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Socialist National Ticket for 1900.

BUGENE V. DEBS,

JOB HARRIMAN, of California.

SOCIALIST TICKET FOR 1900.

THE campaign of 1900 has opened. The principle that the wealth of a nation is produced by the whole people and should belong to the whole people instead of to a few of the

people as it is today.

That the masses of people do not know this, that they do not see that they are robbed, does not alter the case in the least. The rapidity with which wealth is going into a few the great industries of the nation, is plain to all except those wilfully blind. It cannot thus go on forever unless the workers are to remain dependent slaves of the corporations.

It may be that the workers will not support these men in force enough to elect, but justice.
a beginning has to be made. This will be to wage slavery what the campaign of 1856 was will leg forced to vote against the system. Every vote for these men is a help to speed the day of deliverance from corporate power. The peo. ple should be supreme. The people will be su-preme. Laws in the interest of the whole both Democratic and Republican parties have been defeated. Men with different ideas about industrial matters will have to be elected. Men who feel that a change is necessary, who know what principles must be adopted to bring about that change, will support the socialist ticket. It is the shorter road to a change, no matter how plausible the sophistry that may be urged that this, that or the other fellow is coming our way and we can gain time by voting for him. The game has been played these many years and we are no nearer the desired goal than when it was first urged. You have elected republicans and democrats

and democrate and republicans, and what have you to show for it? Sometime the working people will elect men to change the SYSTEM, instead of men to patch up an illogical, impractical one. Why not this year? Why die and leave the earth as misruled as ou found it? Why hug the delusions that ave made the earth an industrial hell ever ince history tells anything about it?

If the workers of the country will elect Debs and Harriman and a congress with them the United States will make as great a change in two years as has been witnessed in New Zealand-the most prosperous country on earth, where labor is better paid, better employed, and more secure in a competence than any other place on earth.

Debs means a new social system. McKinley or Bryan means the same old system.
Which?

A NEW STAR.

THAT "tbrift may follow fawning," many and trying to scare it away by parior lectures in the churches of Akron, O., is S. P. Orth. In the Beacon he is reported as having discovered this chunk of wisdom:

Value is the measure of the extent to which we want a thing, therefore it is not applicable to the socialistic theory.

Which is saying that under socialism men longer desire food, clothing, shelter and en- get a few hundred protesting letters from tertainment! Great head, that. Let me ask the their dear constituents. Venture a few let "professor:" If a man had an artery severed ters and stamps on it, and do it now. and the professor had the only bandage that could be had quick enough to compress the wound between the injury and the heart, the man would certainly want the bandage more than he would the \$1000 in gold which he had in his purse. Would the "professor" claim that the value of the bandage is therefore \$1000?, And to think that such wonderful brains have been studying value! What incalculable good the Appeal has done in being much opposed to socialism, tell us that discovering this wonderful brain to the wait-ing world of thinkers! Wonder if there be ness fail. That sught to be good existence another like him in Akron? Boys, take another look and you may be rewarded by another brilliant gem.

point. Over a thousand have gone out with-in a month. Have you ordered? Money re-funded any time you fail to dispose of them. what should be done with it.

LETTERS from all over the nation from erstwhile populists inform me that they have done with that organization and from now on are with the socialists. Buckle on your armor, comrades, and we shall cast a vote that will startle the conservatives of the earth.

IF you want to be a factor in the coming revolution, if you want the earth to feel you have lived for more purpose than a worm, if you want your children to feel proud of their ancestor, organize branches of the Social socialists have nominated Eugene V. Debs of Democratic party in your place at once, and Indiana, and Job Harriman of California, for begin the campaign for industrial liberty. their standard bearers. These men stand for That is what made Patrick Henry, Ben the rights of the masses as against the capitalistic system that is grinding them down to will be as proud of the part as men who cast lower and lower levels. They stand for the the first and only vote for Lincoln in their counties. Go right out and start the work.

THE king has sent some of his most cor rupt and tyrannical courtiers to rule and rob Cuba, and they are doing it in excellent for m and are forcing the Cubans into discontent so as to get an excuse to send an army and whip them and then annex the island. That is the hands by means of corporate ownership of good office of peace maker which king Mcthe great industries of the nation, is plain to Kinley assumed. No province of ancient Rome was worse ruled or robbed than has been poor Cubs under the rule of King Mc-Kinley. But pay-day will come to this nation, just as it comes to all nations that fail

Ir the Loud postal bill becomes a law it will legislate out of existence most of the to chattel slavery. The extortion of trusts is papers in this country, and will place in the rousing millions. They will sometime be hand of the political party in power almost hand of the political party in power almost absolute control of the circulation of papers where the mail is used. The law is similar to that in England, where the postal rules practically prohibit the post to publishers preme. Laws in the interest of the whole because too expensive. Ignorance is what people and not in the interest of the few will such men as Loud desire and are using every yet be exceed in this country, but not until effort to make intelligence expensive. It is the same old chattel slavery tactics, and willend in the same way.

THE platform on which Debs is running for the own everything and that everybody shall be paid by the government, whether he works or not. The tramp vote may as well be conceded to Debs now.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The platform demands nothing of the kind.

The T.-H. simply lies and knows it lies. The tramp will vote the same old tickets whose administrations have made him a tramp. The present system pays men who do not work and pays nothing but a slave's portion to those who do. Does not the income of the capitalists go on whether they work or not? The people of the United States made all the wealth in proportion as they were engaged in useful labor, and wealth by right belong to those who make it. Stockholders in the T.-H. who never did any work, directly or indirectly, have been drawing pay out of the results of the labor of those who did the work, just as the chattel slave owner drew his living out of the labor of his slaves. There is no difference except in the methods. Every corruptionist every ward heeler, every forger, every thief, every briber and bribed, will vote the democratic or republican tickets just as they always have.

Do you believe that out of the national treasury your sweat has helped to fill, that EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS should be taken and handed over to a corporation to build a cable to China, when the government will be the greatest patron of the thing? A lobby with plenty of corruption money and shares in the corporation now swarm Washington to prevent the government from doing professors (study what the word professor real-ly means) are breaking out in wild jesticulation against socialism, hoping they may attract letter to your member of congress and de-sensible people. But socialists know that some crumbs from the table of the Rockemand his vote against this rape of the Rockefellers. The latest one of these insects that
ury, your treasury ought to be raped and he
by socialism. And finally, who is sucking an
the interest of one the interest of all and
by socialism. And finally, who is sucking an
the interest of one the interest of all and
by socialism. And finally, who is sucking an
the interest of one the interest of all and
by socialism. And finally, who is sucking an
the interest of one the interest of all and have gotten anything? ought to but the bribe money in his pocket. If you will not take an interest in the way your public affairs are being run, you are fit only for the abject subject of some monarch. Your individual letter will have more effect Your individual letter will have more effect \$1 a day when their labor can be made to than a long petition. Pour the letters onto produce and they receive \$10 a day? It your members, and they will think that hades would like to have printers satisfied with has broke loose in their district. They will not vote for the measure without a bribe, but would have no wants! That people would no they will be afraid to take the bribe if they

WHEN they feel that the old game of fooling the people is getting a little thread-bare. the ruling classes will come out great for reto do it. Now let us inquire who are these business men? - The commercial agencies of the county, that ought to be good authority, ness fail. That ought to be good evidence that they are qualified to run the public business! And if you do not believe this evidence, look at the way they have run the public business. Haven't they done good APPEAL TO REASON—Please send me 40 yearly postal card receipts. Idea is good.

GEO. R. SMITH.

GEO. R. SMITH.

GEO. R. SMITH. And with it was enclosed a money order for \$10. It was written on a card 2x4 inches. That is what I call multum in parvo, or words to that effect. The boys find them the handlest subscription getters ever invented the subscription getters ever invented and no delay or loss in transit. When they duced the country to gaunt want and nearly are pleased we feel that we have scored a to revolution. Let's try putting intelligent

WANTS DOLLAR A DA' MEN.

COMMENTING on the fall the APPEAL gave him for his economic ignorance the editor of the Inland Printer, savs:

All of which (that labor creates \$10 of wealth per day) might better appeal to reason if it were founded on fact.

The statement is founded on uthority of the United States report in the matter. the Inland Printer better testimony? Does it want men to be satisfied with a system that pays them only \$1 to \$2 a day for creating \$10 in wealth? Are men who try to educate men to bigher standerds of their worth demagogues? Then listen to this wonderful wisdom:

wisdom:

One man is born into humble circumstances, grows up a dullard, is satisfied to dig ditches for \$1 a day, or enough to bu; him a bed or bread to eat. His brother, with a keener brain and a strongar ambition, works his way through school and college and by many self-sacrifices and much hard labor, becomes, say, a civil engineer, able to commands aslary of thousands a year. In the logic of the Arrean to Resause and its blind socialistic followers, the man while content to exercise his one talent and to receive in return the reward of a single talent is the wich mof a base conspiracy—the despoiled by robbers. His brother is a robber. The sophistry of the whole socialist argument is so apparent to a nealthy mind that it is uot surprising that, despite the many years of uot surprising that, despite the many years of promulgation the creek can still boast but a hand-ful of followers of the away its incentive for in-dividual effort—individual reward—and you redividual effort—(individual reward)—and you reduce mankind to a dead level of mediocrity in which we should all be blackay men, and there would be absolutely no it ducement for any man to put forth his best ondeavors, knowing that he would get the same reward whether or no. We repeat, such stuff is mer by food for demagogues. It enables them to suck an easy living from the discontantal fools, who give any to their welldiscontented fools who give ear to their weird

And it wants a system that will deprive the mass of human beings of the advantage of being anything above "dullards" so it will be able to hire them for bread and bed! It thinks a brother would serve a brother so! That would be brother'v! It thinks it necessary to sacrifice to develop! Then why not of the employer to get all the work possible abolish the public schools? That would make out of his working people and pay them the it still harder and the core still better for least possible. That is what he is in business many who now become civil engineers and for. He is not to be blamed, because condiget big salaries. The ign rance of the Inand Printer as to the hardful of followers is pitiable. It seems not to know that there interest of the working people to get the most are more socialist votes than for any other party on earth. The platform of the parties in all countries is alike, and the votes mount up into the millions. In Germany where it The contending forces cannot be harmonized started as a political factor in 1867, it now counts one third of the votes of the empire; in France where it started in 1870 it has ploye merge into one equal ownership and nearly one third and still climbs in geometric In this country it is just getting on its feet and has already carried two cities and has thousands of earnest workers who are spreading millions of books, papers and pamphlets. All such rot as taking away individual effort is silly stuff for babies. The editor has read that. It is the stuff the emperor of Germany tried to feed his subjects on, but it did not go down, nor will it here If the mental level of the people would be reduced to the dead level of the editor of the Inland Printer (talking about something be easier living out of the industry than the rich! proprietors of the Inland Printer? Who but arrangements produce the opposite of brothfoolish printers will support a paper that erhood. foolish printers will support a paper that wants them to be contented with a petty pay of \$1 a day or bed and board, too, for the profit of their keener, more cunning "brothers' who own the plant. Say, brother, the social ists will get you if you don't watchout.

A GREAT PROFESSOR.

PROP. MAYO-SMITH of Columbia College. one of the paid defenders of the capitalists. in a recent address, said:

The trust is both natural and a good evolution because it has developed business talent to a very high degree.

Monarchy is both a natural an good evolumade a Napoleon, a Bismarck, a George the the Third, and other great men. The same skill and daring in the James boys! Prof. Mayo is great people, he is.

A LITTLE girl writes me that she sent for Shall I send for them for you? several copies of "Trusts," "Hard Times," and other pamphlets, covered them with stiff paper and has had them read by nearly every family in her neighborhood. A hint for some of you larger girls and boys. That little girl is having an influence in the world. Are you? lose in money orders.

WHY PUBLIC OWNERSHIP FAILS.

THE capitalistic profit hunters who have had some good picking out of the public crib of Boston curtailed, laid their cunning plans and elected one of their number mayor in place of Mayor Quincy, who had been developing the municipal ownership idea. This attorney for the profit-mongers is now busy misrepresenting the workings of the system and the capitalistic papers are full of statements that Boston municipal ownership has proven a failure. The better wages and shorter hours given the public employes is looked upon greedily by the parasites, and they propose to have it. They will hesitate at no crime to get it, just as they bribed the council of Philadelphia to get the water plant into their hands and will proceed to skin the public forever and ever amen. There is no more evidence that municipal ownership of printing, electric repairs, etc., have been a failure in Boston than that the public schools, streets, sewers, police, etc. have been failures. If private enterprise does things so much better, why not abolish governments of all kinds and let private enterprise embark in the business of doing all things, including the schools, streets, police, courts, army, navy, congress and state legislatures? It is known to all socialists that public ownership in the hands of its opponents will never produce the best results, nor can full benefits ever be obtained even by socialists in office so long as private interests exist in any line mediately or immediately associated with the operation of the public function; nor yet while one place pays more than another, or while any person is denied a place to labor. To assert that public ownership costs more than by the private profit route is to assert that the men elected today are incompetent, and the remedy for that will be to elect another kind of men, men with other ideas, -socialists, for instance. Republican and democratic management of public affairs has proven incompetent, by a century of experience, then why continue it?

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE

THE interests of the employer and the em ployed are diametrically opposed. They can be harmonized never. It is to the interest tions make such a course the only one to be And on the other hand it is to the wages for the least possible work-to give up the least and get the most, just as with the employer. Nor can they be blamed. until their interests become mutual-by having their association as employer and eminterest in the results of the co-operated ef-To more clearly illustrate what I all the property used to produce and distribproduce a brotherhood, just as the

DO YOU WANT THE NEW ZEA-LAND LABOR LAWS?

Ir I could induce the labor organizations of this country to send and get a copy of the Labor Laws of New Zealand, I could do no greater service for them. I sent for a copy, and I read it with a delight that one would feel if he could get a glimpse into some heaven where the sun of justice shines, if not country works, it is as invigorating as old they will not be side-tracked by any false good labor laws in spots, but they are tically dead letters on the statute books because the labor unions have not elected men tion from freedom, because it has developed to office who have deep convictions about enruling talent to a very high degree! See, it forcing these laws. In New Zealand the labor unions went into politics; they elected the supporters of the present system. This their brightest and most radical members to side tracked many men of socialistic inclinaargument might be cited in the case of Capt. office; the result has been wholesome laws tion, and, but for that, socialism would years kidd in the line of piracy, or one could detail that not only protect labor from the exaction, and, but for that, socialism would years ago have replaced the German fendal system fend bribery by pointing to the genius in that tions of capitalists have passed, but they with industrial and political liberty. Are line of a Huntington or Gould or Senator have been enforced to the letter and spirit, you one of those who want socialism and yet as the heavy fines and imprisonment of the violating employers testify. The laws could be had for 50 cents, and is there is any denot vote for what you do not want. Clarke, or the natural development in genius as the heavy fines and imprisonment of the can be defended by showing how it developed violating employers testify. The laws could mand for them I will send and get a quantity. It will take about three months to get them.

CARLISLE-Should you lose a postoffice

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The serious problem for our government, the problem upon the successful solution of which the continued existence of our great republican the continued existence of our great republican fabric depends, is so deeply impressed upon all thoughtful minds that everyone will know to what we refer without specifying it. Wealth must build a bridge between itself and poverty, or the chasm will make two hostile and warring camps. Here is a poor man, an honest and well-meaning laborer, living perforce in surroundings that are bad for him and for his children—bad that are bad for him and for his children—bad sanitation, bad morals, bad everything. He sees ten millions of money, the product of the hands of his fellow workmen and himself, going into a spectacular, showy, shallow educational institution, from which it is impossible that he, his children or his neighbors' children can ever receive the least benefit. Does that reconcile him to wealth? Nay, it embitters him. It touches his most sensitive nerve, his love for his little ones. That ten millions would build and put in perfect sanitary condition ten thousand neat and perfect sanitary condition ten thousand neat and pretty cottages, capable of housing fifty thousand persons, parents and children—giving them decent, healthy and pleasing homes—and the occupants could and would, by the thrift induced, occupants could and would, by the thrift induced, purchase and own clear of debt each a family home. The ten millions would thus perpetuate themselves and go on to build another 10,000 homes. That would be an unbreakable hand-clasp between wealth and poverty. There would be a school of good -citizenship worth the whole eighty millions given last year. There would be a perpetual fountain of good will between the "classess."—The Interior.

The writer in the first soutened referred.

The writer, in the first sentence, refers to socialism, but fears to mention it. No matter, it is being mentioned and explained in papers of wider circulation and influence than the Interior. But let me tell the Interior that no form of charity, no matter how many homes it will build, will take the place of justice, nor can the fabric of this so-called republican government endure unless it solves the problem on some other line than charity homes. No bridge built of charity can carry this nation, unless the masses be deprived of their votes. The people do not want charity, they prefer to starve or commit crime before they will accept it, except in some low forms of animals into which humanity has been mis-shapen. There will never be an unbreakable hand-clasp between wealth and poverty. There is no need of poverty where there is wealth, and when it appears it is evidence that somebody is stealing. The idea that the workers, the wealth producers of a rich nation being in poverty and ignorance!! Could anything be more preposterous? Poverty is caused here for the same reasons it is caused in Italy, China or any other country. Such causes must be removed. Such causes will be removed, either by the methods by which chattel slavery was removed or by the more sensible ways of legislation—by providing the people with public ownership of the means of production and distribution, so that interest, rent and profit will take no part of what they produce. Which method does the Interior favor?

VOTE DIRECT FOR WHAT YOU WANT.

THERE be some of you who desire to favor

Bryan because he has some chance of election,

yet you want the benefits that will flow from nationalizing the industries as fast as this would like to you see, let us take two of your competing grocers. They may have been friends before they became competitors, but while they may speak and not appear to be every temporizing faction and supported with open foes, they do not have that desire for voice, pen, and vote only such men as Rusmutual success they had before. Now let kin, Carlyle, Marx, and others who saw the these two men form a partnership and their errors of the present and wanted to substiinterests becoming mutual they will become brotherly. So it will be with the employer and the employed, when all the people own withdrawal of such moral support would long ago have gained enough adherents to have That will be the story of this country want it also. You will never get it from men who want to climb into office by follying you about being opposed to trusts. not going to get any benefit from Bryan if he were elected. You will have to wait until a party is built up determined to have public ownership or nothing. Men never get what they do not ask for. Have the people of this country not been thinking they would get things their way for the last century by electing men running on false issues, and are they not as a whole, worse off than they were? The socialists are going to be an imother monarchs of Europe. The German government tried to side-track the movement by making many socialistic laws, but the operation of those laws was in the hands of

> In the "Social Democracy Red Book" the author makes a feature of "A Trip to Girard." My excessive modesty (7) prevente my reprinting this very clever pen picture of the APPEAL office and its founder. The balance of the work is valuable to socialists for the data of the movement and other interesting and instructive matter. Price, 15 cents.

THE PROBLEM OF LABOR.

t Address by America's Greatest Orator, Eugene V. Debs, Before the Nineteenth Century Club at Delmonico's, New York City, March 21, 1899.

the fuel to create steam to speed a locomotive along the iron track of progress and civilization. In the costume of the craft, through the grime of mingled sweat and smoke and dust, I was initiated into the great commissioners of the Prison Association of brotherbood of labor. The locomotive was my alma mater. I mastered the curriculum the state on prison industry in which they and graduated with the degree of D. D., not, said: of Divinity," but that better signification, "Do and Dare"—a higher degree than Aristotle conferred in his Lyceum or Plato thundled to the system of political appointments added to the system of political appointments added to the system of political appointments which necessarily involves a low grade of office of the prey of special that the contract special qualification and constant changes in the city of state, renders negatory to a great expression of state, county and municipal institutions, fabor, but prison labor is the result of impoverished by prison of state, county and municipal institutions, fabor, but prison labor is the result of impoverished industry. The limited time at my command will not permit an analysis of the as the lexicons interpret the letters, "Doctor proverb that has come down to us from the abuses; philanthropy may relieve isolated provement upon those hitherto in effect, but dim past which reads "Omnia vincit labor" cases of distress, and religion may effect iso it is certain to develop serious objections in of the American labor movement because, prehensive, systematic improvement is im when reduced to English, it reads "Labor possible.".

Overcomes all things." In a certain sense. overcomes all things." In a certain sense this is true. Labor has built this great method wisdom or logic of the conclusion. It is tropolis of the new world, built it as the coral insects build the foundations of islands his most favorable light, the convict is a depths of the ocean until mountain billows are dashed into spray as they beat against vict inbr may be tried, it will ultimately fail the fortifications beheath which the builders of its purpose at reformation of the criminal are forever entombed and forgotten. Here or the relief of industy as long as thousands in this proud city where wealth has built its of "free laborers" who have committed no monuments grander and more imposing than erime are unable to get work and make an any of the seven wonders of the world named honest living. Not long ago I visited a pen-In classic lore, if you will excavate for facts itentiary in which a convict expressed regret you will find the remains, the bones of the that his sentence was soon to expire. Where toilers, buried and imbedded in their foun- was he to go and what was he to do? And dations. They lived, they wrought, they how long before he would be sentenced to a died. In their time they may have laughed, and sung and danced to the music of their clanking chains - They married, propagated matter in Ohio in 1877 reported to the legistheir species and perpetuated conditions, which, growing steadily worse, are today the foulest blots the imagination can conceive due manner with the honest industry of the upon our much vaunted civilization,

And from these conditions there flow thousand streams of vice and crime which has been the cause of driving many of them have breadened and deepened until they constitute a perpetual menace to the peace and large percentage of reductions which have security of society. Jails, workhouses, re- taken place in the wages of our mechanics, it formatories and pentientiaries have been has been the cause of pauperizing a large crowded with victims, and the question how to control these institutions and their unfor. tunate inmates is challenging the most serious benefit to the state, as a reformatory measure thought of the most advanced nations on the it has been a complete, total and miserable

melancholy question which we are to consider been reclaimed from the paths of vice and this evening is embodied in the subject as crime under a proper system of prison man-

their effect on Labor," for, as a socialist, I the reformation of the unfortunates who am convinced that the prison problem is are compelled to live and labor under rooted in the present system of industry and its evil influences; it enables a class trade, carried forward, as it is, purely for of men to get rich out of the crimes private profit without the alightest regard to committed by others; it leaves upon the fair the effect upon those engaged in it, especially the men, women and children who perform form of human slavery; it is a bone of ceasethe useful, productive labor which has created less contention between the state and its all wealth and all civilization.

nomic system upon industry and trade.

The pernicious effect of prison contract labor upon "free labor," so-called, when most revolting outrages have been perpetrated brought into competition with it in the open upon prison laborers under this diabolical market, is universally conceded, but it should system. Read the official reports and stand not be overlooked that prison labor is itself aghast at the atrocities committed against an effect and not a cause, and that convict bor is recruited almost wholly from the propertyless, wage working class and that the inhuman system which has reduced a comparative few from enegged idleness to crime.

What a commentary on the capitalist comparative few from enegged idleness to crime.

tions a necessity in their day. But civili-tion advances, however slowly, and there profit for exploiters.

s been some progress. It required five In the investigation in South Carolina, indred years to travel from the inquisition where the convicts had been leased to railroad

the good of the state.

IN my early years I stood before the open nomic system endures in which labor, that is door of a blazing furnace and piled in to say the laborer, man, woman and child is sold to the lowest bidder in the markets of the world.

More than thirty years ago Prof. E. C. Wines and Prof. Theodore W. Dwight then New York, made a report to the legislature of phase of the evil is doomed to disappear be-

"Upon the whole it is our settled convicand which has been adopted as the shibboleth lated moral cures; but genuine, radical, com-

The lapse of thirty years has not affected as true now as it was then. Considered in -build and die; build from the fathomiess scourge to himself, a menace to society and a burden te industry; whatever system of conlonger term for a greater crime?

The commission which investigated the lature as follows:

"The contract system interferes in an-un state. It has been the cause of crippling the business of many of our manufacturers; it out of business, it has been the cause of a portion of our laborers and increasing crime in a corresponding degree; it has been no globe.

The particular phase of this grave and thousands and thousands who would have and thousands from the paths of vice and signed the speakers: "Prison Labor, its agament, but who have resigned their face to effects on Industry and Trade." effects on Industry and Trade."

I must confess it would have suited my purpose better had the subject been transposed so as to read: "Industry and Trade, an insurmountable barrier in the way of mechanical and industrial interests; it is

And yet this same system is still in effect in many of the states of the Union. The these morally deformed and perverted human

level of industrial servitude.

It is therefore with the economic system, which is responsible for, not only prison labor, but for the gradual englavement and degration of all labor, that we must deal before there can be any solution of the prison labor problem or any solution of the prison labor problem or any permanent relief from its demoralizing influences.

But we will briefly consider the effect of prison labor upon industry and then pass to proceed on their downward career, sounding prison labor upon industry and then pass to the Margor question of the cause of prison every note in the scale of depravity until at last, having graduated in crime all the way from the carliest ages there has been a sparing sigh is wrong from them by the prison problem. The ancients had their bas- hangman's halter. From first to last these tiles and their dungeons. Most of the pion- unfortunates, the victims of social malformaeers of progress, the haters of oppression, tion, are made the subject of speculation and the lovers of liberty, whose names now giorify traffic. The barbed iron of the prison conme pantheon of the world; made such insti- tractor is plunged into their quivering hearts

the injunction.

In the earlier days punishment was the sole were made. Out of 285 priseners employed

sipped with instruments of torture. With aipped with instruments of torture. With a civilizing process came the idea of the teoted against its criminals. I prefer to beformation of the culprit, and this idea lieve that criminals should be protected ompts every investigation made of the against society, at least while we live under a felons, and shot down like vagabond dogs; come barren. Prisons will be depopulated tter day problem. The inmates must be set system that makes the commission of crime

of forcing the wages of miners down to the point of subsistence. Says the official report: "The miners were compelled to work in competion with the low-priced convict labor, the presence of which was used by the company as a scourge to force free laborers to its murder, in prostitution and a thousand other terms." Then the miners locked out, their forms of vice and crime which polute every families suffering, driven to desperation, appealed to force and in a twinkling the laws of the state were trampled down, the authorities overpowered and defied, and almost five hundred convicts set at liberty.

Fortunately the system of leasing and contracting prison labor for private exploitation is being exposed and its monster iniquities laid bare. Thanks to organized labor and to the spirit of prison reform, this horrifying fore an enlightened public sentiment.

The public account system, though subject to serious criticism, is far less objectionable

it is certain to develop serious objections in process. course time. With the use of modern machinery the limited demand will soon be supplied and then what? It may be in order to sugg st that the prisoners could be employed in making shoes and clothes for the destitute What makes it necessary? The answer is, poor and school books for their children and many other articles which the poor sorely need

but are unable to bay.

Developing along this line it would be only a question of time until the state would be manufacturing all things for the use of the people, and then perhaps the inquiry would be pertinent: If the state can give men steady employment after they commit crime, and manufacturing can be carried forward to that extremity, thereby preventing them from becoming criminals?

"All useful labor is honest labor, even if performed in a prison. Only the labor of exploiters, such as speculators, stock gamblers, -only such is dishonest labor. A thief of themselves. making shoes in a pealtentiary is engaged in more useful and therefore more honest labor whose foundations are laid in the skulls and but of cheap labor. bones and cemented in the sweat and blood of ten thousand victims of capitalistic exploitation. In both cases the labor is compulsory. The stonemason would not work for the trustmagnate were he not compelled to.

In ancient times only slaves labored. as a matter of fact only slaves labor now. The millions are made by the magic of manipulation. The coal miners of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois receive an average wage of less than seventy-five cents a day. They perform the most useful and mecessary labor, without which your homes, it possible at all, would be cheerless as caves and the great heart of industry would cease to throb: Are they free men, or are they slaves? And what is the dle class business men are forced into bank effect of their labor on trade and industry? ruptcy, the army of tramps is increased, vice and upon themselves and their families?" Dante would search the realms of inferno in houses are filled to overflowing as are sewers vain for such pictures of horror and despair when the streets of cities are deluged with as are to be found in the mining regions of floods. free America

gard facts stands forth that under the com- "it turns into a two-edged sword that cuts Serious as is the problem presented in this abhorred by all and respected by none except petitive system of production and distribusubject of our discussion, it is yet insignificant when compared with the vastly greater question of the effect of our social and ecobe greatly modified. The fact will remain bottom drops out of it. that whatever labor is performed by prison labor could and should be performed by free labor, and when in the march of economic progress the capitalist system of industry for private profit succumbs to the socialist system of industry for human happiness, when the factory, which is now a penitentiary crowded with life convicts, among whom children often constitute the majority-when this factory is transformed into a temple of destructive to trade and industry. parative few from enterced idleness to crime.

What a commentary on the capitalist combas sunk the whole mass of labor to the dead petitive system! First, men are forced into prison labor and the problem will cease to Fourth. Capitalist production is bad; it obedience to the economic law, as unerring masters and slaves, thus intensifying the in its operation as the law of gravitation.

That prison labor is demoralizing in its effect on trade and industry whenever and system has outlived its usefulness, and that wherever brought into competition with it, it is in the throes of dissolution. Capitalism especially under the various forms of the is but a link in the chain of economic develespecially under the various forms of the is but at Lust as feudalism developed capi-contract system, is of course conceded, but openent. Just as feudalism developed capi-that it has been or is at present a great talism and then disappeared, so capitalism is that it has been, or is at present, a great factor in such demoralization is not admitted. now developing socialism, and when the new There is a tendency to exaggerate the blighting effects of prison lator for the purpose of the last vestage of capitalism will fade into obscuring the one over-shadowing cause of history.

demoralized trade and impererished industry. The g

Prison labor did not reduce the miner to a walking hungerpang, his wife to a tear-st fined rag, and his home to a lair. Prison labor is not responsible for the squares of squalor and miles of milsery in New York, Chicago and all other centers of population. Prison labor is not chargeable with the sweating dens in which the victims of capitalistic competition crouch in dread and fear until death comes to their rescue. Prison every other man and each will receive the labor had no hand in Cocur d' Alene, Tennes. fruit of his labor. Then we shall have conrpose of imprisonment. Offender against by one company, 128, or more than 40 per labor had no hand in Cocur d'Alene, Tennesser ruling class must pay the penalty in cent, died as the result, largely, of brutal see, Homestead, Hazelton, Virdin, Paga, that suburb of hell called Pullman and other aipped with instruments of torture. With It is popular to say society must be proensangui ned industrial battle-fields where thousands of workingmen after being op-pressed and robbed were imprisoned like where venal judges issued infamous injuncsystem that makes the commission of crime owork for their own good no leas than for the good of the state.

It was at this point that the convict labor problem began and it has steadily expanded problem began and it has steadily expanded from that time to this and while there have sen some temporary modifications of the working class down to their crime-cursed convict, it is still an unmitigated curse from that there can be no escape while an convicts for the express purpose labor for images in the despetic orders at the behest of their masters, enforcing them with deputy marshals armed with pistols and clubs and clubs and clubs and clubs and clubs and will live a complete the builder moves into it, and the prison labor problem will be solved. Each labor-saving machine will lighten the burden and decrease the hours of toil. The burden and decrease the hours of toil. The soul will no longer be subordinated to the march will then begin to an ideal civilization.

The Tennessee tragedy is still fresh in the public memory. Here, as elsewhere, the convicts, themselves brutally treated, were supported by troops with gleaming bayonets stomach. Man will live a complete the builder moves into it, and the accountant requires him to pay so stomach. Man will live a complete the builder moves into it, and the accountant requires him to pay so stomach. Man will live a complete by troops with gleaming bayonets stomach. Man will live a complete the burden and decrease the hours of toil. The their masters, enforcing them with deputy marshals armed with pistols and clubs and clubs and thus accounts the convicts, themselves the burden and decrease the hours of toil. The masters, enforcing them with deputy marshals armed with problem by troops with gleaming bayonets at the behest of their masters, enforcing them with deputy marshals armed with problem burden and the accountant requires him to pay so much serior problem will be accounted to the burden and the accountant requires him to pay so much serior problem will be accounted to

bullet, by the club and the blood that fol-

lowed the blow. Prison labor is not accountable for the appalling increase in insanity, in suicide, in fountain and contaminate every stream designed to bless the world.

Prison labor did not create our army of unemployed, but it has been recruiting from its ranks, and both owe their existence to the same social and economic system. Nor are the evil effects confined exclusive to the poor working class. There is an aspect of the case in which the rich are as unfortunate as the poor. The destiny of the capitalist class is irrevocably linked with the working class. Fichte, the great German philosopher said "Wickedness increases in proportion to the elevation of rank."

The real question which confronts us is our industrial system and its effects upon labor. One of these effects is, as I have in timated, prison labor. What is the cause? the competitive system, which creates wageslavery, throws thousands out of employment and reduces the wages of thousands more to the point of bare subsistence.

Why is prison labor preferred to "free labor?" Simply because it is cheaper; it yields more profit to the man who buys exploits and sells it. But this has its limitations. Capitalist competition that throngs the streets with idle workers, capitalist prosuccessfully by their labor, why can it not duction that reduces human labor to a comgive them employment before they are driven modity and ultimately to crime-this system produces another kind of prison labor in the form of child labor which is being utilized more and more to complete the subjugation of the working class. There is the difference. The prison laborers are clothed and housed beef embalmers, and their mercenary pol- and fed. The child laborers, whose wage is iticians, lawyers and other parasites a dollar a week, or even less, must take care

Prison labor is preferred because it is more useful and therefore more honest labor cheap. So with child labor. It is not a than a "free" stonemason at work on a palace question of prison labor, or of child labor,

Tenement house labor is another form of prison labor.

The effects of cheap labor on trade and industry must be the same, whether such labor is done by prisoners, tenement-house slaves, And children or starving "hoboes."

The prison laborer produces by machinery in abundance but does not consume. The child likewise produces, but owing to its small wages, does not consume. So with the vast army of workers whose wage grows smaller as the productive capacity of labor increases, and then we are afflicted with overproduction, the result of under-consumption. What follows? The panic. Factories close down, wage-workers are idle and suffer, midand crime are rampant and prisons and work-

Prison labor, like all cheap labor, is at first To the students of social science the hag- a source of profit to the capitalist, but finally into and destroys the system that produced it.

First, the capitalist pocket is filled by the employment of cheap labor and then the In the cheapening process, the pauperized

mass have lost their consuming power. The case may now be summed up

follows: First. Prison labor is bad; It has a demoralizing effect on capitalist trade and industry.

Second. Child labor, tenement-house and every other form of cheap labor is bad; it is

Third. Capitalist competition is bad, it

vex the world, and to this it is coming in creates millionaires and mendicants, economic class struggle.

This indicates that the present capitalist social system has been completely evolved

The gigantic trusts marks the change in production. It is no longer competitive but co-operative. The same mode of distribution, which must inevitably follow, will complete the process. Co-operative labor will be the basis of the new social system and this will be done for use and not for profit.

Labor will no longer be bought and sold Industrial slavery will cease. For every man there will be the equal right to work with nomic equality. Involuntary idleness will be a horror of the past. Poverty will relax its grasp. The army of tramps will be dis-banded because the prolific womb which now warms these unfortunates into life will beand the prison labor problem will be solved.

test, and this was silenced by bayonet and "Omnia vincit amor," or "Love conquers all Love and labor in alliance, workthings." ing together, have transforming, redeeming and emancipating power. Under this benign

sway the world can be made better or brighter. Isaiah saw in prophetic vision a time when the nations should war no more-when swords should be transformed into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks. The fulfillment of the prophecy only awaits an era when Love and Labor, in holy alliance, shall solve the economic problem.

Here, on this occasion, in this great metropolis with its thousand spires pointing heavenward, where opulence riots in luxury which challenges hyperbole, and poverty rots in sweat shops which only a Shakespeare or a Victor Hugo could describe, and the transfer to canvas would palsy the hand of Michael Angelo-here, where wealth and want and woe bear irrefutable testimony of deplorable conditions, I stand as a socialist protesting against the wrongs perpetrated upon the Les Miserables, and pleading as best I can for a higher civilization. The army of begging Lazaruses, with the

dogs licking their sores at the gates of palaces, where the rich are clothed in purple and fine linen with their tables groaning beneath the luxuries of all climes, make the palaces on the highland, where fashion holds sway and music lends its charms, a picture in the landscape which, in illustrating disparity, brings into bolder relief the hut and the hovel in the hollow where want, gaunt and haggard, sits at the door, and where light and plenty, cheerfulness and hope are forever exiled by the despotic decree of conditions as cruel as when the Czar of Russia orders to his penal mines in Siberia the hapless subject who dares whisper the sacred word liberty; as cruel as when this boasted land of freedom commands that a far-away innocent people shall be shot down in jungle and lagoon, in their bamboo huts, because they dream of freedom and independence.

These conditions are as fruitful of danger to the opulent as they are of degradation to the poor. It is neither folly nor fanaticism to assert that the country cannot exist under such conditions. The higher law of righteousness, of love and labor, will prevail. It is a law which commends itself to reasoning men, a primal law enacted long before Jehovah wrote the decalogue among the thunders and lightnings of Sinai. It is a law written upon the tablets of every man's heart and conscience. It is a law infinitely above the creeds and dogmas and tangled disquisitions of the churches-the one law which in its operations will level humanity upward until men, redeemed from greed and every debasing ambition, shall obey its mandates and glory in its triumphs.

Love and labor will give us the Economic Republic-Industrial Democracy-the equal rights of all men and women, and the emancipation of all from the vicious thraldoms of the centuries.

Smash the Money Idol.

One thing is sure. The lean years will follow the fat ones. Amid all the flaunting banners of modern civilization, it knows that the red flag lurks just around the corpor. Crop failures or industrial disturbances may at any moment taunch upon us an army of the unemployed and unfed. And be sure that they will practice in those pinching times the gospel our lives have been preaching to them in these prosperous times. Can we then turn about and bid them be patient and moderate, when we have been setting them the example of headlong and unwinking greed? Can we ask them to consider the public good, when we have been neglecting it for the sake of private gain? Can we appeal against their passions to courts and legislatures and army, all which we have utilized or allowed to be debased to gratify our own passions? These are questions which, to the attentive ear, make the prosperous earth sound hollow under our tread. Of the complete absorption or our best men in money-getting, with their impatient dismissal of all questions of public purity, justice and honor, we can only say, as Words orth said of the similar insensate and swinish rush of Englishmen to get rich early in this century England had a fearful bill to pay for her idolatrous worship of war—bought pros-perity, and so shall we have a sorrowful feckoning unless we smash our idols betimes.-New York Evening Post.

Kansas Socialist Colony.

A socialist or labor exchange colony recently established twelve miles northwest of Fort Scott will be augmented in a short time by a number of families from different parts of the state, including Frank Cotton, editor of the Progressive Age, a labor exchange paper at Olathe, Kan. Mr. Cotton will move his paper to Fort Scott and several new industries will be added to the number now in operation by the colony. A townsite has een laid out and a sufficient number of lots have been sold to pay for an eighty acre tract apon which the colony is located. The colmy has its own scrip and everything in the commercial or labor lines is done on the exchange plan, each man getting credit for fust what he produces.

When a member wants to build a house, as a number are now preparing to do, he sim-ply calls upon the accountant of the exchange for the material from the colonial saw mill or stores and for as many workmen as he wants. . He works with them and draws the same pay in scrip as they. This scrip buys provisions and is backed by some product of labor or earth before it is issued. When the

Social Democrats in Convention parties, all linked together in the indissoluble bonds of international socialism. The battle cry of Marx is heard around the world: "Workingmen of all countries, unite; you working men of all countries, unite; you

Large, Enthusiastic and Intelligent Gathering Red not be discussed here, is the United

Eugene Victor Debs of Indiana Nominated for President and Job Harriman of California for Vice President -- Important most formidable of them all, and that here, ers. Union of Socialist Forces--Party Out of Debt and Growing Rapidly--flid-Road Populists Drifting Toward the S. D. P. Camp.

The Social Democratic party held its first Frederick O. MacCartney of Massachusetts. national convention in Reichwein's hall, Mr. Debs at once arose and said that under Indianapolis, Ind., March 6, 7, 8 and 9. no circumstances would be be a candidate for William Mailly of Haverhill, Mass., was president. He said he had private reasons elected temporary chairman by acclamation, for taking this stand and he sincerely hoped Sixty-seven delegates were present, represent- the convention would accept his refusal. ing 17 states and covering every section of Mr. Stedman of Illinois nominated Free the country. Reports of officers showed a O. MacCartney of Massachusetts for presirapid and gratifying growth, the party out of dent, and Representative Carey of Massachu debt and having a membership of nearly setts nominated Job Harriman of California The national organ, the Social Demoeratic Herald, has a circulation of 8000. The daily press of Indianapolis described the delegates as an earnest and intelligent body vention was adjourned.

of men. This was the most important socialist

A meeting was held i convention yet held in America. Among its chief accomplishments was the union effected people of the city interested in the movewith the anti-DeLeonites which adds to the ment but not members of the party. There membership and working force of the Social was a good number present. The only party Democratic party about 4,000 thoroughly grounded socialists. Since Jan. 1, 40 new branches and 987 members were added to the S. D. P.

The nomination of Eugene V. Debs of Indiana of the S. D. P. for president and Job Harriman of California for vice-president, was very satisfactory to all and bespeaks a tremendous vote for the party.

The utmost good feeling prevailed throughout. The Texas delegates boasted that their state would be first to be won for socialism. California, Wisconsin, Washington and Massachusetts reported a tremendous boom in the movement, and other sections showed a very encouraging state of things. Visiting midread populists said that their national convention might nominate Debs and Harriman. All present were hopeful and full of courage.

The following platform was adopted on motion of Eugene Debs on Wednesday:

1. Revision of our antiquated federal constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to full and complete control of government by all the people, irrespective of sex.

2. The public ownership of all industries

controlled by monopolies, trusts and com-

3. The public ownership of all railroads, telegraph, telephone, all means of transportation, communication, waterworks, gas and electric plants and other public utilities.

4. The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal and all other mines; also, all oil and gas wells.

5. Reduction of the hours of labor in pro-

portion to the increasing facilities of produc-6. The inauguration of a system of public

works and improvements for the employment of a large number of unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.

7. All useful inventions to be free to all,

the inventor to be remunerated by the pub-8. Labor legislation to be made national

instead of local, and international where

9. National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment and want in old age.

10. Equal civil and political rights for men 11. The adoption of the initiative and

referendum and the right to recall represent atives by the voters.

12. Abolition of war, as far as the United

States are concerned, and the introduction of

6.000,000 votes. The adoption of a plank covering the in-

terests of farmers was left to the state con-

The convention held a stormy session Thursday afternoon and evening, March 8, and did not adjourn until nearly 8 o'clock

at night At the morning session the committee from the Rochester convention and the S. D. P. subcommittee reported in favor of amalgamation of the two parties. The two committees looked horns on a name for the united party, the former demanding the appointment of a committee of nine to draw up a treaty; that of both parties for ratification, including the name proposed for the united party. A joint ticket, composed of Debs for president and Harriman of California for vice-president, was asked for. The convention's committee reported in favor of the referendum clause, but split on the advisability of making any concession as to the name of the united party. Over this question the convention hotly debated all the afternoon. The wention hotly debated all the afternoon. The majority report instructed the committee to stand firmly for the name Social Democratic party, while the minority report merely told the committee to "urge the selection of the name Social Democratic party." The minority report was adopted tonight after a prolonged discussion.

Mr. Stedman of Illinois nominated Fred for president and Max Hayes of Cleveland for vice-president. Mr. Harriman declined, and in the confusion that followed the con-

A meeting was held in the Criminal Cour room Thursday night to discuss socialism with leaders to put in an appearance were Max Hayes of Cleveland, O., and John C. Chase, mayor of Haverhill, Mass., as all of the others were in informal session at the Occidental Hotel endeavoring to persuade Mr. Debs to accept the nomination tendereed him and thus avoid the disruption of the party, which had almost been brought about by the unlooked-for occurrences of the afternoon. Messrs. Hayes and Chase spoke at length on

At a late hour Mr. Debs yielded to the importunities of his fellow delegates and reluctantly accepted the nomination.

Mayor Chase of Haverhill, Mass., who presided at Friday morning's session, announced the acceptance by Mr. Debs of the nomination of president and the convention proceeded to make the nomination unanimous by a rising vote. Job Harriman of Cali-fornia was named for vice-president in the same manner.

In the afternoon the question of what name should be adopted for the newly united party was hotly discussed. It was finally decided to leave the name to a referendum vote of the members at large.

The Social Democratic Convention Have Emphasized Startling Truths.

The Social Democratic party is not a reform party, but a revolutionary party. It does not propose to modify the competitive system, but abolish it. An examination of its platform shows that it stands unequivo-cally for the collective ownership and control of all the means of wealth production and distribution—in a word, socialism.

The modern tendency is toward centralization and co-operation. This has given us the trust, and there has been a great hue and cry about the latest phase of the economic devel-opment. The Republican and Democratic parties, yielding to the popular outcry, will declare in favor of destroying or restraining the trusts, but just how puerile and dishonest such declarations are every member of the Social Democratic party knows too well to be deceived into voting for either of said parties. third, £7 10s for the fourth, and £9 for the As a matter of fact, trust is the inevitable outgrowth of the competitive system, and to declare against the private ownership of the foregone conclusion. The Republican party International arbitration instead.

Messrs. Berger of Wisconsin and Gordon

Messrs. Berger of Wisconsin and Gordon

of New Hampshire made speeches showing and the socialist wage worker realizes that it that the small farmers numbered nearly makes precious little difference to him and weeks leaving a margin of five weeks leaving a margin of his class whether they are exploited by a few great capitalists or an innumerable brood of small ones. They propose to put an end to exploitation entirely by abolishing the system and transformer than the sufficient average of time lost through want stores."—Ex. The department store is bound to grow larger and stronger until the whole business of distribution ends in public term and transformer than the store is bound to grow larger and stronger until the whole business of distribution ends in public term and transformer than the store is bound to grow larger and stronger until the store. tem and transferring the means of production from private hands to the collectivity and having them operated in the interest of all To carry out this program the first step necessary is political organization, and this step has been taken by the Social Demoeratic party. It is now organized in twentyafter the expiration of 200 (instead of 235)

Nothing can save the small dealers but public eratic party. It is now organized in twenty-five different states and is spreading rapidly over the entire country. Its progress has been the greatest in the states of Massachu-setts, Wisconsin and Washington. These the treaty be submitted to a referendum vote three states are marked for early conquest. California has also proved hospitable soil, and it is confidently expected that the Golden Gate state will develop a phenominal increase

of strength in the near future. The Social Democratic party is necessarily an international party. It is as wide as the domain of capitalism. It is everywhere and always the same. It takes no backward step. The reins of government is its goal. It re fuses to be flattered, bribed, stampeded or otherwise deflected from the straight course otherwise detected the mapped out for it by Marx and Engels, its founders, and pursued with unflagging fidelity by their millions of followers. Before its ity by their millions of followers. name Social Democratic party." The minority report was adopted tonight after a prolonged discussion.

Then came the question of a ticket. Eugene V. Debs was placed in nomination by

The minors of followers. Before its
conquering march every throne in Europe is
beginning to tremble. The last one of them
will fall to the earth while the century is
still in its swaddling clothes. The socialist
house of Germany give confident assurance

that the day of deliverance for the people will soon dawn. In France, Belgium, England, Austria, Italy, Russia and other countries the same principles animating the proletarian class are finding expression in great parties, all linked together in the indissoluble have a world to gain! You have nothing to lose but your chains!"

Among the last countries to organize, for States, but the conditions which develop socialism have come upon us so rapidly during the past few years that it now seems certain that the American movement will soon become the where political democracy was first schieved, industrial democracy will gain its first triumph.

The Social Democratic party has no interest in any of the so-called issues over which capitalist politicians fight sham battles. They care nothing about the currency question, the tariff or imperialism. They stand first, last and always for the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution, and they will press forward unceasingly until they secure them, thereby liberating the race and solving the problem of the centuries. EUGENE V. DEBS.

Old-Age and Invalidity Insurance Law.

A new law, repealing the previous law of 1889 on the subject of workmen's insurance can be used, for want of space. Therefore, against old age and invalidity, has been comrades, let "Boil it down" be your motton passed by the German legislature, and received the assent of the emperor on the 13th of July. One of the principal object of this measure is to effect a more even distribution over the various parts of the empire of the burdens entailed by the pensions prescribed by the law. It had been found that, owing primarily to the fact that persons of advanced age form a larger proportion of the insurable population in agricultural than ia industrial or commercial districts, the financial position satisfactory in rural districts than in the industrial and commercial centers To meet are you going to do about it? this situation the new law provides that from the 1st January, 1900, two-fifths of the revenue accruing to each insurance institution from the contributions of employers and employed shall be credited in the books of the institution to the account of a general fund common to the whole empire. Out of this general fund will be defrayed three-fourths of the cost of old-age pensions and the fixed portion of all invalidity pensions.

Under the previous law, the fixed portion bution by sums of 2, 6, 9, or 13 pfennigs (one pfennig being equivalent to 0.12d) for the get you. four wage-classes which then existed. In future, the fixed portion of the invalidity pension will be a different amount for each wage-class: It will be £3 for the first, £3 10s for the second, £4 for the third, £4 10s for fourth, and £5 for the fifth (a new wageclass consisting of those whose earnings exceed £57 10s a year). These several fixed amounts are to be increased for each weekly contribution by 3, 6, 8, 10, or 12 pfennigs according to the wage class of the insured. The state contribution to each pension will remain as before (£2 10s).

Up to now the old-age pension has consisted of an amount equivalent to 4, 6, 8, or 10 pfennigs (according to the wage-class) multiplied by 1,410, that being (as explained below) the minimum number of weeks of contribution (exclusive of the addition from the state of £2 10s to each pension). In future the old-age pension is to amount to £3 for the first, £4 10s for the second, £6 for the fifth class, supplemented in each case by the

certain circumstances (e.g., a period of ill-ness not brought upon the workman by his use for the trade unions until now. They wilful act, or of service under arms) a person see themselves sinking and call out to the prevented from keeping up his insurance was, unions to come and save them. The unions nevertheless, allowed to reckon such period cannot do it, nor can they save themselves, "contributory, weeks" (unless fewer than 100 ownership. Let them unite for keeps with actual weekly payments have been made, in the unions for-socialism, which case 500 such weeks must have expired), and old-age pensions will be paid after a minimum period of 1,200 "contributory weeks" (instead of 1,410).

While under the former law persons who, though not incapacitated for life, were so sitnated for an entire year were accorded invalid benefit during the remaining duration of their incapacity, the law now gives this privilege to a man who has been in this position for twenty-six weeks. - London Labor Gazette.

The American Plate Glass Company, the trust, is defying the Superior Court of this county in the case of De Pauw University against the trust for an accounting. The Superior Court issued an order requiring the trust to permit an expert examination of its books. This the trust refused to comply with. The court has made the order more specific and set March 15 as the date for final

AMERICAN NOTES

The socialists of Springfield, Mo., have nominated a city ticket.

The socialist organization at Albany, Ore.

took in 18 members at a recent meeting. The cost of the necessities of life are to-

day, on an average, 15 per cent higher than they were a year ago. The fish trust has cut prices for the purpose of killing competition. After that is

accomplished they will go up again. Kansas is fighting the binder-twine trust in a sensible manner. It has started a state twine factory and will sell direct to the farm-

Uncle Sam's bluebook, now in press, will be of 2,700 pages, and will, show that there are now 200,000 persons in the service of the

Exeter, N. H., is moving. Social Demo crats there have made nominations for the coming election and are waking up the town. Exeter will soon get there.

Frederick Scrimshaw, the talented author of "The Dogs and the Fleas," and a widely known socialist, died at his home in Arling ton, N. J., on the 6th inst.

Correspondents should kindly bear in mind that but a small percentage of the excellent matter sent in to this office for publication

The forthcoming report of the Ohio mine inspector will show that the average monthly wages of pick miners in 1898 was \$20.20 machine loaders, \$19.80, and machine runners, \$34.98. Yet some of these people talk glibly about "the pauper labor of Europe."

Senator Donnelly of New York has made everal earnest attempts to get the senate of his state to consider a bill for a municipal gas plant for New York city, but members of of the insurance institutions was much less the committee look at it as a joke and refuse to give it serious attention. Voting kings, what

The Republican and Democratic members of the Haverhill city council have formed a coalition to block any reforms that the Social Democrats may attempt to inaugurate. The council has taken the appointment of committees out of the hands of Mayor Chase, which was heretofore part of his official duties.

The Blackwell-Durham Tobacco Co. issued a circular against the tobacco trust, on which of every invalidity pension (exclusive of the imperial subsidy of £2 10s.) was £3, irrespective of the wage-class to which the pensioner belonged, increased for each week of contributions of the trust is smiling blandly. Moral: Don't monkey with a trust or the goblin will

A most extraordinary and astonishing development in respect to woman's work was found in the fact that 500 girls and women are employed in the foundries of Pittsburg doing work for \$4 and \$5 a week, for which men were formerly paid from \$14 to \$16 a week. This is in Pennsylvania, the stronghold of labor.

The New York unionists and socialists have taken up the cause of the oppressed wage workers of Porto Rico. The latter are being voted financial aid, and an agitation has been started to make a concerted demand that they be treated as other American workers that they be allowed to organize and be given the ballot and allowed to vote as they please.

The Southwest Missouri Light Co. has brought suit in equity in the federal court against the city Joplin to prevent the city from selling electric light and power to the people of the city. An injunction is asked to stop the city from carrying out its inten-tion. It is an old fight. The plaintiff has a state contribution of £2 10s, the amount franchise running yet for a term of years which remains unchanged. 10. Equal civil and political rights for men trust is to declare against the system itself. The amount of the weekly contribution is, not in justice now come in and become its and women and the abolition of all laws distribution of all laws distribution of all laws distribution of the weekly contribution is. That neither the large capitalists, who own criminating against women.

That neither the large capitalists, who own the trusts, nor the small capitalists, who are light, and no effort is made to stop it, but the new as under the old law (14, 20, 24, and 30 light, and no effort is made to stop it, but the new as under the old law (14, 20, 24, and 30 light, and no effort is made to stop it. the trusts, nor the small capitalists, who are opposed to them because they do not own them, favor the overthrow of the capitalist system of production and distribution is a system of production an after the expiration of a certain period of fair, but a compromise should be made and contribution. Under the old law this period the city furnish the light.

JOURNAL OF THE

LABOUR. DEPARTMENT OF.

The Hon, the Minister of Labour.

Wellington, New Zealand. By Anthority: John Mackey, Government Printer.

THE INKSTAND BATTLE

We are making smokeless powder And big bombs to throw a mile. That will blow the foe to chowder In the true dynamic style.

Talk not of the bloody red man, And the fee his arrow drops— Every ball, it means a dead man, Every bullet means a corpse!

We've a whirling gun; you spit it, And the myriad bullets fly, And a hundred men a minute

Roll their stony eyes and die. Let us stop this wild death's revel; Martin Luther, so 'tis said. Threw his inkstand at the devil,

And the black flend turned and fled. Smite your world-wrong; don't combat it With a fusiliade of lead; Simply throw your ink-stand at it; Come tomorrow, it is dead.

Pour your ink-pots in a torrent Till the strangling demon sink, Till the struggling flend abhorrent Drown in oceans of black ink.

For the man who's born a fighter There is dynamite and nitre In a bottle of black ink.

Though it makes no weeping nations,

A PROTEST.

Away with the hate of the idle rich And the fear of the ruling few! The world is ours to make or mar-The work is ours to do.

Shall we who are a million men, Cry out against a score? Shall we, who take all we can gain, Blame him who takes the more?

Let us remember in our scorn, Of this sad truth be sure: That the selfish heart of the rich man trades On the selfish heart of the poor!

No blame to us; no blame to him; That sees the new world born?
—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

Among Our Bright Exchanges. Is there freedom in any land where trickster politicians can be appointed for life to determine the destinies of a people?-Mine

Workers' Journal. Look out for an advance in coal oil. John D. Rockefeller's son has dropped \$17,000.000 in stock speculation in Wall Street.—St. Joseph Union.

A little boy who, in the course of some conversation of his elders, heard a good deal of talk about the progress of civilization, approached his grandfather, who was taking no part in the talk. "Grandfather," said the child, "what is the difference between civilization and barbarism?" "Barbarism, my boy," answered the old man, "is killing your enemy with a hatchet at a distance of a step, and civilization is killing him with a bomb-shell twelve miles away."—The Tocsin.

There is no more affinity between a political democracy and a commercial aristocracy than between sunlight and darkness, or water and fire. He who controls my bread controls my head. Freedom cannot live; liberty cannot survive where men are dependent upon a master for the right to live. The owners of the private trusts and monopolies are masters of the people. If you would be your own master you must own the trusts and monope. lies .- Troy (Kan.) Times.

Corporate Corruption.

The law which Mr. Bryan urged upon the Kentucky legislature, and which is already in effect in Nebraska, prohibiting corporations from making contributions to campaign funds, is admirable in purpose, but probably

impossible of enforcement.
So long as legislatures have something to give corporations so long corporations will buy lawmakers, and the easiest way to buy them is to make the deal with the party boss

Nine-tenths of the debauchery of the suffrage in the United States springs from enormous campaign funds collected from corporations, but the way to cure this evil is not by

Every step toward a general public ownership of public utilities means that a few more corporations have been taken out,of the bribery business. - Chicago Journal.

A Genesis of the Trust. First came the man with his hands to do

he work of the world. Next came the man with his brains and a machine to do the work that the man with his hands had formerly done. Then two men formed a partnership, pooled their interests and quit competing. Then a corporation was formed combining two or more partnerships, then the corporations got together and formed a trust of all the corporations engaged in any particular line of business and that is the genesis of the mod ern trust and private moropoly. It is the history of chaos in the commercial world. It is the history of transformation of every man against his brother to the brotherhood of man. It is the history of production of the necessities and luxuries of material existence under the lash of compulsion and as the chief end of life to the production of life's necessities for pleasure and simply as a means to an end. You can no more turn back the tide of combination in the commercial world than you can turn back the mighty Mississippi to its hundred thousand tributaries. The end is forward, not backward. The situation of the trust question is more trusts, not less. The end of private monopoly is public monopoly. The rule of the whole people, not the rule of a The Arryan has just received 139 copies of the January few. Public monopoly will give the benefits number. Owing to the heavy postage from that country, these will have to be seld at 15 cents such. Those who rate of combination to all the people, not to a mitted 10 cents under former notice will receive them, but it will be rester require 15 cents. This book of 30 pages is official, and its stalements will attend to the cents.

Go after the people who read 220 and fill up that subscription blank.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

The city council of Tallahassee, Fla., has awarded contracts for erecting an electric lighting plant to be run on the municipal ownership plan.

The city of Tampa, Fla., has served notice on the company now furnishing it water that it will buy the plant according to the terms of its contract.

Public sentiment in favor of any new thing, no matter how beneficial, comes slowly. Everything that gives such ideas publicity gives me pleasure, without losing sight of the object for which such expressions are framed. The recent Kansas City democratic city convention declared for public ownership of city franchises in general and the electric light in particular. There must be some public sentiment in favor of such a course when the democratic party puts it into its platform to get But the way to get socialism is to vote for socialists on a socialist platform.

Meadville, Pa., has owned its water works just one year. It bought out a private company for \$200,000. The receipts for water the first year were \$28,053.58, which gave a net profit of \$10,666.06, besides saving the city \$6000 that it formerly paid the company for hydiant service. The city is building to develop all that nature has implanted in needed extensions that the water company him. If it falls short of this something is refused to, and otherwise improving the plant, and setting aside a sinking fund that will pay off the purchase price and interest and not adding one cent to the tax rate of

The city of Dubuque, after having heard the cause ably argued, has given judgment, by a vote of 7 to 1, in favor of municipal ownership of water works. Dubuque, like other cities baving private ownership of water corruption of municipal polities, and when the proposition for municipal works was submitted this week it carried with the above practical unanimity. Efforts for municipal ownership are being made in other fowa cities, and the probabilities are that soon Des Moines will be the only backward city in the state. -Leader, Demonies, In.

The most complete telephone in the world has just been inaugurated in this city. This system is not in the hands of a trust, but under the immediate control of the government. There is hardly a residence in Stockholm and the neighboring towns not con-nected with the central office. The telephone tax is levied in the same manner as the water tax is levied in the cities of the United States, and amounts only to \$5 a year. In the large hotels there is a telephone in every room con nected with a sub-central in the hotel office. Butchers, grocers, shoemakers, laundries and even coal carriers and wood cutters get their orders by 'phone.

public utilities was highly developed. The city of Rome two thousand years ago possessed its splendid public baths, its superb squeducts and other utilities owned and managed by the government.

In Germany today the railroads are owned by the government, and all over Germany the municipalities own and operate street railways, lighting plants, water supplies, etc. In England municipal ownership has been highly successful. In France there are nu-merous examples of the kind.

He is either an ignoramus or a mouthdece of private monopoly who can assert in this age that municipal ownership "is the fad" of a few theorists." The few instances where through neglect or mismanagement the system has failed can be matched by numberless

cases where the system has proved a success. In the municipal ownership of electric lighting plants the plant and management are simple enough, especially when there is water power to be utilized. A turbine wheel, sometimes unconscious propaganda. Ignor-some copper wire and a dynamo constitute ing all fortuitous distinctions, appealing to of the selfish circle of the gas and electric light companies, will offer objection to such public enterprise?

Newark is not a stranger to municipal ownerahip. The city has for many years owned and operated its water plant, and it made a splendid bargain in the purchase of the Pequannock plant. A private corporation might squeeze the water consumers more and make individual fortunes by the simple process of watering the stock by millions of dollars, but it could not have done better public

Centre market is another case of municipal ownerihip. Some years a syndicate was privately formed with the object of getting possession of the market property and the ediadvocate the sale of the property to this syndicate. Fortunately, the attempt was met with faflure. A private company would assuredly make more money out of Centre market than the city does, but it would be strictly for private profit and at the expense

of the public.

The value to the people of Newark of this piece of municipal ownership is chiefly in the regulation of prices throughout the city. A private corporation, by its control of Center market, could make food dear for the people, organized and will proceed to and we have too many examples of corporate greed in the form of trusts just now to doubt that private ownership would charge all the traffic could bear. — Sentinel of Freedom, Newark, N. J.

An Unconscious Teacher.

Andrew Carnegie has posed for a good many years as an adviser or teacher of the laboring class. With the greatest of selfcomplacency, relying upon his own recollection of early poverty, he has told the masses that their condition was good for them. With his own success before his eyes-every self-made man sees his own personality to the exclusion of that of all other people-he has tried to convince the poor young man of today that it was as easy as rolling off a log to get rich. A whole generation has passed since Mr. Carnegie grew to manhood, and with it we have come upon another world. A few men are making their way up now, but the chances are constantly narrowing. Yet, could as many rise to eminence and wealth now as in Mr. Carnegle's youth, the situation would not be materially changed. It is not the few that we are concerned about-they can take care of themselves. It is the many, who-cannot hope to rise.

The question is what to do with the masses The world needs mechanics, artisans, labor ers. The goal of ambition should be in the perfection of one's ability in the calling for which nature has fitted him. If his trade be wisely chosen he should, through pursuit of it, find ample remuneration to make life worth living-to supply his needs and to enable him wrong. Handling tools is far nobler work in itself than taking profits. In short, producing something that the world needs is more elevating to the mind than trading. The kind of success that Mr. Carnegie holds up to the world as desirable is degrading and calculated to blunt the moral sensibilities, as witness our would-be teacher.

But Andrew Carnegie is and has been all along a teacher. Unconsciously and unwit-tingly he has taught the hollowness of charworks, found such ownership productive of tingly he has taught the hollowness of charpoor and expensive service and the constant ity, the immorality of the profit system; the stupidity in matters of moral concern possible in a brain eminently adapted to moneymaking; the cruelty money getters may be capable of toward their fellow men when it comes to defending their illgotten wealth. There can be no question that a breach, is growing rapidly between the two classesdespoilers and despoiled.

The Milwaukes Journal seems disturbed over the matter, and well it may be. Here is an extract:

Mr. Carnegie will rank high as a business man. He may well achieve notice as a literary man. He may be a public benefactor, but as a 'philanthropist he is an abject failure when the amount and source of his revenue is compared with what he has done, or even can do, with his money for public benefit. A true philanthropy would have left a part of all this gain in the pockets of the people who earned it; it would not take by devious methods of law the hard earnings of the people to pile up in a foreign castle, with a whole county attached as a private deer park. But he has done more; he has prought wealth into disrepute, he has embittered those who have worked for him on seeing how their money has been diverted without their knowledge and on the plea of patriotism, the public good. It will take more Mr. Carnegie will rank high as a business man Municipal ownership long ago passed out of patriotism, the public good. It will take more than twenty Carnegies can ever do to cure this rancer and the rich, good and bad, must all suffer fact it ever belong there. Centuries before America was discovered public ownership of the damage of public distrust and class hatred.

C. F. Blanchard.

Socialism.

PRIZE ESSAY.

Socialism is the ripe fruit of pure democ racy, made imperative and inevitable by the conditions arising out of the socialization of industry and intercourse, and is the only condition possible finally to a free, enlight ened and moral people.

Philosophically, it is based upon the high est conception of justice, and recognizes for the first time in history in connection with human polity the mutuality of all true human interests; and that equality which nature so indelibly and persistently stamps upon mankind. Historically, socialism is phe nomenal and unique; as a world movement it has no parallel; born of social necessity it comes in its due time and order and where the social seed field is especially favorable it wins its way with the most imperfect and ble, satisfying alike the proof-demanding, systematic thinker as readily as the common sense trusting mass of humanity, Rather than Utopian it is the widest possible application of common sense to human relationships in the piace of inherited prejudice and privilege with their countless train of barbarities. Socialism has many teachers but no prophets, and is not taught by authority, ever keeping the "open door" to the expanding mind and soul, and multiplies with its own mysterious rapidity because nothing short of it fully sat-isfles man's natural impulsion towards perfection. Its root principle has been the inspiration of the noblest in all times, and all that is sweet and strong and true in philosophy, art, religion and literature is making for socialism as truly as the gigantic economic forces of today. Whilst the material and economic side is properly advanced first, be ing the basis and governing all other conditions socialism carries more in its lan than bread. Fraternity, a true social communion, now impossible, it is the mighty touch of nature making the whole world kin-it is the

GEORGE DALES.

THE threshing machine men of Iowa have organised and will proceed to pluck the fes-tive farmers who believe they would have no incentive to sow wheat if the government operated the agricultural industry. They will have lots of incentive now—to pay the It is better to be caught out in going wrong, when you have had a definite purpose, than to shuffly and alux, so that people can't blame you because they don't know what you great individuality. Whoop 'em up, Liza Janel

_------AMONG THE WORKERS

COMMANUS—Regarding rotices of meeting, etc. If some are admitted, then all have that right. If all are admitted, then all have that right. If all are admitted, there will be nothing else in the paper and it would be worth nothing. I would rather not print these notices, but if you want them, you must pay into the fund to help the movement the rate of 50c per fine. All other notices is a line. If you use the space that belongs to the whole movement you should feel like paying for it.

We found that the carriage builder who edited this department last week had a bad case of "wheels," and was no improvement on the wood-butcher of the previous week. This column will now be built up in workmanlike manner by a bricklayer and mason, who is way up in building columns.

Those 18 weeping tiles forwarded by Comrade Geo. Koop of Chicago are O. K.

Comrade A. J. Stopple of Goliad, Tex., brought in 11 barreis of sand this week.

That will be a dandy monument that Comrade Emil Otto of Chicago is building. Added 20 feet to it this week.

Comrade T. E. Taber of Thayer, Mo., sent us 20 samples of faced brick. Come again, comrade, with more of the same kind.

We're too clumsy to dodge quick. Comrade A. J. Battorff of New Castle, Colo., hit us square in the head with a handful of plaster 10 times. Comrade R. M. Stanton of Chadron, Neb.,

threw a brick in at our window and it broke into 20 pieces. We'll save the pieces if he'll swear to keep the peace.

Gee Whittaker! what a noise, Klamroth. Give a fellow warning before you dump another load of brick on the floor. What! 121 of 'em! Well, that's the way with those California boys.

Now here comes Comrade L. Kiamroth again. Says he can lay as many brick as any red-hot socialist this side of Manilla. Reckon he can. Laid 123 on our chimney in two minutes.

Steady there, Comrade Lawson, Anaconda, Mont., you'll fall off the ladder one of these days and break your bl-blessed neck carrying such a load. Fifty brick are too many for a man of your size.

Comrade J. O. Malcor of Spring Valley. Ill., sent in some lumber for staging. He's now ready to start on the foundation of the wall of subs. he intends to erect. Laid 10 feet and went to dinner.

Comrade Geo, L. Washburn of Ticonderoga, N. Y., must have been working over-time, judging from the height of his chimney this week. Put 50 feet onto it. Something more than smoke and gas is likely to go through that chimney, comrade.

Comrade U. L. S crist of Blue Ridge, Ga., tried to climb to the top of our new building and spilled a hod of brick down by the window-32; full-size. You can't sometimes always tell when something's going to drop when these Georgia boys are 'round.

Comrades have been piling us up with brick till we've got enough to put a goodly extension onto the APPEAL building. Come in handy, too, if she keeps on growing. as for sand-well it takes sand to run a paper like the APPEAL. Yes, we'll be able to use it, though we've got a fair supply.

The following comrades brought 10 hods of mortar each: Jos. C. Guide, West Superior, Wis.; J. H. Jones, Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. A. Hange, Cokeville, Pa.; Jas. H. Davis, Birmingham, Ala.; Chas. M. Rininger, Elkhart, Ind.; B. W. Kerfoot, Dayton, O. Robert Y. Spring, Newport, Ky.

Samples, 11 each, of tiles, pressed brick, the plant. When there is good water power convenient to a city, why should that city not utilize it for public lighting? Who, outside the plant of the plant with the plant of is, to the honest and unprejudiced, irresisti- wick; Geo. Condie, Ceres, Ok.; John J. Betzold, Fresno, Cala., Thos. Chisholm, Saginaw, Mich.; N. C. Pahl, Chicage, Ill.; H. Kelchner, Williamport, Pa.; C. E. Ramage, Helena, Mont.; E. B. Judson, Salt Lake City, Utah Willis Milliken, Seattle, Wash.; E. O. Sjaarstad, Minot, N. D.; Wm. McAnerny, Wash, Ok.; L. King, Bryant, Ind.; A. H. Rowley, Columbia, Ind.; Chas. Thoma, Calumet, Mich.

The circulation editor broke into an arch smile wall, I should say so-from footing to keystone, when he saw the following collection of

LOOSE STONE, PLASTER, GOLD BRICKS, BRICK-BATS.

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	Peter J. Weber, Cando, N. D
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| Wm. H. Bates, Bowling Green, O. 10 | W. J. Olds, Guthrie, Ok. 10 | D. L. Lyon, Oakland, Cals. 10 | Mr. Fredricks. Ponca, Neb 12 | P. Donohue, New York, N. Y. 10 | I. A. Grise, Canton, O. 10 | Dr. C. H. Barbour, Burlington, Vt. 10 | Dr. C. H. Barbour, Glessby, Ill. 14 | J. P. Sipe, Ablingdon, Ill. 10 | Uwm. J. Wilson, Cardonia, Ind. 10 | Geo. Barr, Forestville, Minn 20 | V. T. Grabs, King, N. C. 10 | Oliver P. Darr, Puyallup, Wash 14 | Albert F. Way, Unionville, Conn. 10 | W. H. Cassady, Chloride, Ariz. 10 | W. H. Cassady, Chloride, Ariz. 10 | M. D. Wade, Naples, Tex. 30 | A. A. Hibbard, Susanville, Cala. 20 | Homer Metzer, Van Buren, Ark. 20 | Homer Metzer, Van Buren, Ark. 20 | Homer Metzer, Van Buren, Ark. 20 | Homer Metzer, Wan Miwaukee, Wis. 19 | John T. Holmes, Brocton, Mass. 10 | E. R. Barton, Butler, Ky. 10 | Samuel Jarvis, Cleveland, O. 10 | W. G. Stewart, Washington, D. C. 10 | J. B. Allen, East Las. Vegas, N. M. 25 | J. J. Patton, Pasadena, Cala. 24 | W. W. Harvey, Fargo, N. D. 14 | W. T. Hedrick, Ottumwa, 1a. 10 | O. Gudenroth, Paintrock, Ala. 10 | O. Gudenroth, Paint A. A. Ford, Buffalo, N. Y. 12
T. L. Maguire, N. H. 10
Robt, Clausen, Kalispell, Mont. 20
J. Steerzel, Columbus, O. 12
E. L. Osgood, Los Angeles, Cala. 25
W. H. Leonard, Cripple Creek, Colo. 15
Geo. F. Warnock, Kausas City, Mo. 10
Resider Clary Ok. 25 F. Smith, Portland, Ore. 15
W. Lacy, Chicago, Ill. 15
U. B. Despain, Ukiah, Ore. 10
Ed. M. Peabody, St. Louis Mo. 20
Mrs. Sarah Stone, Ringwood, Ok. 13
J. F. King, Salt Lake City, Utah 10
Wm. Johnson, Pullman, Ill. 20
J. B. Smiley, Chicago, Ill. 10
J. Callahan, Akron, O. 10
A. Caust Gilbert, Cedar Rapids, Ia 20
C. Koramaver, Houston, Tex. 24 Kornmayer, Houston, Tex. 24
S. Alderman, Sharpsville, Pa. 26
F. Rotsheck, Tacoma, Wash. 10 E. F. Rotsheck, Tacoma, Wash. 10
Geo, W. Weeks, Ore. 10
Thost E. White, Chicago, Ill. 18
H. Herold, Switz City, Ind. 10
J. S. Scoven, Kokomo, Ind. 20
M. Eddy, College City, Cala. 17
Hazel Sharp, Carroll, Mont. 10
H. Bott, Wilbur, Wash. 10
G. H. Robbins, Monitor, Ore. 10
B. F. Young, San Diego, Cala. 22
W. L. Lelman, Missouri Valley, Ia. 12
E. B. Hewett, Lyle, Wash. 10
L. M. Jullan, Crisp, Tex. 10
Mrs. M. C. Carter, Orafino, Cala. 14
Dr. J. H. Morrow, Denver, Colo. 33
W. S. McGeoch, Portland, Maine. 20
Jos. Lewis, Gentralia, Wash. 10 W. S. McGeoch, Portiand, Manie
Jos. Lewis, Gentralia, Wash
J. H. Beery, Humboldt, Neb
W. E. Boynton, Ohio
W. L. Rideout, Cala.
Jas. P. O'Brien, Cincinnati, O. Some people think there's no such ting as a glass brick. There is, though, and Comrade W. T. McGeoch, Portland, Me., sent us 10 samples. Is they're all as handsome as these, comrade, what must a whole wall look like.

Comrade Geo. L. Washburn of Ticonder
Comrade Geo. L. Washburn of Ticonder
Jas. P. O'Brien, Cincinnati, O.
C. E. Moore, Haverhill, Mass.

L. M. Flowers, New Castle, Pa.
L. M. Flowers F. Burley and Geo. Wardell, Marion, Wash.
A. D. Hale, Albany, Oré.
D. A. Smith, Gates, Ore.
D. McPherson, Colby, Wash.
N. Fitzgerald and J. L. Kerr. Alturas, Cala.
J. F. Dimond, East Boston, Mass.
Geo. H. Webster, Nashua, N. H.
Cleveland Smith, Alki, Wash.
M. B. Calhoun, Toledo, O.
J. J. Kent, Corsicana, Tex.
O. W. Brooks, Alton. Mo.
W. J. Harris, Fresnal, N. M.
A. Drascher and J. W. King, Pullman, Wash.
Goo. McKinley, Flint, Mich.
M. Dammrose, Beeman, Idaho.
W. H. Brooks, Woonsocket, R. I.
John A. Rice, Brighton, Mass.

Keep on, boys, and by and by, through our labor and ours we shall build the APPEAL nto a triumphal arch through which all-conquering Socialism shall enter into the Eternal City of Brotherly Love.

ohn A. Rice, Brighton, Mass

EUGENE V. DEBS speaks at Centerville, Mo., March 24, and Pittsburg, Kansas, March 26. He is one of the great men of the times. You should hear him.

THE locked-out mattress makers of Chicago have started a factory on their own hook. .If they and their brother workers of other trades will unite upon socialism they can have the public furnish the factory and all the material, and if they will work, will get five

IF you wish to get some valuable data regarding the public ownership of railroads. write your senator or congressman for a copy of bill No. 1770 and document No. 53 of the present congress. These are valuable documeats, and the writing to your several members of congress will also show them that there are people in their districts who are interested in this subject. You can surprise them by demanding copies and documents on the subject which they have not given any attention. Use up several thousand stamps in this demand. You will be more than paid, for the document is worth much and costs you nothing but the writing for it. THE American Publishers' Association has

just held an indignation meeting in New York about the wonderful increase in the price of paper, and demanded that congress do something about the matter. What do they want congress to do? Do they think congress can respect private property and pass a law requiring the paper mills to sell paper at the price the publishers want them to? If they don't like the prices the trusts put on goods they can do without the goods. There is no law to compel them to buy paper of the trust! These publishers, by their ignorance of industrial economics, have brought all this trouble on themselves and they will have a hard time to educate the public up to the only remedy that will give them relief-baving the government make and sell paper at the cost of production. There is no other way out of the dilemma. The trust has them where the hair is short and will hold them to it. It tickles me muchly to see them squirm in the trap they have themselves made

Fill up that blank, comrades

Ten Acre Farm Free!

Our Sixth "Farm Contest" closes April 30, and will include ALL lists seat between March 1 and April 30. Think of it! A ten-acre farm in the famous Fruit Belt of Arkansas—and for

famous Fruit Belt of Arkansas—and for a few hours work for the Affras. Com-rade Ellison of St. Thomas, Ont. Can-ada, cleared the track with 62 yearlies in February. Other workers have asked us to keep the next contest open for 60

READ THIS OFFER!

This is a "free-for-all" contest, open to any individual, syndicate, union, branch, etc. To facilitate keeping the record we require that each list shall be record we require that each list shall be sent in under the same name or title each time. This will prevent errors. Any club raiser can notify us to credit his list to any other contestant and thus help him in the race. This contest is different from any other in the series. The count is based on three months, that is, each yearly counts as four, half-yearly as two, a bundle of five for one year as 20; an order for 100 copies of any edition as five, for 1000 as 50; but, 10 weeks subscriptions are nor counted. This fully explains the conditions. Send in your lists as fast as you get them Induce every friend to help you. Remember that this contest means tons of literature will be scattered far and wide and all for advancing the cause. Yearand all for advancing the causs. Year-lies pay best since each one counts as four. And the next orders for extra copies of Nos. 220, 221, 230, etc., in lots of 100 to 5000 help rapidly to swell

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE, BOYSI

Many of you want a small circulating library. We shall present those coming secon, third, fourth, fifth, and down to the tenth place with a selection of books, suitable to start just such a library. Club together and get one of these collections are presented. these collections sure, perhaps the farm.

FIVE FARM WINNERS.

Here is a list of those who led the list in the first five contests.

Oct. St.—A. L. Nagel, Cincipnati, O. 113. Nov. So.—W. A. Ross, Locisville, Ky. 211. Dec. St.—W. A. Patterson, Burfalo, N. V. 173. Jan 80.—C. C. Pord. Les Angeles, Cal. 284. Feb. 28.—Hubbard Ellison, St. Thomas, Ont. 38 The last one was an individual coatest.

Now fire them in, and remember everything counts and that all lists must be in before April 30! Organize clubs, unions and syndicates and put every friend to work!

SOCIALIST SONGS; sixteen good ones; 5 cents, post paid. C. H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth-av., Chicago.

In every community should correspond with M. J. Cappel Box 175. Globe. We have plans for keeping offeanisty in the field to organize before never town in Ayrest before November. Five biddered socialists pledging to promote cash. Don't missit. Write at once.

COMRADES, would you have millions of votes this fall? Do you expect people te vote the socialist ticket who do not know what it means? Hardly. The APPEAL has the facilities, and all its power, financial and otherwise, goes to the movement. You can put it in a million homes if you will concentrate your efforts. It is already the most widely known and best loved and most hated paper. Feel that it is your paper, fighting your fight. It is not making anybody a private fortune. Put your wits to work to increase its circulation. That will aid the vote this fall more than anything else that can be done. You have a ticket. You want social-ism. Will you do your best to disseminate the literature?

We call ourselves a democracy. It is a cheap delusion. We are really a plutocracy. -Dr. Clifford.

In the clash of contending rogues the weaker and more scrupulous go to the wall, while fraud and deceit are accounted the some of cleverness.—Punch.

It is sad to think that honest labor often brings with it nowadays illness and misery. -Dr. J. Cantlie.

Has there ever been before such disgusting adulation of unscrupulous, low bred, illiter-

The following percentages show the actual increase in cost of raw materials which enter largely into the manufacture of many lines over prices current in the spring of 1899: Pig iron 125, steel 100, copper 81, tin plate 76, wire 132, nails 170, lumber 87, bolts 111, asbestos 31, pipe 184, pipe fittings 111, rivets 110, oils 100.

This is what the private trusts are doing. Now there is all the difference in the world between a private trust and a public one. In a private trust goods go up in price and down in quality as monopoly becomes more complete, because the stockholders are in it for profit. In a public trust, i. c., one in which all the people are concerned (public ownership), goods go down in price and up in qual-ity as the business expands and is carried on on a more systematic plan and consequently at a more economical rate. This is because the public trust is conducted for the service of the community. The private trust considers the need of the public chiefly with a view to what can be made out of it for dividends. The public trust pays no dividends, and carries on business solely for the public good. The postoffice is a public trust. Wisness its history as a proof of the foregoing statements. The public school is another. Illustrations are numerous and are increasing constantly in towns throughout the country. Which do you like best? Will you have the private trust, that squeezes you in your daily necessities and sends your little children inte the factory and your wife to an early grave with care and disappointment? or will you have the other—public ownership, that gives you good wages, cheaper living, and insures you a pleasant home and your children a good education? You now have the first because you voted for it. If you like the latter why not vote for that?