CASH PAID IN ON CAMPAIGN FUND

THE SOCIALISTS THREATEN AND HARASS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY." Hearst's Chicago American, official demo-

This is a pleasing announcement, coming from a paper authorized to say the word. The first national campaign of the socialists sees one of the old parties begging for quarto climinate it from the affairs of the nation. the men who propose to abolish the system, do the beggar act. Let them beg-let them The workers of this country have knocked at the back doors of the old parties for a portion of their creations long enough. the same deal that they have dealt us so long. Let them perish for a lack of support. THE SOCIALISTS, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF THE COUN-TRY, ARE A FACTOR IN A NATIONAL CAMPAIGN. Let us be an important one.

Today do your duty on the APPEAL campaign fund, to the end that the officers of all the local unions of organized labor in the United States may be kept posted on the That man is E. V. Debs, who for many years swung the fireman's scoop on a flying rail way train. Then for still more years he gave his whole time to the interests of organized labor along union lines-hence it is that union men all over the country know his work and word. He is still in the harness along political lines while still endorsing the efforts of labor unions. The APPEAL must go to the old friends of Debs to keep them truthfully advised against the criminal efforts of the old parties to hide and nullify his candidacy. The APPEAL speaks a truthful word when it says that the powers of wealth are more afraid of him than any other living

This chance comes but once in four years. We won't elect Debs this year-but we will strengthen and make good the statement that "The socialists threaten and barass the democratic party." And in another four years there will be but little left of the two old parties to threaten.

Let us hear from you at once on this campaign fund to the end that we may get started on the good work. One dollar each from the gang who have wrung the words at the head of this column from one of the oldest and most powerful parties of the times is all Pharaohs the ruler was the sole source of We will do the rest.

#### WHAT A STATE COULD DO.

A reader wants to know what a single state could do under the present environment if socialists controlled it. There is nothing in the constitution of the United States prohibiting any state from doing all things except levying a tariff, making money, creating a navy, maintaining a postal system, etc., none of which would interfere with a state owning and operating any industry the people might desire, just as they own and operate the common school, public roads, buildings, penal institutions and their industries. A socialist state could acquire lands and machinery, operate factories, provide medium of exchange by the use of state warrants or small bonds which it could pay for labor and receive back for the products. It could do just as New Zealand is doing under the British government and as much more in the same direction as the people of the state desired. It could give the people a vote on all laws, establish the imperative mandate or recall of officials who proved unfit, could build and officials who proved unfit, could build and such means to be owned and controlled by hope that something would occur to change maintain all kinds of pleasure for the people one or a few men—just what is happening existing conditions, though they will not auch as lectures, halls, theaters, libraries, art galleries, gymnasiums, etc., just as it now does for state educational institutions. If one state is ever controlled by the socialists so that its constitution can be changed it lowed by every other state as quickly as the news of its beneficial effects can be communicated to the working people of the nation. All these things could be done without violating a paragraph of the constitution of the

king of Italy the other day. There is a king Pharaohs own everything. The more that skin the people to get more wealth just as in Italy just the same. "The king is dead; wealth is concentrated in private hands the you say the men you vote for would do? Are long live the king." Kings must be abolimore will the country resemble Egypt. When ished in the minds of the people before they the railroads and other things are owned by will disappear from the earth. Kingship has the government where the government is the erty being theirs to do with as they please? never been lessened by killing a specimen of people, the more interest will every worker. They could hardly do this if the public ownit, for another is at once created by his take in politics and the nation will get the ed the property and they were elected. death: But get the people to see and feel benefit of all the skill of the nation because There would be some danger. Now to the that kings are not necessary, as did the revolutionary fathers of this country, and some-thing has been accomplished. Kings as men are like the rest of us; they are only harmful as kings. Killing kings does not abolish kingship. Books on human rights will abolish kings.

CHICAGO contractors boast that they are driving all the union men out of the city. Driving men away from the city they have built! When the workers vote for socialism they will own the houses, factories and have control of it! Such argument is directly goods they have made and who can then in the line of the anarchist—they do not drive them away? When will they cease to be want government. They are afraid of it. voting machines for the system that capitalists like and which enables the employers to to drive them out of a city? Remember that Bryan is against the people owning the land, machinery and exchange as well as is Mc-Kinley. Vote for Debs, and it will give the masters something to think over. They do not fear labor so long as labor votes the same tickets it has in the past.

# FIFTY CENTS A YEAR

GIRARD, KANSAS, U. S. A., AUGUST 11, 1900

# IT'S COMING!

The genuine Populist, what Breidenthal (Populist candidate for governor of Kansas) calls the educated Populist, is getting ready to go in for socialism. He is taking only a minimum degree of interest in the fellows of his party who are running for office. He is more concerned in the "great principles of the reform movement" and their evolution. How rapidly socialism is gaining ground in Kansas will not be realized, perhaps, until after the November election. Populist organizations may be able to hold back the open expression of the sentiment of a few months. But if not ter -whining at the feet of the power that is in the coming election, certainly after it the Socialistic party of Kansas will become of importance. Two years ago the Socialists nominated a candidate for governor and gave him 625 votes. This The democrats, ascertaining that their old year the Socialists have expanded and have nominated a man of intellect, al attainments, G. C. worn out campaign lies will not work with Clemens. They have already shown a good deal of activity. Clemens has entered upon a campaign. The movement is admittedly drawing strength from the Populist party. Conservative estimates give Clemens from 8,000 to 10,000, while some of the Populists who have joined him are talking of

The radical Kansas Populist hankers after some new field of theory to conquer, and socialism is becoming very attractive to him. He has never been loyal to personalities. Very rarely has a Let us give them to understand that they get Populist been honored twice with the same office by his party. Neither of the state administrations elected by fusion succeeded isself. The Populist party is the party of revolution. New issues and new men are demanded to keep it up to concert pitch. The name of flavan is not what it was to the Populists. It fails to awaken the old spirit. Its charm has somewhat depreciated.

The characteristic is shown notably in the treatment of Lewelling und Leedy, the two Populist governors. The first time he ran Lewelling got 163,507 votes and the he and time 118,329. is true the Democrats refused to fuse and ran a candidate. But if Lewelling had received all of the Democratic votes he would have fallen several thousand short of his first poll. Leedy got 168,041 votes the first time and 134,158 the second time. If Bryan is as well supported by Populists as he was four years ago it will be at variance with the party precedents. At the present time the indications do not point to anything like the populist enthusiasm for Bryan that existed among the candidacy of the only presidential nominee Populist masses. On the contrary, one hears from Populists the lament that Bryan "does not go far who ever earned his living by honest labor. "Sentimen, which sustains a purely socialistic publication with 1004000 enough." Sentimen, which sustains a purely socialistic publication with 100t000 circulation has a bearing on the campaign of 1960 - St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

#### "SOCIALISTS LUNATICS."

Let modern lunatics, who in America propose handing over telegraph companies and railroads and other things to be run by the government see the folly of letting the government get its hand on everything. I would rather trust the people than any government the United States ever had or ever will have. Woe worth the day when legor ever will have. Woe worth the day when legislators and congresses and administrations get possession of anything more than it is necessary for them to have. That would be the revival in this land of that old Egyptian tyranny for which Godhas rever had anything but red hot thunderbolts. But through such unwise processes Israel was enslaved in Egypt and the long line of agonies began all up and down the Nile. Heavier and sharper fell the lash, hungrier and ghastlier grew the workman, louder and longer went up grew the workman, louder and longer went up the prayer, until 3,000,000 of the enslaved were crying, "ya! Allah! ya! Allah!" O! God! O!

Where was help to come from? Not the throne. Pharaoh sat upon that. Not from the army. Pharaoh's officers commanded that. Not surrounding nations. Pharaoh's threat made them all tremble.

The above extract from Rev. Talmage's book, "The Earth Girdled," shows how shallow are the arguments of the supporters of trust industrial government. Under the virtually owned by him, much the same as public property in Russia and Turkey today. One man was the government. Government ownership in the United States or any country in which the people have a vote in direct ing affairs would be different-in fact would be just the opposite. In the Egyptian exthe king or president would have no more ownership than any other person. Here it would be trusting the people in the fullest sense-not a few of them. In Egypt it was trusting only one of them, the king. How foolish to assume that if the public owned the railroads that it would reproduce monarchy! That is done to frighten the thoughtthe industries of the nation, with the effect that they control the corn (food) of the peoto line on. The great monopolies of the country are the Pharaohs who sit on the throne, control the armies and make sur-rounding nations tremble. We have here just the conditions that Talmage tells us was in Egypt—and just for the same causes, that lect and cannot control by our votes? of the equal self-interest of all the people. thus the people are deceived and taught to be afraid of government, even when they have control of it! Such argument is directly

An imported labor riot at Tampico, Mex., shows that the present system is very prac tical. Socialism that will give the workers the full benefit of their labor is impractical!

And thus is Talmage.

ITALY is in the throes of revolution.
Which shows how "practical" is the present
system! Socialism is impractical!

ONE hundred babies are dving each day and every day in the Unements in Brooklyn for want of good air and proper food. . If they belouged to the rich there would be a howl over one day's mortality that would shake the foundations of the globe. But they belong to the working poor-those who produce all the wealth and are exploited to such a degree by the profit system that they can afford no better homes than the tenement hells of the city-hot and fetid kennels in which their young dies like poisoned flies There isn't much said about it-it's a sum mer fact produced by every city, Life belonging to the lower strata is very cheap -scarcely worth mention in the dailies of today. The death of the child of one of the capitalists of this country would cail forth more newspaper comment than the death of ten thousand babies of the labering classes. Yet it is likely that the workingman thinks as much of his kid as the millionaire does of his. The producer should begin to study the conditions that force him beneath the waters of the stream of life. Surely if anyone is entitled to wealth it is the man who produces power. What the government owned was it. But as long as he refuses to study economics, continue to vote for the parties which made him what he is, just so long will babies die in Brooklyn at the rate of 100 per day through the summer months.

Licket. Is there a book published on socialism will all the fool questions which cranks and opposers of socialism may ask, with answers—a sort of catechism—if so, please let us know for

HAVE just returned home from a visit to several places in Indiana where for many ample it was the king owning everything and the people owning nothing and having business. To find the sentiment for social-no voice in anything. In this country it would be the people owning everything and was very encouraging. Debs will receive a was very encouraging. Debs will receive a surprising vote in those localities, and if the balance of the state is like it, he will make a political impression that will be big with promise. In these localities there has never been a Socialist ticket put up. There was no enthusiasm for either of the old parties by their members. Onlygsocialists seemed imbued with a spirit of enthusiasm. In one less against wanting a voice in the industries, family I am acquainted with are five votes that they will vote with Talmage for the kind which are for Debs. Four years ago they of men who will perpetuate the rule of the were all for one of the old parties. Men who trusts. People are enslaved only when they on former visits would not permit me to talk do not own the means of life but permit to them listened attentively and expressed

> A VERY frequent objection to socialism is that by having the public operate the industries there would be no end-of corruption and stealing by the officers from the people.

Which suggests to me: If we cannot trust men whom we select and can control by our votes, how are we to trust the capitalists to operate the industries, whom we do not se Some blind, half insone fool killed the the people do not own anything and the they not use the ownership and control to take in politics and the nation will get the ed the property and they were elected. capitalists there is none.

such advocates of trusts as Talmage. And charged many times the cost of what a thing States reads this way: thus the people are deceived and taught to was worth. Nearly, if not quite all, the Neither slavery or in public corruption comes from the system of contracting out public business to "stand-in" friends. Socialism would abolish this, by having all work done by the people for the people, the time employed being the cost of Now my loval friend, how are you going

> Junging from the way the old party daily papers are howling the boys must be hanging it onto them all over the country. campaign closes they will know that there is rich and powerful can do no wrong against the weak and helpless!

# Ready For the Fray.

The Western Federation of Miners, which indeed practically includes all the miners west of the Missouri river at their recent annual convention in Denver. enunciated the following set of prin. ciples:

The Western Federation of Miners sends greetings: Impressed with the righteousness of labor's cause, and believing that beneficial reforms in industrial conditions can be accomplished only through radical changes in the present governmental institutions, we respectfully submit the following vital principles which we believe should receive the thoughtful consideration of all who toil and to govern political affiliation of the members of the Western Federation of Miners.

We believe that the wage system should be abolished, and the production of labor be distributed under the cooperative plan.

We believe representative form of government a fable, and regard direct legislation as the first step necessary to enforce legislative reforms, and therefore demand the initiative and referendum in making all laws, state and municipal.

We regard public ownership and operation of all the means of production and distribution as the logical solution of the industrial problem, and respectfully arge all working people to give the subject the thoughtful consid. eration its importance deserves.

We believe the time has arrived when all labor unionists should study and discuss economic and political subjects with the view of supporting the jects with the view of supporting the candidates for office best calculated to inaugurate the reforms for which we stand.

We recommend the full and free discussion of all economic questions by all unions of the federation.

#deeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee

WE daily have this slur thrown at us: "Show me a socialist that is worth a dollar." Now please show us through the columns of the Arreat twenty of the best financial fixed socialists in the U.S., and in such shape that we can slap the mouths of all such pratting idiots. Also through the Arreat instruct us how to scratch our ticket in case there is no National Social ticket. Is there a book published on socialism we are strong in spirit but weak in flesh.

The men who have given the world its greatest ideas, who have thought out its paths of progress, who have studied and discovered the wisdom that has lifted the race from savagery, have never been noted for their wealth. Had they devoted their time to accumulating wealth they could not have given the time and application to study that made them wise. We would never have heard of a Humboldt, Huxley, Tyndall, Darwin; Christ would have been unknown; Shakespeare, Milton, More, Plato, Ruskin could never have instructed the rare; had they spent their lives in studying how to get rich. There are, however, many wealthy socialists, It would be rather an insult to publish a name and do so for the silly purpose of saying he was rich in order to prove that social ism was thereby advanced. In Germany Herr Singer, a member of parliament, con-

party tickets are not poor, and if that is an against them?

If there is no socialist ticket to vote for, write the word "SOCIALISM" ACROSS THE BALLOT AND LET it go. That is the way to protest. Of the two evils choose

You will find "A Co-Operative Commonwealth," by Gronlund will analyze most of the objections that come up and show you both sides and you can choose which is best. "Merrie England," if you have not read it, should be emptied into your thinking apparatus.

#### JUST AN INCIDENT.

Now my loyal friend, how are you going to reconcile these conditions? Slavery exists under the jufisdiction of this country, and the grand old republican party controls hanging it onto them all over the country. the nation in every department. Who is Put in every lick possible and when this trampling down the constitution? But the

# The APPEAL is NEVER sent on Credit; if you receive it, it is paid for. Nobody owes a cent on subscription A DAY'S PRODUCT'S.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

FOR PUBLIC OWNER-\*\*\*\*\* SHIP OF MONOPOLIES

Entered at Girard, Kas., P. O. as second-class matte

A reader questions the accuracy of the statement that under a perfect economic industrial system (socialism) that the wealth would amount to \$5,000 a year to each worker, and instances a house which he kept time on as evidence, each day's labor producing, according to the amount paid for the house, not nearly so much.

There are several vocations which are fellowed that are performed much as they were generations ago, such as stone and brick work plastering, quarrying, etc., but when taken in connection with all vocations the general average brings up a wonderful increase in the effectiveness of labor when aided by machinery, not only to the amount mentioned but much higher. Houses will not always be produced of the material and by the processes now in use. When the public produces houses by the millions it can and will put in operation economic methods not possible by private incentive. In this connection permit me to call the attention of the critic to a few thoughts that would naturally be applied at least in principle when the public assume the duty of making homes for themselves, instead of having homes made and owned for the profit of the capitalist class: Let us suppose the people should take a

wise notion to use their government to build

themselves elegant homes. The government would proceed to open iron, lead and copper mines, build greater reduction works, foundries, shops, glass, tiling and terra cotta works than any other now on earth. teets would be employed to furnish designs for such homes as would supply the various sized families with every room, comfort and convenience. These houses should be built of steel, glass, tiling and terra cotta-no wood or perishable material in them except, perhaps, the doors of wood. Of each design there would be tens of thousands just as there is of the crude shells called houses today. The steel frame, sleepers, joints and rafters could have every hole punched as it run from the mill rolls, the glass panels for sides and ceilings, made in various designs and colors, the tiling for floors and colored glass for the roof, the glass and terra cotta for outside, could be made to fit, all ready to be placed on the foundation and bolted together. Houses, such as rich people now only can have could be turned out like but tons, ready to be put together. By having the steel covered by the glass and terra cotta, such buildings would last a thousand years. There would be no wear out and no repairs, for there would be even no paint about them to replace. Only the foundation would need repair. When the government was once prepared, I am satisfied that a seven or eight room palace, with every convenience, could be put up for not to exceed 500 day's labor. They would cost far less than the sham wooden structures of today. On a basis of 500 day's labor and a duration of say 500 years. let us see how much the people would have to pay for the use of such palaces. If a house costs 500 day's labor and lasts 500 years, then if the occupiers of that house will give one day each year back to the public that built it, the public will get back all it expended. On such a basis, therefore THE RENT OF THE HOUSE WOULD BE ONE DAY'S LABOR PER YEAR!

When the nation were well housed, most of the people now building shelters that last only a few years could be put at other labor, and the building trade would not consume nearly so much of the national labor. In this way there would as much more houses produced for the outlay of labor as there is of other things to which labor saving devices have been applied. Labor is crudely applied tributed a million dollars to the socialist propaganda at one time.

Ask such shallow pates if it is not true that the great mass of people who vote the old party tickets are not near and if that is an individuals cannot and will not.

argument against socialists, why is it not . A cirizen of this town recently had a shipment of freight from Connecticut, on which the charges were prepaid. After being six weeks on the road they came in with charges 50% of the prepaid freight, though the rate and the weight were right. They are held for the extortion, which the owners of the highway demand, much to his chagrin. He was told to pay the extortion and it would be refunded, but he had done that several years ago and never got the refund. He came in to unbosom himself to me. But he votes for men who believe in the corporate ownership of the means of production and distribution and so long as the majority vote that way I do not see any reason why they should Politics will cease to interest a few at the expense of the many, but it will mean employment good or bad for all, and all will take that interest that will insure its perfection. There is not enough relationship of government to industry today to induce the people to study public affairs. It is left for such advocates of trusts as Talmage. And the like, and the public officials and the public of weeks. He logical effects of their votes. He supports the public and sends a package there is none.

In the Kansas City Journal, republican, of July 29th, was a three column illustrated article on the slave production of coffee in the Sulu islands. These islands are under the protection of this country and our flag floats over them and the slaves. The XIIIth amendment to the constitution of the United States reads this way:

In the Kansas City Journal, republican, of July 29th, was a three column illustrated article on the slave production of coffee in the Sulu islands. These islands are under the protection of this country and our flag floats over them and the slaves. The XIIIth amendment to the constitution of the United States reads this way: kick at the logical effects of their votes. He roads, even with republicans or democrats in control, bad as they are, would do the transportation at one-fourth present tariff and no one could get rebates or special favors.

> Ar the election in Los Angeles to elect 15 Ar the election in Los Angeles to elect in freeholders to make a new charter for the city, Comrade Wiltshire was elected, not-withstanding the opposition of every daily paper in the city. He is one of the most outspoken and always-in evidence socialists in the state. What the complexion of the other elected members are is not shown.

#### APPEAL TO REASON, GIRARD, KAN, U. S. A.,

# AIR FOR SALE. A Country in Which the People Pay for

on the land question, I sleep and dreamed.

I thought that I awoke from sleep in a new country, which I could not immediately reconcountry, which I could not immediately recon-cile with any pictures or descriptions of foreign lands that I had ever met with. All around to be somewhat interested in my awakening. I struggled up to a sitting position, rubbed my eyes and ask the stout gentleman where on earth I

"Not on earth at all, my friend," was the startling reply, "you are in the hereafter. The great Unknown, the—the—Kingdom Come, I believe you used to call it. You have lately expired, and been sent on here to exertists. en sent on here to expatiate your earthly sins

The shock completely overwhelmed me at first, in fact knocked me dumb for some time. At last I feebly said, "Well, I suppose there is no escape, so what are the first duties of the expiation business?"

"Good heavens, man," was the answer, "that is all that keeps you alive. This little rubber bag attached to the far end of the tube con aims air, without which you would perish with suffocation. You must understand that you are now in a country where the atmosphere is owned by a few men, and the rest of the community pay toll for the use of it. You will recollect that in your previous existence you and your fellowmen tolerated the institution of private property in land. Well, here we've gone one better, instituted Private Property in Air."

"Then you actually mean to tell me that I have got to pay for the privilege of breathing at

Most decidedly you have."

"Most decidedly you have."
"But this is unfair, unjust: in fact it is positively wicked. The atmosphere was provided
by the Creator for the equal use of all. How can
any man, or any number of men, monopolize
what is the property of all, and charge others for
the use of it? Why, it is a flagrant denial of divine law."
"Hush, hush, my young friend," said the

"you must remember that land was also provided by the Creator for the equal use of all, and that you permitted a few men to monop clize it, and charge their brethren for the use of

"Oh, yes!" I exclaimed, "but then the land and air are totally different. Land is hard and can be measured off, and s en and stood on, and all that, but air, why air is a fluid, and no one can take it away from others; and it would be a vile, wicked robbery if they did, for nobedy could live without it and everyone has a natural right and that right is inalicable and -

"Stop, stop," broke in my informant, "you should recoilect that all these arguments apply with equal weight to land, with the exception of those especially pertaining to fluids. Now, this is how I look at the matter. You, on that far-off little planet of yours, permitted land to be treated as private property, and not air; for the simple reason that you did not have the brains to know how to lay hold of the atmosphere. We here, wiser, have discovered how to pump out om it its essential life-giving element of oxygen, nich we store up and for a small tribute we which we store up and each customer with one of these little bags which he can easily carry in his pocket.
it is empty we refill it on the same terms."
"And what are the terms?"

"Only they are simply fixed by the laws of sup-ply and demand, and are perfectly equitable. You see the supply of air is a fixed quantity, and so, as ropulation increases the demand for air likewise increases; consequently the price rises."

Then the mere fact of my unavoidable and involuntary presence here has actually increased

To a certain extent, undoubtedly. And I may nary worker you can at present earn enough in : working of ten hours to keep you in food and breath all day, and perhaps save a little for holi-

"So that the whole product of my labor, ex cept a bare subsistence, goes to the air owners Precisely.

"Precisely."

"And supposing I refuse to pay for air?"

"Oh! as to that, perfect freedom of contract exist between the air-owner and the air-user. You have full and unrestricted liberty to go without air if you care to."

"Which means. I suppose, that if I don't ac-

cent your most iniquitous proposal I can lie down and die-murdered, in fact, by you and your hor-rible system of legalized robbery?"

rible system of legalized robbery?"

"I must ask you to moderate your language," the air-owner pompously replied. "Remember that the system is' of very ancient origin, and is upheld by some very able and religious men, and is therefore right and justifiable. You must also remember that it is founded on the same principles as your own land system, and if you had not upheld that system on earth you would not have been sent here at all."

"Do you mean to say then that all mortals do of the habit of gathering about my quarters. I

not colne to this most afflicted spot?"
"Of course, they don't. Those who cought
against private property in land do not have to r for upholding it. Why should they

'And who are these most highly favored indi-viduals who are not banished to a land where lung-filling is an expensive luxury?' Well, most of them are Socialists. You con-

sider them fanatical idiots on earth, but you must confess that they have the best of the deal in the Great Hereafter. But I can't bother any

"Well, most of them are Socialists. You consider them fanatical idiots on earth, but you must confess that they have the best of the deal in the Great Hereafter. But I can't bother any more with you. Are you going to set to work sensibly, and try to pay up for the good air you've had already, besides what you use in the future, or are you not?"

"I am not. I would sooner commit suicide."

"Well, it's pretty much the same thing in the end. Ta, ta, my stubborn friend:" and the respectable air-owner departed, taking the rubber bag with him. In a few seconds I began to soffer. The air no longer secemed to fill my lungs, my breathing changed to panting. I choked, struggled, gasped like a dying fish, half rose in the last agony of suffocation only to fail back insensible, and then—I awoke in bed once again, with my head on the mattress and my pillow on the floor. And somehow the institution of private property in the land has since seemed to me quite as unrighteeus and unjust, and just as much at variance with the laws of nature as private property in air appeared in my dream.—L. O. Wilkinson, in Land and Labour.

Edit of the men were evidently gathering in front of my hut. I got up and dressed myself wondering what it ail meant. Can it be mutiny? I asked myself. For a moment I thought of puting on my pisfols but quickly descarded that idea and stepped out of the hut obviously unarmed. There, standing together in perfect silence was a great crowd of soldiers of my own command.

"I shood and gazed at them in silence and they, as silently, returned my gaze. The silence became embarrassing. Presently, one of the men stepped forward and clearing his throat with a men to say lo you siz. We've been with you now, and I distinctly remember the soldier. He was mute as unrighteeus and unjust, and just as manufaction of private property in air appeared in my dream.—L. O. Wilkinson, in Land and Labour.

EDITOR AFFEAL—Your large circulation in manufaction of the men were event and my set of the mutiny for the men was a great crow

Is the Country Prosperous? If Not, Why Not?

It is asserted by politicians that the people of the United States are very prosperous. Is the claim well founded? I contend it is not. A few Privilege of Breathing.

I had spent a part of the evening reading a paper entitled, "The Land and the People," which attempted to prove, and which at times I thought did prove, the justice, the wisdom, and the inreduable righteousness of the institution of private property in land. Bedtime arriving, I retired, and with my thoughts naturally running to it. In 1900 the wealth has been estimated at \$100,000,000,000,000, while the producer owns but 10 per cent of it. As the total wealth increases the wealth-creators own less and less of it. In 1850, wealth-creators own less and less of it. In 1850, and the land guestion, I slept and dreamed.

wealth-creators own less and less of it. In 1850 as shown by the census of the United States, we lands that I had ever met with. All around seemed unnaturally strange and an unknown gentleman was bending over me, bolding a nozzle something like a doll's watering-pot, attached to a long rubber tube, just under my nose. He was a portly well-fed looking individual, and seemed to be somewhat interested in my awakening. against property rights while only 10 104 were under sentence for crimes against the person. This is accounted for on the ground that the people were growing poorer and more in need of the necessities of life. It is very apparent from the necessities of life. It is very apparent from these statistics and other means of information, that the distribution of property is not equitable. The people who produce all wealth now own but a tenth of it and the shrewd idlers and non-producers are in possession of the nine-tenths of the total wealth. There are many evidences for cheating the workers out of their earnings but in this article I have space in which to mention but

"Much the same as those on old Mother Earth," the plump one replied. "Of course, you have to work for a living."

"Oh"! I said. "Well, before I enquire as to principle industries and employments, may I ask why on earth—I mean why the dickens—do you keep on waving that confounded garden-hose affair under my unoffending uose? To my eyes the proceeding seems not only unnecessary but absolutely insane."

"Good heavens, man." was the answer that The ratiroads, cost less than six billions of dolprofits are made. In 1897, 1,000 miles of railroads were built and they capitalized at \$212,000 per mile. Russia builds her railroads at an average of \$10,000 per mile and gives excellent service. In the United States eight hundred service. In the United States eight thousand men are employed in railroading (not in thousand men are employed in 184,401 are track-constructing). Of this number 184,401 are track-constructing. constructing). Of this number 184,404 are track-men and receive an average of \$1.15 per day of twelve hours and are laid off half the year Many of the presidents and vice presidents and other officers get \$25,000 to \$100,000 per year.

One-half of the American people own practi-cally nothing, one eighth of the people own seveneighths of all the wealth. Is it a wonder that crime and poverty is increasing. America is be-aind many European governments in reforms. Many European cities have taken steps to inaug-urate a juster system of economics. London and bilasgow and other cities are educating their ignorant, criminal sections into moral and physical health resorts. They are adopting government ownership or socialistic methods. New Zealand had strikes, and labor disturbances, and povertyand crime. They cast about to ascertain the cause. They found it in private ownership and monopoly. The divided their large fand holdings into small tracts; they adopted an income tax law; exempting those of moderate means; they established a government farm where all the unemployed might be employed at \$2.00 per day; they established a system of government insur-ance at cost; they provided cheap transportation; they abelished child labor in factories and established a splendid school system, in short they adopted most, if not all, the principles of social ism. All this they did seven years ago. The re-suit was that strikes ceased; crime and poverty

decreased, the people became contented and hap py. The schools are doing a grand work, there are no tramps, no beggars but little inebriety and even those who first opposed the new departure are coming to see and acknowledge that they have flually hit upon the proper solution of the economic ills that still so plague America and other countries.

When the working people of these United States refuse to vote as dictated to by the old party bosses and stand solidly for socialism, then and not till then will they escape from bondage. It is for them to determine whether they will continue to be robbed of nine-tenths of their earnings and sink lower and lower into poverty and crime, or whether they will move forward and take the steps necessary for their liberation. The old parties stand for the old order of things. The socialists if put in power will speedile to The socialists if put in power will speedily in augurate a system of economics that will ensure to them the full fruits of their toil, that would not only lift heavy burden from their backs now but insure to their posterity a degree of prosper-ity and happiness that they hardly conceive of

#### "A Rich Man's War and Poor Man's Fight." Jerry Simpson's Bayonet.

I can tell you when the very downfall of the I can tell you when the very downfall of the confederacy began," said General Floyd King, of Louisiana, as we sat down at breakfast a few Sundays ago, "it was when the men of the southern army got it into their heads that it was a rich man's war and a poor man's fight."

"That was a strong expression," I remarked, "when did it first become current?"

"I will never forget the time when I first heard it "continued General King. "You know that I it continued General King."

it," continued General King. "You know that I was an artillery officer and entered the service when I was a mere boy. At first some of the men did not like me, because of something in my manner. In time, that were away. I and my men had marched together, I was always with my command and careful to see that their wants were attended to. The men were very kind to me and when we were encamped they always

of the habit of gathering about my quarters. I asked one of them what it meant and received no satisfactory answer. Late one night, when I was askeep in my hut, I was awakened by the tramp of men. The ground was covered with snow with a frozen crust and I could hear the noise of feet crunching the crust. I distended and found that the number was constantly increasing and that all of the men were evidently gathering in front of my hut. I got up and dressed myself wondering what it all ment. Can it he matter?

EDITOR AFFEAL—Your large circulation in attle Creek has certainly made an impression declaration, 'continued the general, 'and as I was startled and greatly impressed with this declaration, 'continued the general, 'and as I was known to be the owner of a number of slaves, and, therefore what was considered a rich man, I asked whether this complaint was leveled directly at me, or whether it was common in the army.

"'We've told you,' continued the little spokesman, 'we've got nothin' agin you. This here idea is all through the army of Northern Virginia and it is all through the other armies. The men have been watchin' what congress is doin' up in Richmond, and we've been thinkin' and talkin' over matters among ourselves. We see that any man who dwns twenty niggers is exempt. We see that rich officers git soft places, if they want 'em. It seems to us that this war is all about see that rich officers git soft places, if they want em. It seems to us that this war is all about negroes and property. Now, we don't own no niggers and as to property, we've got but mighty little of that, and so, as we told you sir, in the beginnin' we don't see nothin' in it fer us, and

e're thinkin we'll quit.'
''I saw that the matter was serious,'' continued General King, "and I had quite a talk with the men. I told them that so far as I was concerned, I was not fighting for property. I owned negroes, but I never left my command a single day to look after them and never would. They might go where they pleased so far as I was concerned. I appealed to the men to remember the many batties in which we had fought together and not to desert me while the war continued. I was fighting for our states and not for property. them, and I had supposed that was what they

were fighting for.
"'We thought so ourselves at the start," sponded the spokesman: 'but we don't like the way things are goin'. It looks as though we were fighting for other folks and for somethin' we ain't got no interest in. We ve nothin agin you and we know you've stood v We ve go us right along without ever gettin' a day's leave of absence. You've been with us in many a tough fight and you've taken the best care you could of our command, and we like you, but we don't

like the way things are goin on.

"Tagain spoke to them," continued the gener
a, "reminding them how long we had stood to
gether, and urging them to stand by me to the
end, for their own sakes and for the sake of the Trey gradually dispersed, making no promises, but as they were still with me when we surrendered at Appomatex, I think my appeal must have had some effect.

"It was not so, however, in all commands. The idea that it was a rich man's war and a poor man's fight spread like wildfire through the army and desertions rapidly run into the thousands. You know how our men loved Lee. They used to half jealously speak of him as Ole Marse Robert and their trust in him was so complete that they would lie down and sleep like children, with out a thought of danger, in any position to which he assigned them. 'Marse Robert knows what he's about, he'll take care of us.' So deep was the affection and respect that they would receive him in sifence and with loving looks when he came among them instead of greeting him with noisy cheers, accorded to some other commander. Yet even their love for General Lee could not stop them from deserting him, when the idea got flemly lodged in their brains, that it was a rich man's war and a poor man's light. That was what broke the confederacy before Grant began

what broke the confederacy before Grant began his final hammering of our army."

The general mused in silence for a while and then suddenly lifted his head and asked: "What do you think will happen, some day, when the people of this country awaken to the fact that this is a rich man's government, for which the poor man pays?'

#### A bundle

of 10 copies per week is not a luxury it is of necessity during ? the campaign. For \$1.00 you can get 10 copies each and every week for 6 months. Join the gang } on this proposition.

#### An Example.

"So you have endorsed that old idea of social-ism?" queried young Mr. Doolittle to his Comism?" queried young Mr. Doolittle to his former friend and erstwhile chum, Bob Workman, as

they met on the avenue the other day.
"Yes," replied Bob. "I've been investigating
the subject, and as far as I've gone I heartily en-

dorse the principles of socialism."
"Believe in dividing up?" asked Mr. Doelittle,
as he elevated his eyebrows and readjusted his

spectacles, "Quite the contrary," replied Bob. I do not believe in the 'dividing up' process—hence I am a socialist."

They were walking through the west park, and

Bob suggested they sitedown on one of the under the shade of a wide spreading maple. under the snade of a wide spreading maple. The park presented a preity appearance, with its carpet of green, its fountain sparkling in the sunshine, while here and there groups of children, under the watchful parental eye, played with that zest known only to youth.

The two young men sat in silence for a few

moments.
"Who owns this park?" asked Beb.
"Why, the people of Rich Hill," replied Mr
Deolittle, as he looked at his companion in sur

prise.

"And as the property of all, the citizens of our town have equal rights in the enjoyment of its privileges, do they not?" asked Bob.

"Why, certainly, but I don't catch your drift."

"You will presently. Do you see that family

"You will presently. Do you see that family group over there by the fountain?" "They are secure in the use of that seat, and the ground they occupy. There is no legal pro-cess in all our jurisprudence that could evict

them from their occupancy. replied Mr. Doolittle, as "No, of course not," replied he shifted uneasily in his seat. "Apply that idea on a broader scale and you

have a slight conception of one of the principles of socialism. As this park, its seats, fountain, trees, etc., belong to the people for their use and enjoyment so was the earth and the fullness thereof created for the use of the human fam-

"Oh, that's all-very fine and sentimental,"

"Oh, that's an array of marked Mr. Doolittle with a snrug of der, "but it wont work."

"Suppose," continued Bob, apparently not heeding the last remark, "I should buy your privilege to this scat, and then by Mr. Smith's privileve and in fact buy up all the seats in the park and then when you came to enjoy a seat charge you for the use of it. In a few weeks time I would have back the money paid out and own the seats besides. What a practical up-to-date picture you would observe: One man the possible transfer in the seats while one, hundered. would have onck the money paid out and own the seats besides. What a practical up-to-date picture you would observe: One man the pos-sessor of an hundred empty seats while one hun-dred people stood wearily by. But that's what you call business, and so very practical, too."

"Rob," said Mr. Doelittle, thoughtfully, "I

thoughtfully, 'I never looked at it in that light before.

#### Concerning Rights. Vankleek Hill Review

This reminds us of a story of an old highlander who travelled many miles to see one of the fa-mous British battleships. He found it at the who travelled many miles to see one of the la-mous British battleships. He found it at the dock and at once byarded it and began to inspect it. This finished he asked to see the admiral. He was told the admiral was engaged. He replied, "Tell the admiral I want to see him."

His desires were about to be gratified and the highlander was asked, "Who shall we tell the ad-

miral desires to see him?"

He straightened himself up and drew a long breath—"Tell him one of the owners is on board."

If we, as citizens of Canada, had more of that spirit and gave our governments to distinctly un-derstand that we are the owners we would get better value for our millions spent.

## MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

\* \*

Selma, Ala., has voted to municipalize the

Bound Brook, N. J., will soon vote on a munic pal gas plant.

McKeesport, Pa., is considering the question of city lighting plant.

Butte, Mont., is agitating the question of muicipal electric lights.

Hernsey, England, owns 68 dwellings and will

The Butte, Mont., Journal is kicking for a city wned electric light plant.

Talladega, Ala., bought the water works and will add an electric lighting plant.

Quonah, Texas, has voted \$10,000 bonds for construction of waterworks. The city will also sink an artesian weil.

Louisville, Ky., owns stock in the gas plant and the Louisville Dispatch advances a proposition that the city buy the rest of it.

Dover, England, made a profit of over \$15,000 from its street cars. Fare 2 cents with a work ingman's 1 cent fare in morning hours.

The mayor of Crookston, Minn., and the privately owned light and water company have put on the gloves. That means city ownership in Mayor Fiske, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., recently presented the council with a message advocating city ownership of public utilities. It's

up to the council now. Last week the city council of Wellington, Ks., paid \$50,000 for the city waterworks, and at the same meeting contracted for a municipal electric lighting system. Moving you see.

Enthusiastically written accounts of the mu nicipal millenium of Glasgow, Huddersfield, Not-ingham, and other English cities appear in nearly every paper throughout the United States. -News, Charleston, S. C.

Muscatine, Iowa, carried a proposition to buy the waterworks by a majority of 022. Possession will be taken next year. One hundred and twenty-one women voted -103 for to 18 against. The women seem to be all right.

Mayor Jordan, of Westpoint, Miss., says; fore our city installed a plant we paid \$75 per year for each light, with 1,200 incandescent power capacity. Our street lights now cost us virtually nothing, as both water and lights are more than paying expenses, and we consider that we are getting our fire hydrants and street lights without cost. Every city ought to own its own plant by all means. We have been running about two years, and are now saving some money, and our business is increasing every day. We have about 5,000 population."

One of the strongest arguments yet presented in favor of a city's ownership of its lighting plant is furnished by the annual report of the city electrician of St. Joseph, Mo. The St. Joseph plant is eight years old. The city has owned it four years. A comparison of the cost during the two periods shows a total saving of \$28,014.66 during the last four years, or an average of more than \$7,000 a year. The average cost per lamp during the first four years was \$81.95, during the last four years, \$61.73, an annual saving of \$20.25 per light per annum. These themselves.--Baltimore News. These figures speak for

The municipal plant of Legansport, Ind., permitted to do both commercial and public lighting. It charges enough for commercial ser-vice to get its street lighting free. The city furrice to get its street lighting free. The city furnishes private lights at 5 cents per 1.000 watts, or about 18 cents per light per month, assuming that a 16 candle power light will consume 3,600 watts in 60 hours, the average period each light

is used per month.

The city has had constantly to increase the capacity of the plant to meet the increased de-

capacity of the plant to meet the increased de-mand for lights.

At the time the city purchased its own plant there were 500 consumers for private light; this has increased to 1,100 customers, who burn more than 24,000 incandescents of 16 to 32 candlepower, from which the city last year derived a revenue of \$19.570 81. The cost of operation last year was \$15.507.20, Jeaving a net profit of \$5,663 61, and the city has secured its street lighting

for all public buildings absolutely free.

The city is now using 132 are lights. Since the city bought the plant the incandescents have in-

the prices paid by different consumers and pa-tions of the plant. The price is the average price per month of the entire number of lights sed for the first nine months of the year 1899: Barber shop, using six 16 candle-power incan-escents, \$1.50 a month.

escents, \$1.50 a month.

Grocery, using nine 16 candle-power lights
1.18 a month.

Dry goods store of 25 lights, \$1.75 a month.

Carpet store of 50 lights, \$3.05 a month.

Dwelling of 67 lights, \$1.29 a month.

Dwelling of 14 lights, 98 cents a month.

After several years of effort directed toward that end, sithough there is a private company operating in the city, the Glasgow town council finally obtained authority some months ago from the general government to install a municipal telephone system. Following the issue a few weeks ago of a prospectus of the proposed undertaking, 2,200 subscribers have already been en-rolled, and the outlook for the enterprise appears to be promising.

The service is to be first class, with metallic

eircuit equipment, the unlimited rate is fixed at \$25 and the limited at \$17.50 plus two cents for each call originated by the subscriber; the long distance lines, which belong to the general gov-ernment, will be available to the customary enarges, and the system will be open in October The unlimited rate of the private company is \$50.00 for the first year and \$42.50 afterwards.

With the exception of Tunbridge Wells, Glasgow will be the first municipality in Great Britain to own a telephone system. Furthermore, when this is in operation that city will, with the exception of the telegraph, which is a monopoly of the general government, own and operate all those services which are generally regarded as essentially public-namely: Its water, gas, electric light, hydraulic power, street car and telephone systems, all these except the last being a municipal monopoly. -The Island of Guernsey has had a municipal

telephone system for two years, and in propor-tion to population it has a larger number of sub-scribers than any other exchange in the United Along with several other British municipalities

Along with several other British municipalities Brighton has recently decided to apply for powers to operate a telephone system, and it is particularly worthy of note that it proposes, in carrying out the scheme, to require the existing company, if it desires an extension of the duration of its franchise, to enter into arrangements with the city for intercommunication between the two systems. The sensible idea at the basis of this proposal ought, of course, to be applied if of this proposal ought, of course, to be applied if possible in every instance where rival systems are authorized, so as to save the absurdity of two telephone instruments and two subscription fees for a single office if its occupant would be in communication with all the telephone subscribers of the town. ers of the town.

The tendency toward "municipalization" in Great Britain seems to be unabated.—Chicago Tribune.

#### Slavery.

What chance has the poor man today? Has his condition improved? These are questions not

hard to answer.

No man has a chance who hasn't got a job. The circumstances surrounding the poor man have improved, but the conditions are the same.

The conditions are no different today from what they were in the ancient days of whiteslavery in Greece and Rome. This is indeed a beau-tiful, a grand country in many ways. It is rich with the spirit of progress and invention, rich by nature, but the poor man's condition is no better than if he were a slave.

All this country has done for him has been to

give him a little more elbow room. He has a great, beautiful country to roam over, but he is no better off than—in fact, not as well off as—

the slaves of old. We used fondly to figure the American who earned his bread in the sweat of his brow and voted with his party as a sovereign, and we invited him to regard himself in that light.

Really, however, without the means of livelihood in his own hands, but in the hands of another than his correctly the result hand we have for

other, he is scarcely the regal shape we have fig-ured him. The workingman out of a job can have little joy of his vote, and if he is very poor, if he is not making both ends meet, he can hardly will good to others, the sovereign act of the freeman because he has none to will.

It is true that he may rebel, that he may re-

nounce his employment when he has one and does not think himself justly paid, but without the means of livelihood he has no chance except to seek some other employment, and this choice is scarcely freedom. He may, of course, become a tramp, and in the loose play of our circum-stances he may not suffer more than many others

who remain patiently at work.

But then, it is our circumstances that befriend him and not our conditions; these are the same for him as the workingman's conditions every-

The only moment of sensible or positive political sovereignty for him is that of voting, but in that moment he parts with his sovereignty for a term of months or years, without respect to the men who shall make his laws, judge them and

execute them. He chooses, he elects, he gives, and "the gods themselves can not resume their gifts," much less a poor devil who has voted with his party

and has nothing to cat.

For such a citizen of the freer state liberty can scarcely be said to exist in the sense that it exists for the more fortunate. He cannot choose, he cannot sacrifice himself for others, for he is already sacrificed. He can impart no advantages, for he has none, and he can have none until he has bettered his fortunes. He remains in the savage necessity of self-assertion, in the warfare which manifests itself in strikes riots mutinies which manifests itself in strikes, riots, mutiples, murders. The poor man knows, if the rich man does not know, that the poorer man has always less liberty than the richer man, justas certainly as that he has less money. If he has not the means of livelihood in his own hands, he cannot come and go when he will, he cannot command his time, he cannot choose the kind of work he will do, as the richer man measureably can. He is often enslaved to hateful and loathesome serfor others, such as each should do for him-Until a man is independent he is not free. As long as he must look to the pleasure or the profit of another man for his living he is not independent. His employer may not mean to oppress him He may be his oppressor unwillingly, as when his own adversity obliges him to cut down his hireling's wages, but he oppresses him then, however unwillingly, and he oppresses him then, however unwillingly, and he oppresses him when he casts him off to seek some other support, not knowing whether he can find it or not. This fact often comes home to the humane employer, especially in the case of hirelings who have served nim long and well, and more than any other it tells with the conscience against the whole relation of "hireling and him that hires." The hireling may have all those rights which are inseparable may have all those rights which are inseparable from the old ideal of liberty and which we vainly suppose are the proofs of liberty. He may have the right to speak freely, print freely, pray freely, vote freely. But he can not manfully uso his right, though warranted in it by the constitutions and the statutes of all states, if he is affaild not her may may take away his means of

tutions and the statutes of all states, if he is afraid another man may take away his means of livelihood for doing so.

It is needless to say that the personal equation will have much to do with the character of the event. Many—perhaps most—employers are of a make so noble and of a self-respect so fine that they would abhor to interfere with the constitutional rights of their hirelings, and there are hirelings so brave that they would starve and see their wives and little ones starve before they yielded their rights. But slavery was none the less an evil because most slave-holders were kind and good people or because there was now and less an evil because most slave-holders were kind and good people or because there was now and then a heroic slave. The man who is in danger of want or even in dread of want is not a free man, and the country which does not guard him against this danger and this dread or does not assure him the means of livelihood is not a free country, though it may be the freest of all the freer countries.

#### Outrunning Reformers.

L. C. Bateman, in Lewiston, Me., Journal.

We are living in a very peculiar age, and the writer of the article has had some curious experiences of his own. In religion and politics he has widely differed from the majority of his fellow citizens and has never had any hesitation about expressing his views. For instance, he never believed that a whale swallowed Jonah. that the earth was made in six days, or that the sun and mon stood still at the command of Joshua. For this disbelief he has been called an infidel, heretic and several other names not down in the category of saintly phrases. Now, when he goes into an Auburn church and hears ideas so much more radical than his own he is at a loss to believe his own ears. He feels that he is a back number, and on the tail end of the procesnumber, and on the tail end of the proces-The ministers have got so far ahead of him that he has nothing more to say. He shuts up as tight as a clam and lets the old line clergy. ap as tight as a classifier of the control of the c

The same in politics. For years he has gone up and down in Maine advocating government wnership and several other things not acceptaownership and several other things not accepta-ble to the masses. In fact, he has taught most everything but democracy. For this course he has been cailed an Anarchist, socialist, and gen-eral disturber of the peace. Of course this has largely been in a Pickwickian sense; as the men who have called him those names are all good fellows and his personal friends. Now comes the funny part of this thing. The very class of men whom he has denounced with the most vizor have not only come over to his

the most vigor have not only come over to his views, but are getting away beyond them. He begins to feel like a back number in social economics as well as in religion. When the finan-ciers and managers of the great corporations be-gin to advocate co-operation and public ownership, then the writer begins to scratch his head and inquire where he is at.

One of the senate doorkeepers stationed in the lobby next to the marble room had just warned a visitor not to puff the cigar which he carried for his hand. At that moment the electric bells sounded a call for a vote and Senator Lodge hastened in from a nearby committee room. He was puffing violently at a long black cigar.

"Why don't you warn that man?" asked the

visitor.

"Recause I know my business," replied the custodian of the door. "That is the man who made the rule."—Chicago Journal.

For labor day you need a bundle of extras. Hand them out to the men who do the work. Per hundred, 50 cents; per thousand, \$5.

#### THE CALF PATH

One day through the primeval wood,
A calf walked home, as good calves should,
But made a trail all bentraskew,
A creeked trail, as all calves do.
Elince then two hundred years have fied,
And, I infer, the calf is dead;
And still he left behind a trail,
Aud thereby hange my moral tale.

The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way;
And then a wise bell-wether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er vail and steep,
And drew the flock behird him, too,
As good bell-wethers always do.
And from that day o'er hill and glade
Through these old woods a path was made,

And many men wound in and out,
And dodged, and turned, and bent about,
And uttered words of righteous wrath
Because 'twas such a crooked path. But still they followed—do not laugh— The first migrations of that calf: And through the winding woodway stalked Bocause he wabbled when he walked!

This forest path became a lane That bent, and turned, and turned again. This crooked lane became a road. Where many a poor horse with his load Toiled on beneath the burning sun, And travelled some three miles in one. And thus a century and a half They trod the footsteps of that calf.

The years passed on in swiftness fleet, The road became a village street; And thus before men were aware, A city's crowded thoroughfare: And soon the central street was this Of a renowned metropolis. And men, two centuries and a half, Trod in the footsteps of that calf.

Each day a hundred thousand rout Followed the zigzag calf about; And o'er the crooked journey went The traffic of a continent. A hundred thousand men were led By one calf near three centuries dead. They followed still this crooked way, And lost one hundred years a day;

For such reverence is lent To well-established precedent. A moral lesson this might teach, Were I ordained and called to preach; For men are prone to go it blind Along the calf path of the mind, And work away from sun to sun And do what other men have done.

They follow in the beaten track.
And out, and in, and forth, and back,
And still their devious course pursue,
To keep the paths that others do.
But how the wise old wood gods laugh To keep the passes old wood gous issue.

But how the wise old wood gous issue.

Who saw the first primeval calf!

Ah! Many things this tale might teach
But I am not ordained to preach.

—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

Ten copies each week and every week for 6 months, 1.00.

#### White Slaves.

New York Evening Journal.

The women of New Bedford will supply a chapter rather interesting to America when the time comes for writing truthful history. "Once," the historian will write, "we used in America to whip black women in the South. They were employed to pick cotton. They received no wages, so the plan to get work out of them was to whip them when they were careless. A severe whipping was found efficacious.

"The negress at first would show sulviness." The pegress at first would show sulkiness

"The negress at first would show sulkiness. When the time for winpping came, she knelt and begged for mercy. During the whipping she screamed. After the whipping she was a much more valuable slave. She did her work carefully, and the other negresses, observing her punishment, avoided her bad example.

"Nothing apparently could have been more satisfactory. But the people of the North, though entirely ignorant of the needs of cotton growing, interfered. The screams of those negresses so worked on their nerves, particularly in New England, that they fought for four years to stop slavery. And they were pleased with the result, although it cost millions of lives and thousands of millions of dollars.

result, although it cost millions of lives and thousands of millions of dollars.

"The American nation talked a good deal after that about American treatment of women, and much of this talk came from New England.

"Great surprise, therefore, when in 1898 an attempt was made to reduce to starvation wages by 10 per cent revealed a similar system of women treatment in New Bedford.

"Again the cotton industry was involved. White workers the women in this case. Great competition among cotton manufacturers, and

ment, paid as little as would let the workers live acquired.

To illustrate this side of the matter, let us sup-

"It was ideal. The slavery system was costly extravagance compared to it.
"And the getting of the most work was not dif-

ficult. The whip, of course, had been laid aside. After the grand national how about the of. In the first place, the mill owners were too refined to think of using it, and in the second place they would have been lynched if they had tried

Place they would have been lynched if they had tried.

"But something, of course, had to be done. The tired women, watching eight looms, working hard all day with an aching back, with tired eyes and brain and heart, would get carcless. Her wages, \$1 or \$5 a week, seemed to inspire very little ambition in her. What should keep every particle of energy in that white woman centered in the mill owners' interest? That was the great problem. A genius solved it very simply, by the system of fines. It worked thus:

"The white woman at the loom, aged from 15 to \$60, was watched by overseers. These made note of her conduct. If she looked up, at the wrong moment, if through fatigue or unskillfulness she injured a piece of the precious merchandise passing through her hands, there was a ready lash that cut deeper than the old fashioned blacksnake.

blacksnake.

'Going for her pay she received instead of \$4 perhaps \$3.42. 'Fifty-eight cents deducted for fines,' the clerk would tell her. 'No explanations: please pass along.'

'The white woman, whipped in this modern civilized manner, acted altogether differently from the black woman of the South. She said from the black woman of the South. She said nothing to anybody. She acraped up the pennies and the three dollars paid by the mill for that week of her life and went home. When she got there she thought hard about it. The thing had happened before, but it was a problem how to live for a week on a little less than cost of living. The problem solved—a little less to eat or a little less to wear—she put her liard on her arms to think and weep until the time came to go to bed and get strength to work at the mill again.

will write it, is not imaginary. Every man knows that. The New Bedford strike has brought out the fight of the mill women against the system of fines.

What do you think of that system?

What do you think of the man whose pocket holds the fines taken from that woman?

J. H. Arnold.

J. H. Arnold.

The modern spinning machine can be handled by a child, and will turn out more and better work than 45,000 spinning wheels such as our grandmothers used to spin and make clothes with. The machine is a good thing: It enables us to secure many thousand-fold more yarn and cloth as our grandmothers could produce with their ancient spinning wheels. Shall we destroy the machine, turn the wheels of progress backward, resurrect our grandmothers and re-introward, resurrect our grandmothers and re-intro duce the old-time spinning wheel, in order that more people shall have jobs, as the free-silver "dollar of-our-daddies" idiot contend, or shall we move forward, utilize the machine to its ut-most capacity, making it the common property

of society, as the Social Democrat contends?

One boy now attends enough stocking knitting machines to turn out 5,000 pairs a week. Shall machines to turn out 5,000 pairs a week. Shall we destroy the machine and turn backward to-ward the age of primitive man, or shall we continue to use the machine? Our grandmothers could, with her knitting needles, turn out one pair of socks each per day. To turn out 5,000 pair of socks per week by the ancient method would require the constant work of 835 grandmothers. Shall we use the machine or resurrect our grandmothers?

our grandmothers? Mr. Bryan and the wise commercial travelers are waging war on the trusts because the trusts are introducing improved methods of business which enables them to discharge hundreds—yes, thousands—of drammers and other employes, rendered unnecessary by the improved methods Bryan's war on trusts is as wise, is as sensible, as the war made by his intellectual ancestors on improved machinery. Shall we destroy the trusts, as Bryan and the reactionary Democracy demand, and recurs to the old competitive meth-ods in order to find a few more jobs? or shall we keep the trusts, improve and perfect them and make them the servant of society, shorten the hours of labor, and add by their means to the nehours of labor, and add by their means to the ne-cessaries, comforts and haveries of life, as de-manded by Social Democrais? Which is the bet-ter method? Shall we stand gazing wistfully longingly into the dark and dead past, or shall we look forward to the future and move along the lines of progress to our destiny? Shall we turn backward with Bryan and his free silver 10-to-1 followers, or shall we go forward? By means of improved machinery 24 out of 25-

The new Diamond match machines, operated by 300 girls, turn out as many matches as \$,000 workmen could make by the old method. Shall we destroy the machines to make room for more werkers (the Democratic method)? Or shall we leave the machine in the hands of exploiters and search for foreign markets (the Republican method)? Or shall we make the machines common od)? Or shall we make the machines common property to serve the interests of society as a whole (the Socialist method)? Or shall we drift along taking no interest in these quotations at all (the method of sens-less, isert closs)?

A weaver today must turn out, on an average, about 400 yavas of cloth, for a fair day's work, set he can observe the ford, clothing and shelt.

yet he cannot afford the food, clothing and shelter of the weaver of fifty years ago who could produce only ten yards including the spinning. Why can not be afford them? Is it because the cloth does not bear the union label, or because the factories are not unionized, or is, it because the worker has no share in the ownership or voice in the management of the machinery of production?

One hundred and fifty "hands" can now turn one hurdred and firty "hands" can now turn out as much cetton cloth as 95,000 "hands" formerly made. De the 150 "hands" get as much for their labor as the 95,000 formerly get? Well, hardly. Why don't they? Because they are in monument management and managemen

#### Postal Cards

for subscriptions. 20 for \$5. All the cards you buy during August count on the 10 acre farm } contest.

#### The Public Service.

If all obligations to serve, represented service rendered or to be rendered, there would be no volcanic rumblings in the development of civilization. No one could then complain of undeserved poverty, nor would any be unjustly rich. For if each rendered service only as he received an White workers the women in this case. Great competition among cotton manufacturers, and mills paying about 10 per cent profits. A system discovered far better and cheaper than glavery.

"Instead of owning the worker, feeding her and taking care of her as valuable chattel, she was hired. She fed herself. Her sickness or death meant no loss. Invariably she sacrificed herself to her children, supplying workers to take her place at the loom when she should take her place at the loom when she should take her place at the loom when she should take her place in the generatory. The mill owners, by agree, her can be rendered by the possessors, but only power in the generatory of the constitute the so called wealth of the leisure classes represent neither service rendered nor to the possessors, but only power in the generatory of the possessors, but only power in the generatory of the possessors.

> turn. But now he must lose the power to demand that service. The robber has acquired it. So the workingman will have rendered ten dollars' worth of service, and the robber will have gained ten dollars' worth of service without rendering

in that case the workingman is plundered in defiance of law. But there would be no essential diffreence if the law justified the act. There are instances in which the law does justify precisely such acts. The institution of slavery is one. A master's title to his slave is an obligation upon the slave to serve. He must serve as his master orders. The law compels him to. Yet he never orders. The law compels him to. Yet he never has received and never is to receive any adequate service in return. As with the robbed working-man, the slave must render service without get-ting service, while his master gets service without rendering any. The principle of service with-out rendering any. The principle of service for service is ignored. It is the same, though the process is more subtle, when private monopolies are given control of public business.

The deceived are always the same eternally deluded, foolish working folk, those who with horny hands make all these ships, forts, barracks, cannons, steamers, harbors, piers, palaces, halis, and places with triumphal arches for the public, and who print all these books and papers, and

The white woman, whipped in this modern silized manner, acted altogether differently im athe black woman of the South. She said thing to anybody. She scraped up the pensa and the three dollars paid by the mill for it week of her life and went home. When she there she thought hard about it. The thing dhappened before, but it was a problem how live for a week on a little less than cost of living. The problem solved—a little less to eat or title less to wear—she put her liard on her no to think and weep until the time came to to bed and get strength to work at the mill in.

No greaming as the negresses screamed is the lesson was well taught. It was rarely before the problem, and who print all these books and papers, and who print all these pheasants, ortionals, which which who procure and transport all these pheasants, ortionant, but the working class, sad in turn prepare for it the working class, sad in turn prepare for it the working class, sad in turn prepare for it the working class, sad in turn prepare for it the working class, sad in turn prepare for it the working class, sad in turn prepare for it the working class, sad in turn prepare for it the working class, sad in turn prepare for it the working class, sad in turn prepare for it the working class, so which reads which are to be eaten and drunk by those who are the working class, and in turn prepare for it the working class, and in turn

# Spirit of the Press.

There are a thousand and one reasons why the workingman should vote against the capitalist parties, and none why he should indorse them.—Advocate, Trenton, N. J.

What an amount of energy on the part of the voters goes to waste in throwing down one pollical machine for the purpose of putting another into power.—lowa Unionist.

Something usually overtakes the workingman's prosperity before it overtakes him. Rents rise and the cost of living increases faster than wages rise.—Trenton, N. J., Advocate.

When the government issues bends the people become bondmen. If the bonds run 20, 30, or 4 years, we place a morigage upon the labor of our children.—Zanesville Labor Journal.

Farmers were once among the capitalists of the land. They are now more laborers getting the laborer's pittance. If one buys a farm, he simply secures a steady job.—Peoria Gazette.

A workman needs more than a full dinner pail. He needs leisure for mental improvement and for social enjoyment, and he needs humane treatment. Justice would give him the entire product of his toil.—New Light.

Denver once had prosperous woolen mills, nail dianapolis and Kansas City?' factory, sadule factory, cement works cooper shops, implement factory, hardware factory, car shops, rolling mills, cavelope factory, white lead factory and other industries that today are wholling ly shut down .- Denver, Colo., Citizen.

We cannot understand how any self-respecting and intelligent workingman can consciously support either capitalist party. The place for every honest worker is in the social democratic party. Vote for Debs and Harriman, and repudlate the republican and democratic liars and maligners of labor unions and labor parties.—Clevelana Citizen.

While Britain is gaining a bogus reputation for her humane treatment of the black races which come under her sway, thousands of British-born warfs, who are almost denuded of clothing and whose skins are guiltless of soap from week's end to week's end, are crying to Britannia—"Ain't we naked and black enough to be taken care of?'
-Toesin, Melbourne.

"Every preacher in New York, with the possi look forward to the future and move along the lines of progress to our destiny? Shall we turn backward with Bryan and his free silver 16-to-1 followers, or shall we go forward?

By means of improved machinery 24 out of 25 men employed in making musical instruments keye been thrown out of employment. Will the pingle of free silver, 16 to 1, find jobs for the 24 out?

The case Dissued and though the poor because they have worked so hard through the six days that the seventh finds them in bed trying to secure the necessary equipment for another week's tustle with the wolf. "—Hev. Dr. Daniel L. Martin, in the New York Press. ble exception of two or three, stands in his pulpit

Every act of capital has the stamp of Cain o it. He slew his brother for gain. He coveted his brother's flocks and murdered him to get possession. How similar in the affairs of men today Not only do they murder for gain but attemp through legal methods of coercion to force their brethren to part with their goods, and, like Cain, all tieny that they are their brother's keeper. Rob him and deny that he is any concern of yours is the policy of today as ic was with Cain, and the curse of Cain is upon the land in every form and can only be removed when the brother hood of man is attained through collective own ership of wealth. - Daily Letter.

Here is an example of our boasted American freecom that should make the "hardy handed sons of toil" holier and burn red fire during the coming campaign. The Typographical Union of Canton, Ill., recently revised its wage scale, and the proprietor of the Daily Register refused to agree to the new scale. While negotiations were pending for a settlement of the controversy the proprietor went before the judge of the city court and secured an injunction, restraining the officers and members of the union from declar-ing a strike or boycott or parting the paper on ing a strike or boycent or patting the paper of the unfair list. How do you like this, you "sov-ereign citizens" who rattle your chains and boast of your freedom? Do you realize that this in-junction forces you to work whether you want to or not, and for such wages as your master feels like giving you?—Toiler.

In the field of present day politics the republican is essentially optomistic while the democrat and the fusion populist is pessimistic rather than otherwise. The socialist is neither; he is an ameliorationist. He is not a negationist—his platform does not bristle with frequent repetitions of the words "condemn," "denounce" and "oppose." His politics are of a positive character. He knows that conditions do not suit him but he does not put in his whole time growling

will not discourage him.

Keep your eye on the socialist. He will never fuse with anything and it may take fusion of a sort yet undreamed of to meet him.—Oklahoma Republic.

tering such a thing? I grant you. We have never had occasion for a civil service. Our postal affairs and our collections of customs due affairs and our collections of customs dues are comparatively unimportant. A little better or a little worse does not concern the average man. He would scarcely cross the street to help better the civil service. But if the street cars under the control of the civil service, if the great transportation companies having in charge the safety of his person and the prompt delivery of his freight were in charge of the civil service, how quickly the public literest would be arous-ed. Then we should have a civil service in real-

"I challenge any reasonable mind taking up "I challence any reasonance mind taking up this subject without regard to past prejudices to arrive at any other goal than public ownership. 'Social ostrucism.' 'publicity'—they are the fee ble cries of children. Let us brace up and look the situation fully in the lace.''—Cosmopolitan.

You can read the daily press of the country most assiduously and with scarcely an exception you will never run across references of successful instances of municipal ownership of public utili-ties. On the other hand, every failure of municipal ownership, however occurring, is heralded fore. for the think ordered to get a move on their thinking tanks and prepare articles showing the fallacy of public ownership. Under private ownership of course, fallures never occur. Oh. no! Railroads never go into the hands of receivers, of course. Banks never fall newspapers never use. Banks never fail, newspapers never suspend publication, mills never close and business houses never shut their doors and draw their shades. Oh, no: Why, there are 1,000 instances where public utilities have failed under private ownership to one instance of failure under municipal ownership, and that one instance is always caused by political notenness. In spite of the croakers against public ownership, the cause will advance, and right here in Syracuse, when the weather gets reasonable enough to silow us to do something, the uniquists will keep the matter before the pecule in a manner calculated to impress them with the belief that the question is here to stay.—Labor World, Syracuse, N. Y. pend publication, mills never close and business

#### Willie Stumps His Dad.

The Tofler "Say, pop, you're a union man, aint you?"
"Sure thing, son. What makes you ask that?"

"Well, I was just wondering who you would vote for this fall-you don't allow your boss to tell you who to vote for, like

Tommy Ratti's pop does, do you?"
"I should say not! I'd like to see any boss dictate to me on that point. I vote for principle and without the consent and advice of any bloated boss.

"Then you are going to vote for the socielists, eh?"

"Wrong again, son. What do you take me for? A jay—to go cavorting around with that crowd of pipe-dreamers? They're a bundle of cranks, always talking about ideal and priu - primary questions. I am going to vote for the practical party-I am going down as a democrat this year.

"But, pop, didn't Hugh McGowan, Tom Taggart, Jim Murdock and Sam Morss have a lot to do with making the platform at In-

"You bet they did! They're bright fellows, they are, and can knock the spots off Riley McKeen; Harry New and those fellows that made the republican platform. And that's one reason I'm going to vote demmy this year.'

"But say, pop, ain't Tom Taggart and Murdock part owners in the concern you work for?"

"Yes; so is Riley McKeen and a lot of republicans.

"Well, if some of your bosses make the republican party policy, while others of them do the same for tae dems, how can you vote unless you vote as your bess dictates? That's why I thought you'd be a socialist, for I didn't hear of any big bosses making their platform. And, say, pop, what's the difference between the two platforms, anyway, to workingmen? If the bosses make both, ain't they just different ways of saying the same thing so far as the workingmen are con cerned?

"Say, there's the old lady calling you. You'd better go now and not talk on a subject of which you are ignorant."

.Rut I want to know if the bosses don't dictate to all workers who vote for the big parties? Tell me, will you, pop?"

'Go on, your mother'll have a sore throat if you don't hurry."

Order a few hundred extras for labor day and give organized labor a friendly tip on socialism.

Society employs all people and pays all people. No people, no employment, no pay. When society compels or permits people to employ themselves with crude implements or at useless vocations, society loses, just as an individual employer would lose by such method. Crudely supplied workers or illy directed workers produce little to pay with while uselessly employed or viciously employed or idle people produce nothing to pay with and if they get anything they get what other workers produce without any equivalent. If I produce nothing I am entitled to nothing in return. When society organizes its industries and permits none to share in the results except those who have aided in produc ing and these in proportion to the necessary time employed the production of wealth to each worker will amount to \$5,000 to \$10 -"oppose." His polities are of a postern ter. He knows that conditions do not suit him but he does not put in his whole time growling and whining and sniveling about it. He wastes no time on the tamentations of Jeremiah; rather would he exclaim with the hopeful psalmist. "Fret not thyself because of evil doers, neither be thou envious against the workers of iniquity." he prefers to claim the fulfillment of the promise, "He will bring forth thy righteousness as the light and thy jungment as the noonday." He believes he is right and one, two or ten defeats will not discourage him.

We would not strike the average usurer, landwould not strike the average usurer, landwould not exclaim. He will bright taker, briber or speculator very well, but let them live on what their labor produces, but fix it so you will not have to be thou envious against the workers of iniquity." he prefers to claim the fulfillment of the promise, "He will bring forth thy righteousness as the light and thy jungment as the noonday." He believes he is right and one, two or ten defeats will not discourage him.

We would not strike the average usurer, landwould not extract the average, usurer. How would not extract the would not extract the average usurer. How would not extract the would not extract the profit taker, briber or speculator very well, but let them live on what their labor produces, but fix it so you will not have to well and the province of working it and the province of working. I have always been an employer of labor, and always they have paid me for the privilege of working for me. You don't be privilege of working or me. You don't be privilege of working for me. You see Jones agrees to work for me: I can sell the product of his day's labor on an average for four dollars. He may or may not know this but he work the product of the may or may not a may be a may b You see Jones agrees to work for me: I can sell the product of his day's labor on an aver-To illustrate this side of the matter, let us suppose a ten-dollar bill extorted by a highwayman from a workingman whose wages it is. The workingman had fendered service, and this bill was his certificate of title to receive service.

This is because I will not let him work uns are less he agrees to the terms. No capitalist or employer pays his workmen—they produce their own pay, and the part withheld is "capital" with which the cauning "bny" the land, machinery and exchange and compel the la borer to submit because they have no place to apply their labor. When labor saves up and buys something to employ more than himself he becomes a capitalist and is just as hard or harder on those he employs than the great capitalist. Collectively people can arrange to employ all and give each erage production of a day's labor for that labor; individually they cannot, and would not if they could. Labor outnumbers all others many to one and the country should be run for the hancfit of the majority not the minority. Laborers can have it in this way when they become sufficiently intelligent. Not be-

#### Discovering a Difference.

Paterson, N. J., July 31.—[Associated Press dispatch].—Paterson has long been a hotbed of anaschists. Men here who are familiar more or less with the works of the organization, say that

#### Looking Forward.

The following is a table of wages paid in Japan in 1898. As prices are now interna-tional the workingmen of the United States may be able to form some idea of what they have to work for in the future. It will be noticed that the average wage in no case reaches 3 cents per day:

Highest

arpenter	Water Str.	WRECK.	Average
Short-real		60,200	80.235
Plasterer Stonemason		.198	.2.0
Second Contraction of the Contra		.217	.254
Rooler		.196	.233
Nile more	250	.189	.230
l'ile roofer	279	.502	.240
Brickmason	100	.194	.210
floormatmaker	**** Land	.173	,205
Farnituremaker	205	.184	
Paper-hanger	****	.176	.212
lotter		.171	.213
fubmaker	213	.153	.182
Nooden clogmaker	208	.145	.175
hoemaker 4	25	.169	.219
Sade ler	,2(3	.159	.201
Partwright	210	.169	.205
fai or for Jap. clothes	23	.135	.160
fattor for for cothes .	307	.187	,247
rai or for Jap. clothes. Fattor for for cothes Maker of cloth bags, ca	Ses,		
eter		.138	.171
Dv- T	185	.123	.154
lotton carder	.154	.131	.138
Incksmith	245	.128	.206
Maker of fancy goods	213	.119	.187
Founder	250	.164	2.3
Founder Pulley driver		.127	.168
Lacquer-ware maker	213	.156	.194
Lacquer-sap gatherer .	192	.148	.170
Dil presser		.109	.198
Papermuker.		121	
l'obseco catter	216	.152	.154
Compositor	195	.118	. 183
Preseman	184	.119	.155
Character at a construction of		,206	.151
thip carpenter			.219
ardener	263	.184	.223
Pessant (male)	182	.111	.178
Pessant (female)	108	.070	.019
Seriou turist (male) Serioulturist (female	173	- 121-	.147
sericulturist (female	mo	.0.8	.000
Silk spinner (female)	12	.076	.009
Weaver (male)	1198	.110	.132
Weaver (female)	167	.070	.093
l'ea firer (male)	241	.18	.199
Fisherman	198	.138	.)68
Winer	961	.177	221
onite		.138	.163
Employes engaged by	the mouth.		
n sake Brewery	5 5 73	8.77	4.79
r sag brewery	4.63	.B.06	3.84
n an fautioner	5 09	8.57	4.73
servant (male)	1 48	.90	1.69
servant (female)	87	.49	.03
servant (male) servant (female) Peasants engaged by t Male Female.	he vear-		
Male.	\$19 46	12.59	16,08
Pentula	10.74	0.50	8.02
	Control of the state of the		
Drop ne a de	llar th	ic mook	on the

Drop us a dollar this week on the campaign fund. We will do the rest of the work.

# Appeal Sub Stations.

For the convenience of the Appeal army the following conrades will keep in stock "Fostal Card Orders" for yearly half year y and quarterly subsariptions. Any number can be bought and at the office rate, thus saving extra postage, correspondence and long watts. If you have never used "Postal Card Orders" call and have them explained. Cut this list out and save for future reference. It will be added to as the sub stations increase:

Salt Lake City—J. A. Mahan, 67 w 1st South St.
Pessages, Fin-Geo. R. Smith.
Alameda, Chia—H. Hauch, Idil Park St.; A. A. Crocketty
1510 Wainut St.
San Francisco—John C. Wesley, 117 Turk St.

Alameda, Csia—H. Hauch, 1411 Park St.; A. A. Crockett, 1610 Waitut St.

San Francisus—John C. Wesley, 117 Tark St.

Lox Angeles—J. H. Campbell, 528 Byrnes Ridg.

Frankfist, N. Y.—Williemson's Drog Store.

St. Joseph, Hich.—E. M. Plann, 719 Broad St.

Kanssa City, Mo.—aunt's Leundity, 819 Broad St.

Chenaco Fa.—M. T. Bruss, 405 Blum St.

Pertand, Ms.—W. S. McGeogh, 440 St. John St.

Chicago.—F G. Strickland, Rosun 54 Ma Raadolph St. R.

Dugs, 350 N. Chirt; A. Krog, 1113 N. Sawyer; M. Jackel

Jr., 247 N. Lewitt

Toleds—M. H. Calhoun, 42 Boait St; O. H. Beed, 524 Logan

St.

Halfsville, Pa.—R. Einstein.

Nashville, Teun.—Dr. H. H. Enloe, Cumberland Presbyters

Lan Blog.

Biairsville, Pa. R. Einstein.
Nashville, Fenn. Dr. B. H. Enloe, Cumberland Presbyteze
lan Blog.
Pealuma, Cala.—W. B. Lloyd
Vacceuver, B G.—John Peters, 20 Cordua St.
Forgo, N D.—Dr. J. C R. Charast, 10 Broadway.
Fosno, Cala.—J. D. Bance.
Reading, Pa.—Go., Fermansoder.
Skownegan, Me.—L. B. islbott.
Davenport, In.—R. Senn.
Columbus, O.—A. W. Frankonberg, 1285 3d at.
Cleveland, O.—H. W. Berd, 803 N E Bidg.
Omnha Neo.—F. H. Alexander, 1617 Jackson St.
Galesborr, Ill.—J B. Frier.
Topeka, Kan.—F. E. Miller, State Socialist Hondquarters,
631 Kansas Ave.
Middleboro, Mass.—D. H. Dennett.
Robury, Mass.—S. B. Merrifield.
Tacoma, Wasb.—John Taylor.
Gras Valley, Cala.—W. E. Parsons,
Baltimore, Md.—F. Marcek, 1468 N. Gay.
Oregon City, Ore.—W. S. U'Ret.
St. Louis, Mo.—H. J. Siedrerwalt, 1112 Chambers St.
Benten Harbor, Mich.—O. M. Southworth,
Denver, Colo.—P. W. Doyle, 1825 Champa St.
Sheboygan, Wis.—B. Schoen.

Social Democratic National Ticket for 1906.

For President, EUGENE V. DEBS, of Indiana. JOB HARRIFIAN, of California.

SOCIALIST ORGANIZATIONS—For the purposes of aid-ing in organization, the Appeal will print notice of political meetings, conventions, etc., for 23 comb a line. Seat money with notice. If you use the space paid for by all, you chould be willing to help pay the expenses of the paper. J. A. Wayland.

#### Social Democratic Party.

#### netic Heali

Do you want the best books ever written on this subject, which embraces hypnotism, vital magnetism and mental science? If so, send for descriptive circular and price to L. E. Stauhopa, M. D., Nevada, Mo. 24117

#### Books, keen-edged with wisdom.

"Empty thy purse into thy head."

In Brighter Climes. 225
Tramp in Society. Cowdry 15
Woman, in the Past, Present and Future. Bebel 25
Foems for the Signal, Morris, paper 50 cents, cloth. 1 00
Waiting for the Signal, Morris, paper 50 cents, cloth. 1 00
FERTAIRING TO FRANCE.

Guernesv Marvet House. Owens 15
Even Financial Conspiracies. Emery 10
Ten Men of Money Island, 8 for 25 cents. Notion 5
Cold Facts, 6 for 25 cents. C. St. John Cole 5

# PILGRIM.

The workingman who does not vote for Debs this year is a mule and deserves to be exploited, Bill McKinley and Bryan have both always been lawyers and lived on the sweat of other folks work. No doubt both of them have been guilty work. No doubt both of them have been guilty, bf the usual shady practices of lawyers, which is so common among the legal profession as to come to be looked upon as honest. But Debs never did that: Years ago he shoveled coal into the firebox of a locomotive until his ability and the faith of his fellows in his honesty called him to the editorial chair of the Locomotive Firemen's magazine. And here Debs labored until he was ready to mass from a circumscribed field and enter upon to pass from a circumscribed field and enter upor work of socialism-the effect the broader work of socialism—the effect of which touches every worker in the world. It is this man that is running today for the president of the nation against two parasites. One of these parasites is probably a little more honest in his—parasitic beliefs than the other—but both of them believe in taking a profit from labor in return for allowing labor to produce. Take your choice, gents. This is your time to shine.

The editor of the Lakeside Press, published in Cleveland, N. Y., is pleased and happy because "we" exported \$85,000 000 worth of argicultural products to Holland, and for which Holland has returned diamonds. Just exactly where the es-teemed editor of the Press figures that he is ahead in the deal is hard to tell.

Agricultural products are something that would be of benefit to him in case they staid in the country, while the price of diamonds is probably beyond his reach. If he will take the trouble to investigate the socialist questions he will discover that exported food products in return for dia-

monds and silks is a poor proposition as far as he is concerned, that is as exchange is made today. Lots of poor little country papers go into ecstacy of give when the creation of the wealth production is being shipped out of the country for the haveries brought back for the people who leaver work. never work.

There is a famine in India. It is so severe that en the express companies have joined-hands the the parsons in attempting to alleviate it. But it won't be done. Millions will die of actual There is plenty of food stuffs in that unhappy land but it don't "belong" to the people. Of course the people raised it—they did the work that produced the grain and grub but unfortunately for them the landlord had to have it for rent Private ownership of land is such a hot thing, you know! It would just kill the work-ingmen of India to own the ground collectively. There would be no incentive to work. As it is now, private owneship of the land is killing them all right but it is a matter of congratula tion that the incentive to work still remains with the East India starveling.

A year ago the Missburi and Kansas zine and lead districts were the paradise of the man who had a start in life to make. About that time Comrade Rockefeller, noting that there was still an industry which he had not bought up pro-ceeded to-possess himself of the smelters. The poor old APPEAL at that time, noting the manipulation which was going on, predicted that the district would be reduced to wage slavery. For this it was bitterly rebuked by the small proprietors and those who still had their "start in life" to make. The way it turned out is told by the Galena Lever, a paper published in the district in the following words:

trict, in the following words:

While we never hope to see \$40 paid for ore in this district again, we know there is no cause for tion, as many of our producers are solely depend-

ent upon the earnings of their mines for the sup-port of families."

It will be noted that the small proprietor is not trying to get rich now—all he asks is to be allow-ed to make a living.

The Deering Harvester works closed down a few days ago and left some 7,000 working mules on the hot pavements of Chicago. This is one of the strangest things that ever happened under competition. Nothing like it was ever heard of before. If the postoffice at Chicago, which is operated under the socialistic plan, had shut down and put all the carriers and clerks on the burn, as postoffices often do, there would have bum, as postoffices often do, there would have been no need of wonder. You know that pri-vately owned industries never suddenly close and leave their employes out of work, while those operated by the public have a peculiar habit of laying down and sending the workers out on the tramp. But the working jaspers at Deering's can again vote this year for McKinley to "open the mills to laber." I, will be hardy for Mc that the mill closed because now all of Deering's mea will vote for him to open it again.

of telephones, with which they intend to operate their trains instead of by telegraph. This measure is one of economy. It dispenses with more or less skilled telegrapher and in his place we will find a telephone clerk. The system is a dangerous one because telephones are unreliable in their workings, and in handling train orders over them there is great likelihood of errors which will result in wrecks. But it is all right whichever way it goes. It catches the advocates of the competitive system either way. If it is a success the private property worshipping operators. itive system either way. If it is a success the private property worshipping operators (who have no property) will be put on the bum in good shape. If it is not a success and wrecks results the dear good passengers who have paid their good money for transportation and who could never stand it to ride on a government owned and operated road which employed only the best facilities referenced and money will be killed. childes, safeguards and employes, will be killed and hurt. So go ahead, Mr. General Manager with your experiments in economy. They like it, and L don't suppose I ought to complain. our schemes succeeds there will be more money or the dudes of New York to blow in on champagne and golf.

Do not feel bad if some one tells you that every thing is all right now and that you are a lunatic for opposing the competitive system. Such an informant brands himself as a jackass and you will do well, when you want to learn something to avoid making use of his knowledge. There are lots of ignorant mules in the world who refuse to read or think but there are now intelli-gent men in every community and it is not ne-cessary to associate with people who still believe that socialism means "divide up."

I STILL have a few more New Zealand La. bor Journals left at 15 cents, and the book of labor laws at 50 cents. These will cause more thinking that the government can do something for labor if read in labor unions or handed around than anything you can do Being official, its statements are beyond question: Organized labor in that far away untry are finding out what their ballot can That is the problem that will have to be learned in this country. May not get an-other invoice of them. Order now.

THE militia has been called out in North ims and Carolina to maintain "peace" at the elec-tions, just to show that the present system with its conflicting interests is practical! Imagine workers needing armed men when they have an election for foremen and managers of their employment, which would be the case ander socialism! But socialism is impractical!

## FOREIGN ITEMS

The Chinese government owns the 3,000 of telegraph- and 350 miles of railroad in that king-

Forty-five per cent, of the workers over 60 in

England become paupers. Of two men over 65 one goes to the poor house. John Morley makes this alarming assertion. "Give us justice, give us bread," was the demand of the French revolution; but ere long the wild cry was not for bread, but for the blood of those who dealt wrong and oppression.

There is a bill before the House of Commons Eng. to prevent women returning to work in cotton mills, etc., within one month of their confinement. Think, women, what the necessity for that bill means!

The war has increased the cost of living in England to a considerable extent. Coal is 25 per cent. up in price, whilst food, clothing and rent average a good 10 per cent. above the prices prevailing this time last year.

Vorwaerts publishes statistics relating to the socialist press in Germany. There are 48 daily papers, ten which appear three times a week seven which appear twice a week, nine which appear weekly, three which appear monthly. There are also two comic papers appearing every forthight, and one review, the New Time, which appears weekly.

The report for the year ending May 31st of the Glasgow Corporation Tramways has some interesting features. The total traffic revenue was £464,786, 15s. 2d., the working expenses being £244,721. 11s. 3d. The cars ran 9,657,429 miles, 127,628,484 passengers were carried. age traffic revenue per mile was 11-55d., the average working expenses per mile being 8-60d.

It is stated that over six hundred millions (£000,000,000) were offered the government by people desirous of investing in the war loan. This means that a comparatively few people have more surplus money than the entire working classes earn in wages in a whole, and explains why the many are poor. The total wages carned in a year are £500,000,000, and those who earn this produce £1,500,000,000. Where does the other £1,000,000,000 go? To the investors, of course. We grow wealthy by destruction.—Lacourse. We grow wealthy bour Chronicle, Liverpool.

The employment of women by London dust contractors was the subject of a discussion at recent meeting of the St. Olave's (Southwark) Board of Works. A special committee reported that there was no reason why the board should take action. One speaker, in opposing the report, said the women were paid 10s, per week and were employed because they were cheaper than men Twelve contractors employed between 500 and 600 females in this forrible work of sifting the refuse of the metropolis. The city medical officer had said the work was loathsome, inhuman, and a danger to public health. The chairman remarked that one contractor said it was an excellent occupation for women, who were employ cause they were more deft than men with their fingers.

The Belgian socialists signalized the opening of Parliament by a monster demonstration in the Maison du Peuple in Brussels in favor of uni-versal suffrage. The chief speakers were MM. Vandervelde and Anseele. Determination was expressed to pursue the reform by every legal and pacific means. If these failed, revolutionary this district again, we know there is no cause for the present low price of zinc ore, and that it is not part of a combination on the part of the smelters. The only remedy in our judgment, is to exhaust the supply, and the only way to bring that about is to stop the production. Whether we can afford to do that or not is a grave question for the continued by means of pamphiets and leaflets, to the workers. Next November the socialist or we can afford to do that or not is a grave question for the form the continued by means of pamphiets and leaflets, to the workers. Next November the socialist or we can afford to do that or not is a grave question for the form by every legal and pacific means. If these fatled, revolutionary in the present by every legal and pacific means. If these fatled, revolutionary is a continued by means of pamphiets and leaflets, to the workers. Next November the socialist wing of the Chamber of Deputies will table a bill tion as many of our producers are solely depend. in favor of the reform. An extraordinary congress of the party is announced for October. In the meanwhile the socialists in the chamber will adopt blocking members with the view of forcing the government to take immediate action.

> In Australia on government-owned railroads, can ride a distance of 1,000 for \$6.50. you can ride a distance of 1,000 for \$0.50, first-class, while workingmen can ride six miles for 2 cents, 12 miles for 4 cents, 30 miles for 10 cents and workingmen receive from 25 to 30 per cent more wages for eight hours of labor than they are paid in this country for 10 hours. In Vic-toria, where these rates prevail, the net income from the roads is sufficient to pay all the federal taxes, which is another convincing proof of the possibility of government without taxation. In Hungary, where the roads are state-owned,

> you can ride six miles for 1 cent, and since the roads were bought by the government the men's wages have doubled.

> Belgium tells the same story-fares and freight rates cut down one half, and wages doubled. Yet the roads pay a yearly revenue to the government of \$4,000,000. In the United States, under private ownership, it is the other way. We have paid the railroads billions in land and money,

The lust for gold is likely to produce serious trouble elsewhere than in South Africa. Alaska will probably be the theater of the next gold war. There are gold deposits there which are said to

have no parallel for richness. Eighty thousand men are preparing to go there when the ice breaks up, and as the harvest must be reaped in three short months, there is a busy time ahead for all concerned. Much of the gold lies in the sands along the seashore, and as it has been officially decided that there is no title to any of the tidal water shores the American capitalist has decided to take a hand in the great game of nas decided to take a hand in the great game of grab. The poor miner, with his shovel and dish, scooping; single-handed, nuggets from the gravelly sand, must not be left in undisturbed possession of so rich a field. Capital, therefore, has decided to relieve him of his arduous, though well-remunerated, toil.

The capitalists of the Pacific have spent the winter the building of the pacific have spent the

winter in building a fleet of powerful steam dredges fitted with huge suction pipes. When the tide rises the miners retire to wait the fall of aters; but the great dredgers anchoring the golden hoard will thrust their suction pipes through the waters and scoop up the aurif ous sand, working double tides and all tides, putting 24 hours work to each day. Of course against such competition the working miner can

do nothing.
The 50 dredgers now ready will cat up the olden shore by the acre, leaving not even the dlings for the private miner. But there are 19,000 men already on the ground

besides the 80,000 waiting to be ferried over, and and they are in no mood to see their prospective fortune dredged away before their eyes. The miners have their rifles, and will not hesi-

ate to shoot.

But the capitalists who are sending out the

dtedgers are not men who will turn their cheek to the smiter. They are plating their dredgers with iron, and among their equipment are Max-ims and Nordenfeldts, and other machine guns,

with which, if a shot is fired, they will sweep the shore with a deadly hail of bullets.

To preserve the peace, the United States government is sending 12,000 infantry in a warship, and an armed despatch boat, to patrol the shore and stave off the threatened war. But we may safely conclude that in Alaska, as in South

#### APPEAL ARMY

<sup>9</sup>9<del>999</del>9999999999999999999999999999 Club of 10 from Comrade Henderson, of St.

Thomas, Ont. Ten yearlies from Comrade Jacker, Hollen burg, Kan.

Comrade Sutton, of Lenox, Iowa, gets to the bat with a club of 10 yearlies.

Do not write long letters, jaspers. It keeps us ousy preparing ammunition.

You want a bundle of 10 coming to you every week for six months. Price \$1.

Comrade Barrett, of North Hudson, Wis., gets to the bat with a list of 25 yearlies. Comrade Reid, of Eikhart, Ind., scales the walls of Peking and put 17 boxers on our list for

a year. Comrade Farmer, of Nokomis. Ill., exploded a charge under us this week—13 subscribers and a

castanet on the campaign fund. Comrade Santer, of Bristol, Wis., got to the bat with a dollar on the campaign fund and a promise of two more. It's rolling in, gents.

Labor Exchange No. 220, of Cincinnati, Ohio, places an order for 20 yearly postals. This ex change appears to be in a very flourishing condi-

Comrade Alexander, of Omaha, quarrels frequently with the society editor's "Right to be Lazy." This time it's 40 yearly postal subscription cards.

Comrade Fox, of Butte, Mont., lined up on the firing line and gave us a campaign order for \$32.50 worth of ammunition. Watch Butte, Mout, this fall.

Comrade Kulp, one of Battle Creek's attorneys that will be heard of under a better system, hung an order onto us for 100 copies weekly. That's the way! Comrade Grant, secretary of the Muscatine, Ia.

Trades and Labor Assembly swooped down upon ten Chinese boxers last week and quieted their clamor. All for a year. Comrade Tuttle, of Fitchburg, Mass., a manu facturer of plumbing supplies got the range O. K. and gave us a shell amidships with 30 yearlies in it. Also took 29 of those postals.

Comrade Crockett, of Alameda, Cala, around among the Chinese boxers of his town and secured \$15 contributions to the campaign fund and also took 8 yearly subscribers.

Haskell, of Abilene. Ks., comes at us with an order for \$5.00 worth of those postal cards and the information that he is betting all comers that the county he is in will cast 200 socialist votes this fall.

Comrade Dorchester, of Pratt City, Ala., got in on the Jacksonville, Fla., Evening Metropolis, with a half a column of Social Democracy. Go after your local papers the same way, fellows. Keep something going on!

Editors don't usually subscribe for papers, but Editor Hitchcock, of the Warren, Mass., Herald, cares absolutely nothing for precedents. He gets one Appeal—mow he calmly orders one of those bundles of 10 for six months. Comrade McArthur, of Cleo. Okla., jabs

with a list of six yearlies and remarks that he can keep up the pace until after the election. It the whole gang would do that the army editor would have to have help inside of 30 days. Comrade Cinfilin, of Manchester, N. H., got to the bat this week with a club and the wish

some big plute couldn't sleep until he had given the APPEAL \$1,600,000." Don't worry over that Claffin. The APPEAL army discounts all the plutes and their money. "Comrade Nagel, of Nashville, Tenn., gets in action with a club of 11 yearlies. At first we were of the opinion that he was palming himself off for the Cincinnati Nagel, but upon reflection concluded it was merely a similarity of names. Neither Nagel got anything in the way of private profit for their work.

Hereafter postal subscription cards except those bought before Aug. 1st, will not be redeem-ed in cash. This is because in competing for the farm it is absolutely necessary that every one in on the contest furnish the actual number of sub scribers that he is credited with.

Comrade Lockwood, who is now on the road in Indiana with a propaganda wagon, dropped in on us with 20 subscribers this week. Lockwood is in earnest about his work and the APPEAL will wood such courtesies as lay in their power if he comes their way.

Comrade Gage, of Hoquiam, Wash., made a dashing flank movement on the capitalistic co-horts this week by raising a subscription fund of \$25 for the union labor officers. Also took 20 postal subscriptions, ordered books, and closes up with a snort of deflance in these words: "On to victory!" We won't worry over Gage's vote.

Comrade Johnson, of Vancouver, B. C., comes ostal cards, an orde for a bundle of 10 a week for 6 months, and a contribution of \$1 to the labor union fund. John-son is on the wrong side of the line to have much fun with the animals this year but he appears determined to keep harassing them.

People ought to get tired of Dr. Enloe, of Nashville, Tenn., after awhile. His name does not appear here nearly so often as it might be d cause of a lack of space. But the doctor is per sistent—this week it being an order for a bundle of ten for six months and a contribution of \$5 to the campaign fund. He is one of the men who are making this change.

The army editor hereby notifies Ensworth, of Ardmore, I. T., to expect no mention in these columns. Any one who will send in four orders in such rapid succession that they all get on the file together deserves no mercy from man or beast. No, I will not tell you what the orders were I have but eight hours a day to work and can't do the work and keep track of Ensworth at the same time.

The subscription editor placed his hand to his head. "I am mad," said he. "It is a hallucination. It is contrary to the fixed laws of the universe, and, I am mentally unbalanced. But death before the asylum"—and he reached in his drawer for a large Colt's. The religious editor is also spattered with blood took the gun away from the subscription editor. Then the entire force were called upon to solve the mystery—for force were called upon to solve the mystery—for the man of subs said that Wade had sent in 31 subscribers when every one knows that Wade always sends in 30—no more, no less. It was disalways sends in 30—no more, no less. It was dis-covered that Wade wished to refer to one of the subs on his list and for purposes of reference, wrote the name twice. Then the presses were started, the subscription editor recovered his calmness and the office bulldog went out and bit a passing stranger just to show him that there was no hard feelings over the incident.

The following comrades have criered bundles of 10 each week for six months at \$1.00: Jno. E. Skinner, Hartford, Wis.; E. Clough, Vancouver, B. C.; C. J. M. Bratberg, West Superior, Wis.; S. S. Parsons, Stella, Wash; W. D. Trotter, Ballas, Tex.; W. W. Freeman, Del Rio, Tex.; J. B. Wallace, Kountze, Tex.; B. H. Enloe, Nashville, Tenn.; C. F. Mayer, Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. H. Parks, system.

# American Notes.

Socialists of Utah have put up a state ticket.

Michigan Socialists have put up a state ticket. The tobacco trust, some of the iron and steel and clothing combines have closed down more of their plants.

All the churches of New York city, with every seat filled, will hold 3,500,000 people. The population is 1,400,000. Employes of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad are

prohibited from holding any political office of taking part in the coming campaign. Three iron concerns in New York have assign-

The failures are said to be due to an inability to compete with the iron and steel trust. John Brown was once manager of the poorhous

for Orange county, N. Y. Now at the age of 78 he is back again—not as manager but as a pauper. The competitive system seems to have fixed it easy for John to make comparison. One of the interesting features of the parade of

the striking tailors, held in New York recently, was a badge made of 100,000 pawn tickets, which represented property worth \$10,000, which was pledged for less than one-fifth of that-sum, to buy bread, by the employes. Three employment stations in Chicago for the

week ending July 14 report 9,039 persons applying for work, and that six thousand were supply ed with employment, leaving three thousand more men with a desire for one of those jobs that are looking for the man to come and find. There are 1,000,000 married women working to day in the factories of the United States. Wha

about the coming babies? What about the fu-ture fathers and mothers in America? Still, of course, wage-earners are better off now than ever before. Capitalists say so, and it must be true Charles B. Spahr, author of "The Present Dis

tribution of Wealth in the United States. that for the 4,659,000,000 of railway stock now in existence the original investors paid no more than 365,000,000, or only 10 per cent of their face value. A railway that pays 3 per cent is actually paying 30 per cent upon the real invested capital. Labor creates wealth; capital appropriates it. An extraordinary development in regard to

women s work has come to light 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. They are principally employed in core-making and "snap" molding shops. A well-defined plan is in operation to freez

out the small manufacturers of plate and bar iron and steel who began business during the re-cent boom in the iron market. During the last seven weeks the plate and bar prices have drop ped from \$45 per ton to \$25 per ton. Already a number of small mills have been compelled to quit. The plan is to restore prices on September he present basis of beams and channel to the pr iron, viz: \$38 per ton.

The Tin Plate Trust, which used to be the pet boast of the McKinley campaigners, and still is to some of them as a "creation of the pretection policy." shows but an indifferent article of gratitude to its creator. The trust's recent discharge of 35,000 employes is a poer return for the years of benefit which enabled it to assume the position of a "robber baron" toward the American Coming at this stage of the proceedings, with the campaign about to be opened, such actions can scarcely fail to have a debilitating effect on the "prosperity" record.

New-York's white wings are doomed. sweepers, teamsters, snow-shovelers-all are to sweepers, teamsters, snow-shovelers—all are to be put out of business by a big machine, and one that can do three times the work of Percy Na-gles whose brigade. This machine sprinkles, sweeps and cleans at the same time. Already it has been placed on trial by Commissioner Nagle. There is no mystery about the invention. It was first tried in Wheeling, W. Va., in which state the company which exploits it was incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. Wagons of the company will be operated by compressed air. the company which exploits it was incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. Wagons of the company will be operated by compressed air. Electricity also can be used. The wagons are called 'par parts.' They are so constructed as to be able to sweep the streets under all conditions. Dust, dirt and slush disappear before their onslaught. In winter an attachment is arranged by which snow-shoveling can be done.

The Appeal in Bundles.

The Appeal in Bundles.

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The plutes have put the story of Debs' withdrawal in plates and are furnishing it on the "patent insides" of thousands of ready prints throughout the nation. No greater effort was ever made to thoroughly diffuse 1000

misleading information. And this is done in spite of the fact that Mr. Debs immediately denied the reported withdrawal. But what have they to do with decency or honesty when the right to exploit is at stake? Yes, vote for Bryan, gents You will get just what you deserve if you do.

One railroad office in the East of visual and the state of th

what you deserve if you do.

One railroad office in the East advises that there are twelve votes there for Debs and Harriman. Don't worry, Susie. We'll blacken their eyes this time and put 'em on the bum the next time.

The world is getting into an uproar. You have often heard that the Twentieth Century would be ushered in by great events. They are casting their shadows before. Those wise enough can read.

Prof. Herror and Prof. Frank Parsons are associated with Avalon College, Trenton, Mo.

De Ashring

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R. H. Bims,

John Estell, Battle Creek, Mich.

H. Austin, Connellville, Pa.

JOHN CLARKE RIDPATH, the historian, is

dead. He opposed the present industrial

# A Ten Acre Farm

The APPEAL will give to the worker who sends in the largest number of yearly subscriptions between 6 a. m. Aug. 1, and 6 p. m. Aug. 31, a clear deed to ten acres of good land in the heart of the fruit belt of northern Arkansas. The subscriptions may be sent in at any time during the period specified and will be counted. This land is fertile and is located in the county (Sharp) which took the premium for apples at the World's Fair; growers have to beat the fruit off the trees to keep them from breaking under the load. It is in the Ozark hills far away from the swamps, which have given the state a bad name, and but six miles from the county seat. It will six miles from the county seat. It will raise apples, pears, peaches, plums, quinces, sweet and Irish potatoes, rutabagoes, rad-ishes, onions, and vegetables of all kinds, and berries of every kind grow prolifically. Strawberries grow luxuriously and thou-sands of dollars worth are annually shipped from this county usually through the co-operative fruit growers associations which the growers have organized. Chickens, turkeys and ducks thrive wonderfully in this location. The water is good and springs are abundant. The climate is warm both summer and winter and owing to the high altitude, the nights are always cool and air is fresh and ware. Employ. cool and air is fresh and pure. Employment is easily secured but only at tie making at 12 cents a tie. The land is covered with timber and will have to be cleared. It costs \$3.00 an acre to clear it. When this is done \$3.00 an acre to clear it. When this is done and it is improved a man can make a good living right from his own ground regardless of what the trusts do or do not do. The winner of this land, by putting his spare earnings on it can in a short time build him up a refuge to which he can retire when the strife of competition becomes too much for That is what the APPRAL offers it for. This is the basis of a home. It will cost you nothing if you can send in the most yearly subscriptions between Aug. 1 and Aug. 31. Orders for postal subscription cards at 25 cents each count as subscribers.

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