If 265 is on your label your subscription expires

Socialists. Practically this has all been done in the past two years. The theory now permentes the entire nation - in every town and city and village, as well as the woods and mines, and on the farms the thought that it is better to co-operate in the production and distribution of material things has lodged in the minds of men. From sea to sea and from the north pole to the south, to the border line of Old Mexico, Socialism is smouldering-awaiting but the first breath of financial panic to bring into active operation its immense latent strength and sweep everything before it. For count- there a battle may be lost. less ages man has worked and sweated and groaned under an unjust commercial system -and to-day we have the glorious privilege of witnessing, with our own eyes, the oncoming revolution of social and economic changes which will be the greatest the world has ever known. And we have one higher and greater privilege-one which none but an ingrate, best roads in the country to be located upon thankless to the martyrs of the past for his as it makes a specialty of the rapid handling present measure of liberty, will fail to embrace. And that is the privilege of assisting to bring about this great change-to be one of the many who stand as pioneers in mapping out the future route which the teeming haul. This results in very bad freight service millions of this gray old globe will follow in the centuries to come. In 1904, the first great shock of the battle must be met. To be able then to withstand the fierce onslaughts of the capital of the world-to successfully leave the field at least a warrior if not a victor, the work must be done to-day-the preparations for meeting on the field all the wealth, not only of money, but of past train- inquiries on these subjects. ing and traditions and superstition of many hundred years. It is not child's play. It is a grave and serious matter, for it involves, not only the welfare of the present population of this planet, but also that of all those who come hereafter. We are not fighting for the present only, but for the ages that are yet to come. And we must do our part, as have the other men who have fought in the past for the liberties which we have today. We must not lose what they bought with their pain and misery and tears and blood, but we must add to it and hand it down as a heritage to the coming generations. And I want every man who feels grateful for living to fill up the blank in this paper and send it in THIS week. Do it now and get more than five names if you can. The Co-operative Commonwealth IS GOING TO BE ESTABLISHED, DON'T YOU FORGET THAT.

Petitions are being circulated to have the state of Kansas, which owns 640 acres of land at Hutchinson, underlaid with a 300 foot vein of salt, open up the same and use the convict labor to produce salt. This, the petition alleges, is necessary to protect the people against the extortion of the salt trust which raised the price of salt 100% hast part of employers in New Zealand, as printmonth. As the republican legislature insti- ed in the Clothing Gazette of July last, would tuted the state twine factory which has saved the farmers hundreds of thousands of tate on the rights of men. But until the dollars, it will be pretty hard for the same laboring men do get enough intelligence to fellows to give a good excuse why they should not protect the people from the salt trust. If the voters will make it a point to write their member of the legislature a letter ask- do the same thing. ing this to be done, it will cause the sult trust to pay members of the legislature a pretty good sum not to do it, for there is no public official who will not give the people both the old parties. It was a gain of 100% what they ask for unless he is bribed by the other side. But is it not a little funny that such petitions should appear after a republican victory?

There is a spasm of "reform" going on in NewYork and they are "driving out the moral paper at Fairhaven says that the Socialists sores of the metropolis." The "eminently respectable" has one spasm and fit after another at the awful condition of affairs, and inaugurated a crusade against the dens of vice. But listen! The committee in lookwith up the owners of the houses in which the ing the bill establishing the metric system fallen woman resided found that a large number of the houses were owned by the very people who were holding up their hands in holy horror at the conditional These howl- fathoms, knots, and a dozen other complex, ers were actually living off the rents of the unrelated terms, and the same thing in capachouses-Jrawing their livings from the vice! ities and weights. Mathematics will be won-And their wives and daughters were dressed derfully improved when the metric system in silks and fine linens paid for by the money is put into actual use. Still, there are many wrung from the fallen sisters for the use of the houses. And then the investigation was great majority that could have been done, obstructed-because it would interfere with the profits of the owners of the houses. One church was receiving rent for the some pur- let every member of the Appeal army poses! Private property is so moral!

bill, Mass., was held and the Socialists lost Don't let the year close without one furtwo conneilmen, two assistant assessors and of the cause. Let us wind up the year one member of select board. Brockton with a rush and a hurrah! Everybody Mass, re-elected Coulter, the present Social Democratic mayor. The republicans and democratic mayor. The republicans and democratic mayor. Democratic mayor. The republicans and dem-

THIS IS NUMBER 264. FIFTY CENTS A YEAR

TN almost every voting precinct of this gov- ocrats combined in Haverhill and put a ernment there are from one to scores of workingman on the ticket. The entire strength of the state republican committee, of the railroads (who have been in a number of rows with the Socialist mayor) and the manufacturers of the city were arrayed against the Socialists. Although suffering a temporary defeat on December 4th, the Haverhill Socialists opened the municipal campaign of 1901 on the following morning. Socialism is the coming power and there is no need to feel discouraged over set-backs. There are lessone to be learned from themand the thing to do is to learn them. So, on with the fight-with a composed and equal mind, allowing neither success to puff-up nor defeats to cast down. The campaign will end in complete victory though here and

> The ten-acre tracts which the Appeal gives to the senders of the largest club of yearlies each week is in Howell county, Mo. There are 320 acres in the tract. It is four miles from the Kansas City, Ft. Scott and Memphis railway. This is the only road near the land, but for the fruit growers and producers of perishable products it is one of the of fruit in the fruit seasons. are now operated on what is called the Barr system, which means that speed is sacrificed to hauling heavy trains and no trains are sent out unless the engines have all they can which would be disastrous to a fruit grower The Memphis runs three passenger trains daily each way, one of them being very fast and the other two locals. In the way of of transportation the wants of the country have been anticipated somewhat in advance of the requirements. The place is about 320 miles from Kansas City and 160 miles fom Memphis-both excellent fruit and produce markets. This is in reply to a number of

> Petitions are being circulated on the Pacific coast asking Mrs. Stanford to reconsider her demands for the resignation of Prof. Ross, of Stanford University. No one should sign such petition. There could be no other action of the plutes that will result in so good results to Socialism as this. That action will call attention of the students in every college to the question, and they will all want to know what Prof. Ross advocated that demanded his resignation. The more Socialist professors discharged from the plute endowed colleges, the better for us. The professor in this case, as in all others, has taken to the platform and is doing ten times as much work in spreading Socialist thought as he could have done if he had remained in employment. Rather encourage the Stanfords and Rockefellers in their course. The blood of the martyr is the seed of the church.

> The clothing manufacturers are organizing to make effectual a blacklist against such employes as any one of them shall become displeased with for any reason. How easily they could be overthrown if the workers, who number twenty to one, should go into politics and compel the passage of such laws as labor has made in New Zealand, and then elect judges who would not declare such laws unconstitutional. Such action on the send them to prison where they could medi-

> At Fairhaven, Wash., Comrade Cloak was beaten for mayor by only thirty-five votes and that by a "Citizen's" ticket composed of over the vote of last month. At New Whatcom, Comrade Lux, one of the Appeal army, was beaten for mayor by only a few votes. In both places Socialism will win next time. for it never goes backward. The republican are likely to upset all the calculations of all the politicians. Different song than what they sang a month ago.

Let us give credit to an ignorant and venal ville, Ill., dispatch. congress for, one sensible act-that of passof weights and measurements. There is no sense in having to teach children inches, feet, yards, rods, links, miles, furlongs, ells, more important things for the welfare of the

From now until the first of January December 4th, the city election at Haver-Get one at least f you can get no more. the city by about 1,000 votes, electing only ther contribution from you for the good

Is This Slavery?

A PARTY of 114 Porto Ricans were brought

ing taken against their will, and are giving the guards no little trouble. George E. Baldwin, a labor contractor, is in charge of the company, and says they have some 2x4 paper and issue under its name, agreed to go. The Porto Ricans contend, however, they were loaded on the boat with the understanding that they were going to the opposite side of the island to work, but after six days were landed in New York and rushed on a train. They learned in San Antonio where they were being taken, and since have been trying to escape.

Two escaped at Sanderson, Texas, but the sheriff arrested them and delivered of the guards. They made attempts to them to the guards. escape at every station, but were arrested. When they reached El Paso they were arranging to appeal for aid, but were rushed They are to take the steamer Rio out of San grancisco December 14, and for fear they will escape in San Francisco they are being held at small stations along the route, with the hope that they can be put on the steamer before any get away.

They are in a pitiable condition, from a san-itary standpoint, and have been in the same cars for ten days. Two of the women have given birth to children in the are in bad condition. Baldwin would not give particulars of his contract, other than fact that he had paid their fares, and they would have to go. -Los Angeles Times,

and in Dumas' "Count of Monte Cristo," you will find faithful portrayal of the methods similar to this, which the tyrants of ancient man the galleys of their war ships, and to people of those times. It was just the meththese methods have been used all the centuries before and since the days of Rome. These men are poor and have no friends, forcibly away and practically sold into slavery. Before the war the people yelled that this was the gloriou land where liberty was enthroned, and when Garrison and Phillips thundered the truth that liberty and slavery were incompatible, and that the flag was not what it seemed, they were hounded to the the things which the privileged rich could induce their dupes to heap upon them. Here is evidence of the worst form of brutalism and slavery, being enacted under the flag, and it is printed in a republican paper of armed men to the rescue? Nary man, nary rescue. The rich rule this country and they stand together. The poor fools vote the same tickets as the rich, believe what the rich tell them, fight the battles for the rich, make the wealth of the rich, and this is the way they are served, for as it is done unto these poor Porto Ricans, as it is done to the innocent men in the southern mines serving task masters though never convicted of crime, so it will grow and in time be served to you and your children. Do you think injustice can only come to other people and never touch you? Do you think this crime is no concern of yours? Then in the hour when you fall a victim to the same system others will think the same of you and your cries for succor and mercy. And if you re main deaf to the cries of these poor people for justice, you will deserve the horse laugh of the bystanders when you are taken, arrested perhaps on some trumped-up charge and convicted and sent to prison to serve contractors who have quietly given a bonus to the officers for each convict, according to the length of time sentenced. This is and has been going on in various parts of this country for years. It has been repeatedly exstance. Well, what are you going to do about it? Like imperialism in government and industry? Well, you will have plenty of it. tions to hush it up. Do you think democratic or republican papers are going to tell these gers and the men they have elected to office? take your choice. Well, hardly, but now and then by some slip of the machine they get into print. Glorious free country!

Mrs. Ida Rennell, a widow, has reached loaf, I wish they would write me a postal, here from Pine Ridge, Tenn., says a Nash-ville, Ill., dispatch. She walked the entire which will never compromise or fuse. distance, 500 miles, in order to be at her aged mother's bed-side before she died.—Chicago

And we have railroads, and prosperity, and are dupes to the money interests. But then she should not have been a widow and poor. She should have been an heiress and married a prince and then she wouldn't have had to walk.

The Santa Fe telegraphers voted for the political parties that uphold the corporate ownership of telegraphs, and then struck against the effects of that ownership. Now, really, boys, would it not have been better to have voted for what you want and not have gotten it than to have voted for what you did not want and have it?

The postal department has refused to admit In Kalamazoo, Mich., the Socialists cast the "Southern Socialist" of Blum City, Tex. 192 straight tickets and have started work to the mails, though the paper has been pub- for the spring election.

lished for nearly three months and sent unler temporary permit. Did you ever hear of a democrat or republican paper being re-Hawaii under contract to work on sugar plantations. They contend that they are beof the rulers. If they only could send their editors to Siberia the administration would be happy. Bro. McLeroy should buy out

JOHN HENRY BLAKE, fire arms manufacturer of New York, has sent a claim to Governor Pingree against Michigan for \$1,-124,000 for alleged ruination of his business says a Detroit dispatch. During the Spanis war Michigan had a contract with Blake to furnish rifles for the volunteers. rifles did not come along fast enough the state took possession of Blake's factory and turned out the guns itself. Now Blake says the state gave away his secrets to the fire arms trust, and he demands satisfaction.

You see that the private interest of the man is placed above the nation in its hour of need. You see also that the state could and did put out the arms fast enough, while the manufacturer could or would not. The manufacturer who would retard the nation in its movements when threatened, should be tried for treason, and his property confiscated to the state, just as was done in the war between the North and the South. But the whole trouble comes from the private ownership of the plant. Especially is In Lew Wallace's great work, "Ben Hur," it true that all plants for the production ning for congress or senate would dare opof war material should be operated by the government. How easy would it be for the enemy to bribe the manufacturer not to furtimes adopted to get soldiers and men to nish the material, and thus cripple the government. For instance, in case of a war bedo work on the estates of the great and rich tween this country and England, how easy would it be for the owners of the great propods above described as being used now. And erties who also own property in England, like the Cochrans, Astors, Vanderbilts, Crokers, Carnegie, et al., to prevent this government from getting supplies to defend itself. and under the stars and stripes are carried They are as much interested in England as in this country, and would as soon or sooner have England control this country, than for the common people here to control it. And that is one of the dangers to this countrythe great property owners are afraid of the common people, afraid they will take a notion some fine election day to elect people earth and their lives made miserable by all to administer this country in the interest of the masses instead of the classes, and in that day you will see practically all the rich sided up with England. That will only be natural. I wish Blake would get a judgment for the entire amount he claims. It would serve the national repute. He we hear the tread of people right. If they will not own the property, if they are afraid to own something, they ought to pay all the other fellows demand.

Seventeen Chicago syrup manufacturing concerns representing hundreds of thousands of dollars of capital, have seen their ness almost destroyed, as the result of a war of extermination started against them the Glucose Sugar Refining he glucose trust. Within the months ago by Co., known as the glucose trust. last sixty days the glucose trust. Within the last sixty days the glucose trust has gone into syrup making and has put up the price of raw products and reduced the price of syrups to its customers to such a degree that the other syrup makers are unable do a satisfactory business. A meeting of the principal manufacturers of the United States who are organized into the National Syrup Association, has been called in Chicago early in July to devise some method of fighting the and resuming satisfactory business. tories practically have closed their doors, and nainder have gone into other business

And there you are. The big fish are eating live in the old way and they can't. Hence all It is the same power that is steadily destroythese tears. If the syrup men succeed in ing the faith of the German people in glitterco-operating they will have to cease competing tinsel of royalty. That power is Socialing and then they will be the trust instead of ism. You will have to choose between these the glucose men. It is a trust anyway you posed in these columns from evidences fur- take it. The day of little production and comnished by the daily press just as in this in- petition has past. If men will not see it they will be driven to the wall and ruined. It is a question only of who shall own the truststhe corporations or all the people. If these and the papers will be given their instruc- syrup men go into some other business, they will be followed by some other trust and in time will be gobbled just as the glucose peothings to any extent on their party mana- ple have gobbled them. Socialism or ruin-

> The nearly two million populists who voted for Weaver in in 1892-where, O where are they? When they begin to chew on the half loaf, I wish they would write me a postal.

The Socialist poll in Massachusetts was 13,260, and is an officially recognized political employment for all, and millionaires, and party. The first Social Democratic ticket was freedom to walk-and a nation of voters who put up in 1898, and received 3,749 votes; in 1899 it received 8,262; this year it received 13,260, as above stated.

> At Buckley, Wash., the Socialists east 27 votes out of 237. At the city election on December 4, they cast 45, and because of the illegal methods of the other parties, elected two out of three couscilmen. How is that for growth?

> Mrs. L. Henry, Newark, N. J., writes me that the Appeal has opened her eyes and she has become one of the organizers of a woman's Socialist club with 53 members. All over the country the same way.

The Appeal is NEVER sent on credit, if you receive fi it is paid for. Nobody owes a cent on subscription. A Lesson for Organized Labor.

Published Every Saturday For Public Ownership of MONOPOLIES ingle Subscription, one year - - 50 lubs of Five, one year - - 25 No subscriptions received for less than one itered at Girard, Kas., P. O. as second-class

N the trouble between the Santa Fe rail road, the daily press, especially the republican papers, gave currency to the general managers' side of the story and not the men's, claiming the strike was ended, that the strike was off, and in every way tried to prejudice the public against the men, carefully suppressed printing anything about some hor rible accidents caused by incompetent employes, and gave currency to bogus telegrams that the officers of the telegraphers had admitted the defeat of the men. The telegraphers and other union men, knowing these facts, patronize such papers, and thus give support to their oppressors. But it will always be so until the working people elect men to office who are opposed to corporations doing business-or rather who believe that the public should own and operate the monopolies. If the men support the parties and men who are opposed to public ownership they will deserve and will surely continue to receive just such treatment as they have been getting. There is no use blaming the railroad owners. They are fighting for their interests under the present system. They are only doing what the workers would do if placed in the same relation. But if the publie owned the telegraph system, the workers would elect the officers controlling the system, and the men would be their own masters instead of being mastered. No man runpose the demand of the million railroad workers for reasonable wages and conditions of labor. The workers can never enforce their demands so long as the corporations own and operate the industry. Look at the difference between the postal employes and the railroad employes. Did you ever hear of the government refusing to listen and to give its employes all just demands? Did you ever hear of the government saying that its employes should not belong to a union? It is one of the strangest enigmas that a million employes of railroads should vote men into office who uphold the corporations in every contest between them. Think of the absurdity of a few dozen railroad managers controlling million men AND USING THE VOTES OF THE MILLIONS MEN TO DO IT! !

-The Appeal is printing a new edition of Stockwell's "Bad Boy," re-written and illustrated. This little book of thirty-two pages, printed on fine paper, is probably the best thing that has been issued from the Appeal press as a thought starter. It is writt a humorous vein, the chapters being a series of dialogues between the Old Man and the "Bad Boy," who has an uncomfortable knack of cornering his dad on the political issues of the day. You'll laugh at the perplexities of the old gentleman and admire the cleverness of the boy. With it you can knock the ever-lasting wind out of your old party friends. Per 100, \$2.00; 50 copies, \$1.00. Ready for mailing January 1.

The Southern Ruralist of Atlanta, Ga., is shedding tears on account of the concentration of wealth and sees no way out except through Socialism, which it doesn't want. Having got the Ruralist that far along the festive Socialist will sit down and wait while Comrades Morgan, Armour and Rockefeller take the very shirt from the Ruralist's back. Then he won't kick at the remedy.

There is only one power that can break the imperial trend of the republican party.

The Socialist vote in Utah, as counted, was 717. Letters in this office give us grounds for assuming that only one-fourth of the ballots were counted. The evidence is specific from a number of voting places.

I was an ardent admirer of Bryan, but your little paper came to me about three months before the election, and I realized where my interest lay. Am with you.-D. F. Foley, Lake Linden, Mich.

At Port Angeles, Wash., at the general election the Socialist vote was 31; twenty-seven days later at the city election the vote was 115 out of 399. And that is the way it is going everywhere from now on.

C. L. Sharp, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, has announced that henceforth he is with the Socialists. Welcome.

Well, the democratic donkey is finally dead. The republicans will try to make it appear alive to still further fool the people, but it will be no go.

In the last issue of the Area, published weekly at Stuart, Idaho, the editor announced that henceforth it will be Socialist in policy.

A vote for a democrat in the future wil be a vote to help the republicans by keeping the people from aligning themselves with the

Just think of it. One of the Appeal army was elected auditor of the state of Montana. ********************************

The Guernsey Market House.

least thing. Consequently, when the committee presented the petition, superstitution and science came in conflict. The governor set to work with arguments, to prevent the citizens from going into debt and becoming tributary to bankers in Paris and London. After explaining to the committee that all the money in the world could not make nor lay a brick, could not plane nor nail a plank in the proposed market-house, with little effect, he finally struck the right way, and reached their understanding as follows:

"Will you permit me," he asked the committee, "to place before you some very simple questions?" Then continuing, "Have we the necessary number of mechanics among us to build said house?" he asked. The committee replied that they had, adding that,

owing to dull times, many workmen were out of employment and would be giad of a job. This reply the governor put down on paper summarity thus: "We have the men." He then asked about the materials, rocks, bricks, lumber, lime, sand; about tools, teams, as well as all the requisites. well as all the requisites to maintain men and teams while the work was being executed. To all these questions the committee had to repty affirmatively, because the whole were to be found in the parish. The governor set down on his list each in the order given. Its down on his list each in the order given. Holding, then, the list in his hands, he with both money and the product to the capitalistic undertakings, either directly by the capitali the full assurance of being in the right, ad-alist, and remain during the existence of the dressed the committee as follows: "Here construction, a burden to the people. dressed the committee as follows: "Here you tell me that we have among ourselves everything needed to build the markethouse, yet you desire me to bond you to bankers for a material which is of no manner of use in the construction of the house strange anomaly!" "It is true," remarked one of the committee, "that we have men and materials, but we lack the money to pay the men and to buy the materials." "Friends, replied the governor, "when a man gets paid for work done or materials furnished, it means that he has worked for others and for work done or materials furnished, it means that he has worked for others and sold the materials. Is it your intention to build a house for bankers? If so, then you are right in demanding pay from those bankers. But, in such case, you should not place yourselves under bondage besides. If those bankers pay you for the house, and hold you in bondage also, demanding annual tribute, they will soon have both the house and the money they paid you. It will be no relief to they will soon have both the house and the money they paid you. It will be no relief to say that we make the renters of the market-house pay that tribute to the bankers. The renters will be part of us, and they will demand of their customers that wribute in higher sprices for goods. So we jointly will have to pay tribute in perpetuity for an article which, as I said, is of no use to us. Allow me gentlemen, to propose a better plan for building our market-house. Having, as you avow, men and materials, all that is necessary in the case is to keep account of you avow, men and materiels, all that is necessary in the case is to keep account of each man's contributions of work or materials; that, in the future, we may balance that he will be a supplying the contributions. inis; that, in the future, we may balance equitably the expenses of the building. This can best be done by means of a money which lays no claims to interest. Instead of bonds I will issue \$22,000 market-house scripts, o different denominations (as money), and with these pay the men and purchase the ma-terials, then make these scripts receivable at par with legal tender money for the rent The committee after some hesi-Most of the citizens also agreed to it:
"scripts" were issued, the materials The

cent lost to the people in discounting bonds Governor De L'Isle Brock did not let this monetary event pass into obscurity. On the contrary, he desired to impress it vividly on the mind of his people, and print it in the pages of history for the benefit of future pages of history for the benefit of future generations. Accordingly, he appointed special day to celebrate the antiversary the building of the market-house, and glurial to the scripts that had performed to scripts that had performed the circulating. When the day arrived, the crowd began early to gather on the public square in front of the market-house, which was festooned with garlands and streamers, and on whose cupola waved a large flag bearing, in "As good as if broad gilt letters, the motto: built with berrowed gold."

or indirectly

At 10 a. m., the procession formed, and preceded by bands, began to file off through the streets of the little Burg. Along the line were carried standards, on which were inthe streets of the little Burg. Along the line were carried standards, on which were inscribed mottoes like the following: "Hait the New Financial System!" "Down with Bonds and Borrowing!" "Adieu, Bankers!" "Labor and Capital United!" "Interest never more!" "Money, the Old Robber!" etc. The procession made the round of the Burg. returning at 2 p. m. Marshals on horse-back arranged the crowd in a grand circle on the square, in the center of which was erected a speaker's stand, and, by the stand, a Vestal fire was kindled. When all was ready, the band struck a national song of Liberty, while the governor, accompanied by two attendants, who carried each a package of canceled scripts, advanced majestically to the fire and haited. Suddenly the band stopped; the governor took the bundles of scripts from his attendants, and holding them up to the gaze of the multitude, pronounced over

to Governor De L'iste Breek.

It happened that while the people were money worshippers, that is, believed in the omnipotence of money, Governor Brork, on the contrary was a money-midel; that is, end the contrary was a money-midel; that is, did not believe that money was able to do the did not believe that money was able to do the

fits thereof.
Third—As capitalistic undertakings, either

Fourth As co-operative enterprises, when individual contributors use their own money, er in lieu of money, any stationary or por able methods of account, as was done in the building of the Guernsey. Market flouse, which will leave said contributors in perpet-

ual possession of their joint product.

Governor Brock built his house on the co operative plan, by voluntary contributions, then at the time when capitalists, on their system of money would have absorbed both house and money and turn the builders out penalless, the governor declared the house public property. What right had he to con fiscate private property to public use with-out compensation? Upon the same principle, out compensation? Upon the same principle, when a man has used a building of his own construction long enough to cover the expenses, calculating on the customary rent. the government would be justified in declar-ing the building public, and no man would have a right to his improvements longer than they paid for themselves, as the saying is. The Labor Exchange has adopted a more

equitable system as will readily be learned by examining the constitution and regula-tions of the plan. In it, those alone who con-tribute work or materials, and their auxiliar-ies who furnish food, clothing, lodging, etc. the who furnish food, clothing, lodging, etc., shall be beneficiaries in perpetuity. In the case of the Geernsey Market House, the wealthiest men in that parish of St. Peter had not only refused to contribute toward the building of the house, but had persisted the building of the case for the scripts because the Most important, don't forget the scripts because the should use at princaries and other system inferered with the profits they realized by lending money. Now, when the and by leading money. Now, when the

the revenues thereof were appropriated in lieu of taxes, the same rich men became the largest beneficiaries. It was not just. In reference to the proposed co-operative plan, we will add, by way of advice, that, as no people can advance in wealth by devoting all their energy to producing perishable or consumable articles of wealth, nor by a com-"scripts" were issued, the materials procured, the men put to work, the building erected, and the stalls rearied. The script circulated in the Island at par. Every months rent reduced their quantity, and, in less than ten years all were back in the public treasury and stamped "canceled," and thus ended the life of the Guersey Market-House scripts. The house had been built, the contributions of materials and work were now all paid with the goods they had purchased at the market-house, or indirectly elsewhere, and not one.

The big brewers, oppressed by the inelsewhere, and not one liquitous war tax, appeared before congress few days ago and DEMANDED a redu of the tax. The republican members of the Ways and Means committee, says the Globe-bemocrat, capitulated to the brewers. Con-gressman Bartholdt, of St. Louis, explains their action by stating that they were elected for this purpose, and that they did not proto go back on their ante-election prom-This is certainly very commendable in them-from the standpoint of the brewers. The brewers recognize their class interest-hence, they elect-men who are pledged to loo their welfare. These men fear to go back on their pledge because the brewers, owing to the peculiar political system under which we are living, have the power to relegate the decellet congressmen to oblivion he brewers simply use your votes to do this there is no reason at all why you in't use this power for your own interest and the interest of your wife and chil ren, and elect men who will do your bid-ting. 'There's a lesson in the action of the rewers in securing legislation in their own nterest which you should take well to heart. Our friends who persist in sending commu-Our friends who persist in sending commu-nications and articles to the Appeal wal-greatly obage the over-worked editors by having their copy typewritten, and corrected before sending it in. In this shape it is much less liable to find its way into the ever wait-ing and yawning mouth of the waste-bes-ket. Many good ideas have been lost through the fact that the editor has not the time and inclination to wade through a mass of illeg-lible manuscript.

You can't find a better nor more appropri-te New Year's present for your old party friends than a copy of Stockweil's "Bad loy." It will take the wind out of their pohe gaze of the multitude, pronounced over he made of the multitude, pronounced over he following impressive tribute: ditical sails and start them on a new tack for the new year. Order 100 copies at \$2.00 and tag, you performed your work with equity, if you are dissatisfied with your purchase your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Facts to Remmbeer

Everything comes from land and labor, nothing comes from nothing; consequently labor pays all taxes, all church and govern-The Guernsey Market House.

Such is the demand for the following that we repriselt to m' Trads and rismphs of Labbra!

The Dasse to renders by rains, and the eyon in the parish of the special to the size of the house required brought its approximate cost in money to \$22,000, and to failer to have one built. An existance of the scheme. It was a question, however, of easy solutions they had thousands of precedents. They for market-house and defring the governor to a spended the signatures of some three hundred householders in the parish, and a committee was appointed to present the same three to make thouse with and represented of the parish and a committee was appointed to present the signatures of some three hundred householders in the parish, and a committee was appointed to present the signatures of some three hundred householders in the parish, and a committee was appointed to present the sum of the parish and a committee was appointed to present the sum of the parish and a committee was appointed to present the sum of the parish and a committee was appointed to present the sum of the parish and a committee was appointed to present the sum of the parish and a committee was appointed to present the sum of the parish and a committee was appointed to present the sum of the parish and a committee was appointed to present the sum of the parish and a committee was appointed to present the sum of the parish and a committee was appointed to present the sum of the parish and a committee was appointed to present the sum of the parish and a committee was appointed to present the sum of the parish and a committee was appointed to present the sum of the parish and a committee was appointed to present the sum of the parish and a committee was appointed to present the sum of the parish and a committee was appointed to present the sum of the parish and a committee was appointed to present the sum

can put an the people in the world in the state of Texas alone, at ten men to an acre. Then what do we want with more land and why do we try to "civilize" the Filipinos, when we ourselves need bolts, bars and a whole army of police at our backs to make as do what is right. No, when we are civilized the women of our country will not be ized_the women of our country obliged to work 19 hours for 25 cents, and then be taxed without representation. True we have advanced in arts, science and me hanies, but our moral civilization is yet to

Now, what does Socialism mean? It in tends, through co-operation, with every able-bodied person working and owning jointly of production, transportation and at we will only need to work four hours per day. We will ama to take care of what we supply earn and time to have a government by and for the people. Individually, it takes one's whole time to earn a bare living, but with cooperation we will have to obey Christ's command to "do unto others as you would that others should do unto you."

Don't forget that the means of production

have been produced by labor, but the capi talists owns and controls them ali. Now, the only way for labor to obtain the means or production without the ballet is by the peaceful use of the ballot, of by a general strike. I would advise all producers of wealth to go into politics and take control of all primaries immediately.

Don't forget that there is more in taking

Why earn it and let the other feling it. ow take it?

Don't forget that everything comes from land and labor.

Don't forget that indirectly labor pays all

Don't forget that millionaires are not producers of wealth. They get rich from the daily profits taken from workers. From sixty million dollars go yearly from the inited States to non-residents who live in England.

Don't forget that some chattel slaves sold

for fifteen hundred dollars. Today, human

tunumumumum Fill Up

the blank in your paper this week and send it in. We want to close the year with a whoop.

branconnumeration

lives are valued at from one to ten dollars by

corporation judges.

Don't forget we are now living under a bad form of anarchy, as our laws are often en-forced in favor of capitalists.

Don't forget that being order good condi-

tions will destroy the incentive for crime, and that only through co-operation can we

should use at primaries and other elections the Automatic Ballot Machine, which does its own registering and counting, then none can be thrown out.

Don't forget that it is your duty to think for' yourself, when you use the ballot. AWAKE, YE VOTFES! Do not prove yourselves to be what Mark Hanna said you were, "voting cattle." Remember that the great struggle of today is over who is going to get the dollar you carn, and that the wealth pro-ducers are living in hovels, whilst the specu-

ducers are living in hovels, whilst the speculators are living in palaces.

Last, but not least; don'tforget that no man has the moral right to hold land idle whilst human beings starve. Notwithstanding the fact that we have more land than we can use yet we are not allowed to use it. Let us exercise our right of Eminent Domain by using what now belongs to the public viz: the idle lands, mines and waters owned now by the nation, states, counties and towns immediately by law open them, without price for free homes for the idle starving people.

Don't forget that we can only terrorize

ith the bullet, not civilize.

Don't blame God for existing bad condi-

tions. The Lord has given us intellect and a beautiful world to live in, and we are respon-sible for the use we make of His gifts. We should profit by the sad experience of China, who discarded her labor saving machinery, enslaved the land, and built a wall to keep

out other nationalties.

MARGARET A. DONALDSON.

The Fittest Slave

The fact that Negroes and Chinamen are displacing white men in factories, simply proves that under capitalism the survival of he fittest is the survival, of the cheapest, the fittest is the survival, of the cheapest. (laborer) and most unscrupulous (capitalist.) Capitalism is degrading the human race; the American must give way to the Chinaman or become like him. If you doubt the degrading effects of the factory system, read "Capital," by Marx.

Man is the product of his environment, and the race nutured in the factory system will

the race nutured in the factory system will be a weak minded, thick skulled, frugal race, like the Chinaman. Under Socialism man ities, and a race resembling the ancient Greeks will be born. All hail the day when the fittest shall inherit the earth, and by the fittest I den't mean the greedy and miserly

A Worker's Whoop.

McKinley's reign begins again, and we are all in clover; no more drouth, no more frost, our troubles all are over. Our dinner pails will now be full, of stale and musty food; but what reck we—it's presperity, and our appetites are good. We now may work from mora till night, and a dollar a day receive;

the trasts are here to take all care, we trust and do believe. "Tis all they ask that we will work, the profits they will save; the man who kicks on such a deal, must surely be a kin a; for we are rich, though we produce. day ten golden dollars; we'll give them nine They wake the echoes of a song sublime, so they won't repine, but may live among That will not cease through all etern the flowers. Just give us work and we'll not shirk, but strive to do their will; hurrah for tariff and taxes too, hurral for McKinley Del Rey, Cal. C. PEARSON.

Practical Competition.

These are the records of bankruptcies, and if the records are not right, you must blam the compilers. The compilers are all repu-licans, and I guess you'll have to scept the licans, and I guess you'll have to scept the awful records, take a dose of McKinley sugar-coated pills carried around by the "Tough Riders" and down 'em and say nit—and here is the wayned.

s the record: Minnesota, during the past fiscal year, filed

E. C. Bradenburg, for hearly of St. Paul, has just submitted an intering report concerning the workings of 1 bankruptey law. the report will be included in Actorney The report will be included to Actorney General Griggs annual report of the work of the department of justice.

Mr. Bradenburg is the benkrupsey expert of the department. He says in his state-

The states showing the greatest number

New York Pennsylvania Wyoming South Carolina Oklahoma Rhode Island

Total for above states 9,781

The report further says:
The grand total of petitions filed in the
United States for the period ending Sept.
30, 1900, 20,128 for a period of nine months,
exclusive of those for the western district of Louisiana, the district of Alaska, and for half of the year for the southern di Georgia: New Jersey, the eastern district of North Carolina, the western district of Ten-nessee and the eastern district of Virginia, from which semi-annual reports were not re-

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

The liabilities in 19,540 voluntary cases re ported by the referees, amounted to \$264. 972,151, while the total amount of assets cases where there were no assets at all. These reports show that there were 11.107

Merchants 4,502
Manufacturers 361 Professional men Contractors and others

In addition to the 20,000 bankrupteles, Brad-street and Dunn, say in their report, that for 1900 up to December 1, there were in the United States, 36,986 failures, with a total

loss of \$3,276,000,000.

And since Nov. 6, this year, and since the great agents and principles of prosperity came a knockin at de dooah, 45,00, tramps are carrying that dinner pail. Seven thousand people committed suicide in the United States in 1900, every one of them on account of loss of property, or those with families on their hands, with nothing to feed them, or no home for them to live in. Still you refuse to vote for Socialism, which will do away with and prevent any such series of crimes. But you will come to your caree of crimes. But you will come to your senses after you have been starved yet a while. The majority of people do not think so long as their ches are half full. But about two or four years more will empty many stomaches—all aboard.—Referendum, Faribault, Mian.

And the American Fools Want Foreign Trade.

Several years ago an eastern dealer in wire nails was a customer of the H. P. Nail Co., of Cleveland. When the American Steel & Wire Co. absorbed the H. P. Co. he sent to the "trust" and asked for quotations. The price of wire nails had advanced considerably, and of wire nails had advanced considerably, and the eastern buyer declared, when he received the quotations, that he would not purchase from the "trust." The American Steel & Wire Co., realizing that it controlled the pail icid, did not bother the eastern dealer, feeling that he would soon send in his order.

Some time later the "trust" received a is a surprise that

mammoth order for wire nails from Europe. The nails were shipped across the ocean, then back again until they finally fell into the hands of the eastern dealer. He sold the nails at retail at a lower price than other dealers, and this led to an investigation of the part of the trust. The American Steel the part of the trust. Wire Co. then discovered that the Yankee denler in the east had been able to order the nails through a friend in Europe. He paid the freight both ways across the At iantle ocean, paid a commission to his friend for handling the nails, paid the duty, and even then he was able to sell them at a lower figure than the prevailing price—all through an extremely low quotation given a Euro-pean buyer.—St. Paul Trade Journal, Nov. 17.

_cececececececececececec Oakland, Cal., July 17, 1900.

To Whom at May Concern:

I have been a constant reader of The Appeal to Reason for more than a year, and have been much interested in it. The paper is spicy, sensible, direct in style, and interesting from end to end. It is one of the best advocates of Social-ism which has come to my attention. I regard it as especially adapated to who are not yet familiar with So-literature, and who need some-

thing to awaken them to the character and significance of this great movement. The Appeal is doing great good I have every reason to believe, and I heartily wish it the abundant success which it merits, and the self-sacrificing heroism of its editor, so well de-

Cordially, ROBERT WHITAKER.

ASONG OF COMMON MEN.

Unvesting sea of plain humanity
Thy the aderous surges strike the cliffs of viime:

That will not cease through all eternity.

A mighty song that bids the weak be

That calls the toiler from his breaking oar to stand in Justice's hall upon the sh And freedom's paeon in glad strains pro-

Wild strains of love, that chord with those Flung down from heaven, rich in mighty,

power, basten the encoming of that hour When full fraternity brings peace, a

brooking dove.
Coriu, N. Y. RALPH E. HORN.

COMPARISONS.

No man's education is complete until his has been to Rome. It is by far the most in-teresting city in the world. Its silent ages of war, power and splendor are fascinating to readers and thinkers in all lands. Rome-stands alove, like the great pyramids of Egypt, it needs no deeds of other nations to

bolster it up.
The general appearance of Italy is an un-kept undulating plain. Italy has none of the fastidious neatness of France, or the hustle fastidious neatness of France, or the hustle and buatle of Germary. The cities are large and beaute of Germary. The cities are large and convey the impression of being overgrowded. The people are good-natured, easy-going, extremely ignorant, and excitable. They talk more with their hands than with their tongues. They drink wine, smoke long eigars that look like rat-tails, go to the horse races, and attend church on Sunday—for Sunday is a holiday in Italy.

The country swarms with beggars; in fact, there is a surplus of this class of citizens. The little urchins of Rome dance around on their hands and feet and what an insolent air

their hands and feet and will an insolent air ask for pennies as you pass by. But it is the

same all over Italy. I have seen scores of these poor wretches clothed in rags prostrate themselves in the streets of Rome to the late Umberto, on HumbertI, sovereign of Italy.

They talk of Humbert as a good king, but

what did he ever do for his thousands of beggars that they should grovel in the Corso of Rome to his bloated highness? Humbert belonged to the privileged fewal

so does McKinley belong to the privileged few. Humbert believed in imperialism; Me-Kinley also believes in imperialism. Humbert believed in keeping his subjets as ignorant as possible, McKinley believes in sending out the troops to shoot down Idaho

miners and men who strike to maintain a standard of wages that will keep the wolf from the door. Humbert rolled in purple linen and fine wine at the expense of the Italian peasantry that toils from sun to sun for 25 cents

lay. He had his body guard about him at all The men that own 75 per cent of the wealth The men that own 75 per cent of the wealth of this nation could be counted in a single cribbage-board. They are grinding the masses down to a system of servitude as abject as the tattered beggars of Italy today.

You talk of a "full dinner pail." Is your mind no broader or deeper than a common single and the foxy allurements of dementioner pail and the foxy allurements of dementioner pail.

dinner pail, and the foxy allurements of demagogue politicians? More than 2,000 years ago, the Piebeians of Rome howled for feasts and fights. And the rich Patricians of that sands of the Colisseum with blood, and they were satisfied. Today you get that tommy-rot and besotted dinner-pail argument crammed down your throats every four years, just as sure as death and semi-annual as-

In Italy the land is much divided, and farmed on the half and half system; but small owners are worse fed, clothed and lodged than laborers.
The small land owners of this country

know what it is to keep a full dinner pail on a few acres of land, pay high taxes, and con-tribute daily to the sugar, oil and coal trusts. On my way from Naples to Mount Vesuvius, (a dis tance of 23 miles,) I counted 175 beggars in a single day. I could have counted as many more, but I thought that was enough

poverty for one day. In San Francisco, Cal., last winter there were 2,000 men wandering the streets unable

You see we have troubles of our own. Italy is not the only color in the pan.

At Venice the beggars at take anything even to a "cussing."

Throughout Italy, I have seen whole family the first in a real of the pan.

lies living in one small room with no floor but Mother Earth, and a roof made from old burnt lumber. I never saw such damnable hovels in which to bring up children in all my travels—save Ireland. No wonder the fever kills thousands each year in Italy. It the fever doesn't chase

is a surprise that the fever doesn't chase every Dago out of Italy and over the Alps.

These are the poor devils that sing God Save the King, and worship the dirt on which their good (?) Humbert tred.

And there are thousands in this country of the same stripe, that how themselves hourse for the crunching trusts and the beautiful promise of prosperity that never comes.

The masses of Italy are not to blame for The masses of Italy are not to blame, for

they are ruled by a despot, born in penary, reared in ignorance, and die in obscurity. But with the American people it is different, and it is time for them to awaken to the danger of concentration of capital.

There are now in the United States 3,000,000

people who annually depend upon and actualreceive some kind of charitable assistance. And that, too, in a country where we annually produce more than \$2,000,000,000 of than we consume. Looks as though there was a serew loose somewhere,

How do you like these grim comparisons? Just like juggling skeletons, isn't it? But these are live skeletons and demand your attention. Don't bother your head about the 140,000 dead ones in the Catacombs at Rome, or the 1,500,000 at Paris. CICERO C. TALBOT.

The steel plate pool sent out a circular last week notifying the purchasing public that steel would be raised in price \$1 per ton; and the purchasing public accepted the raise as a matter of course. Last week the telegraphers of the Santa Fe railroad sent notice to their employers that they would like to have an increase in wages. The men who made this unreasonable demand are now looking for work, at this writing. The steel trust ing for work, at this writing. The steel trust is onto its job; the laboring people have not yet learned the esson of looking after their own interests.

The Globe-Democrat announces gleefully The Globe-Democrat announces gleefully that several large manufacturing concerns will remove from England to this country, owing to better labor conditions. A look in the future may rereal a Filipino newspaper gleefully telling its readers that a large number of American factories are moving to the archipelage, where labor conditions are move to the liking of the capitalists.

The Children of the Poor in Italy.

self-preservation reduced to a simple self-preservation reduced reduced to a simple self-preservation reduce hold of existence; their desires, affections, anencies and faculties are sharpened, turnand directed to protect, preserve and fill a ticket, heir empty little stomachs.

For example, I asked about fifty of the smallest children: "Whom do you love the most?" "My mamma and papa." "And why?"

makes polenta," etc.

And to the question, "What do you like to eat best of all?" one child gave me this answer, which contains the whole of a philosophical principle: "Pottage, because I always have it to eat."

One infant talked about the hospital where had undergone an operation for the rick-

he had undergone an operation for the rick-ets as if it were a most delightful place, beets as if it were a most delightful place, be-cause '2 got good things to eat there. Two little brothers, eight and nine years old, told me that what they liked to do best of all was to look in the windows when going for a walk., "But what windows?" I asked. "The bakers' windows," they answered, "where there are so many beautiful loaves of bread." The little proletarians group all their de-

sires around bread, pottage and clothing. They love whoever gives them something to their most ambitious dreams are to eat pottage and sweet omelettes, and their most bril ant recollections are of full stom-The most noble and shining faculties, desires and affections are thus reduced, under the pressure of misery, to an almost brute-like instinct of the survival of the fit-

But something truly admirable in these children is their ingenuity their quickness and comprehensive knowledge of practical life. There is not one of them who does not know the price of food, salt, farinaceous foods, rice and kidney beans; who could not do the marketing with discretion, bake a cake light the fire prepare the soup. make cake, light the fire, prepare the soup, make the polenta, clean the room, make the beds and mend the clothes. It is especially pleasing to note their desire to be useful and not to depend entirely on their parents, as if they considered the cost of every mouthful of PAOLA LOMBROSO.

And so Practical, Too.

common as Jones' name, we would not have to wait 100 years to see it put into practice. —Gustave Edlund.

Talmage Sounds a Warning.

The Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage has sounded The Rev. T. Dewitt Taimage has to humany a note up and down the gamut of human conditions that have seemed harsh and man conditions that have seemed harsh and lovers of mankind, but

untrue to the real lovers of mankind, but the following, uttered several years ago, ring with genuine sympathy, and shows a clean understanding of the political situation in

When such men do say a helpful thing, it

is well to keep it alive by republication:
"While in this country it is becoming harder

And there is trouble ahead. Revolution. I

this country when men shall be sent into pub-lic position who cannot be purchased. I do not want the union of church and state, but

understanding of the United States.

sessions of what we call in Italy a "famsessions of what we call in Italy a "family school," where the poorer children from
the elementary schools were gathered, and
have had the opportunity to constantly obhave had the opportunity to constantly obhave had the opportunity to constantly obhear them talk and see them act.

One of the things which struck me most
foreibly in comparing them with the children
of the wealthy classes—whose instinctive
of the opportunity to constantly obhear them talk and see them act.

One of the things which struck me most
of eleven, who came to school, got up in the
middle of the night three times a week in
order to drive a cartful of herbs to market,
earning a few cents each time; he was not
forced to go by his parents, but did it of his
offered to go by his parents, but did it of his
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doctrine are taught. Each attendant receives a ticket, and according to the number of tickets which the child may present at the end of the season he receives either a coat, a pair of shoes or a small amount of money. most?" "My mamma and papa." "And why?" One little fellow told me that in a single Sur-"Because they earn the pennies to support day he went to two masses, one at 5 in the "Recause they earn the pennies to support may he leads they work and buy me something to eat." "I love my mamma because the makes pottage for me." Because she makes pottage for me." Because she lear two sermons; each one of these functions represented a tiny emolument in money or its equivalent. For instance, the parish morning and another at 9, to the school of catechism, and to a benediction at 1 to

together with two younger brothers. The nipe years of age. Their father was in prisor their mother worked from morning till night in the factory, and could not come home to nurse the little baby girl, only four months old, except at noon. Thus the little creature was completely abandoned during the whole day to the care of a nine-year-old sister, who took charge of her, fed her, &c. But what made me really tremble was to see her with a sort of terra-cotta warming-pan full of coals, which she handled with the greatest possible nonchalance, shoving it between the mattress of straw and the sheets, causing constant danger of fire. This child could neither read nor write, for she had been able to go to school only five or six months. Is it not an indication characteristic of our

age to find a little school of children (who, it seems, should be protected by their very youth fro the contrasts of fortune) the phantom of the social question in one of its most miserable forms? When one studies this litthe world, doomed to an infancy of misery, submission must necessarily succeed and find so many germs of enterprise, courage and human dignity, one feels in truth not only pity for the injustice of blind fate, but als regret that the accumulation of this precious

Trusts or People?

The Kansas City Star, in one of its recent editorials, in commenting on the annual re-port of the commissioner of Indian affairs, in regard to the ration system and annuity payments, says: "The bureau of Indian af-The American people are beginning to real ize what this menace of private monopoly means, but they have not taken its full meas-ure even yet. Some time ago a writer in the payments, says: "The bureau of Indian affairs has no easy task in trying to make its wards self-supporting. Most of the half-breeds are abundantly able to take care of themselves, but the full-bloods have largely Journal proposed that the government should wealth in public hands by collecting a surplus revenue each year and in vesting it in productive enterprises. He showed that if the revenue so collected been out of contact with civilization, and amounted to \$100,000,000 a year, and the income from the investments averaged 4 percent, the accumulated wealth would reach could not be thrown on their own resources could not be thrown on their own resources without precautionary measures. For this reason, the burcau has been gradually reducing the ration system. The time has now arrived, Commissioner Jones believes, to stop the indiscriminate issue of rations to ablebodied men, EXCEPT IN PAYMENT FOR five years\$

In thirty years 5,608,500,000
In forty years 9,502,600,000

LABOR."

Now I believe that if this policy applies to the Indians, how much better would it apply to the idlers of society, the butterflies of fashion, the drones in the human hive? What would be mere appropriate than to begin to reduce their "rations," and their could acquire the telephones. The third year it could acquire the telephones. The third year it could acquire the telephones. The third year it could acquire the telephones. it could pay for the Nicaragua Canal. With-in ten years it could have control of the prin-Jones that the time has now arrived to stop it could pay for the Nicaragua Canal. Withthe indiscriminate issue of rations to ablebodied men, "except in payment for labor."

Jones must have read Bellamy's "Looking the
union from east to west and from north to
Backward," and come to believe in Bellamy's south. In twenty years it could own the ma-Jones must have read Bellamy's "Looking Backward," and come to believe in Bellamy's idea that no able-bodied man is entitled to receive rations except in payment for labor. It is curious to notice that this idea should be advocated as "practical" by a "practical" by a "practical" politician, as desirable to be put in actual "practical" results in the "practical" era of the year 1900! The difference between Jones and Bellamy is that Jones wants this rule to apply only to one race, in one country; Bellamy wants it to apply to all races in all countries. If the belief in this idea was as pany for the mest to west and from north to sputh. In twenty years it could own the majority of the stock in all the railroads of the country. In a hundred years it would have nearly twice the total wealth of the nation in 1890."

The government has not adopted this policy. On the contrary it is abandoning to private hands even its own sovereign function of issuing money. But the figures show what apply only to one race, in one country; Bellamy wants it to apply to all races in all countries. If the belief in this idea was as

countries. If the belief in this idea was as pany for the past year amounted to \$48,000. 000—half the annual sum that would enable the government to accomplish the results set forth above. The revenues, available for investment, of three corporations foot up to more than the \$100,000,000 named here as sufficient, when compounded annually, to transfer all the principal means of productransfer all the principal means of produc-tion to the public. Therefore if you substitute the proprietors of these three corpora-tions for the government the table printed will show what their wealth may be expected to amount to in a few years,

As a matter of fact the increase will probably be very much greater than that—the concentration vastly more rapid. This table is based on a net return on capital of 4 per and harder for the great mass of the people to get a living, there are too many in this country who have their two millions, their ten millions and their twenty millions, and carry the legislators in one pocket and the congress of the United States in the other.

And there is trouble ahead. Resolution, I should be only one half as great is cased on a net return on capital of 4 per cent a year. But the Standard Oil Company last year paid nearly 44 per cent on its nominal capitalization, and nearly 9 per cent on the market value of its stock. It has multiplied its wealth by over five hundred in the congress of the United States in the other. ogress of the United States in the other; d there is trouble ahead. Revolution, and the past thirty years. If its rate of increase by God it may be peaceful revolution, and the ballct-box. The time must come in a country when men shall be sent into pub.

The young man will not be past his prime when he will see one of two things. Either the people will have grappled with the trust In do declare that if the church of God does not show itself in favor of the great mass of the people as well as in favor of the Lord, the time will come when the church as an institution will be extinct, and Christ will go down again to the beach, and choose twelve plain, honest fishermen to come up into the apostle ship of a new dispensation of right-cousness, manward and Godward. Bribery is cursing this land. There have been swindles enacted in this nation within the last thirty years, enough to swamp three monarchies. The democratic party filled its cup of iniquity before it went out of power before the war. Then the republican party came a eng, and its opportunities through the contracts were greater, and so it filled its cup of iniquity a lettle sooner, and there they lie today, the democratic party and the republican party, side by side, great loathsome carcasses of iniquity, each one worse than the other."

tion. That corporation will have gross revenues greater than those of the national gov ernment, and will command ten times many men as the government has in its army N the last two years I have frequented the sessions of what we call in Italy a "fam-selves useful in a thousand different ways."

> other trusts will flourish, and independent enterprise will wilt under its displeasure like a leaf under a burning glass.-Chicago American.

> > Direct Legislation in Switzerland.

As may probably be fairly well known to our readers as far as the Federal Government of Switzerand is concerned, has the referendum existed for many years but it is open for any body of citizens (minimum number, 30,000) to demand that a pub vote shall be taken as to whether a certein measure shall be introduced National Assembly or not. This is the so called initiative. The referendam your cor eaffed initiative. The referending your correspondent has quite rightly described, with one exception. Ordinary laws pass into law in the ordinary course of events, unless within a certain time 50,000 citizens (thus 20,000) more votes for some reason is required for the referencum than for the initiative) demand that it be submitted for the popular approval, but any laws which after the constitution must be laid before the people for their approval. So far in explanation of the principle of the referendum and initiative as is in the Swiss Federal Constitution. Now s to the particular initiative which has just een rejected so over-whelmingly lwiss people. It was a ro-called double initiative, because two measures were put forward the popular vote-one was that the pro-tional representation should be introbiced into the Swiss, Parliament; the second and possibly the most interesting, as showing the high development of Swiss democracy was that Cabinet Ministers (your corres pendent's translation "Federal Council" hardly makes clear the importance of the proposal) should be chosen by universal suff-cage instead of by Parliament. As regards former an alliance was formed, which the former an alliance was formed, which ought to be dear to the heart of our good friend "Tattler," and I for once heartily endorse the policy, between Social-Democrats and Conservatives against the Swiss Radical Party—which has been in power for many years—because they both maintain that the Radical party by the present system, which Radical party by the present system, which is practically the same as in England, and by an artificial arrangement of electoral areas. manages to secure itself a majority to which it is not entitled, and they by proportional representation, which has already been introduced into many Cantonal Parliaments with great success, can a fair

representation of the people be achieved. No particular scheme was advocated. National Assembly was free to choose from experience what it thought best. The peo-ple were only asked to instruct the National Assembly to proceed to draw up and put be-

^^^^ The Blank

in your paper this week is intended to be filled up with the names of subscribers. Fill yours and add to the swelling tide of socialism.

fore the people a scheme of representation based on the principle of proportional repre-sentation of all parties within the state according to their strength. The one weakness the scheme, if such it may be called, was the fact that it was impossible to treat Switzerand as one electoral area, which, it was allowed by everybody, would be the ideal system; but it was impossible to ignore the cantonal division which it may be remarked, still play a large part in Swiss political and social life; and the rule had perforce of circumstances to be adouted, one canton of circumstances to be adopted, one canton one electoral area. This made it inevitable that in a certain number of the smaller cantons the principle could not come into operation, but our Swiss friends thought that operation, but our Swiss friends thought that after all the main question was to get as fair a representation as was possible under the circumstances. Anyway, important cantons such as Zurich and Berne would have been considerably affected by the change, especially in the latter, where, though the radical vote, was only 40,000 as against 24,000 to the opposition, the radicals secured all the twenty-seven seats in the marliament. speaking the great division between radicals and conservatives in Switzerland is the division between Catholic and Protestant. There are Protestant Conservatives, but the main strength of the Conservative party lies in the catholic voters. The Radicals represent also the rich bourgeoisic and capitalist classes generally. Thus it may be fairly understood that they are not very keen social reformers, and in fact, they are very much on the same footing as our Liberal party, as far as their political ideas are concerned. deas are concerned.

There can be no doubt that the mere fact of a co-operation between the Clericals and he Social Democrats have worked in some neasure adversely, and frightened away some voters who might otherwise have been clined to view the questions more on their merits; but, of course, any policy is sure to alienate some people, and there can be no objections to any policy of alliances pro-vided, as above, the alliance is for a distinct purpose, and where both parties only bind themselves as far as their common interests are concerned. Moreover, Clericalism is not rendered any the less dangerous, rather the more, by being treated unjustly, and in claiming for ourselves a representation in the National Council we must of necessity claim it for other parties. The proposal for the direct election of ministers was made on the direct election of ministers was made on the evperience of a large number of Cantonal governments who have made the experiment and find it a great success. All the objections which were made have proved themselves unwarranted by the facts, and where it has been adopted nobody proposes to abolish it. The principal reasons which were urged for its adoption by the Federal government were that in consequence of the centralizing tendency in Switzerland and in consequence of the constantly increasing number of duties which are being daily imposed on the Federal government in the course of the political and economic development of our time the Federal government in the course of the political and economic development of our time the Federal more independent of all effective parliamentary or popular control of any sort. Also that the present system of parliamentary eacction leads to intrigues of all sorts and

renders the ministers dependent on cliques Further, the fact that the whole Swiss peo-ple were called upon to assist in the elecions of the government in Berne would in tend to overcome more than anything else the remains of Cantonal exclusiveness and the indifference to federal questions. I have the greater, the government of the railroad only given here a very slight sketch of the trust?

This trust will have a finger in every man's questions, and have not attempted to deal at all fully with the arguments which have been raised both for and again c. Our Swiss comrades are determined not to let the matter rest where it is, and no doubt the tions will come up again before long. meantime, the proposal has been put forward and accepted by the Swiss Grutli Verein-by far the most influential Social-Democratic organization in Switzerland—to answer the re-fusal of the Radicals for a just system of representation by a policy of abstruction in the National Assembly. Whether this policy, which has been warmly recommended by the Zurich Volksrecht and other daily organs of the Swiss Socialists, will be carried through remains to be seen. The feeling is no doubt strong in Swiss Socialist circles that there has been too much subservience as far as the Padical are seen. Radicals are concerned and that a more tive policy is required. J. B. ASKEW. Locarno, November 17, 1900.

Sold Red Cross Supplies,

A special dispatch from Vancouver to the lobe-Democrat says:

"Hong Kong papers brought by the steam-Empress of China, say that a Red Cross man, H. C. Chubb, recently went to Luzon from Hong Kong to investigate the charge against the commissariat department of the United States army. He is quoted as saying that his investigation proved absolutely that he Red Cross supplies were not given to the soldiers, but sold to the store-keepers. In these stores he says he saw great cases labeled "Red Cross, for the use of the men in company," and cases of biscuits marked "condemned," and with an 1894 date line sold by officers to supplement their purses. Mr. hubb appeals to the American colony in iong Kong to see that the wrongs are right d, and winds up a series of direct charges with the statement that the cots sent out for the use of the soldiers by Miss Helen Gould are being sold to the poor fellows at the rate of \$2.50 each."

Hanna should bring these good fellows home and elect them to congress. They are thrifty and patriotic and would be good auxiliaries to the administration.

Sometimes the Enemy Over Reaches Himself Rev. C. A. Varnum, a member of the Michi-an conference of the Methodist church, was communited for a county office by the Social Democrats of Calboun county. This was too much for the brethren-they could stand it o have preachers on the other tickets, but when Comrade Varnum's candidacy was announced, bishop, presiding elders and con-berence all raised their hands in holy terror. and informed him that if he did not withdray be would be "moved out of the county." As he bread and butter of wife and four little children was dependent upon his action, he ent a card to the Battle Creek paper with trawing his name, but still avoying his "con-viction that the principles of Socialism are the political incarnation of the principles of lesus Christ." If he had not been compelled to withdraw, his candidaey would have attracted little notice outside of local circles But the state papers got hold of it, and sequently, many more people have had their attention attracted to Socialism and are in-vestigating it, than there would have been ent for the stupid and tyrannical action of his ecclesiactical superiors. Verily, "all things work together for good," to those who are attempting to actualize the teachings of

Christian Socialist League.

"The Christian Citizenship League," founden in 1894, has been succeeded by the "Chris-tian Socialist League of America." From its declaration of principles we take the follow-

ing extract:
"The teachings of Jesus furnish an inter pretation of social relations and natura rights which, translated into life and law would change civilization from one of strife hate, war, want and competition, to one of tion-to a co-operative commonwealth nomically just and ethically Christian.

"That the present competitive administra tion of society not only prevents economic justice but also makes it impracticable to live the complete Christian life; dwarfing the moral character and sapping the spiritual vitality of men as individuals to the same extent that it denies them equality in rights, privileges and opportunities as members of society.

Should any of the Appeal readers desire further information, it can be had by ad-

But Private Property Gobbled Them.

He who gave the landscape, the air we breathe and the sky in which he hangs his "Bow of Promise," gave the earth, and all it contains, to and for the use of—everybody. HORACE P. PORTER, M. D.

89393333333333333333333333333333333333 San Francisco, Sept. 8, 1900.

The Appeal to Reason has seemed to me to be one of the most sensible and effective exponents of the Socialist movement as it certainly is one of the most energetic, in this country. It has a most significant name, and lives up to it. I believe that the Appeal to Reason has done great good in awaken-ing the citizens of this nation to an appreciation of the real issues confronting them, and I hope for it a large in-crease in the already wide circulation which it has secured, for the need of such work as it is doing is very great. Fraternally yours, FRANK I. WHEAT.

To Mr. J. T. Vankenssiaer,

Los Angeles.

3:44 feefeefeefeefeefeefeefeef

The next formidable third party movement in this country will be distinctly socialist in its character. Heretofore, third parties have sprung up advocating a few socialistic ideas. The next one will go the whole figure. Public ownership of every industry and business which becomes a monopoly will be its first demand. And if you don't think the people will rally to the standard of such a party, wait and sec.—Kansas Populist.

The toweling trust has raised the three cents a yard, just to make a dollar more than it ever did, you know."

The vote for Hanford, Social Democratic candidate for governor of New York, was

City Ownership

Merchantsville, N. J., is moving for water

Bristol, Eng., is about to spend £1,800,000

Pomeroy, Wash., will install a city-owned

Hull, Eug., has decided to apply for a license to establish municipal telephones The first municipal crematorium has been

rected at Hull, Eng., and is now ready for At St. George's-in-the-East, London, public library authorities have arranged for lectures to be given in the reference library.

The municipality of Milan, Italy, has decitled to provide free meals for school childern, without distinction between rich and poor.

The Staffordshire, Eng., county council technical education committee sends selected an students abroad for courses of special in

The supply of steralized milk for infants by the municipality of St. Helens, Eng., resulted in a remarkable diminution of the infantile death rate.

The total value of the property of plants owned by private corporations in the United States is \$265.181,920, and of municipal lighting plants \$12,902,677. The local government board has just sanc-

tioned the establishment of a municipal pav-ing slab manufactory at Cheltenham, Eng., for municipal use only. At Stourbridge, Eng., a public recreation ground is being purchased out of gas profits. Scuttle, Wash., is "where-as-ing" that gas

is too high. Cause, private ownership. London, Eng., owns 1,976 working class ten-ements, 18 shops, 100 work shops, 12 stables, and a lodging house with 324 oubicles. A

housing department has been decided upon by the council. Yeadon, Eng., has decided in favor municipalization of coal mines, and is a coing the approval of other Yorkshire distri-

councils, the Bingley, D. C., having significality adhesion thereto. Mr. Sam M. Taylor, United States consul to Glasgow, has made known some facts con-cerning municipal ownership in that city, which will prove of interest. There the street car system is owned and operated by the city under the direct supervision of a committee of the town council. The repor-

for the year ending May 31, 1900, shows that the total length of double track operated by the city is forty one miles, one furlong, 171 yards over forty-two miles, two furlongs, 161 yards of streets, making a total length of single track of eighty-three miles, three furiones and 119 vards.

The gross capital expenditures for the system since 1894 (independent of operating expenses) have been \$5,164,975, and the present indebtedness is \$4,061,806. The capital invested is \$4,559,502. Of the forty-one miles of double track, five miles have electric trac-tion, the rest being operated by horses. The total receipts for the system during the year were \$2,236,850. The working expenses were \$1,676,412, leaving a balance of \$610,438, of which there was expended some \$84,000 for interest on capital, \$57,501 for sinking fund, \$156,096 for depreciation written off capital,

One item of \$60,000 consists of payments made to the general revenue fund of the city, which is in lieu of the amount which the city would receive in taxes, it is presumed, were the system operated by a private company. The balance goes into the reserve pany.

There are 3,400 persons employed, include ing 100 clerks. The general manager received \$6,800, the chief engineer \$2,400, the electrical engineer \$2,000, and the mechanical engineer who has charge of the power station, \$1,210, Point boys receive 28 cents per day, trace boys from 40 to 52 cents per day, car cleaners from 88 cents to \$1 per day and drivers, con-ductors and motormen from \$1 to \$1.12 per

day. These rates apply to Sundays and week days alike.

The rolling stock consists of 384 horse cars, 132 electric cars (47 only of which are now 132 electric cars (47 only of which are now running,) seventeen omnibusses, thirty-nine

lories and numerous carts, wagons, and vans. here are 4,411 horses.
Work is now progressing with the object

of changing the entire system to electric traction, which it is hoped to have completed within the next eighteen months. No underground conduits will be used, according to the twenty-seven seats in the parliament. Thus it was decided to support the "Initiative." It may be remarked here that roughly Station, Chicago, Ill. six cents. No transfers are issued and tickets are not used.

The committee of the town council having

supervision of the tramways, receives no compensation. For that matter, however, no member of the city government of Glasgow, including lord provosts, town conneil-ors, and bailies, (police judges,) receive com-pensation. The city of Glasgow has a popu-lation of about \$50,000 and spreads over an area of nearly 12,000 acres. There are no electric or other tramways extending out of Glasgow to other towns or cities. Within the city is an underground cable road which makes a circuit of about five miles, and is owned and operated by a private company. The rate of fares on this road is about the same as that prevailing on the surface roads. It will be seen that not only does the city

receive its due return in taxes, but there is an immense surplus, and the fares are held an immense surplus, and the fares are held down to one and two cents. Of course, ambitious capitalists would like to gobble up the whole concern, but Glasgow is fortunate in having for municipal guardians men who consult the public interest first.

On December 6, 500 of the leading merchants of San Francisco held a banquet for the purpose of discussing city ownership. They decided in its favor.

A FULL DINNER PAIL

An Inspiring Picture of a Prosperous Country.

Great preparations are being made by the volunteers of America for their Christmas din-er to the worthy poor of the city. It is their intention to make this dinser superior to all the others which they have given. There will also be a Christmas tree for the poor child in on December 28. The Volunteers are especially in used of women's and children's clothing, as the demands at present are very numerous. The Volunteer's headquarters at 225 Walnut street have been opened, and demands will be received there from 10 o'clock a. m. to c. p. m.—Kinnes City Star, December 11.

Labor and Labor.

NOTED in a Chicago paper the other day that the head of a great firm that proposes to erect one of the largest department stores in that city, announced that get a home in that town, or pay a higher rather than have a single union man employed in its construction, the building ting something for nothing? Are you not would not be built, and that labor would not therefore be employed unless he did build it and spend his money. On the contrary, it would make no difference to labor whether it was built or not. There will be just as much work as if it were built, for he would not keep \$2,000,000 of money idle, and if it is spent labor will be somewhere employed. If he invests it in property the seller will have the money and must do something with it. But it shows that people who have accumulated much wealth are not logical thinkers. If a great factory is erected in some place, the people think that employs an extra amount of labor. But it does not. It simply displaces that much labor in other places. If it is something new not made in other places, then the money diverted to that new channel is taken from other channels where it would have been spent. There Is only one thing that increases or decreases labor under the present system-and that is the amount of money that is paid for a day's work. If of 1,000 people working, the wages are increased (without increasing the prices of goods, \$1 a day each, they will buy \$1,000 a day more of things they need; if the wages are reduced \$1 a day each the amount of demand for goods will be \$1,000 a day less.

If more shoes are made in Brockton, wages and price of goods everywhere remaining the same, there will be I sa shoes made elsewhere. If more is spent for sugar less is spent for bread. There can be no more spent than the wages paid. If the people of the nation received \$1,000,000 an hour, they could buy \$1,000,000 worth of goods for each hour. If the price of goods is raised to double, they can buy only half as much for their \$1,000,000, and there will be but half the demand for goods, and if the demand ceases the demand for the labor ceases, for people do not employ men when they cannot dispose of their products. It is after election now, the union and other laborers have put occupy. If that is not a capitalist Heaven, their necks in the halter, and the men of wealth can afford to be blunt and deny men the right to organize! The men will forget it in four years and can again be hoodcoed into putting the rich and their attorneys Private ownership. Good thing. Under pubinto the places of power. Now will the unions go into polities? By the way, Sargent, of houses and furnish employment for the peothe locomotive firemen's labor organization, has got his pay for keeping that organization out of politics. He has been appointed to a fat place under his friend Hanna's reign. Sargent was in politics-but he kept his organization out!

Ex-Attorney General Monnett, of Ohio, has been requested by the Buckeye republican club of Columbus, Ohio, to resign his membership, which of course he, had to do. Monnett defies the Standard Oil Company, which is the backbone of the republican party, and after keeping him from getting any votes in his party convention for renomination, this new indignity has been heaped upon him. Such treatment will be a lesson to deter other republicans from criticizing the trusts and their methods. The people want the trusts to rule, and will not hold up any man who speaks against them. Monnett should have got on to the public, rode it to death in the service of monopoly, amassed a great fortune, and the public would lift itself out of the mire, and voted him a great man. The public honors only the men who kick, cuff and rob it.

The altruistic spirit is breaking out in many places, some going over the ground that has been proven barren. I note in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch that Hon. Bradford Peck, Lewiston, Maine, a very wealthy man, proposes a system of association or co-operation which he thinks will absorb the government of the United States, and realize Beilamy's ideal. This method has been tried for hundreds of years and the old world moves paper man, has openly espoused the Socialoperative movement in England has been astonishing, but the people in the rext county working people to small capitalists are as ignorant and stupid as if there was no such thing in existence. But these incidents serve to indicate the desire of even the rich to escape from the hell of competition.

The St. Paul Globe says: "It appears that on the vote for governor at least 15,000 votes were thrown out because the ballots were marked for both Lind and Lucus, the Social-Democratic candidates." That shows, from a plutocratic source, what became of the Socialist vote.

Had not the Socialists been deceived by democratic chaff, the party world have cast three millions of votes. There are enally that many voters in this country who believe in. the socialist theory.

All the deeds to land for premiums to club workers have been mailed to the parties; if any have failed to receive them they should make complaint to this office.

"I wonder how many hundreds of thousands of people who voted for Bryan and a half a loaf now wish they had voted for Socialists and a whole loaf?

You wouldn't throw your vote a way on Socialismt It counts so much for Bryan, 's

for getting Appeal sauscribers.

If you are thinking only of self, you will t

You may get a little money or wealth without working for it. But a second thought will convince you that each of your children will have to work longer(or pay more) to rent to live in it. Do you think you are getgetting that for which your children will have to pay for in the future? But may be you care nothing for your children. It is said that "Infidels" do not.

It is proposed to have the government pay \$200,000,000 to build the Nicaraguan canal. This will make a number of new millionaires, and that is why it is advocated. That sum would build and equip a four-track railroad from New York to San Francisco, which would give employment to hundreds of thousands of Americans, and would had hundreds of times as much freight and passengers as will ever pass through the canal. But as congress, in both houses, is composed of men who are interested in railroads, it will not be done that way. They know the reason why. The railroads have a cinch on the people and are not going to let go their grip. Such a railroad could and under public pressure, would carry freight and passengers for one-sixth of the present tariff.

To one of its political pets the government gave a contract for building the topedo boat "Stockton." It failed to show the required speed, and broke down under forty minutes running, but the dispatch, the Kansas City Journal, of the 30th, uit., says the board will recommend its acceptance! This, it says, is to save the contractors the expense of a second trial! Nice, to spend the people's money and take worthless material by the million. It pays election confributions for herding the voters. This is a great and free country!

To the capitalist, Heaven is a place where they will occupy the great mansions and own all the mills, mines, railroads and space, while the working angels will be content to serve them in domestic drudgery and pay rent for living in Heaven and profit on all the food and rent for the little hovels they

The iron masters are ejecting their slaves from their hovels in the Brazil, Ind., district lie ownership the public would turnish the ple to pay for the use of the houses. But that would be slavery. To be ejected into the street, with no work, is freedom! Poor old Ireland!

Among the first acts of our imperial con-

"To authorize Capt. N. M. Brooks, super intendent of foreign mails to accept the decoration of the Red Eagle of the third class rom the emperor of Germany.

"To authorize Geo. D. Mickeljohn to accept a decoration from the government (king) of Sweden and Norway."

How we distrust and hate kings! .

The Appeal has received from Edwin Mark ham, an autograph copy of the "The Man With the Hoe," and other poems, in the most beautiful clothing of the typographic art, and illustrated by Pyle. It is from the press of Doubleday & McClure, New York, and will make a beautiful holiday souvenir.

The president's message has not a word bout labor or its interests. They and their interests can safely be left to the tender care of Mr. Hanna and the other controllers of trusts. Judging from the message of the ruler, laboring people are not a factor in this government.

Bryan and his admirers have learned one more thing-there is no tenable middle ground between the republican policy and

Hon. Thos. Meredith, of Lewis, Iowa, of national reputation as a populist and a news-

Hon. J. B. Gehr, a prominent democrat of to where these successes have raised the Walla Walla, Wash., has openly espoused the Socialist cause.

> From now on you must choose between the Socialist and republican parties.

> The Socialist vote in Montana was 708, or

ore than 1% of the total vote.

Wisconsin east, 7,094 votes for Debs. Milwankee alone gave 4,875.



editor friend writes:: "I have been lescous in political economy and led you are right on the trust be beeple should own the trusts the recent check of possperity, you next campaign."—From "Sewill be with You next campaga." From "S.
A title barrier and with hot, shot. Ord.
Make the last week of 1.00 a banner week stall a Curtours and Comments." by Warrer mo copies, sullet 50 copies, 75 cents.

Sycialists of Italy have started a fig. feel that it is well with you to have a town traderra and Maka. The latter are accused grow so that property will increase in value, of being corrept.

Appeal Army

APPEAL TO REASON, GIRARD, KAN.

The Appeal reserve fund is now \$112.48. moring at 3:15 appeared at the bedside of Mrs. Corliss at Fort Logan, and silently becknown book sales, which are laid aside to build up the spirit to leave its prison of suffering. the fund. You can swell it by purchasing

Comrade Haskell, of Los Augeles, places an order for ten books

Bunch of thirteen yearlies from Comrade Robinson, of Nelson, B. C.

Order for five "Merrie Englands" from Comrade Wilson, Granby Mills, S. C.

Comrade Hammer, of Detroit, Mich., gets to the bat with an order for nine books.

Comrade Schmidt, of Vernon, Texas, comes to the front with a bunch of seven scalps.

Comrade Nelson, of Marshfield, Ore., joins in the fray with a club of twenty yearlies. Comrade Julson, of Lake Preston, S. D., orders fifty-one books for war-path pur-

Comrade Jackson, of Greenville, Pa., opens

the campaign for 1994 with a club of seven . Comrade Rascon, of Westfield, Mass., comes

in with an order for eight books, which lifts the reserve fund a bit. Comrade Combes, of Ona, Ore., gets with an order for "Merrie England" two copies of "Liberty."

Comrade Varnum, of Phoenix, Ariz., orders 100 copies of "Christ, Property and Man." Varnum always takes good care of his lo-

Comrade Sweetman rounded up thirteen plutes in New York city last week upon which the Appeal will experiment the following year.

Comrade Lavanier, Jr., of Covington, Ky orders twenty yearly postals and takes advantage of the opportunity to rebuke us for our misdeeds.

Comrade Morse, of Archer, Neb., orders fourteen of those yearly postals as an answer to Glencoe, Ore. That blow will be a costly one for the old partyites.

Comrade Manville, of Eugene, Ore., canters to the front and orders twenty of those pos-tals and 150 books, an evidence that an ambush is being laid out that way. Comrade Farnsworth, fresh from the late

campaign, takes a bunch of 100 copies of "Christ, Property and Man." The Oklahoma gang won't be shook off the trail. Jaspers, do not write to us unless you have to, and then make it short. We are very busy

rushing the ammunition to the front, and have not the time to read long letters, and still less time to answer them. Gronlund's Co-operative Commonwealth is a

standard Socialistic work. It is of handsome appearance and will do much good if you put it in circulation. It answers most of the ques-tions which people write in here and ask about, and which we do not have time to answer by mail. Price, 35 cents. Don't fail to pick up those one or two sub

scribers that often show themselves. That little trouble on your part will lift the list of the Appeal very high in a short time. Don't overlook any bets from now till the close of the campaign of 1904. We don't want to nve under competition always.

Comrade Charlton, of Victoria, B. C., orders nine books, and says the Canadian Socialists are pleased at the onward march of the Appeal army. They ought to be—they form quite a portion of the main body. We're go-ing to have Socialism from Hudson's Bay to the Rio Grande at the same time.

The Appeal got a club of twenty yearlies from Mechanic's Falls, Me., the other day, signed "Town Committee." We are now wondering if the Maine towns are appointing committees to circulate the Appeal. It isn't out of the range of possibilities, considering the tremendous Socialist sentiment that is now sweeping over the nation.

Comrade Wade, who has been working pretty regularly for the Appeal for several years past, arrived in town the other day and made a bee line for the office. Upon entering, he was promptly bit by the office bull dog, who, when he found that he had attacked one of the officers in the Appeal army, felt so ashamed of his mistake that he almost chewed the religious editor to pieces before he could be pried loose. Wade is the man who always sends in thirty subscriptions—no more, no less. He is selling bath cabinets on the road, and sold the army teditor two. You cannot now say that I haven't a change of bath cabinets to my name.

Appeal at any hour you the resolve that this shall be a democratic form of government, and back such resolve by voting for Socialist candidates, the social revolution should happen. He who would be free must strike the blow himself. No one else must strike the blow himself. No one else must strike the blow himself. They are its life. They first to cratic government. They are its life. They first to cratic government. They are its life. They first to cratic government. They are its life. They first to cratic government. They are its life. They first to cratic government. They are its life. They first to cratic government. They are its life. They first to cratic government. They are its life. They first to cratic government. They are its life. They first to cratic government. They are its life. They first to cratic government. They are its life. They first to cratic government. They are its life. They first to cratic government. They are its life. They first to cratic government. They are its life. They first to cratic government. They are its life. They first to cratic government. They are its life. They first to can do ft for him individually. Laboring must strike the blow himself. No one else that the almost can do ft for him individually. Laboring must strike the blow himself. No one else the can do ft for him individually. Laboring must strike the blow himself. No one else the can do ft f

Drop into the Appeal at any hour you please, day or night. It's doors never close. This is the only paper on the globe that keeps a linotype machine running night and day setting up the names of subscribers. The Apsetting up the names of subscribers. The Appeal never sleeps, but day and night pounds along the road to the co-operative commonwealth. This vast propaganda engine, the greatest ever established by the adherents of any cause, in the history of the world, is the result of your collective labors. Send in something every week, and continue to build it up until we shall need to run a number of presses all the time. It's your little clubs presses all the time. It's your little clubs that you don't think cuts any figure, that keeps the Appeal in the field all the time, and enables it to wage a continuous warfare on the capitalistic system. Don't forget that.

A Wage Slave.

Pairtor of Appeal to Reason:

Some of appear to Reason.

Some of our "stable government" voting cattle stand on the argument (?) that wage shavery is not so had as chattel slavery, alleging that it does not part husband and wife or divide families. Below is a clipping from

egation; ... When Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Corliss "When Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Corliss bassed through the city with his regiment Acgust 21, last, on his way to the Philippines, he experienced one of the ironies of fate by not being permitted to stop over and visit his wife, then dangerously ill-qt Fort Logan. Only a few miles separated the veteran fighter and his wife, yet the stay of the military train hearing the Second United States in fantry to the front, was limited to less than one hour, and while the soldier, whose first duty is to like country, paced up and down the tunion terms platform. The casual observer

duty is to his country, paced up and down the union depot platform, the casual observer as for dreamed of the violent tempest regards because the platform the linear research that caim, stern exterior in the linear research that caim, stern exterior in the linear research that and glooms he was novertheless to research and glooms, he was novertheless to read a relief of his demps is world colled day's and glooms, he was novertheless to read with fact members who had voted for liver or Mckinley. The boys are learning a little.

Men are what their surroundings make them, Each civilization has produced its would try his cruel hand and spare his wife

until he returned from the far East to his until he returned from the lar East to he beloved Denver, where he hoped to pass his remaining days in peace and happiness, surrounded by his family.

"Death blighted his hopes, and yesterday

Show me the man who says we are not s free people. Must be one of them pesky So-cialism fellows. N. A. CHURCHILL.

Don't Fail

, to give the Appeal a benefit the coming week by filling up the blank in your paper with subscribers. Five or more.

The Social Democracy.

Those who ignorantly imagine that the are living under a democratic form of govern ment, are partisans who do not read current events and know little of the history of governments, and especially, of their own, the American plutocratic government.

In the churches, few people do their own religious thinking, and the large majority do not read their Bibles. The preacher is paid to interpret the scriptures for them, and he does so according to his prejudices. The people accept the explanation out of the preacher's mouth as law and gospel, and cling to their narrow creeds, not because they have investigated thoroughly and know them to be right, but because the preacher tells them they are right. And when a new, or a differ-ent interpretation is put on the scriptures in contradiction to orthodoxy, the latter cry "Crueify them! crueify them!" just as the orthodox Jews cried out against the first great Socialist—Jesus of Nazareth.

The disgraceful riots and persecution of

Dowieites at Mansfield, the imprison-ment of Seven Day Adventists in Tennessee and Georgia, the persecution of the Salvation Army and Christian Scientists, all attest of this, and the consensus o. opinion is that this plutocratic government is not a whit better, morally, than the Chinese gov-ernment, and that the same spirit that animates the Boxers in China, animates the plu-toerats in America. And I venture the assertion that not a single Socialist was engaged in any of this religious persecution, because Socialism teaches the brotherhood of mau love thy neighbor, do good unto all."

Now the average voter does not think for himself. His political boss tells him that his party is "the only" party, and that he must vote the party ticket, even if some of the canvote the party ticket, even if some of the candidates on it are personally objectionable. "The party is all right," says the boss, "and it must be supported." Like the churchman, whose creed is first, the political boss always yell for the party, never for principle. As Jesus is secondary to church creeds, so principle is secondary to plutocratic party leaders, who do the thinking for the jumping jacks who are under their control, and who are driven to the polls like sheep to the sham. are driven to the polls like sheep to the sham

Democracy means a government of the peo Democracy means a government of the people, by the people, for the people, in ALL things. A plutocratic government is a government of the money power, for the money power, by the money power. Who will dare lassert that the people manage and control and shape events in this wasted, free American government? I take no stock in the cry of "imperialism. It is a fictitious issue, a lie to catch voters. lie to catch voters.

In the progress of evolution we have slowly

drifted out of monarchism, so that we nee have no fears of America ever becoming ever becoming a king-governed country. At the same time we have not a democratic form of government. Our laws are slight modifications of the English code, from whence they were taken. Very few of them even have the sound of Social Democracy. Our forefathers were largely English. At any rate, they were monarchists, with but faint ideas with reference to English. a purely democratic form of government And they would have continued America as a colony under King George III had that monarch been wise enough to grant the col-onists freedom from oppressive laws and un-

If every laboring man in the country would resolve that this shall be a democratic form of government, and back such resolve by voting for Socialist candidates, the social revolution should harman Hambar the social revolution should harman Hambar the social revolution should harman Hambar the social revolutions and the social revolutions and the social revolutions and the social revolutions are social revolutions.

are the people educated in Social Demo-eratic ideas sufficient to maintain such a gov-ernment? Have we any great leaders who could take the helm? And would all be true to such government when established? I should like to see the trial made. And

we can only succeed by agitation and the spread of Socialist literature. If we can get the people to read up on Socialism, we will have them on our side. Spread the light.

J. H. DAVIS.

Before the Outlook Club, at Montclair, N. J., the other day, Chas. R. Flint, who has organized many of the trusts, said that "trusts are here to stay. That the people had ratified them at the late election, and that the day of independence had passed and the day of dependence had dawned." Trusts are here to stay, no mistake about that, but that the people will permit them to remain the property of a few greedy hundreds, is altogether another thing. An outraged and enraged people are higher author. ity than Mr. Flint, as even kings in the past or divide families. Below is a clipping from ity than Mr. Flint, as even kings in the past the Rocky-Mountain News sustaining the alcresh out the little fry, as they must, the more will the public take an interest and

cars that will carry 20% more passengers, virtually being a reduction of the car men to that extent. And the workers whooped, it up

New branches of Socialists are being or-raging canted everywhere. In Chicago one was or-e liner stated with force members who had voted

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The Modern Method of Crucifiction.

Again we see the hand of Pluto gently laid upon the fountain of knowledge, and as if by magic touch choking and perverting its ream of wisdom. Are we surprised? Why? stream of wisdom. Are we surprised? stream of wisdom. Are we surprised? Why? Is it not the same old story over and over? Were not Ely. Andrews, Bemis, Herron and other eminent sociologists ousted from the seats of learning for fearlessly teaching the truth? The country is full of social martyrs, martrys because they would not quietly bow to "Saint Market Street," or worship "Saint Standard Oil."

Dr. Ross, the eminent sociologist, who was recently requested to resign his position as

Dr. Ross, the eminent sociologist, who was recently requested to resign his position as professor of sociology, at Stanford University, committed the great and unpardonable crime of teaching his conviction on great social problems, a conviction which he gained by a long and persistent research in the science of society. It is indeed a beautiful and clevating condition of one modern society, to have an old, ignorant woman controlling our universities and at the behest of private-ownership champions, dietnie their teachings. Let the good work continue. Every one oasted makes a score more in the very university entes of Socialism.

Never in the history of California education, has the problem of Socialism been discussed with such carne these as it is now, how it came. Teachers and professors are beginning to see that it is high time to look after their sheep-skins.—A Singlent at University of California.