. The ppeal visited nearly half of them during the ast year.

There are more tramps on the road now than there has been for several years but there isn't as many as there will be after

A machine has been placed in a glass plant at Hartford City, Ind., which is destined to displace the boys engaged in shuttling molds bottle factories.

It's stated that there are 12,000 sweatshops in New York. Average wages, \$1.50 to \$3 per week. In busy seasons the slaves work The mining machine is steadily increasing

Its field of operations. Statistics show that 3,963,933 short tons of machine mined coal were taken out last year, or an increase of 11,550,933 tons over the record for 1898. The shoe manufacturers of New England

are squading. They are talking again about forming a trust or combine of some kind, because they are being squeezed by the machinery, leather and other trusts. Political buttons cannot be worn in Cana da during the heat of a campaign. This is due to a clause in the dominion franchise

act which says that no person shall exhibit any sign of his political faith after the official nominations are made.

Three large iron smelting plants at South Buffalo have consolidated, with a capital of \$1,200,000. More waste eliminated in capital production, and another big squad of "full dinner pailers" added to the army of the unemployed. Brick manufacturers of Massachusetts, Con-

necticut and Rhode Island are being com-bined. Forty yards will probably be united with the New York trust, which is controlled by Standard Oil capital. It is proposed to close the small plants.

Mining machinery continues to steadily croach upon the pick miners. Last year fully 25 per cent more coal was mined by ma-chinery than in the year previous, and opera-tors declare that this year the showing will

The Austrian idea of indemnifying concerns strikes is being talked of by Eastern sts. The plan is to form an organizacapitalists. tion, and whenever a strike occurs in a con-cern holding membership therein, to close the same and pay its owners the amount of

Though in appearance the aerograph savors of the mechanical there is nothing in the east mechanical about its working. The softy-tinted pictures, the exquisite backgrounds and shadings that can be drawn with it are considerable amount of practice.

New York daily says colored minors North Carolina factories are whipped for riolations of the mill regulations, much as children were whipped in school in other flays for misdemeanors. The fact arouses no gays for misdemeanors. The fact arouses no sentiment in the South, whatever may be thought of it in the North. Girls and boys alike are whipped, and the lash is faid on severely, according to the statement of the fellow who does the whipping in one of the mills. This is another illustration of how the Bourbon "workingmen's friends" in the South love labor. South love labor.

Five hundred men thrown out of employment at Niles, O., by the closing of the forge and plate mills of the American Steel Co. Two hundred men were laid off last we the Rhode Island Locomotive works at Providence. Two hundred employes of the White juan mill weavers at New Bedford, Mass Whitwent on a strike because of excessive fining. These are only a few of the items in which the "full dinner pail" has played out. How long before others will join them is uncer-

The would-be trust-smashers of the South are rapidly changing their tune. The Bourbon rice-growers have just formed a combine which has been financed by the Vanderbilts. The capitalization is \$15,000,000 and the object of the new octopus is to enforce "stability of prices," the industry of rice-growing having been "demoralized" by sharp competition, which means that consumers will be called which means that consumers will be called apon to yield more of the coin of the realm if they want to eat rice.—A \$25,000,000 cattle trust is being organized in Texas. Mr. Rockefeller is to be the financial power.— Rockefeller is to be the financial power.—The salt trust, another Rockefeller pet, has more than doubled the price of salt.—A general rise in meat, butter, eggs and other necessities was announced a few days after the polls closed. We must have prices. Then we'll all get rich.

we'll all get rich.

One of the favorite "dreams" of Peter Kropotkin has been that of the utilization of the power of the ocean waves for industrial purposes, says the New York People. So far this has been attempted only on a small scale. But this week comes news from Newark, X. J., to the effect that the National Sea Power Co. has filed articles of incorporation in the county clerk's office. Cleveland V. Childs, James Mapletoft and H. N. Smith are the incorporators. The purpose of the corporation is to "own wave motors and to operate wave motors by ocean power," to build and operate all sorts of machinery, to gather from the sea power "by which machinery, railroad cars or other apparatus can be moved or operated." The authorized capital is \$500,000. The probability of transmuting mechanical power into electricity, which can be transmitted over long distances and then changed back into mechanical power, opens a great possibility for the future, and the use of the ocean as a source of power may nave many important social effects.

A treatndous economic revolution is prometal and the company of the industrial

A tremendous economic revolution is prom-sed in the near future for the industrial world. Thomas A. Edison, the "electrical sizard," is busy day and night in his won-lerful laboratory at Orange, N. J., perfect-ng his plan to utilize all the energy stored in

coal. At present 90 per cent and more of this energy is lost in the process of combustion-carried off in the form of smoke and gases through the chimneys of factories and the smokestacks of motor engines. Mr Edison's invention aims to control the full energy of coal by means of compressed air, heated to about 450 degrees Fahrenheit, and, if successful, will solve a problem which for years has occupied the attention of scientists the world over. By this means it is claimed that power enough could be extracted from a pound or two of coal to carry a man around the world. It would revolutionize mo-tive power on land and sea, cutting down the cost of operation to figures undreamed of by the most hopeful economist. Mr. Edi-son has perfected his invention, insofar as heating compressed air is concerned, to a point where its potency is doubled and the volume of coal consumed is minimized. This of it-self is a notable achievement, and already the officials of a street railroad in Orange are negotiating to utilize the invention in-heating their cars this water. Mr. Edison has also applied his compressed air to sev-eral steam drills and one engine with splen-did results. It is reported that the revolutionary idea which promises to work econom c wonders in this new device was suggested to Mr. Edison by a little Chicago foot-warm-er. The army of the unemployed is destined to grow into many more millions in number when this marvelous new device is com-

The Approaching Crisis.

The coming four years would appear to be the most critical in the nation's history, not excepting the rebellion. Competition is a life and death struggle even to the crushing of one's competitor in self-defense. The genius of man is rewarded for devising means destroy labor known in economics as bor-saving." Carroll D. Wright says that 'labor-saving." for every \$10.50 produced for the master, labor receives but \$1. The small capitalist is as helpless as the man sans arms and legs, blind, dumb and deaf. There is no niche in the wall for him to squeeze in and do business. Every foot is preempted by the com-mercial cormorant. There is no trade for the young man and no room in the professions. The christian scientists and the sanitary boards are doing their level best to ruin the pill business; the falling off in church attendance, the fruit of our free schools and the cynicism of the commercial christian, is limited. iting the soul-savers, and the lawyers even are having short shift by the centralizing of industries into close corporations. Few work ingmen are either buying or building homes They prefer to rent and cheat the landlore when the crash comes rather than lose part ly-paid-for homes. And the daughters of respectable people in the stores, the shops and the factories who have taken on the scarlet hue as a side line is food for a chapter all by itself, and the story then but be

The "empty dinner pail" is the fear of the future. Our modern commercialism and in-dustrialism can hardly assure more than a short period of prosperity. The pace is too swift. National elections have come to be landslides according as the dinner pails are empty or full.

The hungry man is a savage, and the possibility of several million savages makes it necessary to prepare for such a confugency. This is no dream. We have been on the ragged edge more than once in the last few decades; near enough to put capital on its mettle. Capitalists are uneasy with so much liberty stalking around loose, and they have reason to be. The capitalist is not a humantarian, but strictly business. There is no charity in business. (See Goldsmith's "Descreed Village.") Business is as cold and wouldn't be business. In business man is but problems and whom a piece of iron comes a machine, and when a piece of iron comes along that is a better machine than man, then man takes a walk. That's business. Out of iron they make guns. The gun is the best friend the capitalist has got. And the capi-talist has a monopoly on the use of guns. That's business.

There is worry for the capitalists, and not for the first time. They were worried in the days of the Chicago anarchists. They were worried when Debs and Pullman clashed. They were worried in the days of the Knights of Labor. And they are worried now over the dinner pails, the task they have to keep them filled

For weather forecast watch the dinner pail. High (full), clear and pleasant, soft summer breezes; all nature smiting. Low summer breezes; all nature smiling. Low (empty), local disturbances; agitation spread ing; not yet general; cirrus clouds; atmosphere hazy; wind fitful and erratic. All craft advised to seek shelter.—E. P. Mills, editor of the late Grand Rapids "Workman."

### THE GEESE THAT LAY THE GOLDEN EGGS 3

Of all the creatures on this earth, That run upon two legs, There's none so silly as the geese That lay the golden eggs

Not dressed in feathers, like the geese That lay their eggs in shells; But clad in rags, producing things Some other fellow Sells.

These geese are human working folks, Who sell their skill and toil, For just enough to keep on top Of old earth's sunny soil.

A few rich men own all the earth And, oh, I ask, how long Shall they grab all the golden eggs, From weak geese and from strong

A working goose may change his boss When he a new one finds; But any boss, and every boss, For still more profit grinds.

The landlord, and the merchant too, The handlord, and the priest, All try to grab the golden eggs And, thus, these geese are fle

Why, under heaven, don't these geese Take all the land and tools, And own the products of their toll, And not be such big fools?

The earth, by right, belongs to all
Who live upon it now.
And when these geese just find this out
There'll be an awful row!

Don't tell me of the "man an dhoe,"
The "brother of the ox"—
These geese will fly upon the regues
In mad, resistless flocks.

These geese that lay the golden eggs, Will soon prevent all loss, By laying only for themselves Instead of for their boss.

Yes, then their every living hour.
May happily be spent.
For they will use what they now lose,
As profit, interest, rent.
—PHILIP JACKSON.

# Foreign Notes.

Great Socialist gains are reported in the industrial districts.

A Viennese seamstress gets only 15 cent hemstitching ten dozen handkerchiefs, paying for her own thread and light.

In August German Socialists were tenced to one year, six months and four weeks imprisonment and to fines amounting

Many Italian laborers are employed in Alsace, Lorraine, and the government has prohibited there the circulation of two Italian Socialist papers. Of members of nearly eight hundred labor

organizations in France between 7 and 10 per cent are out of work, and at present over 20,000 persons are either striking or are locked out over labor difficulties.

French navy estimates for 1901 are 329, 286,699 francs, an increase of 16,510,367 francs. The larger proportion of the outlay will be devoted naval construction, to fenses of the ports and to the personnel.

A notice which was recently posted in a West Kensington (London) church informed the public that five pews were for sale, and that said pews were "specially desirable" because "the contribution plate is not passed to them." to them.'

Gen. Weyler, who beggared and oppressed the Cubans and is now attempting to put down the Carlist movement in Spain, declare that the followers of Don Carlos are rapidly dropping into revolutionary republicanism and Socialism.

At Breslau, Germany, where the electors for the provisional parliament have just been chosen, the Socialists have succeeded in gaining a victory. This may lead to a Socialist being finally chosen, but it is not certain, as the members are elected indirectly.

A German engineer has rendered it possiat exhibitions. Visitors to the exhibition will only have to call the attendant, who will put the roller containing the description of the exhibit in question into the phonograph. The Socialist members of the German

Reichstag were not long in getting down to business. The speech from "the throne" had hardly died away before they introduced a bill to abolish child labor, and Bebel and Auer made fierce attacks upon the government. "The Standard Oil Company,"

Bucharest correspondent of the Daily Ex-press, "has obtained concessions for mining press, "has obtained concessions for mining and creeting pipe lines on all the government tracts, as well as almost a monopoly in sinking oil wells in Roumania. The price of the concession was £400,000." The Belgian comrades are just now push-

ing their campaign for universal suffrage with all possible energy. An enormous de-monstration was held on Nov. 11th, preceded by great street meetings. Their demand for complete and universal suffrage for women as well as men is attracting widespread attention.

In 1889 E. Bernstein was editing at Zurich a Socialist paper, as at that time it could not be edited in Germany. The German govern-ment would have liked to have had the paper suppressed, but as it could not do that it got

The Missouri ten-acre farm will be given as a premium each week for the biggest list of yearlies, commencing Dec. 15th. 

the Federal Council to expel Bernstein from Switzerland. The Federal Council has now, however, cancelled that decree, and Bernstein can now go back to Switzerland if he likes.

The capitalists in the dukedom of Saxe Gotha are jubilant. They had been afraid that the Social Democrats, who hold already 9 out of the the 19 seats in the Diet, would capture another seat through a by-election and control the Diet. But the candidate of the united capitalist parties (a Liberal) defeated our Comrade Wolff by a majority of 2!

At an election to fill a vacancy in the municipal council of Utrecht, Holland, a city of more than 100,000 inhabitants, Comrade On-

Majorities in the municipal councils.

At Cracow, Austria, Comrade Daszynski, deputy to the Austrian Reichsrat, has been sentenced to ten weeks imprisonment for demonstrating in a theater against a play which, in the most shameful manner, abuses the Social Democracy and the working class. In Pilsen, Bohemia, 6,000 parading Socialists were attacked by Czechs and Nationalists, and the streets were transformed into a hottle-field.

and the streets battle-field.

out that the returns prove that Socialism is making rapid progress in England. In ten constituencies the Socialist candidates polled an average vote of 3,720 against 1,592 votes each in the last general elections. This show-ing, in the face of the tremendous wave of jingoism, patriotism and imperialism worked up by the capitalists, is certainly remarkable, and indicates that the Britishers are well grounded in the faith.

Intimidation at the polls caused a fierce riot at Siebor, in Galicia, Austria, on Nov. 7th. The election of deputies to the Austrian Reichsrat was in progress. The prefect placed the gendarmeric of the town about the polling place with orders to arrest all who voted for the Democratic and Socialist candidates. After a number of arrests had been made the populace stormed the voting offices, disabled the gendarmes, smashed in the ballot boxes and set fire to the buildings. Afterwards they caught the prefect, stripped and beat him and drove him out of town.

and beat him and drove him out of town.

Four weeks ago two by-elections for members of the Reichstag were held in the northern part of Germany. In the 8th district (Westhavelland and city of Brandenburg) Comrade Heinrich Peuss, of Deasau, was elected by 9,509 votes against 7,116, which were east for the conservative candidate, Director General von Loebell. In the 8th district the Socialist earpenter Gerlach, received 0,015 votes out of a total of 14,996, the national-liberal candidate 5,105, and the conservative 2,747. This necessitates another by-election between Gerlach and the antional-liberal candidate.

Millerand, the Socialist who is minister of O.045 votes out of a total of 14,000, the national-liberal candidate 5,105, and the conservative 2,747. This necessitistes another by election between Gerlaca and the national-liberal candidate.

Millerand, the Socialist who is minister of commerce of France, and who so reasonly for you.

had passed the law providing for compulsory boards of conciliation, has now had strikes made obligatory upon working peo-ple. The new law says, in effect, that ma-jorities must rule. Thus if the workers in a certain factory decide generally that their condition is such that they must strike, the entire body must go out on strike. No scabs should be allowed to cause hatred and division among workpeople, says the report.

Keir Hardie, the Socialist who was recently elected to the British parliament, points

Upon the initiative of Comrade Millerand, the French Minister of Commerce, the eight-hour workday was introduced in September for a trial of three months, in the lace industry of the government department of Pas de Calais. The results were so satisfactory that even a number of lace manufacturers expressed their approval of the eight-hour day. But this did not please the political representatives of the capitalist class in the Chamber of Deputies. By a vote of 257 to 214 they adopted a resolution, submitted by Goujau and directed against Millerand, which "rejects all collectivistic doctrines." [Rowever, Millerand disappointed the majority; he did not resign.

### Thistle Eating.

A sarcastic Socialist scribbler, in order to A sarcastic Socialist scribbler, in order to stir up the human burden-bearers to attempt a little thought, recently referred to the toilers as "working mules." He asks him-self the question: "Why does the working tollers as "working mules. He asks film-self the question: "Why does the working mule eat thistles?" His cutting answer, "Be-cause he is an ass," fills the average reader with indignation, and that is what the scribbler wanted it to do.

Now there are more than seven million mer living today upon this sorrowful globe who firmly believe that so far from this unflatter-ing comparison being overdrawn, that it is a heartless insult to the mule, which, in

a heartless insult to the mule, which, in point of value expressed in dollars, makes the wage slave look like thirty cents.

Why, bless my soul, brother, don't you know that human flesh and blood, during these dark days, is actually "cheaper than dirt" until ground up in the capitalist mill into profit, when lo and behold—our industrial alchemists have transmuted the base metal in "the iron law of wages" into gold metal in "the iron law of wages" into gold bonds, gilt-edged securities, with all the pala-tial trimmings and golden hours of leisure and travel?

Now, honestly, friend, aid it never occur t you that men who create the world's wealth are justly entitled to their full product, and that the obvious fact of their class poverty proves that they either voluntarily surren-der most of their product or that they are being neatly swindled?

If you are a member of the capitalist class, your money invested in some half-dozen "en-terprises," the income from which you delight in calling your "wages of superintendence."

in calling your "wages of superintendence, although you never saw the mills, you of course know that the rightful owners of the course know that the rightful owners of the wealth are being legally and thoroughly de-frauded; that they do not of their own ac-cord give the great bulk of the product of their long, exhausting hours of toil to a fel-low-being who has performed no necessary part of the work; whose absence in Europe or Hades does not in the minutest particular lessen the amount of wealth created. You understand these things, they are "coming your way," and therefore we do not expect you to work for the establishment of the Cooperative Commonwealth, for that would make it impossible for you to live luxuriously at the expense of others. Remember, you could have the luxury all right; so could any one, but you would be required to give to the public your best effort for a short time each year, and in return would receive the full social value of your product.

Now if you are a ware worker or a salaried

Now if you are a wage worker or a salaried employe, selling your physical or mental pow-er day by day to a man or corporation making a profit off your labor, you either know that you are being systematically robbed and are in a more or less intelligent state of revolt, or you must be niunching thistles on the mule plane of existence, tamely plodding along through life unconscious of its beauties, unaware of its possibilities and submis-sive to its unnatural inequalities and oppres-

Of the workers in revolt against the present system of "dividing up," the Trades Unions, the Farmers' Alliance and the Socialists representative.

are representative.

They all aim at the betterment of the condition of the working class, but their efforts heretofore have been scattered, and there fore ineffective. When these revolting factions of the wealth-producers decide united class action on the political field is the only way to attain any considerable improve-ment, capitalism, with all its cruel injustice, will disappear forever.

Just a final word to the thistle-eater w asininity called forth the surcasm of the scribbler. With your mind beclouded by hazy ideas of free imperialism and silver dinmore than 100,000 inhabitants, Comrade On-elegeert, was elected by a great majority. The Social Democracy of Holland has repre-sentatives in the councils of a considerable number of communities; and in Utrecht, Gramngen and Haarlem the Socalists have the majorities in the municipal councils.

asininity called forth the sarcasm of the scribbler. With your mind beclouded by hazy ideas of free imperialism and silver din-bother yourself about the details of a move-ment for industrial and political freedom; nor would we offend your highly magnified dignity as a free-born American working mule by sugesting that you trustingly follow a leader chosen from your own class, but we do earnestly beg you to at least emphatically exercise the preorgative of your counterpart in the dumb-brute world and-KICK.

This exhibitanting performance will keep the blood in circulation and ward off that fatal stupor; it will also command a little respect from your master, and after a while you will realize what kind of a game you are up against. against. No more thistles, then .- W. R. in Southern

# The Careless Orator.

An orator in Missouri got off the following: "We live in a land of high mountains and high taxes, low wages, big, crooked rivers and crooked statesmen, big lakes and big strikes, big drumks and big pumpkins, big men with pumpkin heads, silver streams that men with pumpkin heads, silver streams that gambol in the mountains, and pious politi-cians that gamble in the night, roaring cata-racts and roaring orators, fast borses and fast young men, sharp lawyers, sharp finan-ciers and sharp-nosed gossips, fertile plains that lie like sheets of water and thousands of newspapers that lie like thunder."—Argo-pant

"If you want to find the dangerous classes in this city, do not go into the East Side, among the ignorant, the criminal and the poor. " " If you had stood in front of Delmonico's last night, as the members of the Chamber of Commerce filed in to sit down to the samual dinner of that organization \* you would have found them, guilelessly innocent that they were."—Ernest Crosby, speaking in All Souls' church, New York, Nov.

# IN THE SHADOW OF THE MINE.

These were men not less than men who stole

their bodies. These were the heft of incomes, the burrow-

ing potentialities of fortune, e were hunted souls who went from the sun at the call of noisome lividends,

These were saviors, explating a law, servants of plenty in plenty denied, These, the lost miners, crushed in fell cham-

bers, maimed and veiled from the ask-

ing day. \*
These, called at the mouth of the pit by fond. names in melting voices, ht in the network of greed, crunched in the jaws of a crime

I had been told that these things were no

I had been told that men were so that they could not be happy on the sorrows of others.

when I looked into your face I did not see that this bloody sacrifice had altered one cartilege, And when I saw you taste your food I did not see you winch as must one who eats

death.

have only seen in you the same indifference and doorways to hell.

And the blindness that could not grope towards the spot Where lie your buried slaves.

You have eaten the flesh of your fellows, You have incarnated man in your crime and drawn man's blood in proof of your

have weighed your peace against an-other's struggle, your safety against another's wreck. while you have feasted in life they have

mercy.

feasted in death,

You in your open air, breathing rare aromas of health,
They in their stifled pit, in the blackness

stilled and unrecovered, in the eyes of those who love and laugh,

They in the eyes of those who love and weep. Do you sleep anywhere at night dream yourself to the mouth of the pit,

There into the darkness peering, with hungry eyes gnawed by the rack of your guilt, Hearing far down somewhere the dull voices, helpless to help, yet also helpless to still?

Given to ease, to caution pledged, yet you must account for this. must account for this.

The men who cry no more in the darkness will forever cry to your heart,

Till some day you will answer, you will arise to the recognition of an awful truth.

Then you will leave your meals untasted,

You will go forth among men bravely proclaiming your own degradation, In the end resolved that no more shall food

pass your lips, ill men have ceased to eat the bodies of Till all m HORACE L. TRAUBEL.

# Legal and Illegal Methods of Appropriate ing the Earnings of Others.

The following are a few of the legal meth-

1. The private ownership of land with all its mines of wealth and natural opportunities enables the owner to appropriate its rent or its commercial value to his own use, al-though he has not earned either, the land being a gift of nature and its commercial value being caused by the whole people. It is safe to say that people get more that they do not earn in this way, legally, than by all the illegal ways combined. What any person gets without earning it, some one else must

earn and not get.
2. Through the wage system immense sums 2. Through the wage system immense sums are appropriated of the carnings of others. Carroll D. Wright shows that the average wages of the working man in this country is \$347 a year, but that the average value of his product is \$1,800 a year. The average laboring man is, therefore, robbed, legally, of \$1,453 a year, and this will amount in the agreement to procee than is stolen illegally by

regate to more than is stolen illegally by il thieving and illegal methods combined. 3. Our tax system is a system of robbery. The government takes wealth from people that it has not carned, and to which it can show no moral right, but the right of might.

In this way the people are robbed of more wealth than by all illegal methods combined.

4. The granting to private individuals of corporations franchises to build and operate railways, telegraphs, telephones, water-works, gas and electric light plants and other public applies and these building the franchises. ntilities, enable those holding the franchises to rob the people without earning it of far more than they are robbed by all illegal rob-bers combined.

Insurance companies receive more than

double the amount they pay out for losses. In this way they also rob the people of more than all the illegal fraternity combined.

6. By the non-payment of debts people are robbed of a large percentage of their carnings. The commercial failures for the mounting. ings. The commercial failures for the month of August, 1900, amount to \$7,328,607. A large portion of this will be lost to the earners, but this only represents a small fraction of what people lose by the non-payment of debts. It is easily more than is lost by all illegal thievery combined.

7. Cheating by misrepresenting the value of things is another method of legal robbery. They are undoubtedly robbed of more in this way than by all illegal methods.

8. Our method of distribution is clumsy and

way than by all illegal methods.

8. Our method of distribution is clumsy and expensive. We distribute things by means of money. That is, we give to each person his share of things in proportion to the amount of money he has to pay for them. In this way we often have to pay three or four times as much for distribution as for production. as much for distribution as for production. On a proper system of distribution we should not pay more than an average of 10% the cost of production. This wasteful system of distribution causes a loss to the consumer of more than ten times as much as he loses by all illegal thieves combined.

all lilegal thieves combined.

The following are some of the illegal methods of getting wealth without earning it. Petty theft, grand larceny, cheating, swindling, embezzlement, piracy, bribery, malfeasance,

embezzlement, piracy, bribery, malfeasance, robbery.

Robbery is robbery whether done legally or illegally. The effect is the same upon the robber and the robbed. The former is made rich at the expense of the latter. The man who is robbed legally is often forced to rob others illegally, and the rich legal robber seldom shows sympathy for his less successful illegal brother. The man who gets what he does not earn is a robber of somebody. If he gets it illegally he becomes a degraded this and often lands in the penitentiary. If he gets it legally he may become an aristocratic toryand get a chief seat in the synagogue and assily get by bribery into the United States samate or into the presidential chair. Both these characters lose all sense of moral rightcounts, and in this sense become agually degraded.

The purple of him proced the constant here there there may be larger than the majority.

### THE SOWER.

(Copyrighted by W. R. Hurst.)
Soon will the lonesome cricket by the stone Begin to hush the night; and lightly blown field fragrances will fill the fading blue— Old furrow-scents that ancient Eden knew. Soon in the upper twilight will be heard The winging whisper of a homing bird .

Who is it coming on the slant brown slope, Touched by 'the twilight and her mournful

hope— Coming with Hero step, with rhythmic swing, Where all the bodily motions weave and sing? The grief of the ground is in him, yet the

Of the earth to hide the furrow with the

He is the stone rejected, yet the stone Whereon is built metropolis and throne.
Out of his toil come all their pompous shows,
Their purple laxury and plush repose!
The grime of this bruised hand keeps tender

The hands that never labor, day nor night. His feet that know only the field's rough

Send lordly steps down echoing corridors.

Nea this vicarious toiler at the plow Gives that fine pallor to my ady's brow.

And idle armies with their boom and blare.

Flinging their foolish glory on the air—
He hides their nakedness, he gives them bed. 'And by his alms their hungry mouths are fed

Not his the lurching of an aimless clod, For with the august gesture of a god— A gesture that is question and command— He hurls the bread of nations from his hand; And in the passion of the gesture flings His fierce resentment in the face of kings.

This is the Earth-god of the latter day, Treading with solemn-joy the upward way; Strong to make kind the grudging ground, and strong To pluck the beard of some world-honored

lusty god that in some crowning hour 

These are the inevitable steps that make

These are the inevitable steps that make Unreason tremble and Fradition shake— This is the World-Will climbing to its goal, The climb of the unconquerable Soul— Democracy whose sure insurgent stride Jars kingdoms to their ultimate stone of -EDWIN MARKHAM.

### The Germs Knocked Out

Now comes a professor of the Hahneniann Medical College of Chicago with the state-ment that the germ theory of disease is all Instead of the germs being respon-or the disease, he says the disease is able for the germs. The diseased tisresponsible for the germs. sues become breeding and feeding grounds for the germs, which accounts for their presfor the germs, which accounts for their pres-case, make the tissue healthy by securing a-proper circulation of the blood and the germs will disappear. Thus, if this theory proves to be true, will the medical frater-mity advance a step towards the Socialists. Socialists have long ago pointed out the ob-surdity of the theory that society is composed of depraved men who must be individually reformed before the social diseases can be cured. We say that deprayed men are in so-ciety because the material upon which they ciety because the material upon which they "feed" is here. We want to clear out this "decayed tissue"—private ownership—and the parasites who infest it will disappear, to the great benefit of the social body. We want to get up a proper circulation of the blood of society. The corpuscles of the social blood the individuals are social social and the individuals. the individuals—are overworked and under-fed mostly and to a lesser extent under-worked and overfed so that the circulation is alternatly thin and weak, and thick and clogged, making a healthy organism impos-Our purpose is to surround these cor purpose is to surround these cor-puscles (incividuals) by conditions stimulat-ing them to healthy activity, thus making the social blood purifying and health giving in its circulation. Soon thereafter will the putrefying and dead tissue disappear and with it the parasitical gegms, deprived of with it the parasitical gegms, deprived of their meat. And, as the mind has power over the organs of the body to stimulate them to increase the health of the body, so also must we appeal to the mind (the reason) of the social body, to exercise its power in the direction of securing better health for the social body. And we are Socialists.

Some antogonists of public ownership say that if we had it a certain crowd would get into office, and, by the power of the patronage accraing to the public operation of in-dustries, would hold all of the employes' votes, with the result of making themselves age accraing to the public operation of industries, would hold all of the employes' votes, with the result of making themselves supreme. Then, when the Socialist program of initiative and referendum is explained to them, by which the first objection is done away with, they say everyone will want office, and confusion and chaos will ensue. Gentlemen, these objections are conflictions. You will not below the bright side of life; what is the use of being disagreeable as well as men, these objections are conflictions. men, these objections are conflicting. You have taken an extreme view at both ends. Neither will a certain crowd get and main-You | poor! tain control of affairs, nor will everyone want office. Every man will have his vote to se-lect who shall hold office both politically and industrially, thus making impossible a slave-driving "boss," and everyone will not want to

# The Revised Primer.

Look at the soldier; see how proud he feels and how high he steps along the street! The bands play as he marches away, with flags and banners waving; all the girls are at the depot to say good-bye, and he imagines him-self a HERO.

why does the soldier go out to kill folks who never did him any harm? Well, my child, he is taught to believe that it is his PATRIOTIC DUTY to detend his country whenever he is told that it has been aswhenever he is told that it has been assailed, Let us see where the soldier lived when the TRUSTS—I mean his country—called him. It is not a very fine mansion, is it? The sign over the door says "Brown's Beatley User."

Boading House.

The soldier didn't own a very big part of his country, if he lived in a cheap boarding house, did he? He will get \$13 a month for killing folks, and have his board furnished some army contractor who makes a genrous PROFIT. He would get only \$20 per nonth and board at home, but then he would not be thought a PATRIOT by those who never enlist. Now he can get killed and be miried with military better; if he returns list and survives the embalmed beef, there's or the chain gang. Is this not GLOR-

mortgaged editor who told him how nice it

mortgaged editor who told him how nice it was to die for his country, don't seem to grieve very much, for they are too busy looking for other suckers who are anxious to uphold their country's HONOR.

Let us look at this lovely palace. Is it not grand? This is the home of Easy Street Plute, the man who patriotically sacrificed his \$100,000 yacht to the government for \$500,000, to be used as a dispatch boat. He furnished the patriotic boys, who went out to SAVE their country, with embalmed beef. He is one of the real owners of the country. The brainless wonders who stop bullets have The brainless wonders who stop bullets have no title to anything, not even six feet of earth. Easy Street Plute has a fine gallery earth. Easy Street Plute has a fine gallery of paintings that cost him \$2,000,000, and two buildogs that cost him \$20,000, comprising a combination of nature and art. He is only 40 years old, but he is worth \$50,000,000, which he earned himself. The always-truthful papers say he is a SELF-MADE MAN. I think it is real nice to be rich and make yourself and money too, don't you? Mr. Plute is a very kind man, also; every year he donates a turkey to the Salvation Army to furnish Christmas dinners for the poor in the city. Christmas dinners for the poor in the city When a boiler exploded in his works killing thirty men last summer, he buried them all at his own expense. He gave \$1,000,000 to at his own expense. He gave \$1,000,000 to endow the Coal Oil University for the brain less, New Year's day, and now everybod says he is a great PHILANTHROPIST. Beadvanced one cent per pound next day. I wonder why? Some day he will die and go to a rich REWARD, in return for the selfdenial practiced on this EARTH and there a swell funeral, the beef factory slave will get a holiday, and have it taken out of their pay, and there may be a contest over his will. The papers will print columns about his NOBLE DEEDS, and at the top of the col-mun the prints will say "Another Good Man Gone,"—A. S. D.



One of our Drummer readers writes as follows: "I met with a severe accident a few days ago, and am taking a lay-off. During my leisure I have been studying political economy, and incidentally the trust problem. When I am able to 'sit down' with some degree of comfort will write you an article en-titled 'Why Uncle Sam Should Own the Trusts.' "- From Cartoons and Company to he Trusts.' "From Cartoons and Comments, by Fred D. Warren. A little booklet which will be found very effective for propaganda work. Printed on fine book paper at \$1.59 per 100; 50 copies, 75 cents.

### The Government in Business.

Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith reminds us in a contribution to the May Cosnopolitan that the government of the United States conducts the greatest business venture in the world. "The postal department han-dles more pieces, employs more men, spends more money, brings more revenue, uses more agencies, reaches more homes, involves more details, and touches more interests than any other human organization, public or private governmental or corporate."

Yet there are those who say the United States government would make a failure of running the railways.
Why should it? If it can hire and employ

Why should it? If it can hire and employ at great efficiency two hundred thousand men, why can't it do the same thing with the \$23,476 men who operate the railways of this country? If it can give the people such splens did service transporting letters and newspapers and small packages, a service not excelled by any private express company doing business in this country of charges from the business in this country at charges from five to ten times as high, why can it not give an equally good service when it turns its atten-tion and resources to the transportation of passengers and freight?

Apparently there is no reason, except that he railways of the United States happen to in the hands of great private financiers who are making money out of them and don't want to give them up, and some of whom are ready to bribe legislatures and corrupt congress, if need be, to keep their releatless grip on the industries and commerce of a nation.-Chicago Journal.

Poverty was wise; though poor, so an-

"You have just come home from an Euro pean tour; you have seen many wonderful things; why did you not look and act diswhile enjoying what your money was providing for you? hold office for the reason that the office will be hateful if you chose. Ah, you say you be for the people to fill with the man who could not be so if you tried! Now just they think will be best fitted to advance the common good. The worker will not be an being discontented! Would you not find it employe; he will be working for himself for utterly impossible to appear thus? And, my they think will be best fitted to advance the they think will be best fitted to advance the common good. The worker will not be an employe; he will be working for himself for the will get his full product, the product to be made for use and not for sale. What more do you want; do you want things bettered without having to be in favor of, and, bathing to, the means of bettering them?

Imagine the being discontented! Would you not mue in the being discontented! Would y your fortune.

Wealth waited to hear no more, but has-tened away, glad to escape such tiresome preaching.

poor creatures never will see the world as we do," said he. - Miriam Zieber,

### manne What the Appeal Does.

Grover Hill, O., Dec. 1, 1900. Grover Hill, O., Dec. 1, 1900.

Kiditor Appeal - Enclosed find 50e for which send me extra copies of the Appeal. I have been taking the paper four months and am beginning to be waked up. I am a young man of considerable education and have realized for some time that the world ageds me. But how could I do the most good? You have answered the question for me. Unless in the course of my development I am led by sond my present point of view. I shall devote my energies to disseminating the principles of Socialism. disseminating the principles I am poor and must goslow b 10 go as fast as I can Count on me.

A Chicago man claims to have discovered one or the chain gaug. Is this not GLOR o way to send telegrams without a wire. I what we really need most is some way. The priest, the preacher and the trusts send a telegram without a monepoly.

# Appeal Army

the fund. You can swell it by purchasing books.

Contrade Kerr, of Coalinga, Cal., takes a bunch of 16 of these postals.

Bunch of 14 yearlies from the Central La-bor Union, of South Bend, Ind.

Put in an order for books with your letters and keep things moving in that line.

Comrade Shalbert of Sims, N. D., biffs us on the left eye-brow with a club of eight

Comrade Crexall, of Titlin, Ohio, dropped shell in on us the other day containing 11

Comrade Hynes, of Sacramento, Cal., takes a bunch of 20 of those postals. And there

Comrade McDermoit, of Phelps, Mo., got 14 yearlies for the Appeal tast week. We will do the rest.

Bunch of seven scales from Comrade Green, of Sheridan, Wyo. That's what is lifting our list. Comrade Kane, of Moran, Téxas, renews his subscription for a year. We wish every one would do that.

For Sale—100 copies of "Wanted, A New Conscience," at \$1 per hundred. Any num-ber of orders can be filled.

Comrade Correll, of Spring Valley, Minn. gets in with the unlucky number of subscrib rs. Its unlucky for the old parties.

Ten of those yearlies from Comrade Wil-langer, of Franklin, Cal. We will put on the gloves with them every week from now on.

An even dozen blew in from Comrade Jonkins, of Springfield, Mo. We hear from that town pretty regularly the past two years.

Comrade Wanzer, of Russells Spring, Kan. lifts our list with a club of three. Query by the joke editor: "What makes Russells

Comrade Froud, of Taylorville, Ills., am bushed a drove of ten Philipinos the other day and now their scalps decorate the Appeal wigwam.

Comrade Keith, of New York, orders a copy of "Nequa," the new Socialist novel. Keith is in on everything right at the start. Price, 50 cents. Recollect that the Appeal does not take

anything but yearlies now. In clubs of 5 or more 25 cents per year. That's cheap enough for any one. Comrade Peisst, of El Paso, Tex., reminds us that the Rio Grande territory is not going

to be neglected by an order for 115 books He is a druggist in that town. Comrade Arnold touches us up with an order for 20 of those yearly postal cards, from St. Joseph, Mich. St. Joe isn't a bad

town—we mean the one in Michigan. Comrade Cralle, of Aberdeen, S. D., comes

in with an order for 13 books. Buying books is a good plan—they supplement the use of the paper and can be loaned over and over.

Comrade Baker, of Granville, N. Y., went on a visit recently, and when he returned he had ten scalps for the Appeal. The poor old army isn't overlooking any bets these days.

Save your postal cards, jaspers. There is going to be an interesting proposition made for the return of the largest number of un-used subscription cards in the near future.

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# DECEMBER 15th

The Appeal resumes its practice of giving a ten-acre tract of land in South Missouri to the worker who sends in the largest number of yearlies in one week.

Comrade Richards, of Lynchburg, O., got in with a bunch of five and announced himself as in on the 10  $\Lambda$ . C. contest. The fighting editor has left for Lynchburg to attend to

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Comrade McInturji, of St. Charles, Mo., drops a shell inside our defenses containing 18 yearlies. They are not hard to get, gents. Put in a small or a large club this week and help to roll up the victory of 1904.

Don't forget that a good way to reach the farmers is to put an Appeal in their wagons when they come in to 'own on Saturday They will take them home and read eve word. Price per hundred copies 50 cents. 'own on Saturday's

Comrade Farnham, president of the Harriman Tack Co., at Harriman, Tenn., ordered 25 yearly postals last week. You would be surprised if you knew how many manufacturers there are who are engaged in this move-

Don't fail to fill up the blank in your paper this week. It will only take you a little while to do so and if one thousand of you do it it means 5,000 more names on our list in the next seven days. Let's make December the

Please remember that it is now too late to ret in on the Tennessee contest. The race is get in on the Tennessee contest. The race is now between those who are already in, and no one can under any circumstances, enter the contest who did not send in their first club during the first week.

Comrade Gilgenberg, of St. Louis, gets in on the contest with a bunch of five and protests against the publication of the number of contestants. He is of the opinion that when it is reduced to two or three contestants that it would be a question of waiting for the others to die off.

The army column has been missing for the The army column has been missing for the last two or three weeks on acount of the editor foolishiy entering the prize ring with the religious editor for 30 cents a side and the grate receipts. The follower of the meek and lowly Nazerene has the long green while the army editor has a hospital bill to pay.

Comrade Kearney, of Lake City, Colo., gets to the hat with a bunch of five and remarks that he is not in on the Tennessee contest. Better change your mind. Bill, as we are in dire need of contestants and its too late for any one to get in now that didn't comply with the conditions by reading in a bit the

Canarade Hutchinsen, who is 2a the real state instress in Oakesdale, Wash, placed state instress in Oakesdale, Wash, placed whatever size at one time.

—JAS. G. CLARK

This seems to be a convenient method for a convenient Comrade Hutchinson, who is in the real

the workers. Those who are in on the Tennessee contest should remember that they must not order more than 5 in one week.

Comrade Symmes, of Oakland, Cal., order The Appeal reserve fund is now \$92.72.
This fund is increased from the profits of book sales, which are laid aside to build up editor, as he glared at the society notes man who was waxing his mustache at the broken mirror over the desk of the chief clerk. "I don't know anything about it," testily replied the man of social functions who had just been done up in a tussle over whether it is etiquette to go to church in a prohibition town on Sunday morning before the saloons were open. "I know what it stands for," remarked open. I know what it stants for, remarked the legal editor, who at last had been doing some thinking. "Its the Army editor and the Army that form the 'Mutual Admiration So-ciety.'" "Well," replied the man of wars, it may be all right for him to admire the Appeal Army but I'm cussed if I can see how they hold up their end of the job." Then the office bulldog thumped the floor with his tail a few times and the dove of peace descended upon the scene.

### A Few Out of Thousands.

"I started out last Friday with the inten tion of securing two or three subscriptions to send in with my own. Enclosed find 90 yearlies."—W. T. Beals, Dubuque, Iowa.

" I have always voted the democratic and

populist tickets but from now on and henceforth I will vote the Social Democrat ticket." -A. S. Adams, Shaner, Okla. "The people are getting ready to embrace

Socialism. Now is seed time and 1904 is harvest time."-J. O. Julson, Lake Preston, S. D.

"We have four more years in which to work and we must not fail to spread the news via the Appeal."—A Northern Pacific Wage-Slave.

"Socialism is a power to be reckoned with at the next election."—B. McLain, Des Moines, Iowa. "Bryan's defeat will make 2,000,000 Socialist votes in two years."-R. L. Greene, Schuy-

ler, Mo. "Later on the Socialists with have to be reckoned with."-M. C. Scott, Dallas, Texas.

"We have buckled on the armor for another four years."-J. S. Myers, Marion, Ind.

"We are already considered a political factor in this city."-R. C. Porter, Rahway, N. J.

"I feel that the eampaign of 1904 is now open."-M. H. Parker, Galveston, Texas.

"We all rejoice with you."-Mrs. Thos. Hoker, Spokane, Wash. "We are in the fight for life."-A. H. Row-

ley, Columbus, Ind. "I am in the fight for 1904."-R. B. Morley Walonga, Okla.

"I am satisfied."-The Office Bulldog.

### Only Poor People Succeed.

"In nine instances in ten successful Americans—that is Americans who have succeeded in any worthy ambition or legitimate field of ndeavor-have started with nothing but the skin they stood in. It may almost be said, indeed, that to begin with nothing is a main condition of success—in America."—Ambrose Bierce: According to the above statement, the man

who succeeds best is about the only man who does not succeed at all. Farther on this same philosopher thinks that the "youth BORN with nothing in his mouth but his TEETH" is the only fortunate child. Well, all this is poor argument in favor of a system which makes some men millionaires and the great mass of the people paupers, unless it be understood that such a system favors paupers most and that that is the object we have in view. Millionaires surely will favor an in-heritance tax of at least 100% since that seems the only hope for their children mak-ing a success. Mr. B. should certainly advoseems the only a seems the only a success. Mr. B. should certainly advocate such a law for the benefit of the rich man's child and rich men should pay him well for doing it. Rich men are always looking after the interests of their children. If Mr. B. is an honest man we should hear of him advocating the inheritance tax for the him advocating the inheritance tax for the benefit of the rich man's children. Indeed, Socialism would do a great deal for the rich man's child in this same direction. J. G. MALCOLM.

"Socialist Cartoons and Comments," by Fred D. Warren, is just off the Appeal press. This is an effective little pamphlet to catch the eye of the unbeliever. Pictures appeal to the prejudiced much more quickly than plain reading matter. It is printed on excellent book paper at \$1.50 per hundred copies; 50 copies, 75 cents.

The trust question will continue to be the paramount issue, in spite of the efforts of the politicians to suppress it. A hundred copies of "Trusts," illustrated and brought up to date, together with a complete list of all the trusts in the United States and their capitalization, will help set your neighbors right. 100 copies, \$1.50; 50 copies, 75 cents.

The man who gets the Tennessee property is going to get a bargain. The Appeal will lose something on it, but that's all right. Some Socialist worker will have a place to crawl into when the financial sterm breaks.

The Appeal job department is turning out some handsome work. If you are in the mar-ket for printing of any kind, let us send you an estimate. WILLIAM THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

# ...PUBLISHERS...

WHO have their work done by contract should correspond with the Appeal printing department. We can offer you special inducements. The Appeal plant is one of the best equipped in the country. Send sample copy of your publication, stating number of copies required per issue and we will send you an estimate. Bear in mind the fact that we mind the fact that we use a Linotype in our composing room which enables us to furnish proof of an entire publication of

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TO COMPADES—Special prices on Sewing Machines and in cycles Write me.l will surprise you. E.C. Adams, Bettle Creek Miles

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BLACKSMITH FORGES, three sizes, warranted. If you want one at Socialist prices from a firm whose every man voted the Socialist ticket, address, W., H. L. Chapman, Marcellus, Mich. 24

BROTHERS—The Socialist Medical Reformer the has a national fame; will cure you of all weakness or cursble aliment. No charges—pay what you wish when well. Dr. Gulley, Joptin, Mo.

PROF. GEO. D. HERRON will conduct a department on "Social ism and Religion" in the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW. Beginning with the January number. Subscription 51.90 a VIEW beginning with the January number. Subscription 51.90 acts of the REVIEW beginning with the first number, July, 1900, and the first Subpersions sending 51.00 acts to 1904 for the REVIEW for 1904 will get the back numbers are to pay for the REVIEW for 1904 will get the back numbers free. Mention the APPRAL. Charles H. Kerr & Company, Pubj Ishers, Se Fifth ave., Chicago.

Looking This great book by Bellumy sells for 50 cents in the United States. It can be had postpaid for 10 cents or \$1.00 per dozen in U.S. stamps, addressing H. B. Ashpiant. 755 Dundas street, London, Canada.

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Organize the socialists in your community. Full instruc-tions as to organization of Social Democratic branches sent on application to Theodore Bebs 126 Washington St. Chi-cago, headquarters of the Social Democratic Party of

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hy I am a Socialist Geo. D. Herron
usts J. A. Wayland

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	To What are the Trusts Leading
į	Merrie England Blatchfor
	The Labor Question Kueneman
	Pendragon Posers
H	Socialism, Utopian and Scientific
	No Compromise Liebknech
	The Drift of Our Time Parson
	The Mystery of Civilization Maybe
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	THE WEST

# THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Swing inward, O! gates of the future, Swing inward, O: gates of the luture, Swing outward ye doors of the past, For the soul of the people is moving And rising from slumber at last; The black forms of night are retreating, The white peaks have signaled the day, And freedom her long roll is beating, And calling her sons to the fray.

And woe to the rule that has plundered And trod down the woonded and slain, While the wars of the Old Time have thun-

dered And men poured their life-tide in vain: The day of its triumph is ending, The evening draws near with its doom, And the star of its strength is descending To sleep in dishonor and gloom.

Tho the talls trees are crowned on the high-

With the first gold of ininbow and sun,
While far in the distance below them
The rivers in dark shadows run,
They must fall, and the workman shall burn them Where the lands and the low waters meet,

and the steeds of the New Time shall spurn them With the soles of their swift-flying feet

Swing inward, O! gates, till the morning Shall paint the brown rountains in gold, Till the life and the lore of the New Time Shall conquer the hate of the Old.

Let the face and the hand of the Master
No longer be hidden from view.

Nor the lands he prepared for the many
Be trampled and robbed by the few.

The soil tells the same fruitful story; The soil fells the same fruitful story.

The seasons their bounties display.

And the slowers lift their faces in glory.

To eatch the warm kisses of day.

While our fellows are treated as cadde.

That are muzzled when treading the corp.

And millions sink down in Life's hattle.

With a sigh for the day they were born.

—JAS. G. CLARK.