

Do you wish to be safe from the coming North American is one of the most . ipant storms of weather and financial disaster? Do you want ground that will produce everything you can possibly want to eat, and in an abundance that defies your power to consume? Do you want to stand next to Nature's horn of plenty-the immediate beneficiary of your own labor applied to as rich soil as lays on this continent? Then make an effort to secure this Arkansas farm. Do not set down upon your hind legs and think that you are outdistanced at the starting post. Consider that others probably believe the same thing, and that the winner may have the field to himself. This paper believes that this premium will be handed out at a finanial loss to itself. The present indications oint that way-fifteen good days out of the ort ninety have passed, and there are but n people in the race so far. The Appeal no complaint at this. The place is paid -if the loss is total, the Appeal has no ick coming. It will go to the man who ends in the largest number of yearly subcriptions between February 1 and May 1, regardless of how few they may be. There is no string to the offer—the farm positively goes, and if you make no effort, for are certain nut to get it.

The billion dollar trust is here. Eh?

nd industries are concentrating the means of production and distribution in the hands very few men. Under the present system of profits and interest, THIS CONCEN-TRATION OF POWER CANNOT BE STOP-PED. I wish to repeat those words, because hey are of vital import. UNDER THE PRES-ENT SYSTEM THE CONCENTRATION OF EALTH INTO THE HANDS OF A FEW. CANNOT BE STOPPED. These men, Rocke eller, Hill, Morgan, and a few others, already wn the controlling interests in the greatest ndustries of the nation-industries which upply the necessities for some 76,000,000 peo-The profits from these industries are nabling them to buy all the rest of the enerprises in the nation, thus constituting an dustrial tyranny owning and controllng the food, clothing and shelter supdies of the entire nation. No such powwas ever before held by any man or any one group of men. It means that they can practically sentence a man to tarvation, and carry out the decree by reusing him work, because they now own the mjor portion of the means of production, nd are rapidly someting the balance. THERP ARE NO MEANS OF STOPPING THEIR AC-QUISITIONS UNDER THE PRESENT SYS-It will require a complete change im the so-called competitive to the full coperative system to do it. And that change coming on apace. The county is not now awake to its real condition, but it is beginning to see the effects of the railroads consolidating. That is but a grain of the real situation, because the country is in complete Londage through the ownership by a few men of the food supply. When the country gets onto this the feathers and fur will begin to fly. The danger of civil war is great, but such a war can only be brought about by

e ignorant of the true remedy. It would 'ed by those who could see no way out, eturn to the days of small things 7. It is impossible to do that, would be useless to do so, alth would again concentrate bccau. tself into gands of a few. The only remdy is for each to work and each to receive he full value of his labor. That is what is coing to be done. The public, scared nearly tled in the halls of congress, but bullying on o death with the fact that the railroads are one side and cowardice on the other precipdocialism for the remedy. A little later on, I should judge in one or two years from now, the people will flock to the Socialist standard by the millions. And there is the great nanger to our cause. Millions of ignorant oters are not desirable. THEY MUST BE courage to deal with the combines in this EDUCATED. THIS EDUCATION MUST BE COMMENCED NOW, and pushed with the greatest possible vigor to the end that this tidal wave does not overwhelm us. This is the greatest crisis in the history of the world, and what we do today decides the fate of all generations to come. And remember. that while your work may appear insignificant, it is not. It is that kind of work, on the part of just such men as you are, all over the country, that is bringing this rem. mind of any person who has made the matter edy for industrial conditions to the front, just when it is so sorely needed. What the cause needs today-and it needs them very -is men who can do their little parts, und do them well. Let some one else collect the glory if they will. Glory isn't anything. Many a man who wins the plaudits of the multitude is a pauper in his own estimation. The only satisfaction comes from doing work as it should be done, when it should be done. and resting screne in the satisfaction that it contributed to the good end. .

The billion dollar trust is here. Eh?

Mr. Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller have only one neck spiece, and there are millions of lamp posts at hand. Of course, it may not some to hanging: probably not frome to hanging; probably not; it is to be flevoutly hoped not; but it may. And if it foes, then Morgan, Rockefeller & Co. will be found to have themselves constructed their own gallows.—Philadelphia North Amer-

Listen to that howll The Philadelphia Labor Commissioner.

THIS IS NUMBER 273 FIFTY CENTS A YEAR FEBRUAP!

of the republican dailies, and now they want to hang the individuals who have profited by the very system the republican party has always advocated and upheld, even at the cannon's mouth. Anarchy? Great heavens, man, if a Socialist paper should print the wild and lawless advice that is now appearing in the republican papers, the militia would be on the scene in fifteen minutes. It is fortunate that there is a Socialist press in the field to prevent our republican friends from smashing and killing each other over the results of their political errors. Strange as it may seem, all of these great daily papers are now referring to Socialism as the only solution of the problem now confronting the civ ilized world. Now that they are swake, and thoroughly rattled at the prospect, it be hooves every Socialist worker to remain stead ily at the guns, in order that the great wave of public sentiment now gathering may be guided into safe and proper channels. We want no lamp post scenes and riots nor bloody revolutions. We do want a quiet, sensible and peaceful solution of these problems, and they can be settled in that way at the ballot box.

Our republican friends may be somewhat wild at the results of their cussed ignorance. but that is no reason why the Socialists The present rapid concentration of wealth should permit them to go further and stir up disastrous civil war. Let no Socialist delay a moment from this time on in doing his duty. The hour for action is here-the culmination of ages of wrong and injustice are about to be righted. And your services are reeded in putting literature in the hands of the people.

> The billion dollar trust is here. Eh? Well, the BILLION dollar trust is here in all its royal, resplendent glory. Every article. every industry, in which iron or steel is used directly or indirectly, is now at the mercy of the three or four men who control this trust. Some of you said such a trust was impossible, that all the interests could not be harmonized, that it was a bogy to scare timid people. Now what do you think? One Thousand Millions Capital! These men and their friends will now dictate to every industry that makes anything from a needle to a locomotive. Whomsoever they do not wish will soon "fail." Every system of railroad, as great iron consumers, must bow to this combination. Its owners control iron, oil copper ralt, money and one with of the railroad miseage of this nation. This is not so bad as it appears on the surface. If it were not these men it would be some others. The people refuse to own anything collectively, so some people must own things individually, and it might as well be Rockefeller, Morgan and Rothschilds (who are backers of this combine) as anybody. I would as soon pay trib ute to them (if I must pay tribute) as to any body. They are getting things in good form to have the people take them and operate them. The people will do this some day because they will be forced to do it. Oppression will cause people to do many things they do not think they will do. We had an illustration of that in the way they took the ownership of the black men. The man who looked ahead and saw that outcome, as many of them did, was considered a fool and a danger ous man "befo' de wah." when he mentioned it. It is the same today. Had the people exercised a little reason the war between the north and the south would not have been It could have been and should have been setitated the conditions that made war inevita ble. It cost a great deal more in money to free the slaves by war than to have bought them at five times their market value, to say nothing of the blood and misery. If the peo tile do not elect men with convictions and ccuntry, men who want to free the industries from the grasp of a few of the people and make them the property of all the people, the scenes of freeing the black property will be nothing to what the frenzy of the peo ple will precipitate in freeing the trust prop erties. THE PUBLIC WILL OWN AND OPERATE EVERY INDUSTRY IN THE UNIT ED STATES INSIDE OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS. Of that there is not a doubt in the s study. It is a question of how it shall be done. This iron trust is hurrying on the inevitable. In that it is good.

The billion dollar trust is bern. Eh?

It amuses the agricultural editor to read the criticisms of old party farmers about the Appeal's statement that the production of a bushel of wheat in the sack costs 31/2 cents in wages paid, when the best machinery and climate are used. A dozen of them have written that it costs them more than that much to get their wheat threshed to say nothing of of the sowing and cutting. And then the agricultural editor smiles again. These fellows do not know that the figures are officially printed by the United States government. They do not read anything but party papers and their ignorance is therefore excusable. Fut the statement is true and the evidence conclusive. See 13th annual report of the U.S. tive Commonwealth is ushered in. Keep up

Pay Under Socialism. TRE is the pay for a day's work at \$2, at the exchange price of afficies today: 25 lbs, flour.....

Here is the pay for an 8-hour day under Socialism, where articles are sold for the labor time of their creation, without profit. The figures are from U. S. official statistics:

Peck of onions...... 15 min. 15 lbs. of rice, best 6 min. Pinest pair of men's shoes. ... 180 min. Pinest pair of ladies' shoes, ... 120 min.

(Less than's hours.

Say, you wage slave, can you see anything? ire you deat, dumb and blind to your own interest? Do you prefer to be the menial of an employer, or be your own man? Have you sunk so low in the scale of intelligence that you cannot use the multiplication table and prove these things to yourself? If you have not sink, send a simple request to the U. S. Labor Commissioner, Washington, D. C., for the Thirteenth Annual Labor Report,

and flattened political mind. Under Socialism the pay of each worker would be more than what it would take \$5,000 a year to buy now, and there would be only an 8-hour day for any one, and employment for every man and woman who desired employment. Can you hear?

where you will find these and several hundred

other things just as startling to your cramped

The billion dollar trust to here. Eh?

Illinois has a law prohibiting child labor. but the state inspector reports 11,000 "boys and girls of tender years, crowding out men and women as factory employes." Factory owners are not better nor worse than other people. Why then, do they violate the law? Is it because they like to see little children at work? Not a bit of it. There is an incentive to their crime. Profit is the great incentive of production today, and they can make more profit by employing children. The law is a dead letter, for the same reason that prohibition is a dead letter in Kausas-because men can make money by violating the law. If they could make no money be employing tchool children or selling whisky contrary to law, there would be neither of them done. Now the thing to do first is to take away the incentive of crime, and then crime will disappear-not before. Under Socialism the public will own and operate the industries. and nobody would make any profit by the employment of children, or by the selling of whisky. Who then, would do either? Under a system of private gain men will commit any and every crime that promises gain. Under public ownership the public will make such regulations as wisdom will tell it are good, and nobody will have any interest in violating such regulations. "Lead us not into temptation," means, if it means anything, that temptation should be removed from us. That is what public ownership of industries will do.

The billion dollar trust is here. Like it?

The U. S. government sold the old custom house in New York city to the Rockefeller bank for a fraction of its worth, and then guaranteed the bank 4% interest on the purchase price! And then, as if this were not enough, it left the purchase money with the bank, and the bank has the money, the interest and the building. It is nice to run your government. You need not blame Rockefeller. You would take the same soft snap if you had the chance. Nobody is to blame except the jaspers whose hide and tallow keep up the government on the theory that governments should own nothing and do nothing. except take from the many poor and give to the few fat fellows who are rich. If the policy of the government were to own something, that building would have been kept and rented, and the rent put into the public treasury, instead of into Rockefeller's purse. The way they did it was the way of private ownership-the other way would be Socialistic Which now, really, would be best for the people?

The billion dollar trust is here. Eh?

Albert Stanton of Waterloo, N Y., is a railroad man and last fall he whooped for the Grand Old Party and voted for the fool dinner pail. He got what he voted for. Last week the company gently ousted him out in to the atmosphere on the plea of expense reduction. Vote her straight again, Stanton. Keep right on as you have been voting. You haven't got anything to lose by it.

Last week 14,907 books and pamphlets were sent out from the Appeal office-the largest in its history. This indicates that the boy are in earnest in their propagands work. Books live until worn out, and are handed from neighbor to neighbor. The Appeal is proud of this record, but is not content, and will not be until by education the Co-opera the work.

Speaker Whitecotton, of the Missouri legislature, before the caucus that made him speaker, said: "I am for the taxation of franchises, first, last and all the time." After he was elected, he said, according to the St. Louis Pest-Dispatch: "The franchise tax plank was put in both party platforms only to satisfy the demands of aroused public sentiment, with no intention on the part of the platform framers of either party to fulfill the pledge." The lobby of the franchise bolders is in full blast at Jefferson City, but of course such a man is an honorable man and would not be influenced by the lobby! He simply changed his mind because the public sentiment in favor of taxing the franchises should not be heeded! Public sentiment be hanged. Good! He knows the fools of Missouri will vote the democratic ticket, as usual. And that the more he helps to skin them the better they will like him and the higher they will elect him. That he is speaker, shows that Le is the highest of the high. To have the people vote on the laws, so that they could decide whether they wanted to tax franchises or not, would be awful, so it would. Only Ignorant, foolish and heathen people want to have a voice in making the laws that control them. Whoop 'em up for old Missouril She's all right. She voted for democracy and reform!

The billion dollar trust is here. Like it?

Some funng things come floating into the len of the One-Hoss. A friend in Canada sends me a copy of a letter from a prominent lawyer in Chicago, in reply to an inquiry from a London lawyer, who asked about coming to this country and opening in the law business in Chicago. After explaining that everything in this country at present was in a chaotic condition, the lawyer said a friend, for reasons given below, was going to London to open a law office, as there was no epportunity in this country to do much in that line, except as a paid hireling for some corporation. He said the national bankruptcy act had ruined the collection business for lawyers; that the Torrens land act enabled any person to perfect a title to land, and thus shut off litigation and law fees; that large trust companies were absorbing pretty much all the receiverships, assigneeships guardian and administratorships, and employed lawyers on salaries; and that the combines and trusts were each doing business that formerly was done by fifty to two hundred different firms, each b business for the lawyer. He advised the London fellow to stay in London. And yet the lawyers have been the law-makers in this country ever since the government was founded! Funny how people get caught in their own trap-especially lawyers, who are assumed at least to have some judgment. And Socialism is coming, for a' that.

Construction News, "generously donated" to While admitting that such action shows a better spirit than usual on the part of the em- ized. ployers, it is still an act of alm giving, degrading on the workmen who receive it. If the workmen are not entitled to it, it shows them it is not generous on the part of the company to give them what is theirs. If the men had from anyone, else they are degraded to the charity. The act, one of many similar, shows that the rich people are not naturally heartless or willingly oppressive. They are as much the victims of the commercial piracy of the times as the employes. Such acts show that the Appeal and other like papers. their nature revolts against the system, which says that employers are right in gethas given.

The billion dellar trust is here. Like it?

Uncle Sam's 2% bonds are quoted at 5% premium, yet Uncle Sam pays 200% a year for the use of the mail cars. This is a business administration, you know.

At Scranton, Pa., 2,600 silk workers are on trike against the starvation of the full dinher pail. And Pennsylvania gave 288,000 majority for the pail!

The billion dollar trast is here. Like it?

It developed in the senate the other day that the expense of maintaining our army is \$1,288 for each man. The soldiers get \$156 a year and about as much more for food and clothing, and the balance goes to the officers and contractors. You see there is quite an incentive for some people to favor war. To employ these men in the peaceful pursuits of life, creating wealth and happiness, would be just too awful to contemplate, wouldn't it? Under Socialism nobody would make any profits out of war and everybody would lose by it. That is the reason the people who fatten off the crime are opposed to Socialism, olipping is taken and also the data,

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Please explain the question "Who will do the dirty and risky work under Socialism?" Everybody will be entitled to pick his vo dy will be forced to risk his life in a mine or on a roof, clean sewers or dig up ground. Who will pick this kind of work in preference to, for instance, making eigars or street car conductorship? S. B. H.

It justice is done, all of us will do our share. But the dirty work of the world can mostly be done by machinery, and most of the risky vocations can be made safe when the cost is of less moment than it now is. Men today are cheaper than life-saving appliances. If men will volunteer to risk their lives against bullets or fevers in foreign lands, for the take of the approbation of their fel-lows, they will surely do the useful work of life, now accounted menial. Besides, as we draft men accounted mental. Besides, as we draft men today when the public demands service, would that be awful to do useful work for all? Bellamy has that work done by every one able between the years of 21 and 24 before they are allowed to take the vocation they are to follow all their lives. In that why, all would do their share. There are pleady of men to choose the running of engines, asking with machinery, excavating with machinery, etc. Children would have all these sociations open to them, and there would be little need of doing anything but watching the natural inclination of the child-ren and developing what they showed a prefarence for. What you term dirty work, under Socialism would mean no social degradation, as it does today. There are enough minds born into the world that love all the useful ocations to fill all such needs. But to force nen by poverty to do these things and then look down on them for their mean condition, adds insult to injury. And that is what we

Redkey, Ind., Feb. 1, 1901. Redkey, Ind., Feb. 1, 1901.
What will your policy do with the cattle
and hay trade? What will be the effect of
raising or lowering the price? Your last
paper stated that the time of the small merchant was about up. Are you going to form
a merchant's trust or combine?
I. F. ROOTS.

I. F. ROOTS.

The effect of Socialism on the cattle and hay would be the same as every other vocation. The public would own and operate it, and public statistics would determine the amount needed, and the needed amount would be produced. Just as we now produce, as far as private conflicting interests will allow, schools and teachers for the children. To raise or lower the price would neither help dor injure the people engaged in the department controlling the cattle and hay, any more than it would help or injure the people employed in the postal department to raise or lower postage rates. The capitalists are organizing great commercial trusts that will gradually do up the small merchants, who are failing because they cannot compete with the greater stores that can, by reason of their greater business and purchases, handle goods for much less than many small The Crane Company of Chicago, says the ones. Under Socialism, all the people will own and operate the stores just as they own its employes 5% bonus over their year swages, and operate the postal system-except in the matter of salaries, which would be equal-

The billion dollar trust is here. Like it?

to be objects of poverty and pity—if they are the propaganda into dark places and enlight I think the most effective method to push entitled to it because their labor produces it, en the minds of the masses, is to use the columns of your local paper. A column in one of them can be had for very little money, received the full results of their labor, and and it will be carried into the homes of the they knew it, they would spurn such an act people and get them to thinking about a level of the lowest-willing to be objects of of. Once get a person to thinking on the subject that they have never before heard subject, and we have him. Besides, it will develop writers among you, and that will deelop speakers. At first, until you feel the ground solid under you, use clippings from

To pension working people in old age or ting labor as cheap as they can and selling disability is an Utopian idea too absurd for goods at as good profit as they can. While considering, but to pension the fine-haired, the company is to be commended for the act, useless and often criminal army officers and it is not a substitute for justice. The people judges of the high courts—that is eminently who produce are entitled to all their labor gractical. The latter are the supports of the produces, and the only equitable division of capitalistic system, and are provided for and the products is according to the time each pensioned off at the expense of the workers. But the workers-oh, they are as Frederick he Great, said: "I consider the people of he country as deer in the park of a great lord, whose only business is to people the park." And for this, the workers, with their great majority, are cajoled at every election

The billion dollar trust is here. Like it?

The coal miners of Schofield, Utah, voted for the full dinner pail. They are getting it! They have struck against starvation wages, and the company says it has nothing o arbitrate, and the men whom they electd to office have the camp full of armed depnies. If they had elected men to office who believed that the public should own and operate the coal mines, they would then have been treated as citizens. But they are geting just what they voted for, even if they did not have sense enough to know it. Maybe they will know it next time.

When sending in clippings to this office our friends will greatly facilitate matters by plainly writing name of paper from which the

ECHOES XX

Along the Way.

The big steel trust is now a reality. It koms up like a hideous nightmare to the men ho have been going blindly along with no thought of the end of the economic journey. To the So-cialist, however, it is the logical result of events. There is nothing frightful in the deal. It's all in the play, you know, and when the proper time comes, and it is almost here the matter will be adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties

concerned. It will be much easier, as Julian Hawthorne in the Philadelphia North American points out, to negotiate with a low known men than with a lot of unknown capitalists.

This year \$405,000,000 will be appropriated for naval and army expenses. When someone asks you where the government will secure the funds to buy the railroads of this country, or build them in case the roads refuse to sell at a fair price, just remind the incline of the vast sum wasted on military arairs which produces no results in which the common people are at all interested or benefitted. This sum in less than fifty years would parallel every railroad line in this country, the revenue from which, after re-ducing the freight and passenger rates and raising wages, would provide for the exten-sion and improvements that would be necessary to meet the growing business which the sountry would do when not hampered by private and selfish interests.

The gross earnings of forty-nine railroads during the last week in January were eleven in January were last year. The stockholders in these roads are sure that grossperity has struck the country and The stockholders in these roads are sure that prosperity has struck the country and as an widence they point with pride to their bank account. Of course the man who works on the section at a "dollar-tin" a day, who must pay an increased price for all the things he and his family use, in order to reimburse the merchant for the increase in the freight rates, may take a different view of the matter, but as there are so few section men and so blam-d many railroad magnates it makes but lit-lle difference if the former up not view the gratter as our good friend Marcus would have by do.

The postal department will employ 10,000 drummers next year to travel from one town to the other selling postage stamps and postal eards. This will be a good business deal—as business is conducted today. The addition of this large number of men to the ranks of the conducted today. he employed will stimulate business mater-ally. It will not only give these men employment, but will help the railroads, the hotel keepers, hack lines, etc. The cost to the govrecepers, hack lines, etc. The cost to the government will be \$3,000 per year per drummer, or a total of \$30,000,000. Uncle Sam is also contemplating an advertising appropriation of \$5,000,000. The revenue to pay this expense will be easily raised by simply putting up the price of postage stamps to three cents. Of fourse you may think this is a foolish move the part of Uncle Sam up to the contemplation. pourse you may think this is a foolish move on the part of Uncle Sam, out its the plan you support in your every day business affairs and why would it not be a good plat for On-He Sam? But you say it would be a useless expenditures. True, but think of the useless expenditures in supporting the vast army of traveling men, advertising agents, etc., in selling you the articles of daily use. The price of all these etcetera is added to the price of the articles you use just as the cost Price of the articles you use, just as the cost if traveling men and advertising would be added to the postage stamps. I hink how for ch less you could buy clothing, shoes, food etc., if all the waste expense was climinated. The trusts are getting onto this idea and hence they are making the drummer and advertising agents look blue. O. course all this change does the public but little good as the trust magnates pocket the savings.

The dispatches report widespread distress in sections of Russia, owing to crop failure.

in sections of Russia, owing to crop failure. This will be good news to the American farm-Fra who have crops to sell. The czar still has a few rubles with which to support the imperial retinue and carry on the Chinese war.

The czar has commenced his disarmament

policy by ordering all the arms and amuni-tion in Finland deported—except that in the hards of the Russian soldiery. "Tis a little one sided, but the Finns no doubt like it—as one sided, but the rinns he doubt has it has been can't help themselves. Some day the people of the world will get tired of supporting the capitalist and the royalist and the militarist and will do a little disarming. The will be diverted to peaceful channels. gerous, you think?

The Ohio supreme court has issued a perpetual injunction against the cereal combina-sion. This institution is a small potato in the industrial world with its capital stock of a few measley millions—hence this action on the part of the court. Now if it had been the Standard Oil—but then that is a different story.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont gave a \$20,000 ball and party the other night. While the season was midwinter, the guests were ushered into a room which bloomed with tropical plants and filled with music from the throats of many hundreds of feathered songsters im-ported for the occasion. It was a pleasing and pleasant spectacle and would no doubt have been much enjoyed by the tired wives and daughters of the men whose labor and conius provided the necessary wealth with which to produce such luxuries.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., son of his papa, has been giving some good advice to young men on how to succeed. The young man says the way to succeed is to have a papa worth a by son has concluded to follow this advice.

A workman employed by the Republic Iron & Steel Works at Brazil, Ind., before election. van given his time when that company passed into the hands of the steel trust, and he now wails because he has no work. Was this not what he voted for? Did he not vote for a full dinner pail—for the other fellow? He city for twenty years—yet is unable to find employment. He left his family in desstitute circumstances and beat his way to Chi-azgo, but was told that Chicago had more idle workingmen than it could that and employment. He left his family in destitute circumstances and beat his way to Chisago, but was told that Chicago had more file workingmen than it could find employment for. This story sounds strange to us fellows who clip coupons and draw dividends from our railroad investments and other securities. This form of gaining an honest livelihood is growing in favor and is recombined to all men out of work. All you have the complex get on himself? Would be quit railroad alliances.

live in luxury and ease, but as long as we can keep the Socialist idea from gaining a foot-hold among the people there is nothing to fear. But, ah me, I shudder when I contem-pate the strides Socialism is making!

Carnegie proposes to go Uncle Sam one Letter in his role as a philanthropist. Carnegie proposes to give away \$12,000,000 in gifts during the coming year. Uncle Sam has not decided whether he will give away that \$9,000,000 or not, altho' Brother Hanna is insisting vigorously. is insisting, vigorously

The Battle Creek, Mich., Daily Moon, in a later issue, says that Rev. J. E. Walton recently preached a series of sermons on Socielism that startled his hearers. No doubt the staid members who sleep in the corner rews were startled, and they was find many other startling things ere the deal is played out. The ministers are waking up all over the country, and when they do take to the field it will even things up wonderfully.

The government is distributing sugar beet the free again, which is contrary to the

seeds free again, which is contrary to the profit idea, and should be summarily stopped. I have repeatedly called the attention of the powers that be to this infraction of our rights as private individuals whose privilege to skin the dear people on the sale of garden and farm seeds should not be inter-

The first patriotic act of the new king of England is a demand on parliament for \$10, 650,600, with which to liquidate the indebtedness he incurred during that period of time when he was sowing his wild oats.

At El Paso, Texas, an order has been issued by the railway officials that no more fruit and curios shall be sold on the depot platforms. It seems that a number of poor people and cripples have been eking out an existence by selling fruit and curios to the point, but this interfered with the purchased right of a corporation, and the thing was stopped. Of course, this action is perfectly legal and right from the standpoint of the railroad fellows, but how about the cripples and the poor fruit venders? But then that's a side of the story the great American business public is not at all interested in, and one which it is an actual crime in some parts of the country to discuss. But it must be foced, nevertheless.

In his advice to young men Russel Sage dollar carned, and seventy-five cents if pos-sinle." This is good advice, and I handed it to a friend of mine who was complaining of the hard lines into which he had fallen. He is a family man with several children who need clothes and school books and food to cat, and occasionally a few of the things that make life bright and agreeable, provided the [ather can afford them. He looked at the sentence and smiled a wan smile. He said he was employed on one of Mr. Sage's railroads and got \$1.25 a day. I concluded that my efforts were wasted, and passed the item on to a young man whose papa is a banker. I have not learned at this writing what prog-I have not leading.

The trusts organized under the laws of New Jersey (beg pardon, Mr. Hanna, I be-lieve there-ware no trusts in the country) paid to the treasurer of that state last year over two million dollars. The corporation tax in that state is 1% on the paid-up capital. This sum would thus reperesent a paid-up capital stock of two billion dollars. The paidup stock of the corporations, so the state officials estimate, represents 20% of the au-thorized stock, which means, my dearly beloved, that somebody is putting up interest on ten billions of capital. But then we Americans like the game.

The New York Times, that bulwark of conservatism and the republican party, rises ask: "What will be the end of these consolidations? How can society protect itself against a monopoly in the production of steel, for instance?" The editor of the Times neight with profit read some of his republican exchanges. They have been forced to less results of anti-trust legislation and other ineffectual measures, that Socialism offers the only solution to the Times' query Wake up, old fel'.

The Chicago Chronicle tries to make it clear to college professors that they can teach sociology without teaching Socialism. The Chronicle has a hopeless task on its

Five ships purchased by the government of \$1,292,000, were recently sold by Uncle Sam for \$710,000. This netted the speculators over a half million. Good deal, and worthy of emulation by our aspiring youth.

Mayor Harrison says there are thousand of tramps in Chicago at this season of the year. He attributes their presence to the year. He attributes their presence to the men necessary to reap the grain and pre-pare it for market, are out of employment, and naturally drift to the cities. This vast force is further augmented by the sailors from the Great Lakes, who are unable to secure work while navigation is closed. This is one of the natural and inevitable effects of the present system, and it is one which should bring a blush of shame to our boasted civilization, if we were not so busy creating conditions to make more tramps. The tramp, who is not such a bad sort of a fellow when he has work, easily drifts into paths of crime. Under a sensible plan of economics there would be no idle periods except those of vacations. Industry would be arranged and systemized on such a basis that one department would not lack for men when the busy time was on-as in harvest-and the men would not be turned adrift when the job The vast army of unemployed men live some way or another—altho' how, no one knows—and the things they consume must be supplied by those who are still at work. This vast waste could be saved to society under Socialism, as the men would be put to work on public improvements or in factories, producing the things which they in factories, themselves would consume. In countless ways could the idle and wasted labor of the he has been a resident of that country be utilized to beautify our country, for twenty years—yet is unable to and instead of being a curse would be a employment. He left his family in des-

bends and the fool people do the rest. Still work and become lazy and shiftless as the there may come a time when the people will be unwilling to toil and sweat that we may us believe, or would it be an incentive to become "a better man and a better citizen?"

The bill recently passed by congress granting to machinists a fifteen days' leave of ab-sence with full pay, has been signed by the president. All department clerks are given a two weeks' vacation each year at Uncle Sam's expense. The public is the only employer that can afford to be liberal with its employes.

FRED D. WARREN.

A CAPITALIST "SAGE."

C(Note—It is announced that the leading railroads connecting Chirago and the Pacific are about to be combined. Russell Sage, in a recent newspaper interview comments upon the fact, and ex-presses a fear that such action will meet with opposition from the people, and perhaps precipitate a r volu on.)

Sez Uncle R. Sage, As he scans the news page, "I see that the railroads out west," see he, Have formed a combine Of every big line, And soon they'll control all the rest," sez he

"Now I don't approve This 'trustiferous' move. Why, damn it, it shows up the game!" sez he.
"And the people won't stand
To see the whole land
Bein' held up and robbed by the same," sez he.

That it's proper and fair, We should live on the workingman's blood, sez he,
"And squeeze out the life Of his children and wife,

"Of course, I'm aware

they were just so much mud," sez he "For the great working masses Are nothing but asses, sure, and they vote for such things,"

sez he;
"But to keep it a-goin',
You've got to keep throwin'
A bluff that they're real votin' kings," sez he.

You must talk to them sweetly, (While plunderin' neatly)
And sigh when you catch their starved eye,
(he! he!)
And say your desire
'S to lift them up higher,
Or tell them some ingen'ous lie," sez he.

"If this 'jolly' don't go, And the workers still show An aversion to livin' on swill," sez he.

"Then of course, they must be By force made to see, (With injections of Gatling gun pills,)" sez he "How they've wronged their employers

(Mustn't call them despoilers)
An' nothin' will do it like lead," sez he. "But the previous scheme Of makin' it seem That we love them, is best when all's said,

sez he.

"So I tell you, by thunder!
"Twould be a big blunder
To form such a great trust as this," sez he.
"You must realize your duty— To rob on the q. t.; It won't do to be so remiss," sez he.

"Why, a trust so stupendous Would cause such tremendous Excitement and talk, that our wage slaves,

sez he,
"Would soon be perceiving
Our system of thieving
And rising like great tidal waves," sez he.

"We'd have to explain, (And we couldn't, that's plain) a honestly came by our wealth," so "Then I tell you, Great Scott!
They'd make it so hot
It wouldn't be good for our health," sez he.

"There'd be revolution; "Twould end destitution,
And set up the Socialist state," sez he.
"We'd have to turn to, With the plain working crew, An' earn all we got, sure as fate," sez he.

"So I would suggest-As the plan that is best—
To just let this whole matter drop," sez he "Go on as before, Stealin' neatly by law,

An' it never need come to a stop," sez he.

-W. L. OSWALD.

₹00000000000000000000000000000000 A Knock-out Blow.



The gang finds the "So-lar Plexus" combination-190 books and pamphletsan effective weapon with which to administer knock-out-blows to the now rapidly decaying knock-out-blows to the now rapidly decaying competitive system. Have we booked your order for the \$1.65 worth of books?

\$1.00 Takes the Lot.

100 "Parable of the Water Tank" .. 40e 50 "Social Conscience," ... 25c
10 "Socialism" by Simons ... 25c
10 "Trusts," by Wayland ... 25c
10 "Why I Am a Socialist," Herron 25c
10 "Cartoons and Comments," ... 25c

Who Makes the Laws?

Time was when the railroads transacted their legislative business in secret, but they now openly boast of their power over the legislatures of the various states. Here's the latest item—an Associated Press dispatch—regarding the kindly efforts of the railroads to look after legislation in the interest—of themselves: terest-of themselves:

Olympia, Wash., Feb. 13.—The hottest fight ever known in this state over railroad legis-lation is now going on at Olympia. The rail-roads' defeated the Preston commission bill in the senate by three votes, and are now pit-ted against a horizontal reduction bill. The fight over these bills began weeks ago, but the crisis came a week ago Saturday. That day by the big magnate and his associates—gives attorneys representing the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Oregon Railway & Navigation Company met at Portland, and Levi Morgan will become a strong factor in the Ankeny, twice defeated for the United States senate, was summoned to their conference. Ankeny was told he could have the railroad Ankeny was told he could have the support for the senatorship two years hence if he would deliver enough votes to kill the railway commission bill. He promised to deliver the votes of three men. The agreement liver the votes of three men. The agreement was fulfilled. When the bill was killed the

"The Power of Life or Death."

By Julian Hawthorne, in Philadelphia North American (Republican.)



fairs of the world are taking a logical course. The thing about it chiefly remarkable is that they are taking it with striking rapidity. The world looks on with interest, but upon the whole with equanimity. For, whatever alarmists may say, we are tolerably satisfied that the majority of citizens of civilization will not submit to become the slaves and pensioners of a fantastic minority.

The latter are taking advan-tage of certain existing laws, passed at a time when the present develop-ments were not foreseen, which appear to

safeguard their operations.

But these laws, being human fabrications, are essentially impermanent. Nothing can prevent the public, when it feels so disposed, from disregarding them. And the moment that the public realizes that these laws are contrary to the public weal, the laws will cease to be operative. All that is needed to secure that result is that the situation shall whole people. In the same way we perceive

on the revised statutes, which declares self-preservation to be the first law of life. No man will consent to be a galley slave, or to be starved with food within reach, provided he has the physical power to prevent these things. And there is no doubt that among the seventy-five millions in this country there are men enough to disregard the efforts to harness them on the part of Morgan, Bocke-feller & Co.

Morgan, Rockefeller & Co., are, when you come down to hard pan, a handful of persons who lay claim to great possessions. Their sole strength and importance consists in the willingness of the rest of the American nation to claim. But this claim has no basis in natural right. The gentlemen in question never have done, and, it is needless to add, must forever be incapable of doing anything to entitle them, in equity, to the possession of the valuables they ascribe to themselves. And their tenure of the property rests solely on their demonstrating that

greatest number. As soon as they cease to demonstrate this, or as soon as any one else demonstrates that their tenure is hostile to the common interests, they will be stripped of their holdings, and the latter will be administered in such manner as the commonalty may deem most expedient.

But though we need not blame them, we may nevertheless, see fit to refleve them of their functions. This whole phenomenon of allowing vast industries to fall into the hands

of individuals is an accident of civilized evo-lution, and it is practically certain that it will turn out to be injudicious. We permit the experiment to be tried, but we are al-ready doubting its expediency, and it is dol-lars to doughnuts that we shall ere long de-cide against it

cide against it. The objectionable elements are not so much

on the industrial side as on the human side The coal is mined, the oil is refined, the iron is manufactured, but tens of thousands of men are placed on the payrolls of certain individuals, who, so long as the present laws are enforced, have power of life and death over them. This situation does not favor the development of independent and self-respecting manhood. The owners may not, probably will not, starve their workmen; but that they have the power to do so is distasteful.

And again, there can be no guarantee of

social stability in a community where indus-trial wars are liable at any moment to take place. If a hundred thousand or a million workmen strike, and the public perceiving that their cause is just, support them, an according to circumstances. Hitherto the ing the on and the steet blanks of country, might in a short while acquire concountry, might in a short while acquire concountry in the sugar trust, the salt trust, the salt trust indeed, of all the necessaries of case of their holding out, to the continued inconvenience of the public, something would be certain to occur which would be detrimental to all concerned, but to the owners would be simply annihilation. Such a possibility, we say, should be eliminated, and the only way to eliminate it is to abolish private ownership of great industries. Now, this may be done by legislation, but the difficulty there is that legislators are apt to be needy, or at least greedy men, and they are therefore apt to be bribed to betray their certainly if money to any amount will serve

to persuade judges or juries or senators or ling changes in commerce, more, possibly, presidents, that a given law had better not pass, that money will surely be forthcoming deavor.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal. to persuade judges or juries or senators or presidents, that a given law had better not

Reaching Out-Where's the End?

sive fuel interests in Southern Ohio, and it is

said that he will add several new vessels to

the line operated in connection with the Hock-ing Valley road, which touches the coal fields. In addition to the eleven freighters the Morgan crown acquired the rights to the con-

tracts existing between the Carnegie and Bessemer Steel companies, by which the Bes-

HE financial and industrial af- | before legislation will put an end to private ownership. And the moment that the public is convinced that the courts and the supreme court of the United States with the rest, can be or has been bought by capitalists, at that moment all law of human making will be in deadly peril, and the people will return to natural law and repossess themselves of their own.

This peril may be more imminent than might be supposed, because men with unlimited powers of bribery at their command, and with ends in view which do not harmonize with public convenience, are strongly tempted to control legislation and governmental procedure in matters of even trifling (comparative) import.

The more plainly this tendency of capital is recognized the nearer is the doom of capitalists. And it strangely happens that great combinations of capital, like this of Morgan,



they can and will administer them in such a the obstacles in the way of holding to ac-manner as to insure the greatest good to the count a large and largely unnamed and uncount a large and largely unnamed and un-known group of capitalists. But if this group is reduced to two or three the obstacles

vanish.

vanish.

Socialism, which is closely watching the trend of affairs, would see here its best opportunity. It is safe to say that nothing could better have pleased Socialists than the transaction which has just been consummated between the great capitalists controlling the coal, iron and oil industries of this country, then they are said to strike they will know

when they are ready to strike they will know exactly where to aim their blow.

There would be chaos for a while; but when society reorganizes itself, it would be found that private ownership of great industries would have received a final discouragement.

That will be the upshot, whether it be reached by violence or by peaceable common agreement. All visible signs point in that direction. In the latter case, the transient reign of chaos would be avoided.

Meanwhile, as we began by remarking, the rapid evolution of the drama is full of inter-

Mr. Carnegie has, whether from wise foresight or for some less sagacious reason, withdrawn his name from the cast, and has thereby only rendered the imminent catastrophe more poignant. Mr. Morgan is stubborn, bold, and by far the ablest actor is the scene. Let us see what he will do next!

These two men in short, control between them properties valued at about three bil-lions of dollars. It is just possible that Rocke-feller is the moving spirit behind Morgan; in which event it would appear that one syneconomic loss must ensue, greater or less, dicate controlled by one man besides absorb-according to circumstances. Hitherto the ing the oil and the steel business of the life-and then consolidate the railroads of

the country.

The formation of a number of trusts was The formation of a number of trusts have bad enough, but now that the trusts have begun to gobble one another, it is like a war of the worlds, with no telling what will be the outcome. That the greed of the billionaires will bring them to grief some day, is reasonably certan; and they are surely tempt-ing fate in thus drifting towards one gigantic corporation that will control everything and hold millions of people in bondage. The twentieth century is liable to see some start-

For The Primary Class. On the Appeal's list are thousands of read-

J. Pierpont Morgan has become a power on ers who have not yet dug down into the fundamental principles of Socialism, but who he Great Lakes. The recent deal wherehy the syndicate headed by him secured control of the Carnegie Steel Company's vast interdesire to do so. For these we have arranged a "Primary Course" in Socialism. The folof the Carnegie Steel Company's vast interests included a transfer of the Pittsburg lowing list of books will give you a grasp or the subject which will enable you to understand the more advanced works on So-Lehigh Valley Transportation Company, the Lackawanna Transportation Company and Lackawanna Transportation Company and What are the Trusts Leading, "Public Own-What are the Trusts Leading," "Public Ownership of Railroads," "Merrie England," and "Labor," by Pyburn. The retail price of the lot is 95c. In order to get you started will send the bunch for 50c. When ordering mention the "Primary" combination.

Single Taxers

Should read "A Perplexed Philosopher,"
"Protection or Free Trade," "The Land
Question," "Property and Land," and "Condition of Labor," by Henry George. The Appeal has on hand a limited number of these
volumes and while they last will furnish one
each for 60c. Single volume 25c.

Bessemer Steel companies, by which the Bessemer company has agreed to transport the output of certain Carnegie mines in the upper lake region for fifty years at fixed rates. By the deal the Morgan syndicate came in control of a feet with an ore carrying capacity of 2,000,000 tons a year. The other vessels controlled by the syndicate carry the products of their labor to idlers, it doesn't labout 2,000,000 tons of merchandise annually, look as though they had any to lose.

....IN THE WORLD OF

Combination.

BILLION DOLLAR TRUST. These great corporations controlling the steel industry of the United States, the mining, transportation of ore by railroad or steamship, the billet making and the manufacture of finished products of every kind, burnels translationary discounts. are to be brought under one directorate which shall control the markets of the world:

rnegie interests\$300,000,000 Federal Steel Co..... 200,000,000 National Steel Co....... 59,000,000 American Steel & Wire Co.. 90,000,000 American Sheet Steel Co.. 40,000,000 American Steel Co...... 33,000,000 American Tin Plate Co.... 50,000,000 American Bridge Co..... 70,000,000 Pressed Steel Car Co..... 25,000,000 National Tube Co..... 80,000,000

Grand Total Capitalization..\$947,000,000

The Morgan syndicate, of New York, is no gotiating for all the iron concerns in this lo-cality, which are not already in the combine, says a dispatch of Feb. 11, from Ironton, Ohio.

The newest thing out is the beef trust, with its capital stock of \$135,000,000. Mr. Cudahy will be enabled, it is hoped, to reimburse himself for the little deal with Pat

A land syndicate is negotiating for the pub-lic lands in the state of Washington. The syndicate has offered to buy the entire lot. which a state senator values at \$240,000,000. The syndicate will be given a snug discount on the price, however, as they have seen a number of their legislative friends.

The largest cigar factory in the world will be located at Binghampton, N. Y. It is capitalized at \$2,000,000, and is backed by the to-bacco trust. The little cigar factory will in a short time take its place along side the little shoe shop, and a homemade cigar will be as rare an article as a local pair of shoes. It's tough on the boys, but it all comes in

The Chicago American is authority for the statement that the gas combine of Chicago used \$300,000; in "influencing" the legislature of Illinois to look at matters in the interest of the combine This year the legislators are more greedy, and the papers state that it will require a much larger sum to satisfy the appetites of the representatives of the peo-

The Cramps and Vickers-Maxim ship and gun combine will be in working order within two weeks, says a dispatch from London. The final act in the deal is being played in New York. final set in the deal is being played in New York. The new combine, in conjunction with the steel trust, will have the governments of the world in their power. The London Press last week grinted a startling story that the Cramp's deal was the nucleus "of a world's steel and ship trust," but this story is characterized by the promoters of the deal as pure "rot." Of course, of course,

however, have taken an antagonistic attitude to the new trust, declaring that it is to be "too gigantic."

Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central, foresees a general consolidation of railroads in this country. He thinks competition barmful and union inevitable. Doubt-less Mr. Fish is right. The day of competition in the railroad business is manifestly past. We shall soon have one central power controlling the railroads not only of a sec-tion, but of the entire country. This power tion, but of the entire country. This power will hold the lives of cities and states at its mercy. It can enrich manufacturers or drive them out of business. It can send land values in one region soaring and drive prices This great power is undoubtedly coming.— New York Journal.

WHY PASSES ARE ISSUED.

Some people think it is a sign of greatness to wear a railroad pass, but the truth of the matter is that all passes are simply a pleasant and agreeable sort of bribery. This was made plain a few days ago when an Illinois legislator read a letter before that august

legislator read a letter before that august body from a railway official in response to his letter asking for a bribe: "Your letter of the 22nd, to President Rip-will contain substituting substituting of this company has been referred to me. A couple of years ago after you had been fur-nished with an annual over this line, you voted against a bill which you knew this com-pany was directly interested in. Do you know of any particular reason, therefore, why we should favor you with an annual this year?"

CROESUS OUTDONE.

Crossus would feel like a pauper if he had been an invited guest to the dinner given by a few of our captains of industry, which the New York Journal describes as follows:

"In honor of the foremost banker of Mexico, Sener Enrique Creel, the representative financiers of the United States sat down to a banquet at the Union League Club, guests of the father of half a hundred trusts, Char-

Among the guests whose aggregate wealth "Among the guests whose aggregate wealth it would take ten figures to set forth, were the two men whose colossal enterprise in trust organization is the topic of every tongue, Andrew Carnegie and J. Pierpont Morgan, and so this festivity became in a double sense a "billion dollar dinner," the first New York has seen, but not the last, for another will be held in honor of President Diaz when he comes to New York, on his way

home from Europe.

By this informal dinner Senor Creel was brought in touch with every factor of great wealth production in the United States. In his address, he said that his friend, Senor Limantour, Mexico's secretary of the treas-ury, and a firm advocate of the gold stand-ard would be acting precident during Decident

ard, would be acting president during President Diaz's trip to Europe.

The president, said Senor Creel, would study financial conditions while abroad, and he promised that he would stop in New York on his way home.

In Wall street today the dinner is talked

In Wall street today the dinner is talked about with more zest than would be given to a discussion of the Patriarch's ball. It is supposed to mark a turning point in financial history.

history.
Senor Creel, it is well understood, is working to have his country abandon silver and adopt the gold standard. Such a course would draw immense investments of American capital.

Competition.

The forge cutters of Nashua, N. H., were given notice on Jan. 25 of a 10% reduction in wages. This is not exactly what they voted for last fall, but it's what they got, nevertueless.

In some parts of the down town district it has been almost impossible for a man of respectable appearance to walk a distance of six blocks after nightfall without being met by an appeal for alms.—Chicago Record.

The Philadelphia Record is authority for the statement that during the past year 44, 361 persons applied to the police for shelter. 361 persons applied to the police for shelter. Of the number 26,000 were native Americans. And still they tell us the soup house is a thing of the past.

The messenger boys employed by the West ern Union at Worcester recently struck for an increase in wages. The boys paraded the streets with a banner on which was printed: "We can't support a family on \$3 per week." What more do the boys want?

Twenty-five lasters employed by the Var-ney shoe factory, Lynn, Mass., feeling that they were entitled to some of the prevailing prosperity now floating around in large sized chunks, asked their employers to please give them a little more. They are not working

Claud Johnson, of Kansas City, stole a copper kettle and was given five years in the peitentiary. C. P. Bentley, secretary of the Goldstone Gold Mining Company, of Colorado Springs, Colo., issued \$60,000 worth of bogus stock and got six months in jail. Justice? Sixteen thousand little children are em-

ployed in the factories of Massachusetts. The ployed in the factories of Massachuseus. The factory owners are fighting hard the effort to enact a child labor law, which will prevent the prostitution of young lives. Dollars weigh heavier than human life, and it is doubtful if the measure succeeds.

According to reports made by the Chicago bureau of charities, there is more destitution and suffering among the poor in Chicago this year than in 1900. The records of the bureau for the month of January show that there were 1,553 calls for assistance, as compared with 975 during the corresponding month

Budapest, Peb. 13.-(Associated Press) here was serious street fighting here today About 1,200 men out of work attacked the

ary, has been charged with stealing \$700,000 from a Chinese residence. The stolen property is now alleged to be in the hands of the first secretary of the American legation, and Despite all talk of a hitch in the steel negotiations, says a New Yory dispatch of Feb. 11, they are making the best of progress, as became evidenced late this afternoon, after a conference in J. Pierpont Morgan's private effec, in which John W. Gates, of the American Steel & Wire Company, and Judge E. H. Gary, president of the Federal Steel Company, participated. Wall street expects an announcement of the steel trust plans some time this week. Some of New York's bankers, however, have taken an antagonistic attitude are substantiated, as there is much reason to believe they will be, Christendom will have cause to blush for shame.

FIRE ARMS AND COMBINES.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 11.-There soon may be bloodshed at Salton along the salt marshes of the Colorado desert. Whatever trouble that has been brewing between George W. Durbrow, the salt king, and George Durant, the salt trust leader, has not been bridged. Durbrow and Durant are on the gound, hav-ing personal charge of their men. Durbrow today started for the salt marshes with six xtra men heavily armed. He denies that he will use force, but he will not permit any aggressive movement against his property. "We will simply hold what we have got," he said, "and self-preservation cannot be denied any man."

WHOLESALE POISONING.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 11.—One and possibly two wholesale druggists of this city will, it is said, be made defendants in a prosecution that will cause a tremendous sensation, not only in Baltimore, but throughout the United States. The charge, which will in a general sense be the using of a dangerous adultera-tion in the manufacture of "Jamaica ginger." will contain the specific declaration that by substituting methyl or wood alcohol for ethyl (pure) alcohol, many persons have been stricken blind. Jamaica ginger properly man-ufactured—that is with pure alcohol— is said to be practically harmless. But pure al-cohol costs \$2.45 a gallon. The manufacturer in substituting wood alcohol at a cost of from 75 to 80 cents a gallon thus enormously in-creases his profit.

AMERICAN SLAVE DRIVERS.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 1.—A number of grave complaints have been made against the Americans who are building the new railway from Guayaquil to Quito, in Ecuador. They took down between 2,000 and 3,000 colored laborers from Jamaica, under an agreement with the colonial government. It is alleged that these laborers are being very harshly treated; indeed, they are practically slaves. The American foremen, it is said, shoot them or break their heads with pick-are handles upon the climbest provocation. upon the slightest provocation. If they try to run away they are fired at and hunted down by Ecuadorian soldiers. The sanitary arrangements at the camps are said to be frightful.

The Jamaican government has an official in Ecuador whose duty is to protect the laborers, but he seems to be neglecting it, and it is alleged that he has been bribed by the construction company. The government deems the complaints serious, for it has just sent a special commissioner to Ecuador to inquire into them.

A COMPETITIVE INCIDENT.

The "crime of hauling ashes" is still being The "crime of hauling ashes" is still being depended upon by the garbage monopolists to crush out competition. James Nelson and John Anderson were yesterday fined \$5 and costs for this offense. Three police officers testified that there were some apple and potato peelings in the load of ashes and reinders that the defendants were hauling away.

The parties live near Eleventh and Nicholas and neighbors last night notified the World-

ighbors last night notified the World-Herald that their families were in destitute circumstances. Nelson's wife is in a delicate condition, and both the families are without provisions, while their respective heads are locked up in the city fail to serve out the live in the follies of the present, and philosophers live in the progress of the future.

ing to earn a living and provide for those de- Parable of the pendent upon them.

"It is pretty tough," said a friend of the wo men, "when a man's family must be left to starve because the husband and father is locked up for trying to earn bread and but-ter by honest work. These men want to work, but work is scarce. Ordinarily they could get work on the ice at this time of rear, but the weather prevents it. They had few day's work at it, but that was a couple of weeks ago, and that won't last forever. They were doing all they could get to do. and were injuring no one, but the garbage contractor thought they were interfering with his graft, so they had to go to jail."

WAS HE GUILTY?

The country produces two billions of dollars (try and figure out in your own mind what that sum represents) worth of unconsumed products. With this in mind, read the following incident, taken from the Chicago-Chronicle of Jan. 30. If the incident don't make you think, and think hard and seriously, you are either a man devoid entirely of all those virtues which differentiates the human from the brute, or else you are just a plain,

every-day fool:
"AFTER SPENDING FOUR WEEKS IN
JAIL ON A CHARGE OF STEALING TWO
CHICKENS, Frank Stepinsky, 885 West Thirty-fourth street, was released on bail yes-terday, and when he returned to his dingy home he had to nurse his dving wife, instead of looking for work to keep the family

from starving.
"Soon after, when a deputy sheriff arrived to serve a capias on the theft indictment, a pitiable case of misfortune and destitution greeted his eyes. He found the man weeping over the body of his wife, who had succumbed

to pneumonia, with which she had been stricken an hour before. His three young children, hungry and ill, also were crying for "mamma," and their moans could be heard by the people passing the small cottage.

"The scene was too much for the officer of

the law, who did as much as he could do to essen the grief of the unfortunate man, and informed Chief Deputy Kunz of the matter.
"When Stepinsky appeared in court with a

lawyer whose services were paid for by the few friends he has, he said he had no food nor money in the house, and that he wanted the fowl for his wife, who was ill, and his three little children. He had searched unceasingly for employment, and being unable to obtain it, became desperate and made a raid on the chickens stored in the barn of Charles Bridges, an employe of the gov-ernment at the stock yards, at 1300 West Thirty-fifth street."

The billion dollar trust is here. Like it?

IN OTHER LANDS. -

There are ten Socialist members in the Aus rian Reichsrath.

The first system of municipal telephones established in England has just been inaugu-rated at Tunbridge Wells with 400 customers.

The cities of Liverpool, Glasgow, Cambridge, Exeter, Sheffield, and Walsall, England, have secured powers to establish municipal crematoriums.

On the first year's working of the munici-pal tramways just completed at Sunderland, Eng., over \$10,000 net profit has been made. On some routes the estimated takings have been doubled. Six hundred striking tailors and dressmak-

ers were attacted by the Paris police last-week and several girls were severely dealt with. The strikers were marching through the streets singing the "Marsellaise."

It requires \$1,150,000,000 to pay the cost of maintaining the standing armies of Europe. This would provide every year 1,150,000 families with a \$1,000 home, giving useful employment to the 18,000,000 men under arms. Which plan do you favor?

The number of men and officers killed and wounded in the South African war up to last December is 49,728. And still the battle rages. The English workingmen are still putting up the price in money and blood to carry on the merry commercial game of grab.

When Englishmen go on a strike they ar told that they are ruining the country and handing the trade over to foreign competi-tors. When continental workers strike English competition is held as a dire threat over them. The employer is on to his job.

The city chemist of Liverpool, testifying at beer poisoning inquest last week, said that the people of that city consumed in the beer drank, over 300 pounds of arsenic, enough to kill one million people if administered at one time in equal doses. Still the profit monger must have his pound of flesh.

The Brussels Socialists are indefatigable. They are always doing something at the Maison du Peuple, the fine building which was ult with the profits realized trading. They have just organized an exhi-bition there, a technical and artistic show which is a great success. Crowds are coming every day and even the doctrinaire burgomas ter admitted that it was a great success.

Von Kol, the Dutch Socialist deputy, has been giving a lecture in Paris on the Dutch East Indian colonies. He formerly lived in Java, and he gave a terrible picture of the extortions of the Dutch government in Java. It is very much like in India, and no doubt many people here who will condemn the Dutch will here who will condemn the Dutch will speak of the beneficent government of the British raj. In Java famine also flourishes, duty of not exploiting the natives .- London

It is a source of considerable pleasure that the working people of Great Britain learn that King Edward has given permission to the ladies to wear pearls and diamonds at the coronation of the new monarch. The Brit-ish soldiers in South Africa will also be glad to hear the welcome news. As they take a shot at a fleeing burgher they can reflect that their wives and mothers are at home wearing pearls and diamonds at the coronation serv-ices. How kind and thoughtful of the new This act should endear him to all of hi

Would You Know

How the co-operative commonwealth is to be established—how it is to be conducted—how the industries are to be op-erated—the division of the produced wealth—in fact, do you wish to put yourself in a position to successfully refute all arguments against Social-ism? If so, you should read Groulund's "Co-operative Commonwealth." The publisher's price of this book is 46c; the Appeal's price is 30c.

Fossils live in the cobwebs of the past, fools

Ten Foolish Sons.

An extract from the manuscript of a book that is forth from the pen of Granville P. Evans. Copyright 1901.

Now there was a certain man who had eleven sons, one wise and ten foolish. And it came to pass that the wise son called together his ten foolish brothers and spoke to them privily, saying: "Behold I have discovered a forest in which there is much wood. I desire, therefore, that you go cut the wood, clearing up and piling the brush as you go, that there be nothing left standing. And for every cord of wood cut and ricked on the ground I will pay three-quarters of a dollar." And they all hearkened up in him, and gathered together their axes, their saws, their mauls and wedges, and went into the forest to work even as it had been told them. They toiled all the day through until late and when the wood was counted up, there was one cord for each of the ten laborers. Now the wise son had bargained with a man to take all the wood from the ground at one dollar and twenty-five cents per cord. And it was so.

After many months labor, the forest disappeared, and there was therefore no more wood to chop. So the ten foolish sons, having not received more than was sufficient for a bare living, were soon in sore need. And they called their wise brother out, and said unto him: "We pray thee give us work, lest we starve." But he answered and said: we starve." But he answered and said: "Wait yet awhile." But they, being distressed for lack of food and clothing, pressed urgently upon him for many days, saying: "If thou wilt give us money wherewith to buy food and clothing for ourselves, our wives and our children, we will be thy servants forever."

Howbeit, when the wise son had taken unto himself a wife, he straightway sent for his brethren to come before him, and when they had come, he said: "Go ye out into the woods, round about, and make rails and fence the fields you have cleared, and I will give unto you money to buy food and clothing yourselves, your wives and your children. For every day's work I will give each one three-quarters of a dollar. And behold, when the fields are fenced I will have you build me houses, and cisterns, and barns, and make me furniture for my houses." And it was so, even as he had said. Then he commanded that the fairest one of his brother's daughters be brought unto him for a house maid, and that the fairest son be brought to fetch wood and water, and to feed and care for the stock and to harness and drive out for him and his family as required. So they sent unto him a daughter, and a son, even as he had com-manded. Then he put the men to breaking the ground, seeding, cultivating and gather-ing the crops into his barns.

And it came to pass, after a few years of faithful service, that a disease broke out among them from which some of the men, their wives and their children died. Whereupon, they sent a messenger unto their wise brother, saying: "We pray thee give us a convenient spot wherein to bury our dead." But he answered and said: "Go. to, and bury your dead out on the commons, for I have no land to spare." On account of his refusal, many were filled with Indignation and murmured greatly. On learning of their disquiet, the wise man said: "They are becoming wise, even as I am, and I fear lest they do me violence and rob me of my possessions. Lo! I am resolved what I will do: I will hire men of soft words and send them to these, my brethren, that they may speak into their ears and turn them from their wrath." So the men of soft words went straightway unto his brethren, and did as he had bargained with them to do. And they promised, saying: "We will no longer be angry with this, our brother, for if he did not give us employment, we would starve. Is it not by reason of his kindness that we live?" And they returned, every man unto his work, and remained faithful servants for many years.

But as their families increased, they were no more able to supply their needs with the small wages received. And they were very poor, many of them suffering from hunger and cold. And they complained unto their brother; saying: "We must have more wages, else we cannot long survive." But he explained to them, how that if he paid more wages he could therefore make no profit on their labor, in which case he could not afford to hire them. So they gave heed to his words and returned satisfied, every man to his work By reason of this, the wise man was much pleased, and said: "Now, as I have them pacified, I will pull down my storehouses and build greater; and there I will bring all my wheat, and my good things, and I will say to myself; soul! thou hast an abundance of good things laid up for many years; rest, eat, drink and enjoy thyself."

Howbeit, there arose among them about this time a young man filled with wisdom and together, spoke to them in this wise: "Ye to perpetuate it by suppressing any disquemen are blind and cannot see afar off. I sion of the subject. That it existed and alpray thee hear my words and hearken unto ways had existed was to them, an all-sufficient reason that it was right and should and the state of the subject. The suppressing any disquestion of the subject is the suppressing any disquestion of the subject. The suppression are suppressing any disquestion of the subject. The suppression are suppression as the suppression are suppression as the suppression and suppression are suppression as the suppression are suppression as t brother discovered, belong unto yourselves as much as unto him? And why did you not sell for yourselves the wood that you cut, instead of giving him a goodly part of it for his cun-ning? What right had he to use you as mere tools for his own profit? Are you not all one flesh and blood? Are not the fields you cleared and fenced, yours as much as they are his? By what process of reasoning did you to labor for the enrichment of him who did no labor, while you who created his riches are living in poverty? For clearing, fencing and cultivating the fields, for building houses, cisterns and barns, and all other labor you have performed, did he not pay for it all out of the very money that you, by your own toil and sweat, have produced? Why will you, and your wives, your sons and your daughters, yield yourselves servants to him who is but your equal? It is indeed a strange delusion that prompts men to reverence thos who rob and oppress them. What right ha he to this opulence and power over his brethern? Why should he fare sumptuously every day, while ye, who have created all that he hath, are strangers and allers to the are strangers and aliens to the com forts of life? Let me carnestly admonish you to no longer be slaves. Let each and every one of us swear, that by the dawn of another day we will be a free people, and in possession of all that is rightfully ours." And while he was speaking, some shouted: "We will fall upon him and take his life," while others said: "We will dispossess him, and turn him out a beggar." But the young man cried the more, saying: "O, foolish men, ye are beside yourselves and know not what you say. Be quiet, and let us not do him any bodily harm, nor dispossess him, and leave him and his family destitute." Then, a number of those who were conservative, said: "We will buy him out, giving our notes, for we can soon pay out from the profits, and in this way we may avoid doing any injustice." But the young man still protested, saying: It is indeed foolishness to think of buying that which is already your own. one of us swear, that by the dawn

Whence cometh this false notion of right, this gross misconception of justice, which causes you to regard as unjust, the seizure of property that is rightfully yours. My felow sufferers, be not rash, nor even foolish enough to do any of these things which you have proposed. This we will do: We will take and hold these possessions as a common inheritance receiving at the same time this, thy brother, into our love and fellowship, letting him in all things share equally with us; ting him in all things share equally with us; for is there not enough, that all may have plenty and to spare?" When they had heard these words, they all cried with one voice, saying: "So let it be, even as thou hast said." And it was so. Then they gathered together all the men, women and children and went unto the house of the wise map, and alled him forth from his sleen for it was called him forth from his sleep, for it was night. But when he had opened the door, and beheld the crowd, his fear was exceeding great, insomuch that he was weak as water, and his knees smote together. After relating to him all the words which the young man had spoken unto them, he said: "I pray them have compassion on me, and do no injury to my person. Howbeit, I freely confess to you, my brethren, that in all things I have deals unjustly with you. But if you will spare my life, and that of my household, I swear that henceforth I will in no wise mistreat or op-press you." Then, in a fit of consternation, he aftempted to take his own life, but they prevented him, saying: "Be this far from thee, and fear not, for we are thy friends, and will do no violence to person or property. We propose to make of these vast possessions to have an economic equality hereafter, instead of the despotism of the past. There shall be an equal distribution of labor and of wealth. No man shall serve another, but each shall serve all for the common good."

And he, being glad to escape with his life, consented to all which they had proposed. And the heart and soul of this people became one, and no man counted anything his own, because they had all things in common. Great favor was upon them, and no one had need of anything, for there was plenty for all. And so, they abode there together, a prosperous and happy people forever.

The ties of brotherhood are not bounded by caste or clime. Across the plains, and over mountains high,

Upon the bosom of the ocean, grand, Thro' forests wild, and deserts parched and dry, Wherever I may go, I can but see A My own, my native land; And everywhere, I clasp the hand Of slaves whom God intended to be free.

Why should these toiling millions bend the

And pay forced tribute to the others? For all that's living, bond or free, Whatever be their country, tribe or clan, Are sons of God and truly brothers. God made, and gave the earth to be A common heritage for man.

That Little "If."

The following pertinent observations are from the editorial page of the New York Journal:

"If the postoffice were run by private en-terprise, our letters would be delivered by little boys who ought to be at school.

"Instead of two cents per letter, we would pay all that could be squeezed out of us. "Complaint of poor service would be treat-

ed with contempt.
"In other words, the postoffice would be managed like the New York Central railroad, or the Western Union Telegraph company:

The billion dollar trust is hers. Like it?

The Present Class Struggle.

The capitalist class numbers six per cent of the population and own eighty-three per cent of the wealth.

The middle class number nineteen per cent of the population and own fifteen per cent of the wealth.

The working class number seventy-five per cent of the population and own three per cent



Don't waste your efforts on men of this calibre. They may be all right in their way, and a useful ornament to society, but what you want to do is to place your literature in the hands of men who can be made to think. And there is nothing that will do this as quickly and as effectually as the 190 books and pamphlets in the "Solar Plexus" com-bination. \$1 takes the bunch.

cient reason that it was right and should and would always continue to exist. But did it? Had the arena of reason been free to all—had all been willing to listen to the merits of the case and weigh and consider them, so such slaughter and destruction as swept ever the nation would have occurred. It is more than likely that the slaves would have been freed, but the owners would have been paid for them. The war cost in dollars several for them. The war cost in dollars several times the value of the slaves, to say nothing of the cost in human life and woe on both sides. This is the price the people paid for the sweet deceit of intolerance and they will pay even a more exorbifant price for their refusal to discuss wage-slavery on its merits instead of ignoring or condemning it without understanding it.

The billion dollar trust is here. Like it!

Will Require But Little Cash.

Here's a secret in the manipulation of great leals in the industrial field which it is worth while to bear in mind. Your oppoent of Socialism frequently asks nent of Socialism frequently asks where are you going to get the money?" and then he smiles with a cap-the-climax air. A well known New York banker, says the Chicago Record, was asked about the big deal in iron,

"It is, in fact, the only thing to do, you may be sure of one thing THAT IT WILL REQUIRE LITTLE CASH TO FINANCE IT. The management of the company will be in the hands of an executive committee of the right sort—a committee of men who will build up and not tear down."

A United States senator when he read in his morning newspaper of the recent from deal, said: "Such deals as this, and this one especially, offer the arguments that the Se-cialists are always seeking."

"Government Ownership Predicted," is a nink of display heading in the Chinge Inter-Quan. Let'er come; who's airsie?

Discussing the Trusts.



in every workshop, behind every count-er, men are gather-ed today discussing the all absorbing question—the They are discussing

It because it affects them vitally-affects their means of livlihood-affects their familiestheir little ones. In fact it is a matter of live or die-starvation or pleaty. Now is the time to place in their hands literature, showing clearly the only solution of the difficulty. One hundred copies of Bellamy's "Parable of the Water Tank" will do wonders in opening the eyes of these men who heretofore would not listen to you. They will give you ear row. Do not neglect the opportunity. 40c per hundred; \$3 per 1,000.

The Logical Result: Public Ownership.

Chicago Inter-Ocean (Republican.)

' "I do not believe it will be a good thing for the country or for the railroads, but the logical result of 'centralization of financial control,' is government ownership of railroads," said a leading official of one of the most impertant western systems. "Today the government could arrange with not more than a score of men for the acquirement of the Pennsylvania system, the Baltimore & Obio, New York Central system, Northwestern, Union Pacific, Illinois Central, Alton, Kansas City Southern, Erie, Southern and Bouthern Pacific railways. When it is demonstrated that it is better to have the policy of all the railroads controlled by a few men. and this is being demonstrated today, it will not be long until it is urged that these quasipublic corporations should all be controlled by the government. Few railway officials are willing to admit that the railways could be successfully operated by the government, but the government would have little trouble in securing the services of the very men who are now successfully operating railroads. Under government ownership it would not be necessary to have so many high salaried officials. In fact, the men most easily to be sispensed with would be the railroad presigents. While now they earn all they get, much more as a rule, the main work they now fo would be not needed with the rivatry that exists between the private corporations. Government ownership would end competition without checking the development of the railways or interfering with the service given to the public. In fact, the service both to travelers and shippers could be greatly improved. The number of passenger trains could be reduced and schedules adjusted so as to afford much better accommodation than now, and freight rates could be greatly reduced. Whether right or wrong, government ownership of railways is coming, and I think

It will arrive before this century is very old." A Capitalist Opinion of J. Pierpont Morgan.

The United States Investor, one of the recognized standard authorities on finance In the commercial world, recently contained character sketch of J. Pierpont Morgan, the master mind in the recent movement towards the combination of all the industries of the United States into one great industrial system, (for the exclusive benefit of himself and a few companions):

"It is not necessary that one's memory thould go back more than fifteen years in order to discover how effectually Morgan has changed the character of the United Etates. We are not the same people we were then; our ideals are different; our industrial methods have been entirely transformed; our political tendencies have all been changed; our dependence on fixed economic principles has generally come to be recog-nized as an absurdity; the old distinctions longer considered an essential factor in life: the relations between man and man is no tonger defined in terms of justice and hutnan sympathy, but in such terms as "capital" and "labor" and "the survival of the fittest." the latter being construed strictly in the sense in which it is used in connection with the struggle for existence among the brute

All this may be considered the logical outcome of the methods so strikingly pursued by Mr. J. P. Morgan. In a word, this country has taken an enormous stride in the last fifteen years toward the undoing of democ-racy. A good many people think this a most excellent thing, and in their eyes Mr. Morgan is naturally a great hero. Others view the change as the most alarming portent in the annals of the race, and these of course, regard Mr. Morgan in quite another light; while recognizing his power, they look upon him as a factor that will eventually wreck the Lappiness of mankind.

I noted several men examining a horse not long since. Being admirers of horses they knew pretty much all about them, so I ven tured to learn something. Approaching the owner I asked him how high the animal was. He replied: "Sixteen hands." I appeared somewhat doubtful about the accuracy of the statement, and proposed to measure it and see. This was done and the horse was found to be just 15% hands high and of it there was on doubt. Then I asked the weight. None of the men agreed on the exact figure, so I proposed the horse be weighed and see who was nearer right. This was done, there being de near, and the weight was found to be 1,203. And of that there was no chance for a

there could be no dispute. They could not understand. Then I asked if we had not used a standard of measurement to find out the height and weight, to which they agreed. Now you gentlemen believe that money is a standard of value, do you not? And if it is, let us take the money and test it. Measure the horse by the money as you did its height and weight, and if the standard will not measure it there must be something wrong with your money or your idea about it being a stan dard of value. They were perfectly helpless before the proposition, but did not have the reasoning powers to tell wherein they were injured by their idea that meney is a standard of value-which it is not, as every person of any reason knows. And therein lies one of the prime reasons why the working people are poor and the fleecers are rich. Can you see the point?

The billion dollar trust is here. Eh?

When Mr. Curran was sent over here by the British workmen to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor last month, he said that British workmen had spent enough money in strikes to have captured parliament and made such laws as they wanted, and that from now on they proposed to remove the fight from the industrial to the political field-that strikes would never solve the labor problem. This is the lesson that American workmen must learn or perish. So long as they vote the tickets of capitalism, so long as they put the government into the hands of the employing class, so long will they be hewers of wood and drawers of rich chestnuts out of the industrial fires for the benefit of the useless class. For thousands of years the employed have been striking and fighting their masters, and while progress has been made, it has not been as much in all these centuries as it would have been in one year had they attacked privilege in the arena of government control. The capitalists do not spend millions to carry elections just for the fun of the thing-they know what it means. The working people are dull and stupid and easily deceived, and are controlled through prejudices. The well paid workmen think they are not interested in the poorer paid weight, and the fight has become one of one set of workers against another. The best paid workers have lost nine-tenths of what they would have had by knowing that the interest of all workmen are the same. The capitalists milk the cow while the workers quarrei over who shall hold the tail or the horns



Say, have you seen Stockwell's "Bad Say, have you seen appearance? Boy'' since his recent appearance? Looks a litte, older and is a little thinner than formerly, but the way he goes after his poor old dad on the political and industrial system now in vogue will make your sides ache, and give you some valuable pointers on the vogue will make your sides ache, and give you some valuable pointers on the methods to pursue te corner your old party associates. In fact, if you have some particularly hard neighbora-from a partisan standpoint—you could do nothing better than to present them with a copy of the "Bad Boy."

After they have read it, watch your epportunity and give 'em a dig. If you can't corner the worst old political reprobate in your neighborhood copies at \$2, 50 copies, \$1. It is printed on fine book paper and illustrated.

How it Appears to the Other Fellows.

President Fish, of the Illinois Central rail road, believes that consolidation is the logical outcome of the times, and that nothing

"It is not a great stretch of the imagina tion," says this railroad king,, "to see all the railways of the country amalgamated into groups, according to geographical conditions, and each group controlled by one financial interest.

What Mr. Fish is after is to destroy com petition, which it was once claimed was the "life of trade.' He says there is nothing so harmful to railroads and to shippers as limited and "unrestrained" competition, which is the cause of instability of rates. Consolidation is the only remedy, and hence it must

This reasoning, it will be seen, takes no note of the public, and assumes that society is one vast railroad corporation. If we allow that the abolition of competition would work stability of rates for the time, what becomes of the individual by and by who seeks redress of society have been abandoned; liberty, stability of rates for the time, what becomes equality, fraternity are no longer words to stir the blood; the personal equation is no to appeal to?

A theory of government which assumes that the individual as against the consolidated mass can have no appeal, is a sytem of So-cialism without naming the logical head. That head is sooner or later bound to be the governemnt, for no community can afford to trust such vast interests as Mr. Fish con-templates to any consolidation less repre-sentative than the greater government. Mr. Fish and all other magnates who rea-

son for the abolition of competition and the unlimited sway of consolidation are really unbewnown to themsives, reasoning for So-cialism and government control of the vast concerns which they themselves aspire to control. They are spiting themselves to es-cape a temporary dilemma.

The Appeal's "Primary Class" combina-tion is a list of books that should be given to those who have not yet opened their eyes to the present trend of affairs. If you have a friend whom you would like to start right, send his address and 50 cents and we will mail him a bunch of books that will upset completely his old party ideas.

Des Moines Daily News, (Republican): is believed that sooner or later the public will demand government ownership.

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 120 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 lead and sinc district of northern Arkansas. The climate is mild and healthy and the water good. It lies at the feothills of the Ozark mountains. A number of ten-acre tracts out of this 120 acres have been given away, and the practice will continue each week until they are all gone. It's a good-opportunity 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.

Appeal Army

The Appeal reserve fund is now \$425.63. This fund is increased from the profits of book sales, which are laid aside to build up You can swell it by purchasing the fund.

Bunch of five each week for a year \$1.00. Six scalps from Comrade Evans of Ft

The Appeal in clubs of five or more 25 cent

Comrade Swenson of St. Hilaire, Mich bats us a fly of ten yearlies.

Comrade Whited of St. Louis, Mo., gets to the front with a club of ten. Don't fail to do your part in bringing on

the co-operative commonwealth.

Comrade Leslie of Leeminster, Mass., fires shell containing ten yearlies in on us. Comrade Lee of Modesto, Cal., takes

bunch of 165 books to use on the unterrified. Con rade Dixon of Lewiston, Maine, biffs us one on the right eye brow. Club of ten

Comrade Meeck of Bellevue, Mich., scalps eleven of the unterrified to be applied on the Arkansas farm contest.

Comrade Davis of Terre Haute, Ind., gets to the but with a club of ten and announces that he is in on the farm contest.

Comrade Allen, who is always in it, came in with a bunch of sixteen which he routed out in the vicinity of Ellisville, Miss.

Comrade Thoma of Eveleth, Minn., comes in with a bunch of ten and takes credit on the contest for the farm for that many.

Comrade Watts of Spring Valley lifted six-Filipino scalps last week and seems to be able to continue until they are subjugated.

Comrade Price of Milford added to the growth of the movement in his locality by sending on a bunch of seven the other day

Comrade Clowe gives us one in the fifth rib with a bunch of five. But Clowe has used us so long for a punching bag that we are getting used to it.

Comrade Conarty of Huntington, Ind., touches us up with a list of sixteen yearlies in a manner that causes the office bull dog to suspicion that some one ought to be bit

Comrade Haskill or Fullerton, Calif., dragged twenty old partyite kickers last week and turned them over to the tender mercies of the Appeal, which will turn a trick with them once a week for a year.

It's better to put in fifteen minutes taking man's subscription than three hours talk-ing Socialism to him. We get at him fifty-two times after you get the subscription and you can't afford to do that for two bits.

Comrade Clifford, editor of the Lyceum of Cleveland, renews his subscription for a year. This paper has more editors on its list who pay their subscription than any other paper in the country.

Comrade Conelly, proprietor of the Bryan, Texas, Daily Eagle, gets in with a book or-der and says that he is stirring up a discus-sion of Socialism around there. One of the results of the editorial fund.

Comrade Zeigler of White Salmon, Wash. sent in a club of six from that town and Trout Lake, Wash., last week. The sporting entror s now on his way there with rod and gun to show Zeigler how to catch fish.

Comrade Rittman, president of the propery named Progressive Coal Co., at Raymond, touches us up with a bunch of fourteen as he has a habit of doing once in a while. We wish all coal company presidents were built that way.

Bunch of nine from Comrade Blessington of Lowell, Mass. They are a rolling in all over the country. The gang were never QUITE so energetic as they are at the present time and the indications are that they are going to keep getting more so. The work for Socialism is not being neglected, gents.

Comrade Newlon of Des Moines, Iowa, got the range last week and when the office boy gathered up the debris there were twenty-six yearlies in it. Which caused the sporting edior to look up and down the street to see if Mrs. Nation was in town before going down bar.

Comrade Carthwright of Toronto, Ont. sent in seven scalps, including his own, al-though he is already a subscriber. He com-plains bitterly about often being held up for his copy before he has had a chance to read Highwaymen can be accommodated each victim taking a bundle of five copies weekly at \$1.00. In this manner the subscrib-er will be able to hold out a copy for him-

Comrade Hirst of Newberry, Pa., toes the mark with a club of twenty-six and says he fully expected to make it fifty, but he found quite a number of them firmly entrenched be-hind the full dinner pail and he could not dislodge them. In case a worker finds it im-possible to dislodge a Filipino from behind the dinner pail he should calmly wait until the dinner pail moves away from the Filipino and then swoop down upon him.

An operator of the Southern Pacific gets to the bat with a club of five and a big book order and remarks that he wants to be marked down "as one of the flercest of the Appeal's flerce gang." Which shall be done. We do not mention the work of railroaders in this column on account of the fact that the dear good company might get on and then there would be a snowball soirce with the railroad er holding the snowball. And we aim not to give the poor old company more trouble we can.



After a dint of much saving,the society editor suc-ceeded in partially buying a new broadcloth coat the a new broadcloth coat the other day. He paid all his money down and "agreed" to pay the balance in installments: He is always willing to do anything to induce the sordid tradesmen to part with their goods to the end that he may shipe in social circles. And he really:

may shine in social circles. And he really needed the broadcloth. So it came at last. His of the famous lead and sinc district of northern Arkansas. The climate is mild and specially undergoing a change, the formal was worth. None of them agreed exactly. The owner held to a higher figure than any other, but there was a wide difference among the others. Then I proposed that the salue of the animal be measured, so that

subscription editor stated that Comrade Rogers of St. Regis, Mont., had just sent in a club of twenty yearlies. "I'll bet," remarked the society editor, "that Rogers hasn't got a broadcloth coat."This was too much for the office bulldog, who made one spring and landed in the place depicted in the picture. There was a howl of terror from the man of fund tions and teas, the tearing of cloth mingled with defiant but Socialistic growls of the office bulldog, and then quiet reigned. The society editor has no broadcloth coat now.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DOCTOR'S FUND.

Two thousand (\$2,000) dollars is being raised for the purpose of scading the Appeal one year to 5,000 doctors. The state which has contributed the largest anneunt at the time the fund reiches the required figure, will have the Appeal sent to each dectar in the state, unless there are over \$,000—then it will be sent to that

number.

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