FIFTY CENTS A YEAR l to Reas GIRARD, KANSAS, U. S. A., JANUARY 12, 1901.

won the ten acre farm for the week ending Jan. 4, 1901-100 yearlies.

It is self-evident that those who believe in Socialism today must be the ones who will bring about the institution of the Co-operative Commonwealth. No one else will do it. The only way to bring it about is to disseminate information all about is to disseminate information all through the nation and the people as to what Socialism is. They will not become Socialists until they know what it means. Their influence will be used against the Socialists until they learn that it will prove a benefit to them. Every time we convert ONE man we have not only gained an ally but have eliminated an enemy. His force, be it great or small, will be used to promote Socialism instead of retarding it.

country who are against Socialism because they do not understand it. Consider for a moment that the whole influence of these men is given to sustaining and supporting the competitive system, which is not only robbing you of the necessities and comforts of life but them as well. Consider, too, if you have the time to reflect upon the matter, that these doctors are in touch with tens of thousands of people and those people have great respect for the opinions of physicians. Think well upon it that these doctors are of necessity visitors to every house in their section for many miles around - that the doors of every grade of society is open to them and that they are the personal intimates of the men of influence in their respective sections -- often holding positions of trust and honor in the public service. At present they are using their influence against Socialism by upholding the com-They comprehend petitive system. quickly the tenets of co-operation and are opposed to Socialism because they have been positively unequaled as propagandists. educated to believe it bad. To put it in con-We can have this immense influence crete form, the mammon-worshippers, upused to further the interests of the cause by simply putting the literature in their cialism for the crimes they themselves are hands. It costs but twenty-five cents to reach one of them every week for a year.

delay, for delayed propaganda means a the spirit that will commit any crime to get delayed realization of the Socialist ideal the Co-operative Commonwealth in operation before I pass away. It is the only thing worth working for here.

Your part in this fight cannot be taken by any one else. Don't try to shirk it by the sophistry that others will do it if you do Others may perform their share in this great revolution, but others cannot do yours for you. There is no vicarious service in it. What you can do no one can do for you. You must do it yourself, or it will go undone. And this is all that life is worth This will throw out of employment some living for. Suppose one does accumulate a million dollars, and dies and leaves it to some one to fight for. Has his life been a success? Not nearly so much as that of the man who stood at the parting of the ways and pointed out the highway for the coming ages to travel. And I do not care if he had not a shirt to his back nor a dollar to his name, or if his body finally rested in an unknown and unmarked grave. HE was a success, whether the cause for which he did his level best rose or fell. I know that the thousands of men through this country who today are spreading the tenets of Socialism do the insurance at cost and the money left thoroughly in every crevice of the social dy talents and money. The hour to which all that way and will be skinned. past history shows us the race was tending, has struck. The time is here for the present civilization to change its economic system or perish, the same as every race before has perished, that reached this stage and then offered his hand to a fashionable and refused to change. Nature destroys that which declines to "move on," and then uses a few more thousands of years in creating conditions and bringing them to the point where the public refused before to progress. If we change the system, in obe- less fashion and more Christianity." The dience to this mandate, there is no telling to what heights the human race will climb, but just as sure as we do not, progress will cease, national and race decay set in, and the Caucasian family will be known no more. I see it that way. I am doing my share every day, and until far into every night. And there are thousands of others in the offices and factories, on railroads and farms, who are putting forth every effort to satisfy the Natural Law that we must progress or perish, to the end that the ultimate destiny of man, if there be one, may be known And these men are successes in life-Gould and Rockefeller, and others of that ilk, are the veriest fizzles that the sun ever shown upon. And history will prove them such.

The Appeal didn't hold the world's record for the largest single edition ever put out very long. The Ladies' Home Journal issued 928,500 copies for December beating the Appeal 1,000 copies

Ex-Mayor Hewitt, of New York, says the rich must do more for the poor. The trouble the workers are poorly paid-it is a wonder has been that the rich have been "doing" the that the millionaires are willing to pay such too much. If they will quit stealing the por the poor will need neither their

CAUGHT! State Marine Mar

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 24.-(Associated Press.)-Postoffice inspectors have been diligently, but secretly, at work for two weeks probing irregularities here, and yesterday suspended three of the oldest clerks in the service on a charge of de-stroying mail matter. Patrons of the office have been complaining to the post-master general that they could not reg-ularly get publications that were being and asked for an investiga-The crime is punishable by imprisonment.

Socialism -- Nit.

Consider then, if you please, the fact B UT when, in the same day's news we that today there are 8,000 doctors in this indianapolis stands mute under the accusation of habitual theft from a gas company w may be inclined to ask if the spirit of Socialism, and of the extremest sort of Socialism is not making considerable headway in America. The guilty include "city officials (privately and for "city and county buildings"), law yers, churches, ministers of the gospel, physicians, architects and some of the most prominent residents and business houses in the city of Indianapolis."—New York Press.

On the contrary, my dearly beloved idolator, these thieves are all republicans and democrats. The recent vote of Indianapolis shows that. It shows what kind of people are not Socialists. The desire to get something for nothing, which all "business" is, here shows its logical results. It is only a little step from "profit" to theft-one of form only. The great packing houses of Chicago stole millions of water from the city by laying secret mains. Would the Press have us believe that the Armours, Swifts, Cudahys, et al. are Socialists? The prisons of this country contain nearly 100,000 convicts-they all voted the old party tickets, believe in private capitalism and are holders of the present system, denounce Socommitting and which Socialists want to do away with. Such acts are not the spirit of So-Your contribution should come without cialism but the spirit of commercial anarchy, wealth without actually producing wealth. , rsonally, I would like to see Under Socialism the public would own the gas production and distribution, would employ all the plumbers, and the actual labor cost which would be so cheap that there would be little incentive to want it for less.

> I notice that six of the great accident insurance companies have tired of competing with each other and paying out a large part of their receipts in hiring men and women to tear down each other, and have combinedhave gone into one company. "Competition is impossible where combination is possible. thousands of well dressed men and women of good address, and they will have time to think about what the industrial conditions are leading to. Only the narrow-minded longer believe in individual effort, with its waste and personal back-bitings. Men who see things as they are, who have mind enough to gather any considerable wealth, know that combination beats competition every time, and they are willing to give their "individuality" for the cash dividends held out by corporate management. The little fellows must go. I believe it would be better to have the public in the pockets of the people that will go to the best use of their time and the combination, but the payers do not see it

> > Rev. John Irvine, pastor of the Angelican church, St. Michaels, British Columbia, shook hands with a workingman on a street car. lady which was refused. The fashionable members of his church then complained to their bishop and the offending pastor was removed and has set up a little church at Port Moody "where he anticipates there will be working people of the earth are good enough to make wealth for the idle, but must not come in contact with their royal flesh, even second hand! And even in Canada the workers vote for capitalism that treats them thus. But the game grows interesting.

Please do not forget that the state which subscribes the most to the doctor's fund by the time it reaches \$2,000, gets the entire list of 8,000 yearlies sent to the doctors in that state. Should there not be that many physicians in the state, then it goes to all there is, and the surplus goes to the state standing econd in point of contribution. This is an unexcelled opportunity, as the winning state will be in red hot shape not only to carry on the propaganda, but to put a Socialist state administration into power.

If a Vanderbilt or a Rockefeller is entitled the working man is entitled to his dollar a day, what an idiot the working man must be when compared to a Vanderbilt! No wonder animals anything. Perhaps after all the working men and voting cattle are right in claim ing that the rich are entitled to all they get. or in dingy halls in big buildings, and imagine business.

Will I Print It?

A TYPE-SETTING machine has placed in the Appeal office which does the work of from four to six men. A few more tramps on the road! I wonder if you will print this?—A Reader in Vallejo, Cal.

Sure I will print it, just to show how igno rant some of the voters who support capitalism are of Socialism. Socialists are in favor of the most improved machines, while such minds as penned the above to me are evidently opposed to progress. Being too ignorant to establish a system under which every new machine would benefit every laborer by reducing the hours of labor without reducing the compensation, this writer would have the machines abolished instead of abolishing his stupidity. Under Socialism the public would own and operate the printing department, and every machine introduced would shorten the hours, and, as the products would be the same, the workers would receive the same. to be able to understand it, but so effectually have the capitalists trained the millions of workers that all they need is work, that they cannot imagine any other relation to the ma chine than that it throws men out of employment-which it does where it is controlled by a private or corporate ownership. If the voters, who are working people by an overwhelming majority, will continue to support the democratic and republican parties, which do not desire public ownership of the maare thrown out of work by the introduction of new and better methods of making wealth. Socialists want to apply public ownership, but until a majority permit that program, Socialists must work under the private ownership methods. The Appeal will add every machine that it is able to buy that will save labor, and so will every other employer who amounts to anything, and if labor incidentalwn something, perhaps the pain of hunger and use its brains. A great many people have no brain development-they have only stomachs, and can better be reached through items, my dear Vallejo reader, serve to point a moral. Want any more?

The individual hoe-maker has disappeared. The individual wagon-maker has disappeared.

The inidivdual watchmaker has disappeared. In fact individualism in production has almost entirely disappeared, the workers being only parts of machines and having nothing to do with the products or their price when they have done their work. There is only one great field of production which has not yet been conquered by the capitalist with the power of capital and great machinery too expensive for the small fellows-that one thing is the farming of the nation. But capital and great machinery are going into the field of agriculture and will soon do up the small farmer just as the small producers in other fields have been done up, and forced into wage slavery. Wheat is being raised by capitalistic methods at a cost in wages of 31/2 cents a bushel in the sack, corn at 10 cents and other farm products at like low cost. When enough capital is invested in such farming to produce the needed national supply, the small farmer will follow his deceased fellow-worker in the small shops, and will fall in with the lock-step of the slaves of the agricultural lords of creation who will sit in their fine offices and direct the working operation of the farms as they now do their factories. Men to a fuller extent, rather than try to float new no longer need to know a business to operate it successfully. J. Pierpont Morgan is not a same as the ones already in existence. But, the technical terms and duties of the employes, but he owns tens of thousands of miles of railroads to say nothing of the coal and can hire the slavish brains that will properly for war material with German firms. This is the hay seeds off the fellow whom they now offending the pride of the American manumake fun of as being too green to burn. facturers. If it is good and wise to wage Note the picture of farmers that appear in a war on the Philippines to have the comthe daily and illustrated press owned by the merce of that land, why not on Turkey as capitalists. Most of the men on the land to- well? We could lick Turkey and annex it individuality then?

The laborers of this nation, and all other nations, in this century and all other centuries feed themselves and the rich, clothe themselves and the rich, house themselves and the rich, and furnish all the servants and luxury and finery for the rich. They are too ignorant to make laws that will enable them to retain their wealth and enjoy it themselves. They fall as easy dupes to the schemer toformer methods of servitude of which history gives an account.

they have all the rights and privileges they are entitled to! Never were more degraded slaves than the millions of hard working people at the opening of the twentieth centurymental slaves to a colossal lie.

During the past year there have been quite

a number of small weekly Socialist papers

started, some of which have failed and all of them are having a hard time to live. I refer to Socialist papers which are attempting to secure a national circulation. All papers run on a strictly local plan, such as The Referendum of Fairbault, Minn., The Farmers Review of Bonham, Tex., The Social Democrat of Ardmore, I. T., appear to be getting along very well. I have said nothing about these papers because I knew that they could not, at the present stage of the movement, hope to succeed. I did not with to discourage any one who wished to enter the field. But larger numbers of them are now attempting estab-This is very simple, and a little child ought lishment and I feel that I would be doing wrong if I did not advise those who are about to embark upon such an enterprise that it will prove a costly one for them. Newspaper will prove a costly one for them. Newspaper ably never advance materially beyond a men-work, when properly done is a very hard and laborious life. There is little money in it, except in the large dailies which require millions to start and for which there is a ready sale for the news they contain. In a Socialist paper at fifty cents a year, there is not running expenses until you reach a circulation of from 5,000 to 10,000 subscribers according to chines, they should not complain when they the amount and character of machinery you have at the start. But when it is put out at twenty-five cents a year you can see how enormous must be the subscription list to pay expenses. I am convinced that many see the wonderful success of the Appeal and feel that it can be duplicated easily. It was any thing but EASY to put this paper where it is -it is anything but easy to keep it there. Every paper which enters the national field ly is starved because it refuses to vote to must meet the prices of the Appeal, which are based upon the lowest possible charge, and may teach it to throw away its prejudice which is turned out with the fastest and best machinery, the most skilled workmen, and the paper used is bought in lots of twenty and thirty cars at a time. Being in the business that organ than through reason. All such for the purpose of making converts I cannot very well raise my prices on Socialist literature to a point that will enable others to enter the field and make a sufficient profit from it even to five. That would restrict the output of literature greatly and retard the movement. I cannot and will not consent to that for the benefit of any one, whether they be Socialist or republican or whatnot. I am in it not to make money and nothing and no one shall stand in the way of instructing the nation upon the principles of Socialism. And, is the gambler who is winning encouraging while the Appeal is a great institution, I will fell you a little secret. A few years ago I made a "pretty penny" in the increase of land values in Pueblo, Col. I robbed society of just that much through legal means. And if didn't have that money behind the Appeal t wouldn't be running today. Last summer, during the campaign when the world was Bryan and McKinley mad, I put up \$3,000 to keep the Appeal alive. Now, I do not want to have it thought that I wish to discourage you from entering the field because-it might hurt the Appeal. None of these new attempts injure the Appeal in the least. It is the man who makes the attempt that loses-and usually money and time that he can illy afford to lose. There are now enough national Socialist papers in the field, and aside from the Appeal, none of them are receiving the support they deserve. The Appeal believes it would be best to make use of the ones already established ones, which must of necessity be about the if you want to put in a paper it's all right with the Appeal. You cannot say that it did not give you fair warning of the rocks.

iron -mines, and other industries. Capital The sultan of Turkey has placed an order conduct any industry and make it millions, an outrage on American commerce that de-In ten years the farming of this country will mands war, and if there is any patriotism left be done by capitalists who do not know any- in the millionaires they will at once have thing about farming, and they will knock their congress declare war on Turkey for day are tenants of small farmers or else hired along with the lepers of the Orient and have hands. To-morrow they will be the hirelings a great nation and get lots of "open" market of the great farmer who owns and operates for our goods. Not long ago some speculator millions of acres of land. And where is your claimed a large sum against Turkey and the claim was denied by its courts, and Uncle Sam sent a war ship there and brought back an order for a war vessel, the price of which included the pay of the claim. How is that for making the navy do duty as commercial travelers? And why not do it again to stop this order from going to Germany?

Mader a system in which all could have plenty they tell me there would be no in- yet some people will go to Klondyke." So centive to work. 'A tenant who gets all the day as do the savages of Africa who trade crop would have no incentive-he must give their ivory for glass beads. By those who some rent lord half he raises for an incenlive off their toil, in state and church and tive! Or the man working for a dollar a day to the millions they scoop in every year, and trade, they have been trained as mere serfs would have no incentive if he got \$10.50! that they are, and tickled with the sound of People who live in shanties would have no they had given an equivalent they wor being told they are free men, while they fur- incentive to live if they were furnished good nish more wealth for their masters than any houses with all the conveniences of science. There would be no incentive to board a railroad train at one-quarter to one-half cent a ing, no matter how much the law upholds it. They go in patches and rags and live in mile instead of paying the railroad king three shanties or three or four room "cottages," cents more. It's too bad about the incentive they did not get its worth. But the rich can

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Evidence from the Other Side.

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

HERE are many well-meaning people who will not believe any statement or consider any conclusion deduced from facts unless it comes from those who uphold their special religious creed or polities. To such of my readers as feel this way I would commend an article in the United States Investor of the the issue of December 15th, on the "Decay of Rural Life," taking up the New England states and showing the startling changes that have occurred among the people. The Investor is the mouthpiece of Wall street, and might indeed be classed as its official organ. The article closes with this startling paragraph:

The change in the character of the rural population in this section is bound to strengthen the conviction in every thoughtful mind that the growth of class distinctions will be among the leading features of the future. Those of the native stock who refuture. main in the country are deprived of those in-fluences necessary to the building up of a high type of country life; the incoming for-eigners will be raised to a somewhat higher scale of civilization but as a whole will probno more sharply accentuated than in the rural districts. In the past the resources of these districts have ben exploited with local capital and labor, and under this freatment they have languished. It is more than possible that they will once more be effectively de veloped, but if so, it will most likely be by parties from without, whose methods will be calculated to heighten rather than to level class distinctions. All this is significant as regards the outcome of social conditions throughout the United States. One must be intentionally blind who fails to see that a remarkable differentiation is taking among the population of this country said to be a fallacy that the rich are ing richer and the poor poorer. But whether it is or is not, the fact is not material. The important fact is that the gulf between the majority and the minority is widening with somewhat fearful rapidity. Matters will not come to an excrutiating pass in our day, but who can tell whither the present tendencies will land us in the end?

In the issue of December 1st, of the same journal, it has a two-page article on "The enormous influence of railroads in keeping coal at excessive prices, leaving the world at the mercy of a few men." These articles are too long for the limited space of the Appeal, but it would pay the workers to send for copies of those issues to use with their neighbors who believe in the rule of wealth.

In the print owned and directed by the rich it is asserted that, "the chance for a young man is as good to-day as any time in the past," and instance the many men who have risen from poverty to wealth as proof. This his dupes to continue the game that is skinning them. Men who succeeded a few years ago have failed because of the changed conditions. The industries of the nations of the earth have been consolidated into fewer and fewer hands. Is it true that fewer places leave the chances just the same? Are the chances of success as good where only one can get the prize as where there are a thousand prizes? The technic and mechanical schools are turning out hundreds of thousands of young men and women, who, had they lived 50 years ago with the same qualifications, would have been masters of their own employment, but who will now sink into poverty, wretchedness and woe, or be driven to crime or suicide The few who own the great properties cannot employ all these and all of them will not be satisfied with wage-slavery. They will conclude, whether true or not, that opportunities are not good to advance and no amount of pointing out the successes of the past will convince them.

The dangerous classes in this country are dependence have made docile, as the hireling press asserts, but the great thieves and robbers who are plundering the people of their wealth through infamous laws purchased of venal and ignorant representatives of the people, and by trusts, combines and monopoly. These are the enemies of the republic. These are the real anarchists, who recognize no law, who raise the price of the people's bread, meat, coal and other necessaries of life, lock them out of employment, keep them poor and dependent, and hire all the great press of the country to lie and deceive the people to their undoing. This is the trouble that is looming up in the near future and which will not down. More haugthy than the slave driver, their fall will be harder, but they will fall or freedom is a mockery, and the people have lost all self-respect, reason or patriotism. But will do battle for their rights more vehemently than ever men did before. The nation faces the great question.

As a kind of funny thing, the Omaha Bee remarked the other day that "Six men digged \$350,000,000 out of Wall street last year-and common has legal crime become that it is considered a good joke, when the swag is large. For it stands to reason that if six men "made" that much somebody lost itdid not receive an equivalent for it, for if have been richer. And when one gets something for nothing-by deception, cunning and fraud-that can be nothing less than steal-That wealth was created by somebody and

An Indictment.

By A Christian Minister.

N all the ages of the world there has never been a grander or more sublime utterance than that spoken of by the aa of Galilee, commonly called the Golden

To do unto others as we would have them () unto us is the highest possible expresion of brotherly kindness, and could the ell think the orthrdox millenium had come. But sad to say the Master's divine rule of life has apparently fallen into "in-ocuous desuctude," and we have substituted for it the fiendish law of "every man for himself, and the devil take the hindermost." And to quote again from the Hon. Grover Cleveland, "It is a condition, not a theory that confronts us."

We boast of our "Christian civilization," for \$280 a year, and is compelled to buy blasting powder and all the necessaries of life at the company's store at robber rates. Is that freedom? Why, certainly! If the miner is dissatisfied, he is free to leave and officials of nearly all the prominent railroads miner is dissatisfied, he is free to leave and officials of nearly all the prominent railroads seek something better elsewhere, and in the event of his failure, he is equally free to starve to death. The human capitalist has very generously refrained from securing the passage of a law to prevent a man from starving to death, if he is very anxious to

Our sisters toil in the great factories and sweat shops from eighteen to twenty hours a day for a beggarly pittance that barely keeps soul and body together, and if that fails, there is the arsenic or river route, and only "one more unfortunate." Think of it, oh, ye sons and brothers of women! Is she free? Most assuredly! If her work fails, she is free to barter her good name, her character, aye, her soul, for the food and clothing to which she has an inalienable right by virtue of being a human being, although she may be scorned and trampled upon by the wife and daughters of the man whom she has helped to enrich, and who may, indeed, be the author of her shame. And yet some cowardly, weak-kneed, time-And yet some cowardly, weak-kneed, time-server, cries against universal suffrage.

Again, in defiance of law and public senti-ment, thousands of children of tender years

are forced into the mills and factories of our land to labor by the side of father and mother and the older brothers and sisters to keep the wolf from the door. Deprived of all the opportunities of an education, dwarfed and stunted in mind, body and morals, filled with malice and hatred toward all mankind because of their wrongs, what wonthey enjoying freedom under the glorious stars and stripes? Oh, yes; they are free to slave and starve in order that their employer's pampered children may wear purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously ev-ery day. "Dives et Lazarus."

ery day. "Dives et Lazarus."

But where is the remedy? Is there one? Yes, but it is not in tariff reform, nor in bi-metallism, nor in regulating trusts, nor in anti-banking legislation, nor in any other kind of political clap-trap.

Our present system has served its purpose; it has accomplished all that can ever be exceeded in the context of t

be expected of it, and even now is rotten to the very core. From my point of view nothing will accomplish any great, perma-nent good but the complete overthrow of the present competitive and wage systems and the substitution of a system under which the entire business of producing and dis-tributing wealth shall be administered by the whole people, for the benefit of the whole people, and not in the interest of t favored few who are like the lilies of the field in that "they toil net, neither do they

wage slavery is but little better, if any, than the old negro slavery. Under the ante-bellum system, when the slave tired of his work and suffering, escaped to the woods, the blood-hounds were put upon his track and when they had found him they simply held him at bay until the hunters had arrived, but under the present system, when the slave seeks to escape from boudage, the blood-hound of starvation scents his track

blood-hound of starvation scents his track and never lets up until the poor victim is forever beyond his reach.

Socialism may not be the panacea for every ill the body politic is subject, but as I view it, it is the very best remedy at present offered to a long-suffering people, and until something better presents itself, I am for Socialism, heart and soul. As those that look for the morning, so we anxiously wait and labor for "The Brotherhood of Man, the rederation of the world." federation of the world."

GEO. F. DUFFY.

Pastor Christian Church, N. Topeka, Kan.

Hear 'em Howl.

ers of private capitalism complain of the oppression of the trust. It is an indication that the shoe is beginning to pinch, which is conclusive evidence that ere long the light will begin to filter through their miuds. The eastern papers have been discussing the anthracite coal deal by which J. Pierpout Morgan & Co., become the absolute dictators in that particular line of industry by the purchase of the Pennsylvania Coal Co .- that is if we are to believe the capitalistic papers.

The result of this gigantic transaction will be to put the coal trust "beyond fear of com-petition," says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. "In a short time," adds the Providence Jeurnal. "consumers may be as completely de-pendent on the managers of the coal roads for their fuel in winter as the family using oil is on the Standard Oil Company." The Scranton Tribune believes that the new arrangement, will mean complete subjugation of the remaining individual operators; and the Wilkesbarre News deplores the ever-growing organization and consolidation of capitalist interests, on the ground that it is widening the chasm between employer and employed. The New York World looks for relief toward Socialistic measures and gov-

ernment ownership.

The old line conservative Boston Herold adds its plaint to the general howl as fol-

With the Pennsylvania Coal Company eliminsted from the list of independent companies those which remain are unable to undertake those which remain are unable to undertake building a new railroad to tidewater, and too probably henceforth they will be the helpless, hopeless dependents of the transportation monopoly, as, also, will be every user of anthracite in the country. This would mean enormous riches for a few individuals, and enormous losses for the people at large, the most oppressive losses falling upon those who use coal, not in their business, but similar for domestic purposes.

itself impotent to prevent such palpable tyand authority, through protection, subsidies and other ingenious means to compel the many to pay tribute to the favored few. When the cycle of this temporary prosperity is lived through, and hard times come again, as the will, there is likely to be a reaction of senti-ment and a violence of political distrust, compared with which the populism of the nineties was only an insincere and feeble muttering. True statesmanship would foresee the peri and avert it. The pseudo statesmanship of th day takes no heed, and blindly pursues ourses adopted to provoke and exasperate the slumbering passion of a patient people.

Another Railroad Move.

The following dispatch dated at St. Paul Minn., and published in the St. Louis Globe Democrat will be read with especial interest by the 10,000 high-salaried railroad men while we maintain a system under which who see in the new innovation a chance to the coal miners of Pennsylvania may slave take an enforced vacation and join the merry

of the country will visit the principal shipping points, to study conditions with a view to doing away with "fast freight" lines and local freight agencies. The plan is to have in each city one man to represent all the different roads. All freight business will be done through him and he will see that each of the roads secures its share of the business. Railroads not entering a shipping point who now have to maintain a freight agent to look after their interests there, will in the future be represented by a joint agent of all the roads If this gigantic plan is carried out, at least 10,000 high-priced railway officials will be displaced thus affording an enormous saving. But the main object of this "community of in-terests" is for the maintenance of tariff rates. Railroad officials, it is said, have long seen the folly of rate-cutting, but have not been able to avoid it while there has been such active competition. Should the plan suggested be adopted, there would, of course, be no longer any competition for feright business and tariff rates would be maintained. The saving in this one respect would, the promoters of the scheme predict, result in enormously increasing the profits of the roads. There would be no necessity for differentials in favor of weaker roads. The joint agent at each competing point would assign to each road its equitable share of business—this share having been previously decided upon by the highpriced officials who have the matter in hand.

Why He Voted the Socialist Ticket.

Years ago, when I first read Tolstoi's idea of an "industrial form of government," I have been imbued with the "idea" that Socialism was the factor that would destroy human and intellectual slavery, and establish humanity and intellectual liberty on earth. I was a democrat, and thought that through

that party, emancipation would have to come Four years ago therefore, when with an electrieal suddenness, the money question sprung on the people, I hailed with delight dawn of the millenium, and became an ardent and zealous supporter of Bryan.

I continued in this delusion and was about

to repeat the error, when my sincerity of purpose, and honesty of investigation, prevented that repetition, and caused me to vote my first Socialist ticket last November.

^{*} It came about in this way.

A few weeks before "election day" while conteniplating upon the "social problem" I began investigating the difference between anarchy and government, and had my eye opened to the fact, of what "government

I discovered that if "murder" is prohibited by a natural or divine law, to an individual, that a combination of millions of individuals, although constituting themselves a govern ment, assuming authority, enacting unnatural and unchristian laws, have no more right to murder and hire men to murder, through wars and legal executions, than has the individual to kill his fellowman , for any real or imagined

port and meaning of the Declaration of Inde-pendence—I realized "that all men are born equal;" that all governments "derive their power" from the consent of the governed; that each of us had certain natural and inalienable rights, that among these were "life, liberty and happiness;" that the crowning elements of success of such a government, was in "free press, free speech, and free education." I discovered that the "constitution of the United States" made this document, an "anarchistic" one; that all men are not born equal, that men with money, although per-haps without brains, are of more importance to the continuation of the world's existence. Hear 'em Howl.

It is always amusing to hear the defenders of private capitalism complain of the oppression of the trust. It is an indication the indication that the press' problem is a problem in the indication that the press' published only the press' problem is a problem in the problem in the problem is a problem in the problem in the problem is a problem in the problem in the problem in the problem is a problem in the what the rich permitted, that men conversed only on topics and education taught in chan-

nels which the rich permitted.

I discovered in fact, that the "constitution of the United States," is a traiter to the Dec-

laration of Independence.

I discovered that the Socialist party was the only party, that could and would, reraise the fallen banner, our Declaration of Independence, through the bloodless bullets of the ballots, and therefore voted that ticket, and will continue to vote it until success crowns its noble efforts.

HENRY C. STERN.

The Socialists of Oklahoma inauguarated the campaign of 1902 at Guthrie Wednesday, De

********* A CENT APIECE.

Will buy you a good bunch of "Wanted —A 'New Conscience," a handy booklet to give out to the unterrified. Sold in lots of 50 or more copies at a time at one cent per copy

********************* A Clear Understanding.

"Do I understand you to offer me this money as a bribe?" said the journalist, se-verely, to the emissary of a syndicate seeking favors.
"Well-er-that's rather a harsh term to apply to it."
"I believe in calling a spade a spade. 'Is it

or is it not intended as a bribe?

"Well, since you narrow me down to a di-rect answer, I suppose I must say it is."
"That's right. Now we understand each other. I accept the money in the spirit in which it is offered."—Ex.

the coal, and in the state of the man crushed by for domestic purposes.

The worst, phase of the whole matter is helplessness of such statesmanship as so helplessness of such statesmanship as ow rules the land to end this and similar government would stand a year; the world under the dray.

Did the mass of men know the actual selfishness how to relieve the man crushed legislation and the portion of the merchandise were sitting a lot of monopolists.

A crowd of men gathered about and began to discuss how to relieve the man crushed under the dray.

They stayed so long, and discussed so hard Conwell.

Markham Looks to the Future.

THE following questions were sent to Mr. Edwin Markham, at his home in Brooklyn, who wrote the answers specially for the Christian Herald. The lines quoted in two or three of the questions are from Mr.
Markham's collected poems, published by
Doubleday, Page & Co., entitled "The Man
With the Hoe and Other Poems."

1. On what questions shall al branches of labor unite for the good of the coun-

On the reduction of hours of labor per day; on compulsory arbitration; on the study, from humane motives, of the co-operative ideal in industry.

2. In what way, or toward what end,

should labor utilize its gigantic strength? They should resolutely will to come into harmony and unity of aim and aspiration; they should make appeal through the ballot box for an enlargement of the rights of man. They should strive to so organize the world as to keep open the gates of opportunity.

3. What opportunities should the new century bring to the workingman? Security in his work, and sufficient leisure from his work to give him time to cultivate his moral and aesthetic nature.

4. What effect, in your opinion, will great combinations of wealth have upon the workingman of the future?—will concentration of wealth, trusts, etc., prove a benefit or a drawback to the workingman's progress? Great combinations of wealth will tend to

make great counter combinations among the working classes. Trusts will be a decided drawback to the workingman's progress un-less some means shall be found to make them serve the good of the whole people, as now the good of a very few. 5. To what degree should the working-

man be made a partner of wealth? If I understand your question, he should be made a full partner. In other words, he should receive as nearly as possible the full value of the things he makes or does.

6. In one of your poems, "The Man Under the Stone," you compare a work-ingman to a man going through life push-ing a great stone always uphill. What is the workingman's real burden—what is the real stone in his up-hill life?

The great stone is his unequal struggle for bread to-day, still further weighted with the fear of penury tomorrow and the dread of destitute old age. All this, of course, springs out of the narrow margin of scant wage and precarious employment.

7. What kind of help, aside from higher wages, does the laboring man need? He needs the contented mind that comes

from security in his work and joy in his work. This necessarily carries the idea that he must have more leisure and more culture.

8. What would most help to lighten the

Co-operation, in the place of competition, in the industrial world. Co-operation is the ogic of Christianity.

9. How can the government best help the workingman?

As a first step, by assuming control of railroads, telegraphs, etc., and so moving wisely on toward government ownership of all industries which in private hands have become menace to the public good and the public safety.

10. What should be done with the idle millions? With the great army of men who want work and yet can find nothing to do?

As first steps, they might well be employed by cities and states, at living wages, upon pub-lic works. If enough work of that kind is not forthcoming, let the public powers establish shipyards and other industries sufficient in number to employ the willing hands. Of course, if we had a more effective organiza-tion of industry, working time for the now idle could be found by cutting down the ex-cessive hours at present forced upon the over worked. Keep cutting down the hours of the day's work until every one has work.

11. Are strikes, which are really battles between the workman and employer, helpful or harmful to the toiler?

As a rule they are harmful to the toiler. But at times they seem to be cruel necessities.

12. Would the toiler benefit if, instead of striking, he submitted his grievances to the general government or to a labor department, regulated by law and having a minister of labor in the president's cab-inet? Would not this be a better way for the workingman, for the settlement of differences between employer and employed?

Yes, labor should be represented in the cabinet by an intelligent laborer-not by a parlo farmer, nor a retired capitalist. The method you suggest of settling strikes would be a decided improvement upon the present haphazard plan.

13. "Their blind feet drift in the darkness and no one is leading." V of leaders do the toilers need?

They need leaders with the white purity of St. Francis and the iron resolution of a romwell, leaders whose watchward shall be Such men are Joseph God and the People." Mazzini and John Ruskin.

14. How can the church best help the "brother to the ox?" How reach him, lift How reach him, lift him up?

By studying the anxious problems of economics and finding a way of applying the golden rule to industry.

15. And workingwomen? Have we a "sister to the ox?" How should she be reached, uplifted—her burden lightened? Yes, we have a "sister to the ox." Men and women rise and fall together. In general, the same means that will lift and lighten man's burden will alleviate woman's also.

16. Do churches and church workers neglect the working people? Do they pay enough attention to factory centers and great industrial towns?

No, churches do not give enough attention to these matters. Indeed, the burning ques-tion in each church to-day should be the so

that the people finally created them into a

that the people analy created them into a legislature.

Then they called in a lot of more men, called Political Economists, who decided that the man had always been so crushed; it was his natural condition; besides, they argued "human nature can't be changed," and it was useless to release him—in fact, that only a Socialist would think of doing so.

Socialist would think of doing so.

Edward Atkinson said it would overturn civilization to let the man get out from under the dray, and being bountifully supplied with statistics, he had no trouble in satisfactorily proving his contention to-the above mentioned monopolists!

Next, chairs were endowed in universities to teach that the man was there because he was not fit to survive, or that he had too much overproduction on top of him; that even if he got out he could not walk, because of

Then came the Ministers who said that the man's heart was bad, and that he must be "saved" before the stuff could be taken off; finally that if his heart could be got right he need not have the weight taken off at all, as he would hence be content with the condition a divine Providence had seen fit to place him in. Besides—they went on, "the poor ye have always with you!"

Finally an unassuming man came along who said: "Why, take the stuff off and let the man go free."

That man was a Socialist, he helped the man from under the dray, and went his way, philosophizing thus:

Rich by my brethren's poverty;
Such wealth were hideous.
I am blest in only what they share with me;

In what I share with all the rest. FREDERICK ANDERSON, South Carver, Mass. The President of Yale on

the 20th Century.

Prof. Henry Davies, of Yale University,

gives his views of the probabilities of the new century in the New York Journal, as "The next century will witness a greater

harmony among the nations of the world. The race problem is very acute in this country, but it is nearer to solution than we suppose. Following this harmony and condi-tioned upon it will come the co-operative state. As applied to economic reform, this implies, of course, the removal of all restric-tion of individual freedom and the equality of opportunity in all

the means of pro-duction and of the "Socialism is the distribution of all wealth. This will be next great political creed to occupy our a necessity, as far as the United States is attention, and the concerned. For the population of this central problem in population of this country will, at the present rate of in-crease, be 500,000,000 in 1999. If the wealth this creed is the question of the distribution of wealth" - Prof. Henry Davies, of Yale University.

increases at the same ratio, (which is not likely on account of the depletion of raw materials,)there would soon be anarchy under the competitive sys-tem. The universality of education will make the competitive principle in any department of human affairs, an insult to enlightened in of human anairs, an insult to enlightened in-telligence. Socilalism is the next great polit-ical creed to occupy our attention, and the central problem in this creed is the question of the distribution of wealth. Hopeful signs are abroad that the problem will be solved represently in the slow explusion of this peaceably, in the slow evolution of things.

all

"The next century will be an era of moral power. The passing century was great in physical power. I think that education will be more moral than intellectual. Public schools will then teach morals and the right life as carnestly as they now teach the three 'R's.' Politics will be studies as a branch of applied ethics. Our young men will seek a career as politicians with the regularity they now show in seeking a career in business. I look for less science and more moral beauty

the next century.

"A simpler, more sincere and truer ideal of life will characterize the next century. Ecclesiastical religion will decline. People will go to church and get instruction, and to unite in furthering that love which is the essence of all true religion. Deeds, not doetrine, will be the motto and test of all sincere profession. Luxury in living will be very greatly diminished. Sumptuous homes will not be de-sired, and even the servant girl problem will be in a fair way of settlement.

"I pass a judgment of hope as I look toward the future. I look for a nobler man living in a nobles environment—a, man two inches taller, living longer, gentler in mind and manners, in every way an improvement over the past; living in an environment rich in beauty inspiring in life and rich of the

Tribute to Socialism.

Cesare Lombroso, a professor in the University of Turin, Italy, is known throughout the civilized world. His study of criminals has attracted universal attention, and he is famous as a keen student of human nature. In a recent issue of the Independent, he has declared that Socialism was the only regenerating and educative influence in Italy. He says that it is destroying "the microbes of militarism and monopoly."

Here are his own words:

If we look deeply it is to the action of the

Socialists that we owe everything, as it is to them also that we owe in great part, the industrial and economical rennaisance: and n fact, those parts of Italy where it has not penetrated are among the most backward in italy; and if we cast a glance at Europe we shall see a repetition of this phenomenon. Germany, the country which has shown the

greatest commercial advancement during greatest commercial advancement during the past few years, is the one where the Socialists are the best organized; Spain, which has not much more than a nucleus of Socialism, has not risen a single degree above what it was a century ago.

France finds herself lowered in her intel-lectual, commercial and political level, and

has hardly been saved from enslavement to the Jesuits, who have almost completely undermined her by a small Socialistic nucleus: England, where it has no influence, finds her-self astray in the fogs of imperialism, which will engulf her in the end.

Building of the E. S. E. R'y.

Being a Récord of a Modern Business Vena ture.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the East. Side Electric Railway company will be held at its office at the corner of Mogni and Skinera avenues on Tready, the inherenth (19) day of June, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting on the proposition to increase the capital stock of said company from two thousand (22,000) dollars, its present capital, to two hundred and fifty thousand (220,000) dollars, also for purpose of voting on the proposition to issue bonds of the said company to the amount of \$250,000, and to secure the same by mortgage or deed of trust; and to transact any other business which may properly come before the meeting.

SIMON HOLDUP,

SIMON HOLDUP, JAS. T. BLUD, HIRAM, A. GAIN, Directors.

The Daily Screamer contained the above notice. The public, interested in the Boer war and other matters paid but little attention to

the innocent appearing announcement.

A few months previous to the above publication, Messrs. Holdup and Blud had appeared before the city council of the enterprising town of K—, and secured a franchise along certain streets. At the time there was some talk of "boodle," but it had blown over. Such rumors are usually started by irresponsible

parties with no financial standing whatever.
"Well, you are on time," remarked Mr. Gain
as he greeted his associates at the appointed
place on the above date. The three financiers soon disposed of the business in hand. The APPEAL FOUR capital stock of the new concern was raised

om \$2,000 to \$250,000 by the simple addition of the necessary figures.

"You see our franchise is worth fully that much," explained Mr. Holdup, "and we will have no trouble in selling \$250,000 worth of bonds. It's my idea that it would be a good plan to offer some of our common stock to

the people along the route—it will give them an added pride in the enterprise."

The promoters, after a careful estimate, figured that \$100,000 would build the road and put it in running shape. On the bonds alone this would net them \$150,000. The stock, by working the market, could probably be disposed of at 20 cents per share—the par value of which was labeled \$1.00. The stock certificates were beautiful specimens of the lither graphers' art, and were well worth the money. By disposing of \$100,000 at this price \$20,000 could be secured, which would come handy

in promoting the project. A glorious prospectus had been prepared, the newspapers had all been "seen," and the launching of the E. S. E. Railway was accomplished in a night. The public one morning suddenly awoke to find a new factor in the suddenly awoke to find a new factor in the commercial world. Men of finance read of the new project, and under the spell of the promoters' glowing outline of the prospects of the new concern, concluded it might be a good investment.

Workingmen were happy in anticipation of plenty of work, while a number of the more thrifty ones who had laid by a "rainy day," fund, concluded to invest in several shares of stock.

On "Change" the stock of the new concern On "Change" the stock of the new concern was given a place. Mr. Holdup had "seen" a number of his friends and as a result the stock of the E. S. E. Railway took quite a spurt upward and caused considerable commotion. At night it closed at 12½ and a round \$100,000 had been disposed of, so the papers said. The manipulators, however, had keps most of this in their own hands, altho' the most of this in their own hands, altho' the public was not taken into their confidence on this point.

Active work was commenced on the road Active work was commenced on the road bed, and in a few weeks, thanks to the as-sistance of the Daily Screamer, the public was much excited. The stock had bobbed up to 34 and it was decided by the stockholders to let go of a goodly sum, which was accord-ingly accomplished the following week. The bonds, after considerable manipulation, were ingly accomplished the following week. The bonds, after considerable manipulation, were disposed of and the work of construction rapidly pushed forward.

The three promoters were honored by the laborers for giving them work, while in finan-cial circles they were looked up to as shrewd

business men.
In time the road was completed and the public patronized it extensively. When the franchise was granted the district through which the road ran was but sparsely settled, but with the added stimulous of the new enterprise and the growth of the vigorous young city, that part of the town is now an import-ant business center and residence district.

A year has elapsed since the above inci-

dents took place.

The E. S. E. Railway was running smoothly and the prospects were good for the declaration of a big dividend. A few days before the time for the second semi-annual dividend, it inne for the second semi-annual dividend, it was currently whispered that the E. S. E. was in a bad way. On Monday morning when the Exchange opened a prominent stockholder offered a big block of E. S. E. for sale; there was a sudden slump and stock went down from 68 to 47 in a very short time. A small sized panie ensued and men who had formerly considered E. S. E. stock as great as considered E. S. E. stock as good as govern-ment bonds were frantic in their efforts to unload. Down, down it went. Mr. Holdup and load. Down, down it went. Mr. Holdup and Mr. Skinem however preserved their equilibrium, and bought everything that was offered. That was a part of the game. They had precipitated the panic and while the stock was at low ebb they promptly took it in, and at night, the three financiers were in and at night, the three financiers were in possession of stock, purchased at ridiculously low figures, which they had but a short time ago disposed of at a high price.

And so this is how the gentlemen came to own and operate the E. S. E. Ry. on a cash outlay of \$2,000. At the end of a year this is the way the account stood:

Expenditures. Equipment\$100,000 Original outlay Receipts.

-F. D. W.

Mr. Curran on Strikes.

Mr. Curran, the fraternal delegate from Great Britain to the American Federation of Labor convention, in a recent speech to Chi-cago workingmen, made the following re-After spending more money in England dur-

after spending more money in England during the last twenty-five years on the industrial battlefield than would keep 700 men legislating for our interests in the House of Parliament, we have come to the conclusion that we must have something to say about the making of the laws under which we have will engulf her in the end.

While, therefore, Socialism may be a Utopia, (which time inust show) in the meanwhile, IT IS THE MOST POTENT LEAVEN FOR Spirit, which is the same as saying, social spirit.

The Man Under the Dray.

[With Appointers to Prof. Herren.]

A heavy dray broke down in the street and an ama was crushed and held captive under it. On top of the dray was a load of merchandise, and on top of the merchandise were saitting a lot of monopolists.

A crowd of men gathered about and began to discussed so hard

will engulf her in the end.

While, therefore, Socialism may be a Utopia, (which time inust show) in the meanwhile, IT IS THE MOST POTENT LEAVEN FOR THE PROGRESS OF A PEOPLE.

The millionaire, as a rule, is a complete and disastrous failure. His talent of money-making is a peril; his charity a curse to his fellows. Wealth, when concentrated in the hands of a few ceases to possess either conscience or sympathy, except in rare instances. It will nivite panics and plan general destruction; it will devote its neighbors and starve through legislation. I am not in favor of any laws which would take away the right of the worker to strike, but I am not an advocate of strikes. There is only one solution, and that is in common ownership, for as a complete and disastrous failure. His talent of money-making is a peril; his charity a curse to his fellows. Wealth, when concentrated in the hands of a few ceases to possess either considered in the hands of a few ceases to possess either considered in the hands of a few ceases to possess either considered in the hands of a few ceases to possess either considered in the hands of a few cease to his fellows. Wealth, when concentrated in the hands of a few ceases to possess either considered in the hands of a few ceases to possess either considered in the hands of a few ceases to possess either considered in the hands of a few ceases to possess either considered in the hands of a few ceases to possess either considered in the hands of a few ceases to possess either

Foreign Notes.

Jewish Socialists of England started a week ly paper in London.

Socialists re-elected member to city coun il at West Ham, England.

Ilmenau, Germany, Socialist candidate elected to the legislation against combined op-A resolution has been introduced in the German Reichstag doing away with child

labor. Legislative elections resulted in the Social-

late securing victories in Ilmenau and Apolda. Saxe-Weimar, Marconi's system of wirelss telegraphy has ben installed at the London and suburban fire brigade stations.

The Socialists have gained seats in the mupicipal councils of Dessau, Frankfort and Frankhausen, Germany.

Three Socialists have been re-elected by an

increased majority to the municipal council at Magdeburg, Germany. German Socialists triumphed in another par liamentary battle, winning the seat for Rathenok against a combined opposition.

Common laborers in Spain get from 30 to 40 cents per day in the larger towns, and from 20 to 30 cents in the rural districts.

On November 26th the Italian parliament adopted a motion by the Socialists members, referring to the abolition of all martial

During the last week six Socialists in Ber

been sentenced to imprisonment for criticising Emperor William's famous "revenge speech" of Bremerhaven. Besides the two Socialists, Hardie and Bell, there are nine trade unionists in the British

parliament, and they will likely stand to gether on all important questions. The Socialist congress which has just been

held at Olten, Switzerland, has just organized the party. The town of Zurich has been fixed on as the headquarters of the party. Striking Austrian miners received contributions from Socialists amounting to \$15,000.

More than one-third of all French manu-

factured goods are said to be the handiwork Printers employed in the government print-ing bureau at Ottawa, Ont., have had their wages raised from \$12 per week to \$13.50, an increase of twelve percent, through the efforts

of the union in that city. At Gratz, Austria, an election for the muniseven Socialists received a large number of votes, but as they did not receive half the number of votes given, plus, one, a

second ballot was necessary. The radicals and Socialists had a joint list of candidates for the election which has just taken place in the Canton of Geneva, Switzer-land, and they have been able to secure their teturn. A Socialist is also a member of the coverning body in that canton.

The Socialist members of the Italian champer of deputies introduced a resolution which kemanded a great reduction in the standing rmy, and in the military budget of about \$20,000,000. Of course the demand was rejected by the "patriotic" (capitalist) majority of the chamber.

At Marburg, Austria, all the Socialist can didates for the municipal council were elected e municipal council were elected At the municipal elections in Schmoelln and Eisenberg, in the dukedom of Saxe-Altenburg, Bermany, the Social Democrats captured-for the first time-several seats in the city coun-

The Socialist deputies submitted to the reichstag a draft of a law which defines the responsibility and authority of the chancellor of the empire and empowers the reichstag in case of a breach of the constitution by him to elect a court of impeachment consisting of twenty-four members of the reichstag.

The Socialists called attention in the Ger nan reichstag to the circular issued by the ministry of the interior, asking manufacturers for subscriptions in order to create an agitation in favor of the bill which proposed to prohibit workmen from agitating in favor of strikes. The chancellor was good enough to admit that this circularizing was not the thing, but he declined to punish those who had so acted; in fact, they were "not guilty," but they must not do it again.

The doctrines of Socialism are spreading fairly fast in the old country. In 1895 twenty-five Socialists polled 41,413 votes, or an average of 1,657 votes per candidate. In the recent elections, despite the Khaki outery, the So-cialists put up fourteen candidate who polled votes, or an average of 3,950 votes pelate. The actual increase in the Social istic vote in five years has thus been the difference between 1,657 and 3,950, or over 100 percent. The doctrines of Socialism are not only gaining a good grip on conservative England, but they are spreading like wildfire in every ountry in the world.-Charter Towers Eagle,

The New Zealand parliament, at its latest session passed a law prescribing a minimum wage for children. A boy under 18 may not be employed in a factory or workroom at cess than \$1.25 per week, and no girl at less than \$1. The object of the law is to correct long-standing abuse of the apprentice system, unscrupulous employers in dressmaking es-tablishments having been accustomed to take young girls into their employ, keep them twelve months without paying them a cent in the way of wages and then turn them adrift in order to take on fresh hands under the same conditions of non-payment of wages.

In the German reichstag, August Bebel de-manded an explanation from the chancellor and the minister of war, if it was true that the German troops in China had received strict orders to kill all prisoners of war. At the same time Bebel read a number of letters from German soldiers in China which testified to atrocious cruelties committed by the "Christian" German soldiery. (Both the chancellor and the minister of war did not dare to answer Bebel's interpellation, nor to deny nis charges against the government. But in consequence of this Socialist interpellation, Count von Waldersee, the "allies" com-mander-in-chief in China, has prohibited Ger-man soldiers writing letters home about "military incidents" in China.

The elections have begun in Austria, and will go on for several weeks. Of all the electional system in Europe the Austrian is the most absurd. The following short sketch shows the absurdity of the system. There are 425 members in the reichsrath, but there not 425 constituencies. There are five landed proprietors. (2) those representing

by these electors, and an average of 2,918 electors for each deputy. The electors in class three are members of chambers of commerce, and there are twenty-one deputies and an average of twenty-seven electors for each The electors in class four are persons paying 12s. in direct taxation. There 129 deputies, and an average of 10,592 electors for each deputy. Class five consists of males over 30 years of age and all the electors of the others classes. There are only seventy-two deputies, and an average of 100,000 electors for each deputy. But of these seventy-two deputies only fifteen are chosen by direct voting; they are the deputies for Vienna, Prague, for Brium, for Graz, for Trieste Vienna, for Lemberg and for Cracow. The other fifty-seven are elected by indirect and open voting. From the above brief sketch it is easy to see that the reichsrath in no way represents the opinions of the Austrian people. Then it must not be lorgotten that the government can and does exercise a most scandalous influence on the electors; in many cases meetings are pro hibited and candidates and electors insulted, and even in some cases beaten. Still, the Socialists are making a brave fight, and are not without hope of increasing their numbers.

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University Students Become Socialists.

[From Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Higher education as exemplified at the University of Cincinnati has recently taken a decidedly queer bent. The doctrines of the Socialists have become a fad there, along with long hair and spectacles, and many of the upper class students have become disciples of Karl Marx, and are enthusiastic students of his doctrines. Socialism and its theor-ies number believers not only in the political economy classes, where it might have been expected to originate, but in all branches of the academic de-partment the students are engaged in debating the relations of capital and labor and the centralization of indus-try. The new ideas have taken deep root among the students and have re-sulted in the formation of a Socialist Society for the purpose of studying the doctrines of this economic party.

The society made a temporary organization during the week and will elect officers and permanently organize officers and permanently organize after the holidays. The students com-posing the club are not fanatics, but really believe that Socialism is to be coming order of things, and they are preparing to study are not quite clear as to the tenets Socialism, and the question as what Socialism does and does not in-clude will be one of the first things discussed at the weekly meetings. After the Socialist club has been well organ-ized it will put itself in communication with other Socialist organizations and prominent speakers will be secured to give addresses. The university Socialists are deeply in earnest in their theories and claim that theirs is only one of many organizations which are being formed in colleges throughout the country.

The Mission of the 20th Century.

For 400 years the human race has not made a step but what has left its plain vestige behind. We enter now upon great centuries. The sixteenth century will be known as the age of painters, the seventeenth will be termed the age of writers, the eighteenth the age of philosophers, the nineteenth the age of apostles and prophets. To satisfy the nineteenth century, it is necessary to be the painter of the sixteenth, the writer of the seventeenth, the philosopher of the eight eenth; it is also necessary, like Louis Blanc, to have the innate and holy love of humanity, which constitute an apostolate, and opens up a prophetic vista into the future. In the twentieth century war will be dead, the scaffold will be dead, animosity will be dead, royalty will be dead, and dogmas will be dead; but man will live. For all there will be but one country—that country the whole earth; for all there will be but one hope—that

hope the whole heaven.
All hail, then to that noble twentieth tury, which shall own our children and which

our children shall inherit.

The great question of the day is the question of labor. The political question is solved. The republic is made, and nothing can unmake it. The social question remains. Terrible as it is, it is quite simple; it is a question between those who have any those who have not. The latter of these two classes must disappear, and for this there is work enough. Think a moment! Man is beginning to be master of the earth. If you want to cut through an isthmus, you have Lesseps; if you want to create a sea, you have a Rouis a world; and yet the people have no in-heritance and the world is a desert. Give them to each other, and you make them happy at once. Astonish the universe by heroic deeds that are better than wars. Does the world want conquering? No, it is yours already; it is the property of civilization; it is already waiting for you; no one disputes vour title

Have faith then; and let us realize our equality as citizens, our fraternity as men our liberty in intellectual power. Let us love not only those who love us, but those who love us not. Let us learn to wish to benefit all men. Then everything will be changed; truth will reveal itself; the beautiful will arise; the supreme law will be fulfilled, and the world shall enter upon a perpetual fete day. I say, therefore, have faith. "Labor is life, and thought is light."—Victor Hugo.

"Ideal" Labor Conditions.

The following glimpse of the "New South" is taken from Miss Jane Adams' recent speech before the Political Equality League Club:
"A few years ago I paid a visit to the great cotton mills at Columbia, N. C., and I saw sights which really shocked me. I found little tolk working in the featuring from many

sights which really shocked me. I found little tots working in the factories from morning until night, and when I inquired why it was permitted I was told that they were all children of poor people, and that they were better off at work than they would be running about the streets cultivating vicious habits. I visited one of the mills at night, and was horrified to find a little chikl scarcely five years old at work in the weaving room five years old at work in the weaving room attending 24 spindles. The child worked 13 hours and received little or nothing for his labor. Because of his extreme youth, three nights a week was his limit for work. This is but a sample of what may be found in many parts of the South."

City Ownership.

Hespeler, Canada, is now illuminated with electricity furnished by its own plant. The town is one of the few in the country to own its own system.

An official report shows that the water plant owned and operated by the municipality of Paris netted a profit of 15,000,000 francs (\$3,000,000) during 1900. A small municipal electric light plant, started as an experiment two years ago, cleared 900,000 francs (\$180,-000.)

Hamilton owns one of the finest water works systems in Canada. The revenue of the water works department has increased by about \$20,000 in the past ten years, the operating expenses have remained practically stationary during the time, though a very con-siderable amount more of water has been pumped.-Hamilton Post.

Either the whole telephone system should be owned and operated by the government, or each town should own and operate its own local system and the trunk lines should be owned and operated by the government. We believe that before many years the transference of the Bell company's system from private to public ownership will be accomplished.-Hamilton, Canada, Herald.

Municipal ownership long ago passed out of the stage of theory and experiment, if, in fact, it ever belonged there. Centuries before America was discovered public ownership of public utilities was highly developed. The city of Rome 2,000 years ago possessed its splendid public baths, its superb aqueducts and other utilities owned and managed by the

Hamilton is giving Ohio cities an object lesson in municipal ownership. The annual report of Superintendent John Lorenz, just that gas works earned above all expenses and interest, last year, \$6,973.69. The electric light plant cleared \$3,219.14, and waterworks, which is under a separate superin-tendent, as much more. In addition the properties are valued at \$600,000.

Carey, O., is in the municipal business as a paying investment. Back in 1895 a water works system was constructed. In 1897 an electric light plant was built. Both have been so judiciously and honestly managed that durthe past year forty-five hydrants have cost but \$2 each for the year. Thirty-six are lights have also cost about the same. Before these plants were constructed \$1,000 was expended annually for street lamps and for fire service about \$4,000.

It has been a matter of genreal comment by the papers throughout the state that such a small town as Berthoud should put in sewers to the cost of \$5,000. Other towns, and in all cases much larger towns, have agitated such a work, but somehow they seem to have fallen down for lack of public push and spirit. The fact is, they do not catch on to the right ieds. The people of other towns seem to think theonly thing in life is the money they make and save, without regard to happiness, health or pleasure. Here we have a different idea of life, for we believe that to LIVE we must have all the auxiliaries that go to make LIFE. "It is not all of life to live, nor all of death to die." But it seems to be so awfully difficult for people to come to a realization of that fact. Here in Berthoud we believe in having the very best the community or the nation can afford; we have our water plant, our street lights, our sewer system and other progressive features of an intelligent people, and we believe that what we spend in the things which go to make life more endurable is the lest money we can spend. We do not forget that there is only one life to live here on this earth for us, and our aim is to live best of our possibilities.-Berthoud, out the Colo., Bulletin.

"Municipal ownership of artificial gas plants has lowered the price of gas to the consumer and in a short time plants have peid for themselves by their own earnings so as to be a great profit to the taxpayers." These were the words of Prof. Bemis, of the state university, in giving expert testimony in the gas plant hearing before the circuit court at To-ledo, O. He was subpoensed by the city. "Gas is fast taking the place of electricity for illuminating purposes," he said. "We do not see this so much here, but across the water this is becoming the custom. It is more factory and cheaper. The Welsbach with a strong globe make a better and cheap-er light than does electricity, and they are being introduced in this country, thus making a gas franchise more valuable and the city of Toledo should be careful in the way it disposes of her plant. In New York the electric companies have realized that this is to come about. So they have consolidated with the gas companies and there are but fourteen for the manufacture of artificial gas in this country. Artificial gas is better than coal for heating purposes the year round, and a study of the question leads me to come to the con the value of gas has increased it."

In a few years from now people will read with shricks of laughter about the long handto-hand struggle that was necessary before municipal ownership of street-car lines was established in Chicago. It will seem such an obvious thing to the next generation that no one will be ready to believe that so great benefit had to be fought for years and years before it was attained. People will point with astonishment to the fact that while this ruggle was going on one hundred cities in Europe were enjoying all the benefits of mu-nicipal ownership, and at any moment the people of Chicago might have had the same people of Chicago might have had the same benefits if they had cared to say the word. They will view with wonder the fact that there was never for Chicago anything experi-mental about such ownership, never anything strange, difficult or unusual. They will draw impressive lessons in the essential slowness of human progress from the fact that while the agitation was going on to induce the people of Chicago to please accept a very great benefit and advantage, the same people were suf-fering from the brutality, arrogance and greed of railway companies and tolerating some of the worst street car service in the world. The investigators in that day wi seek in vain for any adequate explanation of

these mysteries.-Chicago American. A correspondent of the Boston Transcript describes the conditions under which municipal ownership of public utilities produces good results. He says: "Those who scrutinize the various municipal enterprises of Glasgow are immediately confronted with the manifest and impressive fact that ideal conditions prevail on which to found a model system of municipal administration! Party polithes, as is well understood, have no place in the civic government. Such things as bribery, cosruption, jobbery and inefficiency are practically sunknown. There is a native and culticompany. the towns, (3) the chambers of commerce, (4) is but a sample of what may be found in many parts of the South."

To be an elector of class one it is necessary to pay a certain sum in direct taxes, and this varies in different provinces: in Bohemia, for instance, the sum is £21. Eighty-five deputies are assigned to this class, and on an average there are sixty-three electors for each deputy. The electors in class two are persons paying 12s. in direct taxation. There are 118 deputies

tions in respect to national and municipal government which prevail in the United States. Municipal government is admitted to be our weak point and is always extravagant and often corrupt. The Glasgow type of man does not flourish in the United States It is here doubtless, but if it is, it does not hold office. In the United States municipal service in the higher grades is regarded as a stepping stone to a broader field of action. Thus it often happens that if a man rises to prominence in municipal politics who does not need to make money, he has some other ambition which reduces him, so far as personar integrity is concerned, to the level with the man who is in politics for what politics can be made to yield. We do not know how long it will take us to work up to the Glas-gow standard, and are not even prepared to assert that we are making distinct progress in that direction, but the sooner that character of citizenship is developed the sooner the present objection to the municipal ownership of public utilities will disappear.

THE NEW CENTURY.

[Read by Edward Marham in New York New Year's Eve] We stand here at the end of ninety years, And a great wonder rushes on the While cities rose and blossomed into dust, While shadow lines of kings were blown air,

What was the purpose brooding on the world Through the large leisure of the centuries? And what the end-failure or victory?

Lo, man has laid his scepter on the stars, And sent his spell upon the continents. The heavens confess their secrets, and th stones.

Silent as God, publish their mystery. Man calls the lightnings from their secret place

And snatch the jewels from the flying hours. The white, white, smoking horses of the ser Are startled by his thunders. The world

Crowd round to be the lackeys of the king.

His hand has torn the veil of the Great Law. The law that was made before the worlds before

That far first whisper on the ancient deep, The law that swings Arcturus, on the North, And hurls the soul of man upon the way. But what avail, O, builders of the world, Unless ye build a safety for the soul? Man has put harness on Leviathian, And hooks in his incorrigible jaws; And yet the perils of the street remain. Out of the whirlwind of the cities rise Lean hunger and the worm of misery The heartbreak and the cry of mortal tears.

But hark, the bugles blowing on the peaks: And hark, a murmer as of many feet, The cry of captains, the divine alarm; Look! The last son of Time comes hurrying on,

The strong young Titan of democracy; With swinging step he takes the open road, In love with the winds that beat his hairy

Baring his sunburnt strength to all the world, He easts his eyes round with Jovian glance Searches the tracks of old tradition; scans With rebel heart and books of pedigree; Peers into the face of Privilege and cries, "Why are you halting in the path of man? Is it your shoulder bears the human load? Do you draw down the rains of the sweetheaven,

And keep the green things growing? Back to hell!"

We know at last the future is secure; God is descending from eternity, And all things, good and evil, build the road. Yes, down in the thick of things, the men of greed

Are thumping the inhospitable clay. By wondrous tales the men without the dream Led onward by a something unawares Are laying the foundation of the drea The kingdof of fraternity foretold.

THE SONG MONOPOLY.

Let us corner up the sunbeams, Lying all about our path, Get a trust on wheat and ros Give the poor the thorns and chaff, Let us find our chiefest pleasures, Hoarding bounties of today, So the poor shall have scant measure, And two prices have to pay.

Yes, we'll reservoir the rivers. And we'll levy on the lakes, And we'll lay a trifling poll-tax On each poor man who partakes; We'll brand his number on him That he'll carry through his life, We'll apprentice all his children, Get a mortgage on his wife.

We will capture e'en the wind-god And confine him in a cave, And then through our patent process We the atmosphere will Then we'll squeeze our little brother When he tries his lungs to fill; Put a meter on his wind-pipe And present our little bill.

We will syndicate the starlight

And monopolize the moon; Claim a royalty on rest days, A proprietary noon, or right of way through ocean's spray We'll charge just what it's worth; We'll drive our stakes around the lakes. In fact we'll own the earth. -Exchange.

"Earth redeemed and made glorious, Lighted by Heaven within; Men and augels brought face to face, With never a thought of sin; Lion and lamb together lie
In the flowers that sweeten the sod—
Some of us call it brotherhood,
And others call it God." -GEO. W. CARRY.

Chinese Statesmanship.

Chinese Statesmen have clear ideas on the subject of public ownership, and surround monopolies with many restrictions. In the code recently adopted for the control of railroed and mining companies it is provided that a company exploiting a mine shall have control of it for a period of fifty years from the date on which it is opened. At the end of that term the mine, with all the plant, machinery, buildings and roads are to be handed over to the Chinese government, without compensation. The capital employed is to receive interest at 6%. Ten per cent of the profits are to be set aside as a sinking fund for the repayment of capital. At the plant, remaining profit 25% goes to the Chinese government, end to be set aside as a sinking fund for the repayment of capital. At the plant, without compensation. The capital employed is to receive interest at 6%. Ten per cent of the profits are to be set aside as a sinking fund for the repayment of capital. At the remaining profit 25% goes to the Chinese government, end to be set aside as a sinking fund for the repayment of capital. At the plant, without compensation. The capital employed is to receive interest at 5%. Ten per cent of the profits are to be set aside as a sinking fund for the repayment of capital. At the seath mont if I live and if I die my one-armed boy and my wife—God bless them,—will carry on the good work. Now, Bro. Socialists, let's look this matter square in the face, in a business manner, remembering all his time, energy, talent and money to give us the best paper for the money that its present size and appearance, but lets give him the means that will enable him to make it is OUR PAPER, and that every cent we give him it will enable him to give us that much more in return.

Mayor Hewitt's Rebuke.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt, of New York, at a reent meeting in that city, said a few things which have caused thinking people, who here-tofore, have scoffed at the assertions of Socialists, to stop and ponder. Mr. Hewitt can-not be classed as an "agitator," hence our friends—the enemy—must admit his words are prompted by some other motive than prejudice.

With a vigor and vehemence that amazed not need to make money, he has some other his audience, he compared the present con-ambition which reduces him, so far as per-ditions of the rich and poor, making many sonal integrity is concerned, to the level with

"Since 1840 our national wealth has increased five times as fast as our population. Who shall say that with that wonderful increase in wealth there is not means in abunremove all the misery and all the evil conditions among the humble classes, which at present are stains and sores on our body politic?

"Have we the right to take all this wealth and do nothing to correct the evils created in its production? Can you accept these millions and shut your eyees to the evils which weave themselves about the producers?
"Good God! Is this the end to which we have been working all these centuries? Is

this the result of our industrial development and must our prosperity as a nation be purchased at such a staggering price? "If these terrible tenements, these over-crowded districts, these dark and foul dwell-

ing places and all the attending misery must go with industry, then I would to God that every industrial center could be destroyed, as was Sodom and Gomorrah of old, and men driven back to the land where they can at least have the breezes and the green grass and the sunshine and the blue of heaven to look up to.

"Public officials paid to punish evil-doers, are instead protecting vice and iniquity, and growing fat on the revenue.

"On every side there is an almost wanton display of luxury and splendor; we are under-taking great public works, and yet we are not able to establish among ourselves a pure and decent civic government." ***********************************

"Wanted-A New Conscience," has no reference to the conscience of a criminal individual, but to that of a criminal nation. Put out 50 copies at 50 cents, and assist in making a new national conscience. ¥****************************

Send No Donations. (Below I print a letter from Bro. Songer

(Below I print a letter from nro. songer, to show one of many thousands of such friends as the Appeal has. His dollar contribution for a fund for the Appeal's individual benefit will be credited on the doctor's fund. There has never been one single penny that the office for which the full course. sent into this office for which its full equivasent into this office for which its full equiva-lent in literature was not sent out—and there never will be. I do not want donations, but I do want you to buy literature and put it out through the nation. When the Socialists of this country do not want to buy or distribute literature then there is no need for the Appeal to stay in the field, for the sole purpose and reason of its existence is to make Socialists and to help bring on the co-operative com-monwealth. It has never been an object of charity, and when the cause is at such a low chartly, and when the cause is at such a low abb that it is compelled to acept donations then there is no demand for a better system of society. The Appeal has never been rich—it never will be in a financial sense. If the price of paper should drop, the Appeal will follow closely with a cut in the price of literature. And while I am glad that the Appeal has thousands of friends all over the country who would contribute to a fund for its individual advantage, I am also glad that the Appeal does not need to call upon their generpeal does not need to call upon their generosity. I write this because such contribu-tions are frequently received and I ask that

tions are frequently received and I ask that you never send money in without accompanying it with an order, as it will not be accepted: J. A. W.)

Newbern, Va., December 16, 1900

My Dear Brother Socialist:—I see in my last Appeal to Reason, No. 263, that Bro. Wayland says as soon as he can scrape up money enough to do so he intends to improve money enough to do so, he intends to improve the Appeal to Reason and make a better paper of it in every way. Now while I can't see how he could make any improvement on the doctrines and principles of justice and right which fill every number,—Truths enunciated by the Christ of God in that memorable Sermon on the Mount nineteen centuries ago, and who astonishes the people with his doctrines for the power and authority they contained, truths which forced the officers of the high priests to say 'never man stake as this money enough to do so, he intends to improve high priests to say 'never man spake as this man.' Still, the paper could be improved a great deal in several ways, I would like to see it in magazine or pamphlet form—it would be so much handler and nicer to preserve for

future reference

future reference.

But Bro. Wayland must be the judge of that business. What I want to say to every Socialist who now takes the Appeal or who don't take it, for that matter, but reads it, is it not our paper, is it not run in the interest of every Socialist man, woman and child; and that too for the poor little pitiful sum of 25c—fifty-two copies—a year? Bro. Socialists, let's help Bro. Wayland in this matter, let's have a subscription fund for the improvement. have a subscription runa for the appeal of Appeal to Reason. Let's go down into our private pockets and send into the Appeal office every month, and let nothing but death prevent its going in, and in case of death have your wife take your place. Let's not do like Rockefeller who lets his men do all the labor and suffering while he enjoys the profits and pleasures. Let's help hold up Bro. Way-land's hands by deciding how much we will give each month and every month and never

five each month and every month and never fail to let it go in.

I am 67 years old and in very poor health, work hard every day, and I propose to send fifty cents every month for that purpose during the next twelve months, beginning with January, 1901. I know that is a small

amount—\$6.00 a year,—but you know it's lit-tic drops of water that makes an ocean.

I send you \$1.00 for January and February, 1901, and I propose to send that fifty cents each month if I live and if I die my one-armed

him to give us that much more in return. God bless you all and help you in this work for humanity.

Q. T. SONGER.

The Wage Worker is a new paper at De-troit, Mich.

ECHOES & A Along the Way.

MOVEMENT is on foot among the peo-A MOVEMENT is on foot among the people of Kansas City to rescue the street arabs. There are, so the Kansas City papers state, a large number of boys who roam the streets, a prey to all the evil influences of a city. These little fellows depend upon the sales of papers for a living, some of them not only having

some of them not, only having some of them not, only having to support themselves, but a parent, sister or brother. These children, so we are informed by the worthy folks who have charge of the movement, have no educational or other oppor-tunities whatever notwithstand. tunities whatever, notwithstand-ing the fact that within the limits of Kansas City are schools and colleges, libraries, and all the advantages of an up-to-date civilization.

Then why are these boys not permitted to enjoy them? We are told that these opportunities are open to them, but that they will not accept of them. Is this so? Then the efforts of these people who propose to establish a home near Kansas City where the boys can be taken and given the advantages of an education under pleasant surroundings, under which they are expected to develop as good citizens, will be absolutely useless. But experience in similar lines has demonstrated that such institutions have proven beneficial to the very limited number of youths who happen to attract the attention of these charitably inclined citizens, would not belittle the efforts of these p ple, neither do I endorse them, but I wish to call attention to this movement in order to point out several well-known, but scantily recognized facts.

First: That there exists in our cities a

large number of boys and girls, who through death, shiftlessness or other cause on the part of parents, are thrown upon the streets to fight the battle of life alone. Fact number two: That the per cent of criminals from this class of children as they grow older is very large. Fact three: That the efforts to redeem these little waifs have been more or less successful, but that the number given healthful advantages has been so small com-pared to the number at large, that the re-sults have scarcely been apparent. From these statements we may deduce the following conclusions: That there exists a large number of boys and girls who grow up in crime, who, if given the right opportunities would develop into useful citizens; private individuals cannot cope with the problem, any more than a few individuals here and there could have inaugurated a public school system fifty years ago which would have met the requirements.

In view of these facts, the logical conclusion

of the problem is that the public should provide for these children, giving them every advantage that the wealth of a nation can afford—and it is unlimited. This solution is rapidly forcing itself upon all thinking men and women.

The Chicago and Northwestern railroad, ac cording to the Chicago Tribune, has decided to pension its old employes. After hn emto pension its old employes. After an employe has reached the age of 65 who has been employed by the company for 30 years, he will be entitled to the munificent sum of three cents per day! What an ineentive!

The asphalt trust is having trouble with a small competitor. It seems the small competitor secured some valuable concessions in Venezuela. The United States was requested by the asphalt trust to send a war vessel to that country and support the claims of the trust. As the trust contributed largely to the campaign fund which put the present party in power in this country, the request was graciously complied with, and the historic Hartford is now cruising in the neighbor-hood of the Venezuelean coast at the command of the trust representatives. The working men of this country are putting up the expense. And they are doing it cheerfully, too; as cheerfully as the plebian Roman used to toil for his royal master.

An Associated Press dispatch from San Francisco says "two negroes made a bold dash for LIBERTY, and notwithstanding the police and others who pursued them, they made theis escape." Why were the negroes running? Had they committed any crime? The dispatch adds, by way of explanation, that the negroes were being taken by an overseer to the Hawaiian Islands to work on the rugar plantations. One would think, to read the firm, that slavery still existed in this country, but nothing could be farther from the truth. The negroes were not slaves—they were simply ignorant working people who were trying to get away from the job which some worthy philanthropist wanted to cive to them. Ungrateful idiots!

Another prosperity item culled from Dur's give to them. Ungrateful idiots!

The Ontlook recently asked a number of the foremost literary men of the times to se-lect ten books which they thought exerted the greatest influence over the people during the nineteenth century. Of the books selected it is noticeable that those of a decided revo-lutionary character predominated — books that assailed existing standards and ideas, and in their place set up new and unbeard of theories. Darwin, Spencer, Karl Marx. Hugo, Harriett Beecher Stowe, Ruskin and Carlyle are the names of the authors that predominated in the lists. These men cared nothing for existing standards—but wrote the thath as it appeared to them. "Tis true that their ideas were not accepted by their own generation, but succeeding generations have accorded them the honor they so cichly

"A Subscriber" calls the Omaha World-Her-ald to account for its indiscriminate use of ald to account for its indiscriminate use of the words Socialism and anarchy, and points out the error. That is right; don't let any guilty editor escape. When he commences the discussion of Socialism, call him strictly to account when he gets off the right track, and let him know that all his readers are not party-blind ignorances. By making life a burden to him when he gets in deep water will force him to study the principles of Socialism. "Publicity" is what Socialism courts.

Ex-President Harrison has brought upon his head the displeasure of the Hanna-McKinley outfit. The ex-president, it seems, expressed an opinion not in accord with the made-to-order ideas of the present administration. The ex-idol of the republican party should remember that opinions are dangerous things.

and behold, the editor has his passes withdraw. The pass business is the biggest bribery game played in the United States, Should the railroads for one year withdraw these "courtesies" from the newspaper fraternity, there would be such a howl for the govern there would be such a howl for the govern-ment ownership of railroads that it would have to be heeded.

A friend of the Appeal sends us a commu-nication signed "Worker." He feels aggrieved because an item was printed in this paper giving an account of the deplorable condi-tions under which little children are compelled to labor in the Southern cotton fac He says he hopes the Appeal will tories. He says he hopes the Appeal without exaggerate the matter, and adds that things are not so bad as they have been painted. For instance, he says "the wages of lited. For instance, he says "the wages of it-ile children between eight and 12 years, are from twenty to thirty cents per day; they get nothing till trained." The Appeal could say nothing more severe than that in con-demning the system of child labor in the South. Think of little children working long hours for such a pittance, after having served an apprenticeship! Can children raised under such conditions develop into useful citizens, such as you and I would have our children become? Can you not read in the above senbecome? Can you not read in the above sen-tence an indictment of sufficient force to damn the whole infernal system? It may be true that the conditions in the South are better than at other points, but the industrial development of the South is of comparatively recent origin, and hasn't reached that stage which characterizes older communities. There were a great many people who supported chattel slavery on the ground that it "wasn't so bad as it might be." The Appeal is fight-ing the wage system, and it will never haul down its flag until it is abolished.

Vincent Lornegan, a telegraph operator, recently quit the service of the Santa Fe railway company. He secured employment with the Western Union at Topeka. The Santa Fe manager heard of it and requested the manager of the Western Union to bounce him, because he, Lornegan, had struck while emptoyed by the Santa Fe people. The Western Union manager promptly complied with the request. Thus we see another result of the beautiful competitive system under which men in peace and happiness. Men can quit work whenever they want to, and go to work too-whenever the other fellow is willing.

The century ball at Kansas City was the society event of the new century. It was a brilliant affair, according to the Kansas City papers. The decorations were superb; the ladies lovely and their costumes gorgeous. danced the old century out the new one in, the change was welcomed by glad shouts of revelry. Of course the working people of the city were represented in the great social fete. They were there in large numbers, and they no doubt enjoyed the event hugely, as you will notice by the following extract from the Journal the morning following:

"Yesterday afternoon there were a dozen gangs of workmen busy about the place. side and out they were at it. Everything, however, conspired to further the progress of preparations. Superintendent of Streets Pendergast had a big force of men cleaning up outside, getting the snow away in carts and sweeping the asphalt till it was polished. In the interior Chief Hale had a fire crew ready for an emergency and able to cope with anything that could possibly create alarm. trician Morgan was there with some thirty men looking for "dead" lamps. Smiths were hanging great steel bars on which were to be struck the chimes, and while this was go-ing on squads were wiping off the dancing floor with moist cloths, and after them came the waxers and polishers."

"Abolish the army canteen and you will make it impossible to secure recruits to the United States Army." This is the language which the Kansas City Journal attributes to Secretary Root, in his defense of the army saloon. What a glorious twentieth century tribute to the boys in blue. This shows what the masters think of the boys who put up their lives that the merry game of com-merce may go on uninterrupted.

The forthcoming annual report of the state auditor of Ohio, will show, so says a dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, that the local indebtedness of the counties of that state has in creased over two million dollars during the past year. This is an indication of propast year. This is an indication of pro-gress (?) The bonds, mortgages and other evidences of debt are held by the working

Another prosperity item culled from Dun's commercial report: "Failures for 1900 num-bered 10,630, as against 9,393 for the preceeding year, with an increase of \$14,000,000 in liabalities." This is a good showing — for somebody—although just who, is not apparent at this writing. These failures were somebody—although just who, is not appar-ent at this writing. These failures were largely among the smaller merchants—the "bone and sinew" of the commercial system. The trade they controlled has drifted into the hands of the big concerns. This simply another straw which shows the trend of events. The public will not realize the tenevents. The public will not realize the ten-deficy of affairs until the big panic due in a short, time, makes its appearance. This is what Mr. Dun says regarding the matter: "It must not be forgotten that 1899 was a year of exceptional prosperity in business, and while trade was then stimulated by raising prices, the succeeding year had to BEAR THE FRUIT OF REACTION." Prosperity, so-called, is always followed by just such a pe-called, is always followed by just such a pecalled, is always followed by just such a period. Yet in view of these facts the great mass of people still persist in clinging to the decaying system of competition, which alone is responsible.

The gang will be pleased to learn that Papa Zimmerman has liquidated all of the Duke of Manchester's English indebtedness, and that the young man can now start life anew. It took 130,000 good American dollars to turn the trick, but the boys who sweat at a "dollar-ten a day" on Papa Zimmerman's railroad will not mind a little sum like that.

The rumor that Rockefeller will embark in the daily newspaper business is an interesting bit of news. It illustrates the development of journalism. A few years ago a young man with energy and talent as his capital, could establish a newspaper and make a howling success of it, from a financial standpoint. To-The Chattanooga Electric railroad company is mad at the Daily News of that city. The a mint of it. The present newspaper such a competitive line a right-of-way. The rail-way company at once withdrew all the "courtesies," free transportation, etc., usually extended to newspapers. They are called "courtesies," but in reality, they are bribes, in-

tended to hold the newspapers in bondage to fields of industry. One by one the opportu-the railway company. When a newspaper nities for young men are being closed, and in with a little backbone says something to closing them, the capitalist class is under-which the railroad company takes offense, lo

APPEAL TO REASON, GIRARD, KAN.



TEN ACRES FREE

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

ñ>>>>>>>>>>>>>>

It was a CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DOCTOR'S FUND.

MICHIGAN. ARIZONA. Frank Jordan...\$1.00 E. C. Adams... 1.00 Trimle & South-. ARKANSAS. worth. 1.50 Dr. C. C. Stell., 1.00 MISSISSIPPI. CALIFORNIA. J. W. Persons.. 1.00 Wm. Livesay ... 1.25 J. R. Leffler . . 1.00 Wm. H. Mears . 1.00 MISSOURI. T. Foulboeuf ... 1.25 J. P. Padriek., 1.60 F. S. Scholl ... 2.00 C. A. Hunt..... 1.25 F. Midyett . . . 1.00 FLORIDA. MONTANA. Geo. R. Smith., 1.00 H. H. Bush.... 1.00 ILLINOIS. NEBRASKA. C. Ash 1.00 L. R. Linegar .. 1.00 R. Guhl.. 1.00

C. H. Owen... 2.00 W. B. Pierce... 1.00 "Van"..... 2.00 Paul Pierce ... 1.00 NEW YORK. Jno. A. Becker.. 2.00 Jno. J. Heleker, INDIANA. J. H. Arnold .. 1.00 Jr.... 1.99 L. Juster.... 1.00 IOWA.

NEW JERSEY.

OHIO.

TEXAS.

VIRGINIA.

WISCONSIN.

CANADA.

SOCIALIST VOTE.

Clausen... . 1.00

E. H. Smith... 1.00 W. M. Wood... 1.00 P Ballinger 1.00 C. F. Hadley... 1.00 Jno. F. Leech.. 1.00 Byron S. More . 1.00 C. Williamson. . 1.00 N. DAKOTA. P. S. Finseth... 1.00 KANSAS.

A. J. Koontz .. 1.60 J. W. Lewis... 1.60 W. A. Ellis. ... 1.00 W. Raymond 1.00 A. C. Pagett .. 1.00 J. A. Wayland .. 50.00 W. W. Stotler. . 1.00 PENNSYLVANIA. A. Thomas . . . 2.00 TENNESSEE. Mrs. E. Noonan 1.00 'Pilgrim'' 10.00

(Note-My contribution will not be piaced to the credit of Kanas, as the Appeal derives its support from all states and it would hardly be fair for me to favor one stats in that way. But I have no fear but that Kansas will hold her own any way.--J. A. W.) KENTUCKY.

J. B. Wallace .. 2.00 J. G. Sewell 1.00 G. T. Sanger ... 1.00 MASSACHUSETTS. J. M. Cotter... 1.25 C. A. Crowley.: 1.00 A. B. Outram. . 1.00 J. C. Hanson... 1.00 MINNESOTA.

J. Rasmussen . 1.25 Thos. Bengough 1.25

PROHIBITION.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

	1892	27	79.191	1892		21.191
	1896	1	32,007	1896		
	1900					
				1	900.	
	PEOPLE	'S PA	RTY.			
				S. D P		14,552
	1892	1,12	22,045	S. L. P		33,450
	1896	I	used			
	1900		50,192	Total .	1	28.003
į						
ļ		S.D.P	s.L.P.		S.D.P	
į	Cal	7,572		Neb		
ľ	Colo		714	N. H		
ľ	Conn	1,029	908	N. J	4,609	2,074
ł	Del	57		N. Y	12,869	12,622
ł	Fla	603		N. Dak	518	
ļ	111	9,887	1,373	Ohio	4,847	1,688
	Ind		663	Ore	1.494	
۱	lowa	2.742	259	Penn		2,936
l	Kan	1,605		R. I		1,423
١	Ken		289	S. Dak		
۱	Maine	878		Tenn		
	Md	908	391	Texas		162
d	Md Mass	9.716	2.610	Utah		106
i	Mich	2,826	903	Wash		1,066
	Minn					
	Mo		1,294	Wis	7 005	524
	HELDER PROSPECTION STREET	STATE OF THE PARTY.	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	ALCOHOLOGY PERCHANCES	1	DUDS BOARD

Mont ... 708 116 Total .. 94,552 33,450 The Appeal has in press a book written by O. D. Jones, of Edina, Mo., which promises to be a valuable addition to sociological literature. It not only deals with present-day problems in a lucid and comprehensive manner, but outlines a plan for carrying on propaganda work, which will prove effective in reaching-many people heretofore untouched

Appeal Army

The Appeal reserve fund is now \$209.96. This fund is increased from the profits of book sales, which are laid aside to build up the fund. You can swell it by purchasing books.

Bundle of ten one year, \$2. Twelve scalps from Comrade Blenler, of

Ten scalps from Comrade Sprugen, of Clifford, N. D.

The Appeal gang of jaspers is making the fur fly these days.

Club of eight yearlies from Comrade Lough, of Farmersville, Texas. Comrade Glover, of Benecia, Cal., lifts the list with a bunch of 14.

Comrade Foley, of South Lake Linden, Mich., takes 100 copies of "Trusts" at \$1.50.

Comrade Davis, of Renton, Wash., takes a bunch of 20 of those yearly postals at \$5

Dr. Von Lackum, of Omaha, Neb., prescribe the Appeal for eight of his economic patients. Since the Appeal stopped going to the editors, a great many of them are subscribing. Comrade Busch of O'Neill, Neb., plants an order for 17 books that cannot fail to do

Comrade McMahon, of Butte, Mont., got to the front with a club of 100 yearlies the

good.

Comrade Odegaard, of Fholt, B. C., comes back at us with a renewal of his bundle of five for a year.

Comrade Hatch, of Portland, Ore., gets to the bat with a club of 15 yearlies. Oregon refuses to get left. Every Socialist who desires to see the move

ment pushed forward rapidly, should get it on the physician's fund. Watch the label on your paper. When the

number on the label and on the paper are both the same, your time is out. Comrade Strohl remembers the Appeal with

a bunch of nine scalps from Pottstown, Pa. He is one of our steady workers. Those ten-acre farms in South Missouri are a good basis for a home. One each week to the man who sends in the largest number of

subscribers during the week. Comrade Scott, of Grandview, Tex., found three Filipinos suffering from wounds inflict-ed by the competitive system and prescribed the Appeal in weekly doses for one year.

Comrade Loy, of Kitchikan, Alaska, sends in for a year, and says there are many So-cialists in Alaska. Of course—they are ev-erywhere, all over the world. It's the com-

Comrads Richards, of Bevier, Mo., covered a New Year's meeting in his town with 100 "Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists." "Trusts," and 100 "Society of the Fut Future. That's the way; never overlook a bet.

Comrade Bichon, of Houston, Texas, renews for another year. Notice the number on you label, and when it is the same as the number on the paper, it's your turn to shine.

Comrade Paul Pierce, of Chicago, must be an original kuss. He took a visiting card, wrote an order ten "Merrie Englands," wrapped a dollar bill around it for an envelope, addressed it to the Appeal, and let 'er go. It came through all right.

Comrade Andrews, of St. Louis, Mo., springs an order for 39 books on us, but we called his hand and got them out in the next mail. We would like to see some one floor us with an order for Socialist books.

Comrade Wiltshire, of Los Angeles, Cal., has established a Socialist weekly, named the "Challenge," at Los Angeles, Cal. Wilshire is one of the Appeal's best friends, and I wish him changes in the call of the c him abundant success in the thorny field of Socialist journalism. The "Challenge" is 50 cents per year.

"Why Railroad Men Should Be Socialists," is just the thing to hand to station, section and train men. Written by a rairoader, in railroad talk—hence, not much good for any except the special class it was written for. them, it is just the thing. Ten copies, 10 cents.

Got a club of five from the secretary of a large New York corporation the other day, trimmed with an order for 37 copies of Stock-well's "Bad Boy." The army editor is inclined to think that this plute is in favor of dividing up with the working mule, who voted for the fool dinner pail a little while back.

Dr. C. H. Barbour, who is selling physicians' supplies on the road in the New Engl states, not only takes the subscription every doctor he can, but also inveigles them into getting up clubs of their own. Dr. Barinto getting up clubs of their own. Dr. Bar-bour is a sort of traveling trainer of Appeal canvassers, at it were.

Comrade Swenson, who runs a cattle ranch at Caddo, Texas, got to the bat with a club of 20 yearlies. The army editor would think that Swenson would be afraid to do that the government might take his ranch away from him if the Socialists get in power. But somehow, the gang don't seem to be afraid

The gan hadn't got straightened out from the recoil caused by firing a big book order to Comrade Feisst, of the People's drug store, before he gets in again with an order for 200 more books. The gun groaned a little and probably wishes that Feisst would fall into the Rio Grande. (Note, by the Sporting editor—There is no water in the Rio Grande at tor-There is no water in the Rio Grande at this time of year.)

Let's all join in and make 1901 the great year. Each one doing something every week is the way to do it. A few subscribers or a book order from each one means a total of tons of literature going out every week, to be read and re-read as long as the paper lasts. It's the best and cheapest way to con-vert, and we cannot have the co-operative commonwealth until we have a public desire for it.

Comrade Hibbard, of Reno, Nev., run up Comrade Hibbard, of Reno, Nev., run up against one of his unexpected converts recently distributing Appeals from door to door all over the country. This caused Hibbard to become enveloped in a gob of thought from the country of the to become enveloped in a gob of thought from which he suddenly emerged with a whoop of defiance and a bunch of 10 scalps and some book orders. Hibbard is one of old guardbeen with us for years. He runs a store, and his lists consists principally if not wholly of drummers. The political editor thinks that Hibbard declines to allow them to show their samples until they have subscribed for the Appeal.

eeee eeee eeee eeee eee eee ee A BUNCH OF BOOKS.

For propaganda purposes we will send you for 50 cents, 50 copies of "Wanted—A New Conscience." Just the thing for free distribution or to enclose in letters.

AD VRETISEMENTS are accepted under this head at 60c, per line net cash with order. Ten words make a line. No discount or time or space. Only one column will be sold.

Herba Dyspepsia Cure; free. Dr. Martin, St. Mark, Kansas,

Comrades who smoke, can get a box of 50 good Labor Exchange ligars, mailed for \$1.20. Box 27, Littiz, Pa. 267-14

Public meeting of Socialist Party, 719 Dickerson st., Labor Lyceum, Phila., Pa., every 1st and 3d Sunday, 3 p. m.

SOCIALISTS Send stamps for 20th Century Improvement Society. It means union and success. W. H. Davis, Buena Vista, Colo. Your future foretold in full, while in a dead trance. Fire test questions answered for only 10 cents sliver, lock of hair and date of birth. L. Cox, 507 Pearl St., Springfield, Mo. 265-41

WE PAY \$5 A DAY And expenses to men and women with RUBBER STAMPS, Scale, Badges, Checks, Stehells, and Stee E. N. Firestone, Fort Scott, Kans,

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Organize the socialists in your community. Full instructions as to organization of social Democratic branches seat on application to Theodore Debs 125 Washington St. Chicago, headquarters of the Social Democratic Party of America.



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Books, keen-edged with wisdom.

"Empty thy purse into thy head."

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An Open Letter to the Rica
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Cold Facts
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Tha Society of the Future
Woman and the Focial Problem
The Evolution of the Class Struggle
Imprudent Marriages
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The Man Under the Machine
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The Object of the Labor Movement
Why I am Socialist
Truts
Cartoovs and Comments

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Ten Meh of Money Island, German or Norwegian.
Tro What are the Trusts Leading. Bmiley
Merric England. Blatchford rie England
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dragon Posers
alism, Dtopian and Scientific......
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In Hell and the Way Out
A Philosophy of Happiness
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The O3-opolitan.
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Pabian Essays in Socialism
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Socialism Patter Commonwealth
The Future Commonwealth
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Voiney's Ruins
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What's to be Done?...

Drop cards, containing hot shot for the plutes, are more deadly than Mauser bullets, because when they strike a man there is no recovery. "Once a Socialist, always a Socialist," is true, and it's the little things that start a man to thinking. If the record could be known it would develop that a large per cent of those whe are now active Socialists, were started right by a stray sentence which fell under their notice. These drop cards contain just such thought provokers. Per 1,000, 60 cents.

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

"Socialist Cartoons and Comments," by Warren, can be used to the best advantage in propaganda work among that great mass of people who as yet have but dimly heard of Socialism. The little pamphlet appeals to the eye, and through that organ reaches the brain of the otherwise party-blind voter. The Socialist cause will need about 5,000,000 voters at the next election, and every opportunity to attract men to our cause must be taken advantage of. Fifty copies, 75 cents.