Contributions to Doctors' Fund.

THIS IS NUMBER 272 FIFTY CENTS YEAR

Superior Skill

PLEASE explain if under Socialism superior skill would be entitled to greater

returns,--Mrs. Louise Lacey. No; unless one family can live and develop on less than another. But can it? What sense would there be in giving one more than it ed? This objection is raised on the hypothesis that there cannot be enough for all, and that some must do with less than is good for them. But this is not true. Enough for all who will perform the average number of hours of labor can be created and equitably distributed. If the architect, working four hours a day, receives enough to satisfy all his mental and physical wants, why should he have more? Should not the man who goes down into the deep foundation excavation and works four hours a day receives as much as will supply all his mental and physical wants, too? Especially so, when both can be supplied. And let us look at it in another light. Suppose the man cannot be found to go into the ditch-would not the architect have to go there himself, if there is to be any building? Surely. Now if the common laborer can and will go into the ditch, he takes the place of the architect-doing as much or far more than the office man could, and if he does the work and saves the architect, is he not then as valuable to society as the architect? And at the same pay, which job do you think the architect would take? Not hard to guess, ch? And from whom did the architect get his knowledge? From society that has slowly developed and preserved all the arts and sciences, and then took him from hard labor and gave him a schooling. Do you think society, that did all this for him, should have no consideration? His life has been more pleasantly surrounded than the one of the common laborer-and you still thing that he should be paid greatly more because he has been so considerately treated all his life! That one of two men, each doing his best, should receive more than the other for the same time, is merely a matter of custom, without any reason in justice. And more than that, you do not believe it or practice it, except in some places. When you hire men to make laws for you in the state you pay them all the same wages, regardless of their ability or their industry; you do the same in congress; you do the same in judges; you do the same employing doctors, sheriffs, clerks, recorders. You do not pretend that the men who succeed each other are equally able or honest, but you do not differentiate the pay of the men for the same place. You know there is no rule by which you could arrive at such real worth. Any rule that differentiates compensation in co-operative results has no basis in reason. You pay the same fee to the capable and the incapable doctor, and do not know which one has the real ability, for the quack often has the greater practice. Further, what you term "superior skill," may not be skill, but cunning; may be bad instead of good: may be false teaching instead of true. Neither custom nor law can make right that which is wrong. When a machine will not run it is either built upon a wrong theory or else wrongly put together. The industrial system we have don't work-unless the turning out of murder, suicide, wretchedness and woe is right. Crime sits in high places and feasts on the fat of the land, while stupid, yet honest labor fasts and lives in wretchedness. Crime

plant. A syndicate wanted to rip up the streets and lay mains, but the city officials did not want it done and the people did not want it done. But the syndicate did not care what the people wanted and proceeded to rip up the streets just the same and were arrested by the city authorities. Judge Neilan issued an order forbiding the city authorities from interfering with the syndicate which they refused to obey, believing they were elected to care for the city affairs, and the come back. Don't you care a cuss about what the people yet to come have to endure? judge sent the whole city government to jail and the syndicate proceeded with its work of ripping up the streets. You see by this that the judges have usurped by indirection the whole function of government. And they always serve the monopolies and never the people. And this is a great and free country.

One reason for the unjust distribution wealth is because there is no rule to the value or worth of a thing. One set men claim their time is worth one dollar day and another claim their brains are worth thousands per day. If time were es tablished as the measure of value of a thing the price would be the hours consumed on an average in its creation. Then the farmer would get the labor of a mechanic or other person for one day of his time and vice versa. At first glance this might look unfair, but as the creation of wealth under favorable conworker goods to that amount for his labor. They do not get it now. The farmer raise more food than he can consume, the cloth ing makers manufacture more than they need the other workers more of the products of their hands than they can use. Each cannot find the others handy to exchange his surplus for other things he needs and cannot make A set of fellows stand in between them, produce nothing, and take the greater part of what all produce in the shuffle. Thus we see non-producers living in luxury while the vorkers starve. If the government or society were organized on an industrial basis, the price of all things measured by the average ime cost to produce them, every one would know the real price of everything and none would be swindled. Postage stamps represent the time cost of the service. Everybody knows what it is and none will pay more for a stamp or postal service than the one known price. Such a system would eliminate all the useless factors who stand between themselves as producers and consumers, and justice would be done. On these great general averages all the great combines and monopolies in a year, but given their character he will tell you how many. On an average a bushel

Practically, if I may say a word, wholly, the entire nation is engaged in a restless hunt for money. We subordinate EVERYTHING to the one pursuit. But very few restize their desires in this respect and it is under that they cannot because they would then find that their no less than criminal quest is nothing-fruit of the Dead Sea. To work and fight and put in a life time in accumulating a certain sum of money is to waste the life, even if you succeed. When you die you will have to leave it behind-and it is a source of fear and anxiety to the possessor while he lives. It is not a worthy game as the winners themselves will tell you. The losers think not-they are the only ones who do. Knowledge is far better. It gives real satisfaction during life. It is always a stream of pleasure that never falls and cannot be lost. Better than either though the later is a necessity to do so, is he who quietly takes his place in the crucible and turns his powers to the uplifting of humanity. There is a sense of being of value in the world that the dollarchaser never knows. Such a man may die by the roadside like a cast-off dog-the very people his life efforts were devoted to may rend him during life and sneer at his cold clay in death but the spirit of his work lives on and coming generations reverence his memory. men during the American are unknown and uncared for while the thought of the barefooted soldiers of Valley Forge swells the American heart with gratitude. Christ said his word and landed a penniless pauper on the cross-had he been a millionaire the passing centuries would not have offered up their constant reverence from human millions. Which do you choose today -for we stand at the open door of Progress or Retrogression-the pathway of the Nazarene or of Judas? Of the hungry soldier of the Revolution or Benedict Arnold? For the man who sells his right to engage in the work of assisting in making the organic changes self and the human race, if he does so intelligently. And he sells himself very cheap if he lets this movement come to peril through lar. Sometimes I think perhaps the Theosophical doctrine of reincarnation is true and that the same souls must return here life after lifesuntil they have learned how to govern themselves. In that case, having established a republic of political freedom, it is now up to us to establish a just sytem of economics. If that theory is true you will have to come back here and lvie under the same system again that you are now perpetuating. The conditions will be worse in your next trip teachers to employ in the public school, how than they are now. The outlook would be encouraging wouldn't it if you had to keep coming back? Well, suppose you don't have to

Remember you can send in as many names as you wish and as often as you wish on the site of anarchy." Now, as we have not So-Arkansas farm contest. The purchase of cinlism, we have anarchy—and that is just five postals subscription cards per week also what is the trouble. Great head, that fellow count the same as if subscribers were sent in. has.

Published Every Salarday For Public Own

How to Keep Wages Up (7 how problem of naving wages kept up with the price of manufactured goods. It says that some time ago labor was idle and goods were cheap, and now labor is employed at an advance in pay but that goods have advanced most more. In a spirit of sarcasm I might tell the Herald to keep on supporting the present industrial system to solve the riddle. That is what the peop do because they read the papers edite who admit they do not know are isting injustice, and with the same remedy, if he tells the people of it, he a crank and the fellows who have been ditions is about \$10 a day it would give each the remedy stop taking his paper tising in it if he dares express his viction learned by study. In this case I woul advise the editor to read up and learn the on the subject be will know and n peating silly sentences and con other men. The remedy is as know multiplication table and when learn son is just as sure of his position. think he can comprehend it from few paragraphs in this paper, and nmend to him lund's "Co-Operative Cos the following: If the labor of a rempleyed a rear a state goods we billion dollars and the mages paid in dollars, and the goods were sollion dollars, how ment of the goods. are organized. An insurance actuary cannot tell you which one of a thousand men will die not their money market? But if the 100% added to them, how m of wheat costs so much human labor, so does their money or purchasing power would be a hat, so do all things. Each producer may not be able to get this average, but it will be have no market, the owners would have an the fairest price. It is the government's function to gather the statistics and print them. The labor cost of some things is so small that and no sale. When labor was thrown out, people would be astonished if they knew it. goods might be cheap but they could not buy The ignorance of the people about the real odly one producer and distributor that can cost of things is the opportunity of the

> to permit one part of them to make a trouble. The present method is illogical and ends in disaster every few years. But the prices and wages in the postal system remain stationary throughout panic and prosperity. Labor today does not receive more than 15% of what it creates. Were it not for the great waste of the competitive system, employing a large part of the people in useless, non-productive and personal service, it would cause a panic every second year. Under the public ownership and operation of all industries the whole people would be put at productive employment, the wealth created would be many times as much per year as it now is, and the workers would have the means to buy everything on the market. If they worked eight hours per day it would create goods equal to what the working people now have to pay more than \$5,000 a year for. These statements are not a theory but facts provable from existing evidence issued by the government. And the knowledge of these facts is the reason Socialists are demanding the establishment of a Co-Operative - Commonwealth or Industrial Republic instead of the present political republic with industrial mon

ness without a profit-and

all the people. All the peo-

usiness cannot make any profit off

elves any more than one person can

a profit off himself, but they can ar-

A number of people, evidently new subscribers who do not understand the conditions, sending in clubs of five weekly under the impression that they can get in on the Tennessee contest. The Tennessee contest is confined strictly to those who commenced to send in five names a week or order five postals in week beginning December 1st and who have done so each week since. As rapidly as the contestants fall out their names are taken off the list and no one can be re-instated. When there is but one left the Tennessee property consisting of a store building, two dwellings, three acres of ground and \$100.00 in cash will be turned over to him. This does not apply to the contest for the Arkansas farm. Any one can enter that at any time before May 1st and send in as many or as few subscribers as they wish. But no one not now in the Tennessee contest can enter the confest for the Tennessee property.

The Lincoln, Neb., Independent opposes Socialism because it says there would be no way to tell how much of the various kings of carpets, curtains, drapery and laces should be made! Wonder how we tell how many many deaks to buy, how many one, and two, and other denominations of stamps to print for the postoffice department? And what do the people have to do or say with the present supply and designs of carpets and laces? It admits that "Socialism is the very oppo-

The Subscription Editor read in the what point shall it be decided that it is a Daily Paper "Thousands Want Work." With the Subscription Editor to resolve is to Act. He said: "I will give All of the Readers of the Appeal work at Once" and lion subscription Blanks-the Largest order, by the Way, ever Placed by an American or foreign Paper. And so it Comes that You will Find a Blank in your paper this Week unless the Deed of Placing it There has Fallen Foul of some Dark Misfortune. You are to fill Up this Blank to the Good end that no advocate of the Competitive System can point the Finger of Scorn at a Exactly the Kind of Work that the Advocate of Competition would like for him to do, but for a Gummed and Guaranteed Certainty, The Appeal Reader is not Idle. We have one million of these Blanks on Hand. Your share of them is not Many, and we Shall Send them to You Slowly-One Each Week Until they are Gone. And if each one of You will Fully Fill or Partially Fill out Each Blank with the Name of Let us not condemn the trusts, but under-New Subscribers, The Appeal will soon be stand them. That is all the trouble. The Painting a Picture of the Co-Operative Commonwealth in the Minds of a Greater Multitude. Will You do that Little to the Slaves for the Riotious and Rotten Few of this Bountiful Planet? No One but YOU can do YOUR work-if you don't or wont do it it Will be Forever left Undone. Please · Remember-From One Name to Ten Names on the Blank Each week, for a Few Weeks. A Trust Incident.

The attention of those who are given to invited to the naked business statement that is presented in the following paragraph from the Mystic correspondence of the "New Lon-don Day," A witch hazel trust is being or-ganized, and Mystic has a witch hazel factory, which the trust want, and evidently will get. Read this:

project of the trust is to centrol the entire business of distilling the liquid. It is only in certain sections of the country that witch hasel thrives and the distilling plants are for convenience located in the immediation witching and this accounts for the establishment of branch of the industry at Mystic. The managers of the trust intend to secure full control of the business by purchase if this can be effected on what they consider reasonable terms, but, if they fail in this, resort will be had to another course, as follows: The trust will locate a distilling plant in the immediate vicinity of the one already established and when the latter is read for operation the manager will pay a much higher price for the shrubs from which the witch hazel is manufactured than the competition that he is supposed to drive out of business can and thus get possession of the industry. After the syndicate gets possession of the business the price of the shrubs will be subject to the hame arbitrary control and all the beneficial results will be with the combination.

Can avbody read that and keep his term.

It is the habit of the American citizen resist dictation. In all its forms it is of fensive to him. And yet, here is a case of dictation, and nobody can do a thing about it. The managers of these combines are

shrewd enough to use men themselves as the clubs with which to force other men to obedience. Here comes the public benefac-tor and offers more than the market price witch hazel bushes. Of course, cor witch hazel busies. Of course, every seller takes the most he can get. The trust can make up its Mystic loss be recuperation elsewhere, but to the Mystic concern it is sink or swim on that particular spot. In he way of opening a rival market and sell-ing beef below cost, when any local dealer inclined to buy home slaughtered cattle. The dear public resent the dictatorial ways of the trust, that is sentiment; but, when in comes to buying beef at twelve cents or sixteen cents, that is business. Sympathy is Fight, but dollars saved are better yet the trust, the embodiment of cupidity, takes the cupidity of the individual and by cans of it drives out competition, and establishes itself over all the individuals to-

gether. When we see daily the over-capitalization of the corporations thus established and see the companies run to sell their stock rather than their product, this notion of the underpurpose of serving better the people van-justing the capitalist petuate itself.

Aha! The plot thickens. The private trusts that the Courant and other old party worshippers have permitted to be built up, beuse they opposed the public doing things we grown until they are devouring all the small commercial fish and, with the devouring, will kill the papers, because there will be no advertisers. The over-capitalization or under-capitalization has nothing to do with it. It is the arbitrary private ownership and control of the industries. If the public owned and operated the witch hazel industry, the hours of labor would be reduced, the wages increased or the price reduced to Great system! the public. All public affairs are thus conducted. But that would be the awful Some what remedy it can suggest aside from public ownership? You can plainly see that the trust will run all the rest out. It is no longer a question of many being able to comcombination can succeed. Gan

ted to have property at two or more towns? If so, how many? Shall we make a list of how much capital one firm shall employ in business? If so, at what sum, and shall it be forthwith he placed an Order for One Mil- forever that amount and on no account to be increased, and who is to decide it? Shall the great factories be destroyed to allow small ones to do business, and if so, how much are they to be paid for their properties, or shall they be confiscated, and who is to decide these questions? And how much capital is to be permitted in each business, for different capitals are necessary in different lines, and who it to decide this? Again, do the men who own and operate trusts differ in their methods from other business Reader of the Appeal and Say: "He is out men, and wherein do they differ? Do not of Work." The Reader may Not be doing the small fellows get all the trade they can, do they not undersell others weaker, drive them out of business and gather in the advantages, where they have power, just the

same as the trusts? Why condemn in trusts

what every other business man is doing to

the best of his ability and power? Does not

the Courant sell all the papers it can, and

would it not like to have more patronage and

hire the best talent its capital can afford,

to get more business, even if the getting

drives out its competitors? Let us be fair.

trust? Shall a man or a company be permit-

owners are as other men-even as you and I. If we find that the private ownership of this or any other industry puts too much power in a few hands, let us put the power in End that you May be a Free Man and your all the people, just as we took political power Children something Better than Profit from the king, and invested it in the hands of the whole people by means of the ballot. That is the widest distribution of power that can be-all the people. We did this with the postal system, which was originally a private enterprise in this country. It is now a trust -a complete monopoly for letters. Are we fleeced by it? Do we not get the best service for the least expense possible? Are not the employes paid better than in other industries? See how different the express companies are from the postal system. They are extortionate, and corrupt the postal management to prevent it doing for the people parcel service on he same low rates it does the postal business. The trouble does not lie in the trusts and monopolies, but in the fact that they are operated for the benefit of a few, instead of the benefit of all. It is foolish to decry trusts. What we must do is not to go back to the days of small pro-duction and competition, but to own publicly and use the best methods of producing and distributing wealth. We cannot go backward -we must go forward. It is a few people owning the factories, etc., or all the people owning them. Which one will the Courant advocate? And how much more concentration will its indignation stand before it will pro ceed to teach the people the remedy? Will it stand by and make faces while the industries are being throttled, or will it help to

> The gang don't seem to be going after that Arkansas farm very hard. Only three entered the contest the first eight days. You are missing the opportunity of a life time on this. From indications and letters received every one seems to think they have no show. Apparently it is going to be a walk away for the winner.

organize them under the ownership of all

the people? Will the Courant answer?

A petition for signatures urging congress Tool Co., at Plainfield, N. J., either at the instigation of the company or with their consent. A large number of the signers were minors. They were boys who did not know what they were signing, boys whom the com-petitive system has taken from school where they ought to be and put them in factories and then made use of their agnorance which was the result of their lack of schooling to get them to use their names not only to further advance their own ignorance but to fasten all the stronger the shackles of wage slavery upon this and coming generations. The capitalist makes his own deviltry per

Over four and a half millions of dollars were deposited with the Kansas City postoffice last year for safe keeping, in the way of postoffice orders. This means that people bought orders on the office payable to themselves, not for try smission. The people are not willing to try t their money with bankers, having been by to the tune of millions in that city by bank failures in the last few years. This money, however, is deposited by the government with the banks without interest, and then the government borrows it back from the banks and pays them interest!

The president ordered the flags on the pub Now will the Courant please tell lic buildings at half mast when the Queen of England died. The queen may have been a very good woman, but she represented a monarchy, totally antagonistic , to our theory (not practice) of government. Had it been the profligate Prince of Wales it would have been nake a law that will prevent the owners the same. Or even the tyrant of Russia, trust from doing business? If so, at are a free, liberty-loving people, we are. the same. Or even the tyrant of Russia.

draws its greater income for its "superior skill." Justice will give each all they can consume. What more? The postmaster general has nipped a fraud of debenture bond seneme organized at Day-It was composed of the county auditor, treasurer, sheriff, recorder, prosecutor, commis sioner, state senator, postmaster, and about a hundred more of such McKinley prosperity shouters. Had these been Socialists every re publican and demogratic paper in the land would have been ringing everywhere for the next year with denunciations of the Socialists and pointing to it as a sample of the kind of nen who espoused it. The incentive to such crime under the present system is very great and it is not a matter of wonder that such frauds are committed even by such well-paid of assisting in making the organic changes public officials as the above. Had workingmen now demanded in society is a traitor to himcommitted such frauds they would have been sentenced to prison in short order, but nobody is to be punished in this case. The parties who are in are the parties who execute his lack of energy or niggard care of the dolthe law, and they will not execute themselves. Great system this. At Hamilton, Ohio, the people own the gas

ECHOES A A Along the Way.

method of poisoning. Should some fellow, in rder to secure the money or property of a elative or friend, place arsenic in the food of aid individual, he would promptly be landed in the pen or strung up by a small piece of hemp. In other words it is legal and right, seconding to the moral ethics of the competiaccording to the moral ethics of the competitive system, to kill a man slowly for profit, but wrong and criminal to give him a big dose and kill him suddenly, Great is the competitive system and wonderous are its ways.

The grand jury at St. Paul recently submitted a report to the district court giving a detailed statement of the actions of the presen building inspector. The worthy gentleman who hold that position is a strong supporter of the present system, because it gives him a chance to live without work, and protects him in his skin game. You don't have tects him in his skin game. You don't have to take my word for it; here's the evidence from the Associated Press and it gets its information from the court records:

"We find that during the full period of that office the said Samuel H. Haas has regularly, promise yously, systematically, and willfully violated and betrayed his official trust by soliciting, accepting, receiving and retaining bribes in the form of financial considerations and rewards for the purpose of influencing and affecting his official action in the discharge of the duties of his office."

While the grand jury found this to be the ase it does not, says the dispatch, "find an case it does not, says the dispatch, "find an indictment against Mr. Hass." Why? The reason is not far to find. Mr. Hass belongs to the same political party as composed the majority of the jury—hence they were anxous to hush the matter up. The present posions of the government, exercise the same power and influence over the destinies of the people through the legislative and judicial machinery of the country as the monarchs of the world. Whether you agree with me or not is immaterial; it's true nevertheless and if

Is immaterial; it's true nevertheless and if you do not recognize it today you will tomorrow or the day following. Bear this in mind.

The country newspaper men are strongly advocating the formation of a trust—a country newspaper trust. They will all have to tome to it sooner or alter. Let 'em trust—or bust.

The railroad trust is cutting its list of riends, and henceforth the large army of riends, and henceforth the large army of hity hall employes and policemen in Chicago who have held railroad passes in the past, will be compelled to put up full fare in the tuture. Let the good work go on—the trusts are hastening the glad day of freedom. They are entting the Gordian knot which has for Our good friends across the northern bor-

fler are having a round with the railroad trust which is creating Socialist sentiment faster than it can be recorded. The president of the inan it can be recorded. The president of the president of the fortario Lumbermen's association, in an adfiress recently delivered before that body of wealthy business men, told of the awful struggle the little dealer is having for an ex-Istence, with competition on one side and the railroad trust on the other.

"I tell you," he is reported by the Toronto

The Joliet rod mills are to start again, after shut-down of several months, gleefully announces a republican contemporary. And the incident is pointed to as an evidence of the reign of the prosperity administration. Good! The men who were formerly employed in this institution have had a long rest and they now accept the capitalist's permission to go to work with gladness, and are ready to fall down and worship him for the blessed privilege of working. We're free men, so we are, and can go to work and earn bread for our wives and children whenever we want to -sometimes.

Here's a point you fellows should carefully I cut it from the heading of a metro-in exchange: "Inside information enpolitan exchange: ables them to reap large profits without competition—great financiers working in harmony." That is the secret of success—"Working in harmony." When you fellows—the producers of wealth—decide to work harmony will be given free passes to the seaside and other pleasant please. moniously for your own interests then will you stand some chance of succeeding, and not until then. Happile not until then. Happily some of the people of this country are awakening to this fact.

Louisiana catfish are being canned as sal mon and sold on the market to unsuspecting mon and sold on the market to unsuspecting American citizens, who would rather be skinned by some patriotic sharper in the guise of a benevolent trust than eat good wholesome food. The incentive to skin the folks is a great principle of political economy and must be preserved at all hazards.

Eastern candy factories have introduced candy dipping machines which, under the Western candy factories have declined to put in the machines until forced by the competition of the machine-made candy to do Ta, ta, girls.

Theatrical business is paralyzed, and score of chords girls will go hungry if the houses are obliged to remain closed until after the funeral, says a cablegram from London. This is tough on the chorus girls, but it can't be Cotton" attracted my attention the other day helped, you know. The royalty, however, will and on investigation I learned how some dine complacently on the best in the land, so worthy gentleman squoze their friends who Suppose a few girls do starve their places; the merry game of royalty and capitalism must be played to a finish. You can hear the requiem in the distance if

Here's another cheerful bit of news from Indianapolis, sent out by the Associated Press: The National Asphalt company has absorbed the three big concerns that point. The employes of the latter have been notified. of the deal, which means the "discontinua of the deal, which means of the high-fyers must take their medicine with the rest of the boys. Well, let 'em fly—the quicker, the game's over, the sooner will the operathe game's over, the sooner will the soperative Commonwealth loom up on the horizon.

celebrated English scientist—Sir Norman ckyer-has made a wonderful discovery.

He tells an anxious and expectant public that science will be enabled from now on to tell by the spots on the sun when the famines in India will occur. What grateful news this will be to the millions of starving people in that benighted country. What a relief it will The latest thing in society circles is the "arsenical walk," says a dispatch from New York. It is caused by drinking beer in which senic has been placed by the enterprising trewers to increase their profits. This arsenic great, but the supine acceptance by the mass of people of such balderdash and senseless method of paisoning. Should some follow in driving is a greater wonder.

driving is a greater wonder.

Listen to this will you: A dispatch from Toronto—an Associated Press dispatch—says that the employes of the Great Northwestern telegraph company have decided that they would rather be employed by the Dominion government than to work for the telcorporation." In other words these egraph silly fellows would rather be government salves than free men working for a benefi-cent private corporation. And their prefer-ence is liable to be granted them judging from the telegraphic reports from our sister ncross the border, who proposes to buy the telegraph monopoly and run it in connection with the postal department. Land sakes, save us from the contaminating influ-

A democratic patriot was convicted at Crawfordsville, Ind., the other day of selling his vote to a republican politician for \$1. There's where he made a serious mistake. He should have gone to the United States senate and sold out to the ship subsidy gang for a million and all would have been well. Young man, never sell for a dollar—hold out for a sum of sufficient proportions to make the deal respectable.

A bill has been introduced in the Kansas legislature, fathered by Gov. Stanley, provid-ing for the imposition of a fee for tuition in the state educational institutions. This is a shameful move, but is in line with the policy of the republican party, which was boldly proclaimed by the late Collis P. Huntjust prior to his death, when he said that the rich only should be educated. der Socialism education, books and every facility for the dissemination of knowledge would be free and made as attractive as pos-

As the result of eating pork, which some enterprising butcher had preserved by the injection of a poisonous acid, Mrs. Fox of Pittsburg, Pa., is dead and the balance of the family in a critical condition. The incentive-to-gain idea is the correct principle on which bicker civilization should be based and it a higher civilization should be based and it must be preserved at all hazards—even if a few lives are lost in the shuffle; the butcher saved his bacon—financially speaking, the undertaker got a job and the coffin trust declared an extra dividend. Great system, you

The municipal loan office in Chicago, so the numerical ioan office in Chicago, so the papers say, has succeeded in reducing the rate of interest to the poor class of people from 10% a mouth to 1½%. But this institu-tion, like all efforts on the part of philanthropists of the ninetcenth century stripe, are abortive, and do not reach the class of people who are in need. The man who has no se-

who are in need. The man who has no security to put up can borrow no money from the municipality.

It's not an opportunity to borrow money, no matter how low the rate, that the people of this country want and need—it's an opportunity to work work that will enable them to receive for their affects the full product of their vice to the full product of the duct of their toil-less the actual expense to society in maintaining the machinery of pro-duction and distribution. To deny men this "I tell you," he is reported by the Toronto Globe as saying solemnly and with a hushed voice, "that Socialism will result from these two forces." Let 'er result, the world is ready for the next forward step, whether the little capitalist is or not. bring to pass this much desired consumma-tion. The Socialist understands the oppo-sition which his efforts will meet, but this does not daunt him. Knowing that he is right, he will never give up the fight. The efforts of the capitalist class to satisfy the people, by such schemes as very secreted by people by such schemes as represented by municipal loan offices, simply calls attention to the acute conditions existing at the pres-

> Russell Sage is deploring the tendency of the railroads in consolidating their interests. Don't get excited, Uncle Russell; the railroads know what they are doing, and the people know what they will do-if we are to accept the word of some good republican newspap-ers, who tell us that when the thing is all ripe and ready for picking, the people will take the railroad trust to its bosom and operate it for the good of the community. It may cost your Uncle Russell a little more to ride then the seaside and other pleasant places.

> The action of Santa Rosa, Calif., in purchasing the water plant of that city and furnish-ing water free to the inhabitants of that place will surely have a tendency to make the peo-ple slothful and negligent. It's doubtful if they will even drink the water now that it costs nothing, and I am sure they will never go to the trouble of bathing or sprinkling their yards or do any of the things which they formerly did when a private company collected \$30,000 per year as water rent. The cost to the city is now \$4,000 per annum with an interest charge on \$100,000, the price paid

> Attorney General Sheets, of Ohio, has kind ly and considerately dismissed the suits brought by his predecessor, Mr. Monett, against the cailroad passenger trust which operates in that state. Of course-for what

The financial columns of the daily newspapers are interesting reading these piping times of industrial warfare. "A Squeeze in lack of food, or are forced to sell their fellows. And so it goes. The little merchant queezes the farmer; the jobber squeezes the facturer squeezes the jobber; and now the trusts have appeared on the scene and squeeze the wholesale dealer. The trusts, however, are not satisfied to allow the other fellow to get in a squeeze and so they propose to squeeze out of existence all the intermediary fellows and do the squeezing first hand. This is all right, because some day real soon the producer and consumer will join hands and go into the squeezing deal on their own hook, and then watch the fun.

FRED, D. WARREN.

"Trusts," by Wayland, will give you valuable data on this all-absorbing subject. One hundred copies dis-tributed among your companions in shop, fartery or stors, will result in an intelligent understanding of this much-discussed, but little understood, problem. One hundred copies, \$1.5J; 50 copies, 75 cents.

The Game of Gobble.

APPEAL TO REASON, GIRARD, KAN,

A Little Gobble.

The Southern Railway company today secured control of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad company.—Associated Press.

A Big Gobble.

The Chicago Record says: That the Southern Railread company soon will be operating its trains into Chicago is regarded as almost trains into Chicago is regarded as almost the chicago is regarded as almost trains into Chicago is regarded as almost trains. certain in view of the recent conditions in the stock markets and the brotherly acts of J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller and James J. Hill. The pronounced activity in Monon stocks within the last few days is taken by many railroad officials as reasonable evidence that the Southern, which long has been keeping its eyes open for an entrance into this city, is about to absorb the Monon properly, thus securing the link needed to give it a route of its own between Chicago and the territory covered by it in the south and southeast. Both the Southern and the Monon are controlled by the Morgan-Rocke-feller-Hill crowd, and the fact that the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul lines are controlled by the same people lends additional significance to the likely absorption of the Monon by the

A dispatch from New York says: The Southern Pacific has been absorbed by the Union Pacific. Union Pacific interests obtain more than two-fifths of the entire capital stock of \$200,000,000. The gigantic deal is but a preliminary to the ocean-to-occan derbilt line that is ultimately to link New York and San Francisco with a band of steel rails owned or controlled by one company.

The present owners of the Union Pacific represent the Vanderbilt, Standard Oil and kin-Q++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++Q

THIS CAN'T BE TRUE

A Campaign Story, no Doubt, Set Afloat to Discredit the Present Administration While it is Dealing Out Prosperity.

From the New York Times.
"Sidney Carton" of real life was led up to the bar of the Yorkville court yesterday morning. He was shabbily clad in a thin summer suit, and stood shivering as he faced the magistrate. His feet were wet, and he looked bedraggled, sick, and despairing. Beside him stood the complainant, Henry Nicholsburg, a prosperous real estate agent and builder. He owns whole rows of flats in West One Hundred and Twelfth street.

The prisoner was charged with larceny and pleaded guilty. He was held for trial in \$500 bail. As he was led away weeping the complainant shook his head in a sympathetic manner and hurried from the courtroom. The spectators wondered at the sharply contrasted pair.

Before this little drama had been en-acted Court Clerk Galvin, from behind the scenes, as if were, had questioned the prisoner, who said he was Frederick Yager of 2059 Eighth avenue, and told the following are re-"I have been out of work for four

months, and my wife and children are starving before my very eyes. I have tried to get work, but no use. I thought I would go out and borrow a shover this norning and try to earn a little money by shoveling snow from stoops, but I looked too seedy and suspicious, I suppose. No one would lend me a shovel. I had been looking for work since 4 o'clock in the morning. I passed a flat house in One Hundred and Twelfth street, and, seeing some bread, I took a lonf."

Galvin called Nicholsburg over to his desk, and had the man repeat his story. Nicholsburg's sympathies were aroused. He said he would investigate, and if he found Yager's story true he would not only withdraw the complaint, but assist

Nicholsburg reappeared in court in the afternoon. He said he had found that the man was not Yager, but John Judge, who for the past year has been stopping with the family of Frederick Yager, who has a wife and two children. Mrs. Yager told the complainant that her husband was laid up with rheumatism, and that Judge was the sole sup-port of the family. For two days not food, she said-neither her husband, herself, her children, nor Judge. When Judge left the house vesterday morning, the woman told Nicholsburg, the children begged him to bring them back some bread. He was in tears when he went out. When the woman was informed what had happened, she told Nicholsburg that if Judge were sentenced to prison for stealing she would come over and beg the judge to let her serve the sentence herself.

Judge, when recalled, said that he had taken the Yager name because he considered himself one of the family, and he had stolen the bread because I could not bear to think of the way the children had cried for something.

0++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ How it Works.

Editor Appeal to Reason

In my nearest railroad town is located a fine flour mill which is up to date in every particular, capable of producing flour which cannot be surpassed even in the twin city mills of Minnesota. I am a farmer. Once upon a time I could take my own grain to this mill and have it ground and eat bread made from my own grain by paying the mill the usual toll, which was quite as high as conscience and customers would permit. But conscience and customers where of my own now I can no longer eat bread of my own production until I have paid four liberal profits to dealers. Three freights to the Railits to dealers. Three freights to the Rail-way and Lo.'s steam ships and one toll to the mills in San Francisco

You ask, why is this. Our mill has joined the mill trust. The trust has shut the mill down, employed the miller to buy and ship our wheat to San Francisco instead of grinding it, and when I bring my wheat to his mill and offer it to him for sale he will pay me San Francisco prices for it, less a profit to the mill syndicate equal to the less a profit to the mill syndicate equal to the cost of handling the grain and a handsome less a profit to the mill syndicate equal to the cost of handling the grain and a handsome per cent on the investment in our and other idle mills. The miller who buys my grain pays me San Francisco prices less profits, freight and interest on investments in the business.

To intelligently understand our present industrial system one should read carefully the "Parable of the Water Tank." It makes the matter so clear that there is no disputing the Socialist position. If you would disput your partisan neighbor, place a copy in his hands. Per 160, 60c; 1,000, \$2.00.

Two Newspaper Headings from Chicago Inter-Ocean. 04+++++++++++++++++++++++

VANDERBILT IS WEDDED IN POMP

Young Millionaire Married to Elsie French at Newport, R. I.

LAVISH SCENES IN CHURCH!

Brilliant Reception Follows the Wedding Ceremony at Harborview-Pearl Necklace, Value \$80,-000, Bride's Present.

San Francisco's prices are the prices of Liv-erpool, England, less freight from the United

States to England and a handsome profit for the American and English dealers. Now I the American and English dealers. Now I have paid three profits and two freights. My wheat is now in San Francisco. It is taken from the railroad cars to the mill, the hand-

ing of which the consumer of flour must pay My wheat is then ground, and so much of it

as I w ish to consume comes back to my little town where the dead mill stands and there

sold by the grocer at San Francisco prices, another freight and his profit added. After I

have paid all these nonsensical, piratical, aye, cannibalistic extra charges I am permitted to

eat bread by the sweat of my own face, but before I can enjoy the sweat of my own brow

I am compelled to support a small corporal's guard of financial cannibals, who are an im-

pediment to the true civilization, and who will, I not arrested in their unclean, unholy finan-

cial scramble and riot, destroy our so-called civilization, the results of which must and will

ripen into a conflict which will bring much trouble to our people. Let us work for So-

cialism and avert the catastrophe of indus-

A Republican Wail.

Chicago Tribune, (Republican).

company could get all the salt it needs from

the Hutchinson works, only 210 miles distant, yet it has found it preferable to send 5,000

miles to another country for it, and pay the steamer and freight rates, besides a duty of

8 cents on each 100 pounds rather than pay the price demanded by the trust.

The sources of supply in this country are so numerous that it seems almost impossible for any combination to control enough of the

output to force up prices, but it has been done, as is shown by the recent arbitrary ad-

vances. How abnormal the trust's demands are may now be teen in the action of the Kausas City packers. If they can save money by importing salt from Europe the illegiti-

mate profits of the monopoly must be enor-mous. The present wholesale price of \$6 a

ton must be more than double the legitimate

price if importers can pay a duty of \$1.60 a

ton in addition to the steamer and railway

charges of 5,000 miles of transportation and

still get their salt more cheaply than by pur-

chasing it at home.

It is probable that if a Kansas City

firm can save money by importing salt in t he east to do likewise, for the freight

City firm can save money by importing salt

t will pay Chicago packers and similar firms

in the east to do likewise, for the freignt from the seaboard might be somewhat less

on the shorter haul. The salt trust is over reaching itself in the attempt to grow rich

The Typewriter Telegraph.

An event of great importance to the scientific world was an exhaustive and successful test, just made at the Western Union tele-

inventors declare, is destined to revolutionize all existing methods of transmission of intel-

The apparatus consists of a sender and receiver, operated by electricity. The first

is not unlike the keyboard of a typewriter, and the latter resembles the carriage and

platen. An operator manipulates the ke board and the message is transmitted over

wire any desired distance and is automati-

cally printed on a roll of paper by the re-

Electrical experience is unnecessary for the operator and there is no telegraph alphabet

to learn. Anyone who can operate a type-writer is capable of sending a message. The

receiving is automatic, the only attention re-quired being that the rolls of paper are sup-

quired being that the rolls of paper are sup-ollied when needed and the receiver kept in

working order. The cost of manufacture will probably not exceed that of a first-class type-

The invention was patented October 9, 1900. Each letter is made by a certain motion of

one of nine fingers, each finger being suscepti-ble to four motions from as many grades of

currents, supplied by storage batteries at either end of the line. Thus thirty-six separ-

ite motions are obtained, one for each letter

of the alphabet, eight for the figures not al-ready contained in the letters of the alphabet,

one for the period and one for spacing.

This is according to the model machine

built for Mr. Pearne under his direction Later other models, with different keyboards, will be constructed.

In the test made it was the intention to use a 1,000-mile wire, but a rush of business com-pelled the use of the Omaha-Kansas City loop, comprising 434 miles of wire. Added to this

was 120 miles of resistance, making a total of 554 miles. The new apparatus can be oper-

of 554 miles. The new apparatus can be operated with less than half the power required

by the old style telegraph.

firm can

reaching itself.

ligence.

. A FARMER.

trial and commercial anarchy.

****************** TRIES SUICIDE

BECAUSE OF DEBT Young Bride Worries Over Her \$5.00

HUSBAND BEGS HER TO LIVE!

Rent and Her Milk Bill.

The Bullet is Extracted and Chances of Her Recovery Very Good--Lack of Employment of Husband Brought About the Crisis.

IS THIS SLANDER? Backyard Kipling, the British Poet, Tells Some Things About Our Voting System.

"Since every man has a vote . . . it fold lows that there exist certain wise men who understand the art of buying up votes retail, and vending them wholesale to whoeven wants them most urgently. The voters thus purchased "are called 'the boys,' and form a peculiar class. . . In plain English, they, are just the men in the streets who can always be trusted to rally round any cause that has a glass of liquor for a visible heart. They wait—they are on hand—and in being on hand lies the crown and glory of American politics. The wise man is he who, keeping a liquor saloon and judiclously dispensing drinks, knows how to retain within arms, reach a block of men who will vote for or against anything under the canopy of heaven. Not every saloon-keeper can do this. It demands careful study of city politics, tact, the power of conciliation, and infinite resources of anecdote to amuse and keep the crowd to-gether night after night, till the saloon be-comes a salon. Above all, the liquor side of the scheme must not be worked for immedi-ate profit. The boys who drink so freely will ultimately pay their host a thousandfold. The rank and file are treated to drink and a The Armour Packing Company, of Kansas City, has just imported sixty car loads of salt from Portugal. It seems like carrying coals to Newcastle to bring salt from Europe when the United States has enough salt deposits little money-and they vote. He who controls ten votes receives a proportionate reward. the dispenser of a thousand votes is worthy of reverence, and so the chain runs on till we to supply the world, but the packers say they have been driven to this action by the extortionate prices now demanded by the salt trust. There are rich saline deposits in New reach the most successful worker of public saloons—the man most skilful in keeping his items together and using them when required. Such a man governs the city as abso-York, in Michigan, in Kansas, and in other states, to say nothing of the facilities for manufacturing salt all along the scaboard. Salt can be produced here as cheaply as anywhere else in the world. The Kansas City

lutely as a king. . A big city requires many officials. Each office carries a salary, and influence worth twice the pay. The offices are for the representatives of the men who keep together and are on hand to vote." SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

TOTAL-7,000,000. UNITED STATES. . 13.704 | 1895. . 16,552 | 1896. . 21,512 | 1837. 30,020 | 1960... GERMANY. 30,000 | 1884... 101,927 | 1887... 551,670 | 1890... AUSTRIA. 90,000 | 1897..... BELGIUM. 334,500 | 1898..... DENMARK. 8,408 | 1895..... 17,232 | 1898..... GREAT BRITAIN. ITALY. 20,000 | 1897.....

How the Capitalist Works.

too rapidly by monopolizing the significant of the necessaries of life. The importation Senator Frye, who is Senator Hanna's chief of foreign salt wherever possible will be one way of teaching the trust that it is over bill, made this declaration last Tuesday regarding the measure:
"I desire to say now that I do not intend to

yield to anybody for anything during the consideration of this bill. I do not intend to yield to an appropriation bill unless, by a vote of the senate, I am compelled to do so. There test, just made at the Western Union tele-graph office in Omaha, Neb., of the Pearne sage of the appropriation bills provided this printing telepraph, an apparatus which, its bill is out of the way."

.. Dynamite Bombs...

Below you will find a list of the kind of ammunition all Socialists should be supplied with. The entire lot retails for \$1.50. For a limited time, we will send one each of the whole list for \$1. circulation of that number of books in your locality, means the making of a large number of Socialists:

Socialism and Farmers Simons
Property Pyburn
New Zealand in a Nut-Shell W. Sallivan
Utopia Thomas Moore
Ten Men of Money Island Liberty Debs
Prison Labor Debs
Prison Labor Debs
Government Ownership of Railroads. Gordon
The Society of the Puture
The Evolution of the Class Struggle.
Imprudent Marriages Blatchford
Packingtown Blatchford Realism in Literature and Art Simons Realism in Literature and Art Single Tax vs. Socialism Simons Wage Labor and Capital Karl Marz The Man Under the Machine Simons The Mission of the Working Class Vall Morals and, Socialism Socialist Sougs, adapted to familiar tunes

The entire list yours for \$1. Ask for the "Dynamite Combination."

Sougs, adapted to familiar tunes.....

The Kansas City Journal is authority for the statement that Carnegie. Morgan and Rockefeller have gotten together and will organize a billion dollar combine—for the benefit of the people. This completes the iron-oil-railroad syndicate with its various dependent and tributary concerns, embracing pendent and tributary in the United States, every great industry in the United States. Now what? It's up to you, honey.

Q++++++++++++++++++++++++++++Q American Notes.

the new tin can trust will have a capital ck of \$50,000,000.

A number of Atlantic ocean steamship lines re combined with a capital of \$25,000,000.

The Whidby Islander is a new publication Langley, Wash., flying the Socialist flag. Comrade W. M. Moore has been elected derman by the Socialists of Granite Falls,

The man with the hoe is getting into the cities. Nearly all countries that show a loss in the last census are agricultural centers.

The clerks of San Francisco, Cal., have won their fight for early closing and hereafter the big stores will be closed at six o'clock in the evening.

The furniture factories will unite, so says dispatch from Grand Rapids, Mich., week. This will be encouraging news to the young people who have been contemplating for some time past. But Ceasar ust have his tribute.

Comrade Delafield, president of the Nation Park bank of New York city, was struck prosperity the other day in the shape of increase of salary to \$40,000 per year. The positors who furnish the money and the ellows who pay the interest will be glad to low of the comrade's success.

Four shipping companies, says the Review of Reviews, will absorb nine-tenths of the amount proposed to be given as a ship sub-sidy by Mr. Hanna, the philantrophist, out of the public treasury. This is a prize worth working for and the efforts of the promoters f the scheme to push the thing through are ertainly commendable.

Whitney, the Standard Oil magnate and riend of the people, recently purchased a fine horoughbred stallion for \$60,000. The comades will be glad to learn of Bro. Whitney's good fortune in securing the prize. The boys who buy oil will take notice and quit grumpling at the increased price of that necessary ding at the increased price of that necessary

The latest device to enable the workingmen the country to study the economic on is the introduction of an immense fueler on is the great lakes, which coals-up the big essels "while they wait." While the cargo s being unloaded on one side, the fuel is be-og put in on the other. This increases work for the fellows who spend the dividends.

The Journal of Commerce of New York, the manufacturers of this country re for months been arranging a little deal which they can control the tin can indusy of the country. There is much rejoicing nong the stray canines—of the land, altho' ppeal bull dog looks upon the movement ith indifference.

H. A. Marston has secured an option on purteen furniture factories in this city, says dispatch from Grand Rapids, Mich., including all the large ones, and will leave tomortow for New York to confer with Charles R. Plint relative to combining them. The conserns are capitalized at \$5,000,000, and have an estimated output of \$6,000,000. The options are given to May 1.

An Associated Press dispatch from Denver ashes the cheerful intelligence over the puntry that through a combination of the ver interests the American Smelting Co ll control 80% of the output of the world.

gum, we'll force up the price of silver

sether the legislature gives us free silver or

This will knock the silver idiot out of a ob, while the crime of '73 will pale into in-igniscance. Let 'er pale!

In 1899 there was mined in this country 44, 50,000 tons of coal—an increase as compared with the preceding year of 12,000,000 tons. If the total output of bituminous coal in the nited States in 1899 23% was produced in achine mines. This leads President Mitchell 'If this rapid increase is continued few years longer, the skill now required by hose engaged will be unnecessary, and intead of being a body of tradesmen or skilled workers we shall become simply coal shov-

The report of the United States commis-ioner of labor for 1899 sets forth some very necesting facts. Aided by machinery, 4,500, 000 men turn out a product which would require the labor of nearly 40,000,000 men if oduced by hand. In America the advantage ferived from machinery is about twice as creat as in Europe, so that the actual population of the United States is equal in productive power to 150,000,000 Europeans. With lasaving machinery, one generation of men do the work of four or five generations hand-workers.

resident Cannon, of the Northern Coal & resident Cannon, of the Northern Coal & te Co., of Colorado, informs a legislative maittee that the operators of that state de but two cents per otn on all coal mined. It enumerates many difficulties and discourgements under which the operators labored their efforts to make a living for their employes. It's no wonder he is opposed to public ownership of the coal mines; he does not want to embarass your Uncle Samuel by shifting all these distressing burdens on his thoulders. How kind of Mr. Cannon—his consideration is liable to cause an explosion.

Nothing much has come of the ice trust andal in New York except to gice the reme court of that state an opportunity and down a decision that practically annuls he anti-trust law.—Another decision of the court knocks out the law compelling contractors to have stone for public buildings but in the state, which law was passed at the request of granite cutters and other craftsmen, and the latter decision was probably made to please the Standard Oil interests, which are said to be absorbing the converse. which are said to be absorbing the quarries of New England. The "labor laws" fare poorly when they come in contact with the stone wall of the "communism of capital."—Inter-national Socialist Review.

When John Rockefeller showed the numer ownen John Rockefeller showed the numer-cus owners of oil wells that there was a bet-ter way of doing business than competing with each otehr to find a market they fell in me and the Standard Oil company was the esult. No owner of an oil well lost any-ling by the arrangement but as a stock

the Standard Oil and the people who constitute the market are unorganized, the people are powerless, but if the market were organized, the great productive trusts would either become the useful servants of the people or cease to exist. The market itself is an incalculably more important factor in the business of the world than any trust or combine that produces anything for sale in that mar And the time has come when it is no more difficult to organize the markel, than it was to organize the competing owners of oil the Standard Oil company co-operates for the benefit of the stockhold Think of this, until thought is material ized into action.-Equality, Topeka, Kan.

How the Politicians Beat the Tax Collector

The Chicago Record says: "Records of millions of dollars of indebtedness for personal property taxes owed to the city of Chicago the 'man with the pull' are stored in vaults in the county clerk's office. Year after year politicians have allowed their personal taxes to go unpaid until the year was up, when the books containing the records of their indebtedness have been stowed away in dark vault and remained there untouched." These fellows are all strong supporters of the present system. And why shouldn't they be? It favors them as against the balance of the people.

Public Ownership in Canada

The Dominion of Canada is preparing to try into government ownership, to extend the telegraph systems of that counthem widely and then to administer them under the direction of the postoffice depart-This step may seem a radical one to ment. those who shrink whenever the suggestion is made of postoffice control of the telegraph in the United States, but it does not terrify subjects of British colonies, who have becomused to such applications of government au-

Canada is the only one of the more important of the British possessions in which the postoffice department does not now administer the telegraphs. All of the Australian colonies, India, Cape Colony, and even such minor dependencies as the island of Jamaica and others yet smaller, have postoffice tele graph systems, which, like that of Great Britain itself, serve the public with cheapness and expedition .- Chicago Record.

Q0000000000000000000000000000000Q

A Knock-out Blow.



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

\$1.00 Takes the Lot.

	MCBUOD SOME FIXER
100	"Parable of the Water Tank" 40c
50	"Social Conscience,"25e
10	"Socialism," by Simons25c
10	"Trusts," by Wayland25c
10	"Trusts," by Wayland25c "Why I Am a Socialist," Herron.25c "Cartoons and Comments,"25c
13	"Cartoons and Comments,"25c

Canada to Own Its Wires.

The Dominion government has taken step to purchase the telegraph systems of Canada says a dispatch from Toronto, February 4th. extend them enormously and operate them in connection with the postoffice department. It is also proposed to follow a similar course with the telephone systems, but in the case of the latter the municipalities will be li-censed, as in Britain, to operate the system within their own areas. The question of the absolute control of the Canadian telegraphic service has long been discussed, but not until the present Liberal government came into office has it been possible to talk purchase. With a surplus running from six million to seven million dollars for 1900-1901 and a pros-pect of an equally large surplus for 1901-1902 the plan seems feasible.

The Great Northwestern Telegraph company and the Canadian Pacific Railway company practically control all the wires in Canada. The valuation of the property of both concerns is being made very quietly and should the arrangements between the government and these two companies be completed on an early date a bill dealing with the subject will go before the next session of the Dominion parliament. In case of a difference arising over the amount to be paid, the arbi-trator will be an expert of the imperial gov-

rnment telegraph service.

The Canadian Pacific system extends to about 10,000 miles (nd it is difficult to get at the exact cost, because it is mixed up with the railway accounts, but the cost is estimated at from seven to eight million dollars. The Great Northwestern system will probably come near this amount, while the Bell Tele phone company of Canada has a capital of five million dollars, so that the purchase of these concerns means a probable expenditure of from twenty to twenty-five million dollars.

The government owns several short tele-graph lines, and in almost all charters there are clauses providing for the purchase of the lines. In any case the capital will be amply secured, and the employes would prefer to be government officials to serving corpora-tions. It will be provided, in case the govern-ment prosecuted the scheme, that newspaper telegraphic rates shall not be increased, and facilities will be given to news agencies or newspapers renting special wires, as in Brit-ain. The only fear of commercial men is that United States telegraph companies may raise the rates, or otherwise act in antagonism to a government board.

A man who is willing to live without work is a contemptible scoundrel; and the term is equally applicable to the dirty tramp and the starched nabob. Santa Reshare with other places, can often furnish illustra tions of both kinds, and while one's excuse is that he can live by begging or pufering, and the other's that his father stole enough to keep several generations of his decend ants, both excuses are too weak to do service always.—The People's Paper, Santa Barbara, Cal.

The Chicago Record, speaking of the proposed plan of Canada to add the telephones to the postal system, says: "In the Australposed plan of Canada to add the telephones to the postal system, says: "In the Australian given dollars for one of the amount of stock saued including the usual accompaniment of so much less expensive to the patron, that an so much less expensive to the patron, that an impressive argument is affarded in support of the application of government ownership to this as well. The course of these innovable in the bills and say all the dividends ought to be able to learn a validable lesson. When production is organized into great trusts like for our own solution."

Q++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ People's Trusts. ********************

The Jacksonville, Fla., municipal water works shows a profit of \$11,000 net last year.

The mayor of Tacoma, Wash., recently sent special message to the city council calling its attention to the advantages of a municipal water works plant.

Boston is investigating the advisibility purchasing the electric light system of that city. The municipality now owns and oper-ates the water plant, which is one of the largest and most successful systems of the world.

As a matter of self protection against filth and disease New Orleans furnishes water free to all the inhabitants of that place. In most other places a premium is placed on fifth and disease by charging exorbitant prices for water service.

The telephone service of the kingdom of Norway is now in the hands of the government, which has purchased, at a great ex-pense, the private telephones in the country, and telephone communication has been established between Bergen and Christiania..

Most of the street railways of Zurich, Germany, are owned by the municipality, and it is only a question of time when the few pri-vate lines still holding franchises will also be under the control of the city officials. Municipal ownership of street railways is gaining ground greatly in Europe.—U. S. Consular report, Feb. 1901.

"It is estimated that one year's sale of ice in New York at a reasonable price would pay the whole cost of a municipal ice plant and leave a surplus for something else. Some per-sons who admit that public ownership would be a good thing in itself ask where the peo-ple would get all the billions of dollars needed to buy out the public utilities now controlled by private monopolies .- Ex.

PUBLIC RAILROADS.

In Austria proper the government owns and operates 4,700 miles of railroad and operates 1,260 miles more belonging to private companies. Lines owned and operated by corporations amount to 4,862 miles. In Hungary the government operates 4,876 miles of its own and 3,439 miles belonging to companies, against 1,822 miles owned and operated by corporations. In France most of the railroads are run by strictly regulated corporations, but all of them by the term of their charters, will become the property of the na-tion between 1950 and 1960. In Italy the government owns 5.608 and private companies 3,681. The state railroads are operated by corporations under contract which may be terminated in 1905.

In Belgium 2,069 miles of railroad are operated by the state and 798 miles by corpora-tions. In the Netherlands there are 961 miles of public and 761 miles of private railroads. In Switzerland the voters have decided by

the referendum to acquire the entire railroad system of the country.
In Sweden the government owns 2,283 miles

of railroads and corporations 4,067 miles. In Denmark the government owns 1,108

miles and the corporations 460. England has private railroads, but her colonies and dependencies have gone in for public ownership.

In India only 3,600 miles out of 22,491 be

long to private companies, although they op-crate nearly 12,000 belonging to the government or native states. In every colony of Australia the govern

ment owns most of the railroads. In New South Wales it owns the street car lines as In Cape Colony the government owns 2,348 miles of railroad against 350 miles in private

In Natal the government owns all the railroads.

In Egypt it owns all but 72 miles out of In Japan, Chili, Argentine and Brazil the railroad systems are divided between private and public ownership.

Objections to Socialism.

THERE are a number of them. Under Socialistic conditions there would be no personal freedom, there would be compulsion; people would lose their individuality, would lose snap and energy, and there would be no incentive to invention, nor for a higher and better life. They would just exist, get along in a happy go lucky way; there would be no progress of any kind.

Competition is the life of trade, but under

Socialism there, would be no competition, consequently no trade. People would not try so hard to get an education as they do now. For what purpose? They could not, through its incentive rise to eminent positions, or get so what would be the use. Much better joy misery and poverty. go fishing than sit in a dull schoolhouse. And why should they work as hard as now at any-thing? They would get no more wages. And who have worked hard for many years to make a living, should they divide with others, who won't work or never and Not That would be downright injustice. Everything would be flat and uninteresting. There is a chance for all under the present conditions. Many make fortunes, others do likewise. This is a free country, and no restriction is placed upon energy and inventive genius, or upon speculation. Go and intate those, who, by their own efforts have carved out fortunes and risen to eminent and lucrative positions. This cry about equality is all rot. If there were equality today, there would be rich and poor again next week just the same as now, for there always were, and always will be some, who are lazy, improvident and unpractical. Some are much more brainy, and far-sighted than others; should they not have more of this world's goods? It would be unjust to keep them on a level with the lower classes, where they could not culti-vate their abilities. This so-called Socialism is a myth, existing only in the brains of a few theorists; it can never be realized, and if it were, people would soon see what a mistake they had made in following so foolish s Softly now: supposing we analyze these

questions; pick them to pieces as it were, and see how much of a mistake there is in Well, you laboring man, who begins work

or street work, or on farm, at 7 a. m. with a scanty hour to bolt a cold and unsatisfactory dinner, work again from one till six p. m., going home, often a long distance, tired and dinner, work again from one till six p. m., going home, often a long distance, tired and oworn, \$1.50 per day, where is your freedom? You are free to quit work, certainly, and you are also free to hunt another job, and perhaps not get it for many a weary week. You are free to vote for any rascal who wants often and fat, salary, who beguiles you with cheap whisky, cheap cigars, and still cheaper and soon forgotten promises, and you are also free to bear the results.

You farmers who share your, hard-carned yours. Standard Oil' is its prophet."

Ten copies of "Land, Machinery and Inheritance," by Tybern, E cents.

dollars with commission merchants and middle men; you who pay more taxes in compari-son than the rich, are you so very free? Your next neighbor is your enemy, because he is a competitor. You are obliged to fight everybody else, in order to make a living and pay taxes.

There would be compulsion under Socialism's sway. Bah! are you not hourly and daily compelled to work in order that someelse may live in luxury and idleness? Must you not work also to keep paupers and poor-houses, to keep jails and police, let alone keeping up your own, property, feeding and clothing yourself and family? Can you stop work for a moment? and what is that but compulsion? And have you so very much snap and energy under these conditions? How many of you are there who would not immediately change places with some one who is better off and has more ease? That will prove well enough that you work and strive only because you are compelled to. And what is your gain after all your hard work, your stinting and self-denial? Just a living! And so Socialism offers no incentive to in vention, nor to become better and more elevated in taste and education! The majority of inventors are so interested in their inven tions, that for them, the profit question is a minor one, and also, generally some one else, whose brain is sharp in regard to money making reaps the benefit of another's inventive

Competition is the life of trade, but it is generally the death of the small trader. you, who are competing with some one all the days of your life really happy in that condi-tion? Would you not be much more con-tented and free from care if you knew no fear of your fellow-man's success? Why should not everyone strive for a good education under any conditions, as well as under the pres ent ones? Is a good education not a pleasure to every thinking man and woman? Does not nearly all of the crime of this world originate from ignorance? Under Socialism ginate from ignorance? every one would not only be educated, but educated thoroughly in the particular branch for which his or her talents would best them. riches could not be gathered under Socialism, ch? I had a conversation once with a man of 40, whose property was mortgaged to its full value. He said Socialism was all right but under it he would have no chance to get rich. Rich, rich, rich!! We hear of it, we read of it, and talk of it, and still the most of us are poor, and often in dept. Strange isn't it? Not so strange if you take pencil and paper and make calculations of how, by your labor, you are filling the pock-ets of a few "upper tens."

No, under Socialism there would be no high or low wages, no fat offices, no speculations, to make millions by. Everyone would have e same as the other one.

That is one of the beauties of the system that no one by jingling a few more coins can rise above his neighbor, although he or she may be less intellectual. You would not give your hard-earned property for the good of all, so that all could be equal? And still you are daily supporting thieves and rascals in broadcloth, and thieves and cutthroats not in broadcloth, and you do it willingly. You need not fear that there would be any lazy ones under Socialism who would not but live off others. All able bodied persons could work or starve, just as they chose, just the same as at present. But here, my friends with a rich person so long as that person was willing? I will wager, you would not consider that any injustice. But Socialism will never that any injustice. demand anything without giving much more

in return.

And as to everything being flat and uninteresting, rest easy on that would be a comfort to those, who now cannot go to theater or concert, who have no holiady who cannot live decently, because such living is out of reach of their means, to those who labor for ten or fifteen hours per day, whose little children must work to help eke out a living. Good homes, well ventilated, warm and comfortable, good victuals, good clothing, amusements, recrea-tion and education would be within the reach of all, and not, as it is now, only reserved for a favored few. Would that not be far better that living, as you do now, in squalid and un-healthy crowded locations, simply because

you have no means for anything better?

Do you really think there is room at the top for all?
Then why are you so poor, or in debt,

why don't you rise to some high and lucrative position instead of remaining for years to your present condition, where you are paid only enough to keep soul and body together, to pay taxes, house rent and coal bills. The top must be pretty well crowded, or an ambitious man like you would get a little higher on the ladder. Possibly you might reach the top with crookedness. There appears to be a great deal of restriction as to gathering wealth, or else the majority of the people en-

So you think that those who are brainy and energetic and are thus already blessed should also have the lion's share of good things? The poor devil without brains should labo for the others, and be kept down! that be the way to elevate the lower classes? Socialism will give everyone a chance, not only in money making, as it is now. It would ducate the ignorant and vicious, and lead them to a higher and better life, where the little good, that is in them, could be develop-

The time is rapidly approaching when the people will become Socialists, when they will band together. Hunger and pauperism are severe teachers, but mostly humanity will obey no other. Better start now boys, before that teacher steps behind the desk.

H. FEDDERSEN.

Making Socialists.

Another martyr has been added to the list of those who have suffered for their love of truth and justice. He is the last victim in the persecution of free speech. The words that doomed George Elliott Howard to missal from the Leland Stanford Jr. Ur sity were spoken in sympathy for, and at the time of removal of Dr. Edward Boss. The time of removal of Dr. Edward moss. The awful words, delivered in his lecture to his class in history, were as follows: "I do not bow down to Saint Market street. I do not doff my hat to the six companies. Naither am I afraid of the Holy Standard Oil." Prof. Howard was given the choice of recanting or dismissal. He chose dismissal. He ought to consider himself fortunate to get off as easy as that. He might have been put on the rack of torture, with thumbscrews applied to persuade him to recant, as other martyrs have been. Let this serve as a solemn warning to

Q+++++++++++++++++++++++++++ In Other Lands

D++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ Queen Victoria was the possessor of a for-tune of \$150,000,000—every cent of which she earned by hard labor. It will be divided among a lot of hard-working princes, princesses, dukes and ducklings.

Antwerp, Belgium, is about to witness the most determined struggle between workings men and employers ever known in the mark time world. Same old story-avaracious cap-ital and stubborn workingmen who wish id share in the general prosperity now prevail-

The machinery in the mills of Great Britain does the work of 700,000,000 men; in other words the machinery of Great Britain in the hands of its less than 7,000,000 workmen is turning out more manufactured products than the entire male population of the carti-could produce by hand.

There are today 45,000 fashionable lap dogs in the city of Paris. They have almost as much attention after they are dead as during their comfortable lives. The dog's owner their comfortable lives. The dog's owner pays ten france a year to the city during it pays ten france a year to the city during it life. If it becomes sick it is taken to a spec clinic for the treatment and housing of dogs in poor health.

Even Lord Salisbury has raised his voice in warning at the approach of the Socialistic spectre. He urges the conservatives, in order to head off the movement, to make a bid for the support of those who see the necessity. sity of action on the part of the governmen in grappling hold of and solving problems which it has heretofore ignored. The Social ists will not be fooled by this play to the grand stand, but will keep straight ahead.

The miners in and around Larkhall, Scot-land, are on strike against the introduction of foreign labor and there is the possibility of serious trouble over the question. Union men, it is alleged, are being displaced every, week by Poles, and at one of the collieries foreigners actually outnumber natives. The men who are in enforced idleness are naturally sore on the question, and have complained to their leaders, who in turn are inviting the opinion of the public on the question.

In spite of the many failures of such ventures, our comrades in different parts of the country continue to occasionally essay the publication of local Socialist newspapers. The latest additions are the Norfolk Soc Review, issued by Norwich comrades, and the Socialist Critic of Walthamstow. In most places where there is a Socialists movement there is room for a Socialist paper, and I hope our comrades in the places named will be successful with their vehtures.—London Justice.

Socialism is popular in Galicia, says the Chicago Record, on account of the scandalous sweating system that is everywhere rampant. Several workmen from Kolbuszowa have just made public some very striking facts and figures. Two agents had engaged them to work at a brick factory in Adolfshutte, Saxony, at the rate of \$5 a month for ten hours a day, this amounting to about 15 cents a day. Now the agents were paid at a rate of 13 pfennigs (rather over 3 cents) an hour, and thus got \$10 a month for each workman, out of which they paid the \$5 very easily. In winter they were paid 15 pfennigs, and so to make sure of a greater gain, they suspended payment for two months, thus forcing the workmen to re-

Alarmed at the Results of Private Capital

We take no particular stock in the New

York dispatches that Mr. Carnegie Morgans and Rockefellers are plunning for the absorption of the great interests of the Carnegie company. It looks improbable on its face for reasons of a personal character applicable to the great steel king, whose ambition is to be captain of the great industries of the world as well as of the United States; but such a combination is not impossible. Everything in trade, industry or business, has its price, and the ques-tion of making more money does not apply to the modern Croesus as much as one of dominion and power. They both go together, however. Rockefeller and Morgan and their associates with their illimitable millions, are gradually absorbing control of the railroads of the United States, and why not of the ore and coal mines and their last development, the great steel industry? These multi-millionaires are consumed by the master ambition of domain over the industries, the business and the transportation of the business and the transportation of the country. The mere money question involved issecondary to that of power. The money making will take care of itself. Is not this the legitimate outcome of the trust principle, and will it not set people to thinking all over this broad land, that if there is to be imperial control over the industries and bread and butter making of the people, why not the government, standing for all the people, have this control? It is idle to talk of its being impracticable or Socialistic if private competition and endeavor is stifled by a half dozen allied billionaires, than if the whole thing is headed over to managers chosen by thing is handed over to managers chosen by the people, and using all the powers of gov-ernment?

The suggested combinations include in the first place the transportation business; in the second, the ownership and working of coal and ore mints, and in the third, the great manufacturing industries, of whose ramifications mining and manufacturing are but branches or developments. What is there left, with the purpose of absorption steadily going on among all the smaller exhibits of human enterprise? Organized capital will control everything—the government, the peo-ple, business, the railroads and all industries that they care to control is give them abso-late matters. When that time comes about lute mastery. When that time comes about, a new leaf will be turned over, and the people will take a hand as owners on their account. Their capital will be their ballots.

Pittsburg ally Post.

The deal has been perfected since the above was put in type.

"Politics of the Nazarene," by O. D. Jones, a Book which will give you much historical and political information. Paper, 229 pages, 30 cents.

"Capital depends on labor, but the later does not depend on capital. If all the laborers would banish from the world today, capitalists would perish in less than six months, for production would cease, and famine would for production would cease, and famine would reign from one end of the earth to the other. But if all the capitalists would pass down into the grave, and bury their wealth in their tombs, laborers would not only survive, but grow rich, for then they would get the full amount of the wealth produced by their exertions. It is true that they would be without money and without machinery, but they would soon create these as they have created the wealth of the world. Father McGrady.

The syndicates of the capitalists are superpeded by the syndicate of the pe-The Fresh Albana Oregon

An Arkansas Farm.

The Appeal will give a warranty deed to the following described farm, free of incumbrance, to the person who sends in the largest number of yearly subscribers to the Appeal during the months of February, March and April. Immediate peasession given to winner, which and April. Immediate peasession given to winner.

One hundred and sixty-three acres, located two miles from Ravenden Springs, Randoiph county, Ark. Fenced and subfenced into fields. Sixty agres in cultivation, (twesty acres seeded to winter wheat) balknee covered with hickory and oak. Completely equipped with buildings, barn, wagonshed, bribs, sinck-shuge and feed lots. House is small and made of logs but comfortable. Open freplace.

Orchard covers about twelve acres. The trees are clean and fee from disease. All trees hereanumerated are in bearing and all young. All of them may not be in full bearing yet but nearly so. Orchard at best possible period of life and Opinists of:

Sopaists of:

400 apple trees;

145 peach trees;

29 pear trees;

50 plum trees;

5 oberry trees;

3 applicot trees.

5 applicot trees.

5,000 00 in six or seven years from now. Land of the same character planted to fruit when in full bearing is worth \$100 per acre.

The farm which the Appeal offers will profluce the following: Wheat (producing flour, graham flour and

Corn (producing meal and hominy):

Qats. Rye (producing flour).

Stock peas (stock food and fertilizer).

Tobacco.

Hay. Irish potatoes (the only item enumerated that does not produce an abundant crop in this locality. Does only fairly well).

Sweet potatoes. Horse radish. Radishes. Beets. Onions. Watermelons. Muskmelons. Pumpkins. Squashes. Lentils. Cauliflower Oyster plant. Turnipa

Yams. Tomatoes. Peanuts. Red peppers. Parsley. Mushrooms

Ruta-bagas.

Parsnips. Lettuce. Leek. Mustard.

Cabbage.

Vegetable peaches. Garden lemon (producing presentes). Sweet corn.

Egg plant. Pop corn. Cucumbers (for pickles).

Gherkins. Carrots. Kale (greens).

Beans Apples (producing dried apples, cider, vine

etc.) Pears, (producing dried fruit, preserves).

Plums, (producing preserves, jelly, etc.)
Peaches (producing dried peaches, peach
brandy, preserves, jelly).
Cherries, (producing dried cherries, pre-

Apricots, (producing dried apricots and pre-

Strawberries, (producing jellies, preserves Gooseberries, (producing preserves, pies,

Currants, (producing preserves, pies, etc.) Grapes, (producing wine, jelly and raisins.) Bees, (producing honey and beeswax). Hogs, (producing pork, hams, bacon and

lard). Cattle, (producing beef, hides and tallow). Horses.

Mules. Cows, (producing milk, cream, butter and

oheese).
Sheep, (producing wool and mutton).
Angora goats, (producing a fine fleece and

FOR TENNESSEE CONTESTANTS ONLY.

FOR TENNESSEE.CONTESTANTS ONLY.

In order to remain in on the Tennessee contest you must continue to send in five yearly subscriptions per week, as heretofore. Should you desire to contest for the Arkansas farm, you may send in as many subscriptions additional as you desire. The additional subscriptions, together with the five each week, will be counted in on the Arkansas farm contest.

In case the Tennessee contest ends before the 30th of April, the winner must withdraw from the contest for the Arkansas farm. In case it does not, and the farm is wan by some one who is in on the Tennessee contest, he must withdraw from the centest for the Tennessee property. One man cannot win both places.

Socialism at 'Varsity.

Socialism at Varsity.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, Jan. 24.

Sociadism has taken healthy root at the University of Cincinnati, and is progressing at an unexpected rate. The few men who organized the "Socialist and Economic Club" several weaks are heart and the conomic Club". no effort, increased the numbers so greatly that a large audience greeted Prof. Hicks, who occupies the Sinton chair in economics at the University, when he addressed the club yesterday afternoon in McMicken hall.

Prof. Hicks warned the men not to allow a

certain few to advance pet ideas. The club should exist for inquiring after the truth. He said that the most important question before the public today is Socialism, and suggested questions for research on this subject the club Hicks stated that he would support the club and its aims, and would aid it as far as posestions for research on this subject.

President Ayers is to address the Socialists on "The Relation of Biology to Sociolity," to be followed by Rev. H. Bigelow on "Distri-bution of Wealth." Harry C. Thompson is to bution of Wealth." Harry C. Inompsen is to speak on "Something About Socialism," as is Father Thomas McGrady. Negotiations are now on for addresses by Rev Dr. George D. Herron. Samuel Gompets and E. L. Hitchens, of the Labor Exchange.

The trusts have their plans all made to make farmers' industrial organizations a thing of the past. Pattern Makers' Journal.

An army of 100,000 men with arms, marches continually over the american soil; the army 100 copies per week, 1 year, to one continually over the american soil; the army 100 copies per week, 1 year, to one continually over the american soil; the army 100 copies per week, 1 year, as dis

is composed of tramps, and the arms they carry belong to the human anatomy. They beg and steal and destrey property; and the total annual expense of maintaining 100,000 tramps has been estimated to be at least \$25,000,000. Tramps are examples of the effect of the great moral influence of the competitive system and the present order of society The millionaire is the money-maker and the tramp-maker; the number of tramps increases in proportion to the rate of accumulation of wealth by misappropriation. The tramp and the millionaires are extremes; neither class produces anything substantial. The tramp bill of expense is annually very large; for that reason municipal authorities endeavor to devise means for abolishing the tramp. The millionaires constitute a vastly greater burden on the people—a burden with a crushing power; and we advocate the abolition of the millionaire, for when the John Millions are no more, the Weary Williams will have an opportunity to rest and become in-dustrious.—Flaming Sword, Chicago. Ill.

To Disfranchise the Poor.

Two currents are visible on the sea of our economic and industrial life. These currents are drifting in opposite directions. There will come the parting of the ways in a short time. Last week the Appeal printed a symposium from various sources showing the unmistakable trend of the economic current in the direction of larger combination and ultithe direction of larger combination and ulti-mate co-operation. The other current is not as prominent, but that it is gaining headway as prominent, but that it is gaining headway is evident to any one who cares to look be-neath the surface of affairs. Here's a little feeler sent out from New York—an extract from a sermon by a Rev. Crow:

"After the experiment of a century the question comes with great force whether the founders of our republic were wise or unwise in giving so much power to the popular vote. The south has begun the settlement of one phase of the question by diafranchising its most ignorant irresponsible vote-has frankly declared that manhood suffrage is a failure, a curse—that the basic principle of this republic is a mistake, a blunder, a jeopardy. There are plenty of men among our best and are plenty of men among our best and wisest citizens WHO WOULD LIKE TO DO FOR THE SLUMS WHAT THE SOUTH IS DOING FOR THE NEGROES-JUST QUI-ETLY RELIEVAL THEM OF THE BURDEN OF VOTING. Remembering the deep caution of our constitutional fathers, may be sure that had they done their work fifty or seventy-five years later they would have been more cautious, would have given the people less power, and would have given that power to fewer people."

The capitalist and his priests fear that the poor despised laborer will be driven, if forced much further, to protect himself by the only means left in his power—the ballot—to over-throw the present order of things and asthe direction of affairs in the interest of the common people and the wealth pro- the returns, so far. ducers. This movement to disfranchise the workers is not confined to idle dreamers. The recent efforts to get the matter before congress by enacting national legislation to regulate the franchise in all states alike, is but a clever scheme to start the ball rolling. There is but one way to head off this counter movement—the masses of mankind must be aroused by EDUCATION. This, and this only, the catastrophe of a conflict, the like of which has never been witnessed by

F. D. WARREN.

TEN ACRES FREE

The Appeal gives ten acres of ground each week to the worker who sends in the largest club during the week. The purchase of yearly postal cards count on this ofter. The land lies in a solid body of 220 acres, and is twelve miles from West Plains, Mo., four miles from the K. C., Ft. S. & M. railroad, and a postoffice and school a little over one mile distant. It is in the heart of the great fruit and vegetable district of southern Missouri, and on the edge of the famous lead and zinc district of northern Arkansas. The climate is mild and healthy and the water good. It lies at the foothills of the Ozark mountains. A number of ten-acre tracts out of this 220 acres have been given away, and the practice will continue each week until they are all gone. It's a good opportunity to get the ground for a home with a little effort. The one who sends in the largest list of yearly subscribers during any one week.

The property will be given to the person who sends in the mest yearly subscriptions to the Appeal between the farm of a.m. February 1, 1901, and 6 p. m. April 30, 1901, a period of ninety days. The subscriptions must all be received at the Appeal office on or between the days specified. Orders malled before February 1 and after April 30 do not count.

Orders for yearly postal cards will be counted on the cach week, and no more. The only other method of securing credit is to send in the price. These may be sent at any time between the dates mentioned, and consist of any number of subscribers, and they will be counted.

You can send in the names of subscribers at any time and any number of them at a time. Your record will be perfectly kept in this office, and credit will be given for every name sent in, whether you are trying to win the place or not. It isn't necessary to say that you are in on the countest for the Arkanasa farm. Between the dates mentioned, RVERY ONE who sends in a club is in on it, as far as the Appeal is cencerned.

Sender that of the association of this algone. It's a good opportunity to get the ground for a home with a little effort. The one who sends in the largest list of yearly subscribers during any one week, gets a deed to ten acres of it. The purchase of yearly postals count just the same as if they yearly postals count just the same as if they yearly postals count just the same as if they yearly postals count just the same as if they yearly postals count just the same as if they yearly postals count just the same as if they yearly postals count just the same as if they yearly postals count just the same as if they yearly postals count just the same as if they yearly postals count just the same as if they yearly postals count just the same as if they yearly postals count just the same as if they yearly postals count just the same as if they yearly postals count.

The plutes tell us that if all men were postals the names of subscribers at any time and any number of them at a time. Your WORKED and produced something usefuland that would induce every one to labor. That the critics are wrong in this matter is proven by the fact that there has been as much progress in the science of medicine as anything else, though no physician patents as discoveries, and all physicians use them as soon as they are known. What incentive for physicians to study and discover if they are not protected by patent? Eh?

> What we want to do is to abolish competition in industry. Combinations of workmen selling their goods in a competitive market. are no more our ideal than are competitive employers. The profit is distributed over a wider area, but it is profit, and such combinations do not tend to abolish competition .-

> "Socialism, far from affecting unhappily family life, would certainly make it possible for families now broken up and destroyed by capitalism to be united and happy. It is capitalism that drives women and children finto miles and mines; that sends from the protection of homes and parents young girls to seek their bread and their ruin in cities; that has so increased divorce as to startle all thoughtful men; that has raised the question 'Is marriage a failure?' and that today men-aces the institution of home, and thus threat-en the very foundations of society."—Rev. F. M. Sprague.

Mr. Carnegie told Mr. Rockefeller's Sunday school class that he liked games of chance, but astute observers are of the opinion that his recent game with the tube trust was no one of that kind.—Chicago Record.

Appeal Bundle Rates. 5 copies per week, 1 year, to one address to copies per week, 1 year, to one address to copies per week, 1 year, to one address

Appeal Army

The Appeal reserve fund is now \$383.65. This fund is increased from the profits of book sales, which are laid aside to build up the fund. You can swell it by purchasing

Bunch of six from Comrade Blish, of Mont ville, Conn.

Comrade Lambeth, of Bayard, Kan., gets to the bat with a club of ten.

Comrade Lilly, of Cripple Creek, gets to the bat with a bunch of five.

Comrade Altman, of Vandergrift, Pa. touches us up with a club of six. Comrade Peterson, of Burton, Wash., comes

in with a bunch of eight yearlies. Comrade Peterson, editor of the Daily Leter, at Independence, Mo., ships in a bunch

of seven scalps. Every worker should have a bundle of five each week to hand out among his friends.

Price \$1.00 per year. After trimming up his knife, Comrade Crosby, of Cedar City, scalped six Filipinoes at

one swoop last week. Comrade Onken, of Napa, Cal., ships in a bunch of ten scalps and says that the Fili-

pinces are abundant. The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen at Lawrence, Kan., got to the bat with a bunch of twenty yearlies last week.

Comrade Smith, of Clay City, Ind., amthe entire gang without loss last week. Comrade Kammerer, of Connellsville, Pa.

rounded up ten old partyites and put the branding iron to them last week. Hit 'em

Some one is going to get a full fledged farm before May 1st. That's but a little over two months. Get on your scrapping clothes and enter the fray! Don't forget to nail those one or two subscriptions that poke themselves at you every

once in a while. They run up into the tens of thousands when they reach the Appeal Mrs. G. W. Brown, of Cascade Locks, Orc. sent in a list of ten yearlies last week. More women are now taking an interest in the

movement than ever before in the history of the Appeal: Comrade McInturff, of St. Louis, Mo., comes in with a club of eight and a snort of de-fiance that caused the fighting editor to glare flercely at the society editor and hunt for

the gloves. The life of the Arkansas farm contest is slipping fast away. Get in on it at once if you intend to go in at all. There is practically no one started in yet if we may judge by

Comrade Law, of Spring Forge, Pa., ge the bat with a club of ten yearlies and says that Socialism has made its appearance in his town at last and is staking out the ring and putting on the gloves with the old party

You ought to get in on the doctor's fund as often a spossible. This will give the Appeal a circulation at every postoffice in the states which win the list and that among the best kind of workers. Don't you think that a good thing?

Comrade Strickland, one of the Appeal Army gang from way back, got to the bat from Arkansas City last week. Strickland is manager of an opera company that is all right His three sisters are actresses and have all been playing in the best companies in the United States.

Comrade Hibbard, of Reno, Nev., slid up be hind a crowil of sixteen old partyites who were treking along the economic desert go-ing wherever the politicians told them to go and captured the entire bunch without a casualty. Hibbard has habits of that kind which causes the subscription editor to rub his hands gleefully every once in a while.

Comrade Daniels, of Tiffin, O., renews his subscription for a year. He is a dealer in jew

right and left-there is no barren ground.

Gents, we have not the time to write you letters describing the premiums which the paper gives. All the essential points are given in the Appeal as far as possible. We cannot therefore take up time in replying by letter to every inquiry that presents itself to readers. You must go in on them or stay out on them on the description printed. Our principle aim in life is not giving premiums to this paper—they are but incidental and done to make things interesting.

Every time you get a new subscriber you help to bring on the New Time. Don't for-get that we must first build the co-operative commonwealth in the minds of the people be-fore we can build it in reality. And it is de-sirable that ALL the people of the nation desire this change. We can't make it until a majority of them want it and understand what it is. The best way to teach them is to take their subscription for a good Socialist paper—it will do the rest. That's the easiest means of propaganga—its only a little trou-ble to you to reach one.

The subscribers are pouring in from all over the country but they are small clubs over the country but they are small clabs without exception. There are very few over ten—thousands coming in with two or three subscribers in them. This shows that the boys are taking everything in sight as fast as they can. A year or two ago the paper derived its principal support from the large clubs running from fifty to 100 names. It is really better as it is although it causes us more work in the office, because the paper is scattered out over the country more. It also indicates that a greater number of people are interested in the cause.

Comrade Howser, of Lakots, N. D., says he sees our offer of ten copies weakly one year for two dollars "and hastens to take advantage of it." What as the enterprise editor read the last-words the office bull dog returned from a risilous argument with the bull-dog at the sucher sho) over a bone and door at the sucher sho) over a bone and do on hearing flowers closing centance protein by thought the was a the for him. Any way,

without waiting to have his ear sewed up he sprang at the religious editor and almost eat him up before the fighting beat him off with a crowbar. Howser must not make remarks calculated to inspire the bulldog with the idea that it's his turn next.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DOCTOR'S FUND

Two thousand (22,000) dollars is being raised for the surpose of sending the Appeal one year to 8,000 docors. The state which has contributed the largest mount at the time the fund reaches the required figure, will have the Appeal sent to each doctor in the state,

number.

Through the kindness of Comrade Wiltshire, of Los Angeles, Galif. ; the Appeal has fallen beir to a building lot in Santa Monica, Calif., at a very low price. It is 40 feet front by 14f feet deep to a twelve foot alley. Water is piped to the lot and a coment idevalk laid in front. Electric cars run within 300 feet all compact with Los Angeles, fifteen miles away. Santa Monica is a town of 3,000 people—a seaside resort of muthern California. The climate is world-famous. A warranty deed to this lot, free from all incumbrance, will be given to the man who sends in the greatest number of UNUSED bearity posts cards. To BE APPLIED TO THE DOCTORS FUND, by the time it reaches £2,000. Cash subscriptions don't count on this lot—nothing but UNUSED POSTAL SUBSORIPTION CARDS. All those who have sent in cards before will be credited on the lot for the number scht.

ALABAMA-No. of Doctors, 1,966. Total contribution, \$2.50.

ARIZONA-No. of Doctors, 163.

J. R. Barnette, \$1.00. Total contribution.

ARKANSAS—No. of Doctors, 2,402. Total contribution, \$2.25.

CALIFORNIA-No. of Doctors, 3,560 Geo. Hogg, \$2.50; Fred Herchede, \$1.25; Thos. J. Miller, \$1.25; W. H. Logsden, \$1.25 J. A. Foster, \$1.25; A. Harris, \$1.00; J. S. Bretz \$1.00; F. J. Haskill, \$1.00; H. F. B. & F. W. & J. V. & G. B. M., \$1.00; E. O. Wiener, \$1.00. Total contribution, \$68.50.

COLORADO-No. of Doctors, 1,195. Jno. Herrick, \$1.00; E. W. Segfried, \$1.00; Simon Oliver, \$1.25; C. D. Warner, \$1.25. Total contribution, \$18.25.

WASHINGTON D. C .- No. of Doctors, 100. Shambaugh, \$1.00. Total contribution, \$1.00.

FLORIDA-No. of Doctors, 704 Geo. R. Smith, \$1.00; W. C. Green, \$1.00. Total contribution, \$5.25. GEORGIA-No. of Doctors, 2,890.

UAHO-No. of Doctors, 216. V. L. Cross, \$1.25. Total contribution,

Total contribution, \$1.25.

ILLINOIS—No. of Doctors, 8,582.

M. E. Owen, \$3.50; S. P. Lace, \$2.50; M. E. Owen, \$2.50; F. H. Kuchenbecker, \$1.50; J. W. Welch, \$1.25; J. Tamminger, \$1.25; Ed Lyons, \$1.00; W. B. Buell, \$1.00; W. H. Hyde, \$1.00; Geo. Davis, \$1.00. Total contribution, \$27.50 \$37.50.

INDIANA-No. of Doctors, 5096. Geo. F. Felker, \$1.25; J. S. Sonnefield, \$1.25; W. E. Norman, \$1.00. Total contribution, \$22.00.

IOWA-No. of Doctors, 3,666. Total contribution, \$10.25.

\$11.73.

KANSAS-No. of Doctors, 2,649. J. W. Wallace, \$1.00; J. A. Berg, \$1.00; T. J. Maxwell, \$1.00. Total contribution, \$27.50. KENTUCKY-No. of Doctors, 3,436. G. Sewell, \$1.00. Total contribution

LOUISIANA-No. of Doctors, 1,403. Len Button, \$1.25. Total contribution, \$1.25 MASSACHUSETTS-No. of Doctors, 6,003. A. L. Flint, \$1.25; W. B. Turner, \$1.25. Total contribution, \$11.25.

MARYLAND—No. of Doctors, 2,104. Pat O'Connor, \$1.25. Total contribution MICHIGAN—No. of Doctors, 4,244.
Albert E. Drolet, \$2.00; E. D. Goodrich, \$1.25; D. F. Foley, \$1.00, Total contribution,

MINNESOTA-No. of Doctors, 1,745. Geo. Barr, \$1.00; P. H. Halberg, \$1.00; F. C. Corell, \$1.00. Total contribution, \$15.00. MISSISSIPPI-No. of Doctors, 1,510.

Total contribution, \$1.00. MISSOURI-No. of Doctors, 6,123. F. Midgett, \$1.00; G. A. Waldo, \$1.00; R. J Smith, \$1.25. Total contribution, \$24.40. bution, \$24.40.

MONTANA-No. of Doctors, 311. Total contribution, \$9.80.

NEBRASKA-No. of Doctors, 1,473. Lou Vaughu, \$1.00; F. S. Griswold, \$1.00. Total contribution, \$10.75. NEVADA-No. of Doctors, 60.

NEW JERSEY-No. of Doctors, 2201. Sassaman, \$1.00; Victor Schneider, \$2.50.

Total contribution, \$1.00.

otal contribution, \$10.90. NEW MEXICO-No. of Doctors, 140. Total contribution, \$1.00. NEW YORK-No. of Doctors, 12,045.

Geo. Taufer, \$1.25; A. A. Mattison, \$1.25; co. S. Ellis, \$1.00; John A. Becker, \$1.00. Total contribution, \$24.00.

NORTH DAKOTA—No. of Doctors, 282. Math Eidsness, \$2.00. Total contribution, OHIO-No. of Doctors, 8,507. Dr. J. B. Caughey, \$3.75; Wm. F. Gray, C1.25; Jno. Ulner, \$1.25. Total contribution, \$20.50.

OKLAHOMA—No. of Dectors, 563.

H. A. Boyce, \$1.00; Comrade Dittemore, \$1.00; Comrade McWilliams, \$1.00; Comrade Paul, \$1.00; Jos. Sleigh, \$1.00. Total contribution, \$9.00.

OREGON-No. of Doctors, 648 J. Frank Porter, \$1.25. Total contribution,

PENNSYLVANIA—No. of Doctors, 9,526. M. L. Stanley, \$6.25; M. B. Wenger \$2.50; H. J. Cloud, \$1.25. Total contribution, \$24.75. SOUTH DAKOTA-No. of Doctors, 449. Total contribution \$5.25. TENNESSEE-No. of Doctors, 3,635.

Wm. P. Mason, \$1.00; O. Gudenrath, \$1.25. Total contribution, \$23.40. TEXAS-No. of Doctors, 4,979.

J. H. Anderson, \$1.00; J. H. Anderson, \$4.25. Total contribution, \$12.30. UTAH-No. of Dectors 293. A. W. Spanton, \$1.00; L. E. Margrave, \$1.00; F. M. McQuivey, \$2.50; F. M. McQuivey, \$3.00. Total contribution, \$18.95.

VIRGINIA-No. of Doctors, 2,201. Total contribution \$1.00.

WASHINGTON—No. of Dectors, 680. E. S. Reinert, \$1.00; J. H. Atkins, \$1.00; H. T. Clippinger \$1.00. Total contribution, \$15.25. WISCONSIN-No. of Doctors, 2.212. Napoleon Venner, \$1.00. Total contribution,

CANADA.
Total contribution, \$8.75.

In order to prejudice the common herd against the Americans and hold them loyal to the tyranny at home that has reduced them to the lowest industrial level ever attained by man, the Chinese priests, politicians and royal leeches tell them that American kill and eat children. On a par with this senseless statement, is the statement m. de in this country that Socialism destroys the home. The home is being destroyed now. Before competition became so fierce there were homes in America, but the hovels that the large part of the working men and tenant farmers live in are anything but homes. The family is divided, the girls go into the kitchens of the rich and the boys roam everywhere to get work. The old mothers, who should have the love and protection of the nation, are made into washerwomen and scrub slaves. Socialism would provide every citizen with employment at such remuneration that they could live as Americans ought to live. The postal employes are public servants, they are employed socialistically-and does their employment have a tendency to destroy the home and induce prostitution? If they and every other citizen were better paid would they become debauches? Perhaps the impression comes from the fact that the men who make the laws for the people in state and nation keep up the tens of thousands of fallen women in the various capitols. Bus you must remember that the law-makers now are not Socialists, but the fellows who say that Socialism would break up the homes. There is an old saying that love flies out of the window when poverty comes in at the door. And poverty comes to the majority to day, and a house without love is not home. That home is broken when love flies. Under the present industrial anarchy the scarlet women dresses in the finest feather while the honest poor woman drudges through life, with no social place or enjoyment. Socialism would make a nation of homes, inviolate.

At Louisville, Ky., is a publication named the "New Era," which styles itself "the Workingman's Paper, and an exponent and champion of Labor and Labor's rights." A reader wrote and asked it if it would support a workingman for the office of mayor. and it unequivocally stated that it would not! What do you think of that? Do you wonder that the only right labor has is to vote for idlers for office and make wealth to keep them? For shame!

FOR SALE-An eight-horse power horizontal steam engine, in running order, for \$25 cash. This engine was used in the Appeal press room until displaced by a gasoline en-Here's a bargain for some one who needs a small engine.

A shoe combine has been formed with headquarters at St. Louis, for the purpose of con-trolling the shoe industry west of the Alleghanies. Such things are of such common occurrence that they cause no comment whatever. Occasionally some poor devil complains when he puts up the advanced price, but he gets used to it after awhile.

ADVERTISEMENTS are accepted under this head at 60c, per ine net cash with order. Ten words make -s line. No discount r time or space. Only one column will be sold.

FREE-By mail, shorthand, etc. Prof. Steiner, Lexington, Ky.—26 Workers wanted in every locality, male and female; no agents, end 2 cents. Women's Industrial Exchange, Aberdeen, S. D.—48

Wanted, by an old Socialist editor, employment on a Socialist paper. Auxious to make himself generally useful. W. H. Riley, Lunenberg, Mass.

PILES After all else falls, worst cases cured by "Sover Drops," or money refunded. Kever sold by drug gists. Send 91.69 with full description of case. American Medicine Company, Nashville, Tennesee. 272-15

Higher Socialism -

Nequa, a fascinating and clever book, will give you some new as about Socialism—constructive ideas that maybe are just at you have been waiting for . 400 pages; postpaid for 50 cents at you have been waiting for thigher Socialism—one year for fat. Equity—a weekly for higher Socialism—one year for fats. 272-11 EQUITY PÜBLISHING CO., Topeks, Kan.

Looking This great book by Bellamy sells for \$6 cents in the United States. It can be had postpaid for 10 cents or \$1.00 per dozen fa Backward U.S. stamps, addressing H. B. Ashplant, 766 Dundas street, London, Canada.

Social Democratic Party.

Organize the socialists in your community. Fall instructions as to organization of Social Democratic branches senson application to Theodore Debs. 126 Washington St. Chicago. headquarters of the Social Democratic Party of America.

Mother Jones.

Every Appeal reader knows of "Mother Jones," of how she has faced fire-damp, and winter's cold, and the dangers of the inlie and the monitain to carry the message of brotherhood to mber and the monitain to carry the message of brotherhood to "her boys." For years she has been the heart and soul of every struggle for betterment of these slaves of the pit. We are certain therefore that all har friends will be glad to know this she has agreed to put the story of her experiences into print in the latermatural Sectalist Review. Beginning with the March number also has a series of articles on the life of the miners of Pennsylvania and Virginia; and the textile weavers of the south among which she has already worked. With the March number also, begins "A Charity Gir." by Caroline H. Pemberton, that is destined to be reckoned among the greatest of American novois. Prof. Geo. D. Herron edits the department on "Socialism and Religion," and Max. S. Hayes on "The World of Labor." Subscription, and Max S. Fixpes on "The World of Labor." Subscription, the rew with each yearly subscription. Charles H. Kerr & Co., Publishers, 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill. . The Structure of the south and the structure of th

The All Absorbing Game.

The first of all English games is making money. That is an all absorbing game; and we knock each other down oftener in playing at that than at football, or any other roughest sport and it is absolutely without pur-pose; no one who eggages heartily in that game ever knows why. Ask a great moneygame ever knows why. Ask a great moneymaker what he wants to do with his moneyhe never knows. He deem's make it to do
anything with it. He gets it only that he
MAY get it. "What will you make of what
you have got?" you ask. "Well. I'll get more,"
he says. Just as, at cricket, you get more
russ. There's no use in the runs, but to get
more of them than other people is the game.
And there's no use in the money, but to have
more of it than other people is the game.
Ruskin.

A Chance To Make Money. *

I have been selling perfumes for the past 6 months. I make them myself at 10me and sell to friends and neighbors. Have made 671A. Everyone buys a bottle. For 50a worth of material, I make perfumes that would cost 62.00 in drug stores.

I kret made it for my own use only, but the curiosity of refends as to where I procured each exquisite odors, prompted me to sell is. I dear typin gigs to skill for week. I do not canvas, people chase and send to me for the perfumes. Any intelligent person can do sa well as I dt. For the in stamps I will send you the foreigns for making all finds of perfumes and a sample bottle profiled. I will the help you get started in business.

MARTHA FRANCIS.