By the Appeal, - 418.70

## This is Number 301. 1 10 Reas a ODEAL TOREAS Fifty Cents a Year. Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., September 7, 1901.

THIS STRIKE MEANS SOMETHING ....

The response to the request from the comrades in the strike district for literature to distribute among the strikers, has met with a more prompt and generous reeronse than accorded any propaganda enterprise ever insugurated by the Appeal Army.

This generous outpouring and self-sacrificing denial on the part of those who desire to see the Co-operaelva Commonwealth inaugurated in our time is due to the fact that the Socialists-NOW A UNITED BODY-realize fully the importance of swinging into political action these millions of men, who are beginning to feel the crushing power of the giant stee

cialism-the opportunity is here to strike a blow for human liberty and justice such as has been afforded to but few generations of people.

During the past three weeks \$418.70 have been con tributed to the strike fund, to which the Appeal has added a like amount, making a total of \$827.40. Up to last Saturday, at the time the Appeal went to press 268,810 pieces of literature have been forwarded to Inttsburg, McKeesport, Ellwood and Muncle, Ind., Paterson, N. J., Wilkesbarre, Pa., Anderson, Ind. Bridgeport and Youngstown, Ohio, San Francisco and other points where the men are making a determined stand for the principles for which they are contending. The presses are running day and night producing thousends of pamphlets and papers, while a big force of clerks is tying up and sending them out as fast as of clerks is tying up and sending them out as fast as dollar's worth of your best propaganda nimble hands, backed by the enthusiasm which pre- literature." See the point? Note the sages success, can do the work.

Trusted comrades at these various places are receiving this literature and distributing it among the MEN WHO ARE BEGINNING TO THINK!

This work of educating the strikers so enthusiasti cally commenced must not be allowed to lag-but with increasing volume must be continued, until by education and an intelligent ballot, the last vestige of cap Italism, with its attendant evils of lockouts, strikes poverty, degradation, crime, avarice, greed, wealth and criminal idleness, is swept from the land, and in its stead established the Co-operative Commonwealth.

One dollar added to this fund now, means two dollar worth of literature sent to the front. That dollar means a great sacrifice to many of us, but better the sacrifice, with the certainty of the peace, plenty and prosperity of a well organized society in the near future, than the little temporary satisfaction, with darkness beyond, which it will give now.

LET THERE BE NO WAVERING NOW THAT THE REAL CRISIS IS AT HAND.

Mr. Schwab pointedly and positively refused to ar bitrate the differences now existing between the stee and the steel trust. Future generations will

Out in Deaver the mayor kindly granted the Social ists permission (?) to carry banners advertising the meetings of J. Stitt Wilson through the streets. After a while maybe the powers that be will grant to Socialists the right to breathe the atmosphe

"A country," remarks the New York Journal, "could stand a good deal of overwork for a court of arbitration better than such a strike as our steel industry is enduring just now."

Three-fourths of the men now at work in the United States are employed by the trusts. The larger part of the other one-fourth are employed by men dependent for an existence upon the big trusts. And yet you think this is very best system possible?

Will the lesson at Argentine be heeded by the army of EMPLOYED? What assurance have the men now employed by the trusts of the country that their services will be needed longer than the week? To-morrow you may receive a curt note from the manager York that your services are no longer neededas did the men at Argentine, who a few were as secure in their jobs as you are today.

Pierpont Morgan is planning to get all the wages his slaves can save, by inducing them to take stock in orporations. Men who are taken in by this metho many of that kind. The minority stockholders in any concern are at the mercy of the great ones. Morgan the gifts of the Trojans.

If two parties have a dispute about property, the for two parties have a disjuict the parties to the af-courts arbitrate the matter and the parties to the af-fair must abide by the decision, whether they like it us. They are not infrequently murdered that the side and see fair play only and let them fight it out if nation to fall into the ditch. This item would not be at the time when the hardworked business man gets it turns the country into insurrection and possibly civil complete if I did not say that under Socialism to ready to enjoy the fruits of what he country into insurrection is all right where propand four hundred thousand workers on the other have a erty is concerned-but where men are concerned-that's different! Men are not worthy the attention of court! They are only playthings for the rich.

A Joplin, Mo., paper gives an account of "ten helpnt to that town from Cole county" to get rid county. - Great system, this. Shipping unfortunates from one place to another at which the railroads must smile as they gather in the fares. Wise offsire! What great brains are sent to Jefferson City to make laws for a state who arrange for such conditions! They are all students of adjustment of the people! for the smoothes adjustment will not of people, mostly fools. Worder what he would say of this country if he

The Federation of Labor of Indiana has issued a litklet concerning the last legislature of that state which was as corrupt as its predecessors. When the committee of laboring men asked for laws to protect them from the exactions of capital they said they met "large delegations of lobbyists with all kinds of money" to defeat them. An item reads this way: "Heard two senators talking who declared it the most corrupt logislation in years." Another item noted that the expect little from this senate, as the ma- practical demonstration to the same fact. ority seem bent on killing all measures unless amendjority seem bent on kining all measures unless anomaed to suit the railroad companies." An attorney is
quoted as saying "It cost the Indiana Grocer's Association \$2,000 to secure a new bankrupt sales law."
You can thus see that laws are sold for cash; that
and will prove to be a tower of strength to the Soand will prove to be a tower of strength to the Soand will prove to be a tower of strength to the Soand will prove to be a tower of strength to the Soand will prove to be a tower of strength to the Soand will prove to be a tower of strength to the Soand will prove to be a tower of strength to the Soand will prove to be a tower of strength to the Soand will prove to be a tower of strength to the Solegislators are there to make money and not serve the cialist party. A Division should be organized in evpublic; that it has become a by-word that corporations ory community where there are a half dozen or more do as they please, paying the cash necessary, and then

ax the public for the cash they spend to corrupt pub-Washington City is worse than legislathe laws involve greater gains to the benind what are you going to do about it? oting the same old tickets? The laboring people have never had to even ask for legislation in their favor from Socialists, either from the few members elected in this country or the many elected in Europe. But the laboring people will not vote for Socialists who want labor to have all because they are entitled to it and are the majority. How long will the working people be blind to their own interests! If the people voted on the laws, instead of having laws made by representatives, no corporation would pay a member of any legislature a cent to vote for a bill they would have to corrupt a majority of the people they could get the law-and that could not be done. This method is adopted in Switzerland and there is no accusation that legislators are bought. We are as honest and intelligent as the Swiss and when the same methods are adopted we will get rid of the cor vicious laws in the interest of the few who realthy enough to buy the few men who make the laws but not rich enough to buy a majority of all the people

Some member of the Appeal army sent to a conductor on the Minnesota & International Railway, a copy of the Appeal's railroad edition. That was four weeks ago. On August 20th a letter was received from this conductor in which he said: "No. 297 is the first copy of your paper I have ever seen. Enclosed find \$2 for which send me a bundle of five, and a effect of that one stray copy of the Appeal? It cost some comrade just a halfcent. As a tangible result in one month, another member has been added to the growing army of Socialists, and if he averages up on recruits with the balance, it means at least a dozen additional good workers in the cause of humanity in a few months-while they in turn will do as this conductor is doing and at the end of the year a hundred earnest, enthusiastic comrades will be spreading the light as the result of that ONE COPY! Do you wonder that Socialism is growing? Now the country is full of just such men as that railroad conductor -- who are but waiting for the opening which will give them an opportunity to direct intelligently their efforts in educating the people. I could give you hundreds, yea thousands, of such cases, but space is limited. It is enough to know that the comrades are at work-working incessantly and constantly--with no other thought but of victory. A bundle of five will enable you to give out 250 copies of the Appeal during the year-of that number a large percent of those who first see it, will join hands with us. It is your duty-a duty which you owe to yourself as well as your children-to see that your neighbors are supplied with the paper-the Appeal will do the rest.

Noting the death of Wm. A. Newell, who was a mem ber of congress with Lincoln, governor of New Jaed the bill for the life-saving system of the Unite States coast, who just died in a small bed room in a cheap boarding house, and was only saved from a burial in a potter's fleid by the accidental discovery of his own expense, the Daily News; Savannah, Ga., is led infers not. But the News has not the reason to tell why it is not, for you can ask almost anyone if they like to have a long life and they will tell you ecause they would be helpless and a charge upon their friends if they had any left, which they we not if they had not money. Under Socialism long life sical pain. One would have the best things that the nation could afford-food, clothing, shelter, entertainment. But the present dog-eat-dog system has no concern are at the mercy of the great ones. Morgan ment. But the piretase dog-servely system has compelled Gates, who was worth a hundred million to sell him the stock of the wire trust and go out of bushirth than for the dogs of the street. Our system is inces. What would he do with the poor devils when they had put in their savings of a lifetime? Beware of they had put in their savings of a lifetime? Beware of the gifts of the Trojans. mulated money which we expect to enjoy, are turned out to the poor houses—and often are kicked out and

when a great corporation on the one hand children may sooner come into possession of what the law gives them but which they have not earned and nation instead of parents would be the source from provide for those who had benefited it, and not be hero today and be buried in a pauper's field after being neglected in poverty tomorrow. Under Socialism life would be worth living, and old age would have no terrors. But we are so wise!

William K. Vanderbilt in an interview in London August 20, said that inherited wealth is a great handicap to happiness and a certain death to ambition, for must labor, if he does labor, to add to what may be an over-sufficiency. Every thinker knows this to true; you will find it so stated in all the philos is one of the strongest arguments for So cialism, which would leave each person in a position to work out their own development, the architect of their own character. Inherited wealth is a curse. All wealth should be excheated to the state-to society from whom it has been taken, after the accumulator has finished his use of it, for his children should b under the same necessity of serving society for what they take from society as the father. As it is, a large family of worthless children will be able to draw fabulous incomes and never do a single thing for the ben efit of society. Each tub should stand on its own bottom. One of the Gould family has expressed the same sentiment, and Carnegle's actions have given

Requests for plans for organizing Divisions of the

Comment Unnecessary Associated Press Dispatch.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 29 .--- Union pickets may be arrested without warrants and held to the criminal court for unlawful interference if they touch a non-union man and request the privi-

lege of a conversation. This was the purport of a decision rendered here today by Justice 8 Doyle when he held to the criminal court James Brown and Herman Voglesang, two of the strike committee of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, who on August 22 pulled the sleeve of Anton Neilson, a molder, and said: "Can I speak ? with you?"

### THE LESSON AT ARGENTINE.

The Smelter Trust-otherwise known as the American Smelting and Refining Co.—has given the citizens of Argentine—many of whom were its employes—a lesson in political economy which prebably will long be re

The officials of that institution, with headquarters New York, have decided in their infinite wisdom that the big smelting works at Argentine shall be closed on September 15th.

The trust offers no explanation-none is needed. It is in no wise under obligations to the men whose to has made its dividends a reality-neither is the pub-lic a factor in the case-except as a colossal sponge, rich in gold and silver-to be squeezed at will.

The trust OWNS the works-it has a LEGAL right to close them at will-as the men have a right to quit

It is simply a matter of DOLLARS AND CENTS with

Humanity has no place in the game. The 1,000 men, together with their families and wives and children do not enter into the calculations of the

trust's bookkeeper. The trust ledger does not show the human units in this great organism which we call business-except in

the expense account. The expense account must be kept at the lowest sible notch-even at the sacrifice of life-while the selling price of the produce of the workers must be showed up to the highest point for which the public will This point is based upon the supply and the needs of the people.

"The smaller the quantity the greater the demand, argues these shrewd men of business in New York The greater the demand the higher the price.

And so in their wisdom, backed by the calcula-tions of expert accountants, it was decided to lesser the supply by closing the big smelter at Argentine.

And 1,000 families are now looking for other jobs

while many cozy little cottages are for sale at sacrifice prices-prices which mean ruin to many of the men have for years invested their savings in them. This is the condition at Argentine, Kan., a condition made possible by virtue of the right given to one man

representing a small number of capitalists to take from multitude of workers the opportunity to work. The pasic principle of this right is the private ownership of wealth created by society collectively.

How different would be the condition of these men

inder Socialism. The men in the smelting industrythe workers-would control this department of public work and when the production had reached a poin creating a surplus, as it has at present, there would be a lessening of the hours of work, instead of a reduction in the number of men; or a portion would be transferred, at their option, to other branches of in-

John Perry, a heavy stockholder in the Central Coal and Coke company, has retired from the active management of that concern and turned it over to his bired help and will go to England to make his From being an active worker, he capitalistic parasite-a useless appendage to the body This latter view is not held as good political eco at this time-but a few generations hence it will be looked upon as perfectly sound and sensible. Socialism, Mr. Perry, and the other captains of indussocialism, are try, such a state of the strength of the bleton & Co., of New York and best in the land after they had reached the age limit, the aggressive attength of the The principle difference between the present ar-tributed to increasing interest by the insiders in vari-rangement and the new order will be that the capital-ous properties, foreshadowing in some cases the anst will not be allowed to absorb wealth at the expense opportunity for the full exercise of all of its capa-bilities and reap a rich reward-a reward which will be greater even than that he now enjoys-as he will ple of the country over the fact that decided steps have be relieved from the uncertainty which now hovers been taken by themselves for a further extension of

Nine thousand licenses to insurance agents have been ness than any other federal judge now doing best issued in Kansas since the first of the year! Think of ness. He not only issued an injunction restraining ssuch an army producing nothing, yet living off those the former employes of the Conkey Printing Co., at who do produce! In New Zealand the public does the Hammond, Ind., from approaching the plant, tresfire and life insurance business, and does it at much passing upon its property, congregating in or near it, ess than is charged here, the public treasury makes a talking to or intimidating the men who have taken less than is charged here, the public treasury makes a taking to or intimicating the men who have taken large profit out of it, the insurance is as good as the their places, or hindering in any manner shape or whole people, and the premium money is loaned to the form the work carried on by the company, but has people, and that paid last year over \$7,000,000 into the forbidden the strikers TO VISIT THE EMPLOYES public treasury! The business is done with a small OF THE COMPANY AT THEIR HOMES! And still fraction of the cost spent here to conduct the busi-ness. There are not one thousand people employed in the whole country as agents, physicians, officers and all. Public ometals do the insurance as part of their other business, where there is not enough work to employ all their time. But likely the American is no redress in the courts and are at the mercy of the not as intelligent as the New Zealander, and don't know how to keep from being skinned by the multiplicity of companies.

per quart, 6 cents. The New Zealanders live higher that any nation; next comes Australia and then the United States. This has been brought about by labor-

The Boston Pest points out that Socialism is no new can soil came over here in the Mayflower in 1620.

Rev. Sprague's book "Socialism from Genesis to Revelations," contains a vast fund of facts and argument for the Socialist. Better order a copy today. Five hundred pages bound in cloth, postpaid for \$1.

"This is the way the boys of Norwood respond. Marginal note on a list of contributions to the strike fund from Norwood, Colo. There was a money order

Labor unions are mebs and highwaymen-except just before election day. Then the glad hand is held out to them by the commercial pirates who want their votes to elect officers to down them later on.

The smelter men at Argentine who have been thrown out of work by the strike of the smelter trust. might get out an injunction restraining the trust offcials from closing down their shop. The United Labor League, of Philadelphia, declares

itself in favor of Socialism and issues an address to all their fellow workers pointing out that only by political action can they expect to win in the fight against capitalism. A St. Louis paper has just discovered on the federa statute books a law passed in 1892 which imposes a penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 on any

railroad company that discharges an employe on th

that the law has never been enforced. It was cheerfully announced a few days ago tha charge of the Bethiehem works-"the only compet itor of the trust." Mr. Schwab has purchased the Bethlehem—sending his check for \$4,000,000 in payment for the same. It now develops, saps a dispatch from Philadelphia, that Mr. Morgan furnished the money-

Another big strike is reported from Argentine, Kan This time, it appears that the owners of the smel-ter have gone on a strike. ... seems that the prices for their product are not high enough and in order to raise them the product will be curtailed-with scarcity omes high prices, according to the capitalistic phi losophy. It's a small matter that 1,000 men are uncer emoniously out of work. Joits like this to the great American working king, however, may have a tendency to jar loose the grey matter in his otherwise active

so good-bye to that competition which was expected to

The turpentine operators have organized to restrict this discrimination against the employes. Chief o production and raise the price. The president in his Police Kiely said to a reporter: "It is not the mo-The turpentine operators have organized to restrict ddress said the employes are paid too much! A cut of 40% in wages is proposed in a circular issued by B. F. McCall., Fairbanks, Fla., Aug. 7. Think of the men who produce turpentine getting too much of what their labor produces! And the fellows who want greater share and who produce no turpentine saying The turpentine regions are veritable slave pen and will be so long as operated for private profit.

The "business interests" of Tampa, Fla., demand that the woman at the head of the stripper's union leave the city. The business interests recognize no law anywhere. Here in Kaneas it is the "business inter that raise money to trample the state constitu tion under foot in the matter of prohibitory law-be ause it interferes with their profits. If they would agi tate to repeal the law it would be proper, but to openly violate it and boset of it, is not conductive to good

Typographical Union No. 16, of Chicago, at a retion against the striking machinists. The powers that tions so long as the boys continue to vote the old party tickets. A copy of the resolution will be sent to the president. It will cause him no uneasinesswhen the election rolls around the politicians will hyp ism. Resolutions are ineffective-it's the votes that

Will no one raise to protest against the arbitrary ction of the smelter trust in closing the big work at Argentine? No. Why should any one-what right has any one-protesting against men doing with their property as they desire-even though it neans hardships, misery and want for many persons? workers have turned over the wealth they produ to the trust to have and to hold for all time-and if the trust uses it to the disadvantage of the workers, do not see why any one should get mad at the trust it occurs to me that it is the other fellow-the work ing man who should be censured. He's in the malority by big odds, and if he doesn't like the presen conditions he can change them, and if he is satisfie others ought to be.

The circular issued by the banking firm of Hamous properties, foreshadowing in some cases the an-nouncement of FURTHER STEPS IN THE EXTEN-SION OF THE COMMUNITY OF INTEREST PRIN-It might be added that there is noticeable a decided increase of interest among the common peo

by going one step farther in the injunction busi-

Startling headlines in the dally press state that see that no one is oppressed? Is that not the same dition we have here? What will the courts give The income of the average family in New Zealand boring man in this country? Will it give him employis \$575 per year. The Year Book gives the following ment? Will it give him any scale of wages? Is not 
as the average prices of food: Bread, per pound, 2 the picture of the condition of the Mctican the 'undias the average prices of food: Bread, per pound, a the picture of the cents; beef, 7½ cents; mutton, 6 cents; sugar, 5½ cents; ton that the employers want there, here and everytee, 44 cents; butter, 19½ cents; cheese, 11 cents; milk, where? But it is not the fault of the employers. It is ten, 44 cents; butter, 19½ cents; cheese, 11 cents; milk, where? But it is not the fault of the employers are dupes, made so by the employing and ruling classes. The creeds conthat any nation; next comes Austria and then the United States. This has been brought about by labor spire and serve every government, no matter its ing men going into politics for their own benefit form; the political parties do the same thing. The Here the income per family could be raised to \$5,000, if workers everywhere support the system of private capthe laboring people would study politics more and ital that makes them slaves. The profit-taking class keep them ignorant so they cannot use their strength to keep them ignorant so they cannot use their strength to get out of bondage. American workingmen should stand at the front in the struggle to throw off the industrial servitude of the age, as they have thrown off the polif-ical servitude of the past,

\* \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Shed Every Saturday

ublic Ownership of

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The Appeal is NEVER sent on credit; if you receive it, it is paid for a Nobody owes a cent on subscription. 5+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

The average family in this country consumes fifty gallons of coal oil each year. The average retai.
price is thirteen cents per gallon. A witness before the Industrial Commission testified that a gallon o coal oil can be refined and shipped to any part of the United States at a cost of two cents. Supp allow three cents to make sure, and one can readily calculate that the average family puts up \$5 to Mr Rockefeller as an annual tribute. Twelve million families at \$5 each makes a total of \$60,000,000 per year. A dispatch from New York announces that th Standard will declare an 8% dividend on \$100,000,000 capital stock for the one month of August. Assum ing that it will do as well the balance of the year, income of that concern will amount to \$95,000,000 a little difference of \$36,000,000 between that and ou first calculation. But as the Standard deals in other things, notably gasoline, machine oils, etc., this odd sum is made up on those items. The point, however, to observe, is that the oil could be sent to consumer. at less than three cents per gallon, and at the same time pay the employes higher wages than they are now receiving. But the people would rather put up that \$5 per family than to own the oil wells and re

Capitalists in London and other parts of England are making money by selling diseased horse flesh as good beef. This is what the health officer at Bethnal Green said to an American reporter a few days ago. Now before you jump on to ficker in poison bear in mind that the ice dealers of Chicago have been arrested on the same charge-that of selling impure and poisonous ice to the poor. The object in both cases is the making of money-profit "The sale of horse flesh," said the London health com concealed from the officers in the bare ments of the shops or made into sausages, has be came a hideous scandal and a frightful menace to the health of London. Much of this food comes cornout, diseased animals that would be unfit for for cats or dogs. Analytical tests show polso and the stuff can be eaten only when so highly senoned that the original flavor is thoroughly disguised Naturally the poor are the buyers of this wretched

Acting on the orders from his superior officers a meter man of the St. Louis Transit company, ran his car at a high rate of speed in violation of the city's law. An old lady was killed. The motor mar was arrested and sent to jail and the officompany were "consured." When question When questioned as to torman who is responsible for the running of the car too rapidly. It is the schedule time fixed by his suofficers. THESE ARE RESPONSIBLE, BUT WE CAN'T REACH THEM!" The power of the capitalist is greater than the king. Seventy people have been killed by the street cars of St. Louis dur ing the past year.

Father Thos. Sherman, a son of General Sherman, told the young men of Chicago the other day that "So-cialism is one of the worst dangers that threaten the country today." The gestieman probably knows whereof he speaks—as he looks at the question from the standpoint of Mr. Morgan, Rockefeller & Co.
These gentlemen seem to think that Socialism is a
mighty bad thing, just as the tory before the revolution concluded that the move for independence was a tion was a dangerous proposition. However, in a few generations, people will wonder why such men as the Rev. Father above quoted were allowed to preach such doctrines.

The military authorities of Germany will not allow and any soldier subscribing to one is severely pun-ished. The Western Union Telegraph company is making war on its employee who subscribe and work for the Appeal and other Socialist papers. The company here acts in the same capacity as the German emperor. Speaking of this same subject, London Jus-tice sagely remarks: "But this coercion is not likely to be very effectual; in fact, it may have the opposit effect." Which is true in Germany, where the Socialists have grown until it is now the dominant party of

The recent general rains played haves with the sp ulators in corn on the stock gambling exchanges throughout the country, and there was much walling Funny arrangement that bad crops and ruin for the great producing millthat bad drops and ruin for the great producing mili-ions of the country means wealth and riches for the speculators and wealthy of the cities. But as long as the said producers make no kick, you may be sure that the wealthy brokers and bankers in the cities will nover murmur. It's up to the commen people to

Organiae a branch of the Socialist party in your town at ease. Cut out the application blank in this to National Secretary Greenbaum, 497 Emille build-ing, St. Louis, Mo. By doing this you will greatly facilitate the work of the national committee, and the field ready for the coming political campaign.

Out in Spokane a few days ago, four millionalres and the big capitalist proprietors were called on to help management. They did it with to their dignity or self-respect. A millionaire CAN made useful, and it is proposed when the Socialists get in power to put all the millionaires at work doing something for society.

A new voting machine has been invented by a Massachusetts man which insures honesty in voting and approunces the result of the election immediately tion of this new invention would mean "machine" politics with a vengeance. But it occurs to me that it would be an improvement on that now in vogue in

Senator Clark and his miners, cight-hour day, have "compromised." The men go back to work at the old schedule and work ten hours, do the voting kings of the greatest Senator Clark and his miners, who asked for an republic on earth bow to the dictates of the man whe has taken possession of the property of the public.

that it costs the farmers of the United States 2900 -000,000 per year to haul their crops to market. This sum represents a stupendous amount of wasted energy and is larger than the total cost of operating all the ratiroads in the United States, which is placed at \$818,000,000

The mayor of McKeesport swore in one hundred striking steel workers as special policemen last week, and created consternation among the steel trust offcials and their dependents. The steel strikers will see that peace is kept. Heretofore it has been the plan to swear in men openly antagonistic to the strike the result that blood shed has ensued.

William to the trans

### "The Conspiracy of Capital."

Educate the voters—that's the chief duty of every Socialist. Are you doing it?

Concentrated wealth must be met by concentrated gent equilibrium of society be maintained.

"Give us markets." cry the shirkers: "rive us work." ery the workers. It would be amusing if it was not for the shadow of a tragedy ever hovering near.

A promoter has offered the city of St. Louis one mil-Hon dollars per year lease for the municipal water works system. Must be a pretty good thing.

The Belgian old age pension law has just come into operation, and every old person in that country is now entitled to the first half yearly installment; 175,-000 persons have registered under the new law.

One of the results of the consolidation between the trust of the United States, is the throwing out of employment of 700 persons, so says an English paper.

Shaffer is praying for the success of the strike, but Mr. Morgan is religious too, and has ample means to w up his petitions with substantial contributions for the advancement of good works.-Post Dispatch.

Vegetables, including the old reliable potato, are Items of luxury among the poor of the cities, so an-mounces a dispatch from Chicago. Still there is some amolation in the fact that the rich are not denied these luxuries.

"The experience of all ages any pations, I believe demonstrate that the work done by slaves, though it appears to cost only their maintenance, is in the end, the dearest of any."-Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations Book III., chapter 2. Comrade A. M. Dewey, special United States Labor

Commissioner, was the Labor Day speaker at Boone, Iowa. He told his listeners that Socialism offered the was the Labor Day speaker at Bo solution for the industrial questions now de manding a hearing. The Hawalian Islands can now be said to have en-

tered upon their career as a civilized country—the first brewery on the islands was opened and impressive nies the other day. Beer is one of the things that follow the flag and no mistake. The government of Sweden has been forced to take

over and conduct the property of the Gellivare Min-ing company to prevent foreign capitalists from getting a footbold in the kingdom. The capitalists ar doing their share in the work of education The steel trust is importing foreigners to take the

place of the strikers. The importation of contract laborers is strictly against the laws of the country, but there are many ways to beat the law not observ able to the naked eye. The trust is onto its bu Nearly twenty years ago, the big smelter at Argen-

tine was opened for business. Never during all that time has there been a labor disturbance or strike These faithful men have reaped their reward-by be issed from service by the trust.

Chicago is having anti-Socialistic spasms of kinds over the project by her school board to go into the free text books scheme. Toledo has had free text books long enough to be perfectly satisfied with the economy and efficiency of the plan.-Toledo Evening

Kiyoski Kawakami, editor of one of the leading papers of Japan, is in this country for the purpose of attending an lows university. He is the author of several books on Socialism and has issued paniphlets on "Protection of the Laboring Man," "Industrial Education," and "Modern Socialism."

Mr. Brvan is to become an oil capitalist. Latest advices do not indicate an immediate surrenier to the Standard Oil company, but we may look for the announcement in a few months that the Nebraska magnate has joined forces with John D. Thus do the idols of the people succumb to the seductive dollar.

The shoe manufacturing machinery trust has control of the situation, and is in a position to levy tribute on every man, woman and child in the United States. There is but one way to beat the trust's game-go barefooted-except the public ownership o the shoe manufacturing factories. Which will you have?

The prombitionists of New Castle, Pat, held county convention and declared public ownership as "the one remedy for the debasing influence of corpor ate corruption funds in current politics." The convention also declared for direct legislation, by the initiative and referendum, proportional representation and mandatory recall.

Thorp, Wis., has just installed a \$10,000 electric light In 1894, this enterprising little village established a system of water works at an expense of \$7,00 every cent of which has been paid, except \$600. A
great many towns estimate that it is a money making scheme to turn over to some private corporation \$7,000 or \$8,000 and not own any property of this kind.

At a general meeting of the Berlin Socialists las it was resolved to bring a resolution before the dallst congress at Luebeck to nominate for the reichstag only workingmen. The motion was pre-pared because of the danger that the German Soworkingmen its representatives in the legislative body

enishment of the Acadian farmers from their homes by the British has its parallel in the banish their homes of the Argentine smelter workers by the smelter trust. Read the story of Lor fellow's "Evangeline" and then the story of the smelter workers and note the resemblance between moder and ancient methods of robbing the common people.

When Hill, the railroad megnate, was approached by lumber dealers of the northwest, who asked to reduction in freight rates, he winked the other eye, remarked. "that he was in the railroad business and not in the lumber business." All of which wil educational effect upon the minds of the individuals directly affected. Results will come a little

The practical solution lies with the voters. may vote the few out and the whole people in whenever they get ready to do so. It is for them to say whether will take peaceful possession of the Promised Land, or whether, deceived, fearful of Ahakin, and choosing rather the flesh pots, garlic and onlons of Egypt, they will wander in the desert of the prestill their careasses fall in the wilderness.

Mrs. William K. Vand rhilt had a bad half hour the other day at Newport, so we are informed by a dis-patch from that place. It seems that while the dis-And thus has the anti-trust man been given another tinguished lady was out walking one of her three pet poodles strayed into the pleblan crowd and was The entire police force of Newport was notified. and after a careful search the missing dog was placed from an economic standpoint; that it cannot in the arms of its fond mother. The dog originally knocked out nor regulated in any way while owned

The Toledo Dally News wants the legislatures or e or somebody to adopt legislation and en-which will put the radical Socialists out of by adotting some of the "acceptable" featof the Socialist platform, "yet preserve the ac-ed framework features of our present organiza-" This was the plan followed by the Royalists of headed by Bismarck, with the result that because the Bismarck, with the result that because political ora in Germany, with prospects in the not discusse of capturing the entire governmental ma-

Inventor Whitehead, a Bridgeport, Mass., mechanic, dition of affairs which will lose to the capitalist his istics of an automobile and flying machine. It recently made a successful trip of we were to believe the associated press dispatches out capitalists there would be no postal system; and from that place. The inventor says that he will fly to New York City in thirty days.

Says William K. Vanderbilt: "Inherited wealth is is certain death to ambition as cocaine is to moral ity. It has left me with nothing to hope for, with nothing definite to hope or strive for." The gentleman, naving been left millions of dollars ought to know what he is talking about. And what becomes 'incentive to gain" without which life would be as nothing?

Mr. Morgan's syndicate has just completed the purchase of fourteen vessels in the East India trade, and with this deal completes his world circling transporcompany with the exception of a stretch of cean between Calcutta and Honk Kong. He has is eye on this gap and will probably close it up be fore many weeks. Mr. Morgan is doing a great work. He is solving the problem of unifying the vast indu trial interests of the world under one management and one head. The work will soon be finished and ther we will see-what we will see.

"It is a striking fact, however, that while 30 states within the past eleven years, yet during the same peried the amount of capital and labor employed in the form of consolidated incorporation, to which that name is usually given, has, in those very states, steadily and enormously increased, which would seem to show that without trenching upon rights guaranteed by the constitutions of all the states, the abolition of that form of employment of capital is beyond the reach of legislative power."-President Wetmore the American Bar Association.

Lately a number of frightful wrecks have occurred Jpon investigation it has been found that engineers and firemen have been compelled to work forty-eight of sleep and physical fatigue, the mistakes were made which resulted in accidents, entailing a tremendou oss of life and property. Does it not occur to you as being strange that some men are forced to work of time, while many are without work and anxlous to take their places? And yet you think this is the best arranged industrial system which it is possible for men to devise!

Last year, says the Cincinnati Post, the little tow of Walton, Ky., voted \$10,000 in bonds to erect s school house. The L. & N. railroad, being a large tax payer, secured an injunction which was made pernament against collecting the taxes, hence there will be no school building crected until another election can Two hundred children will be deprived of school facilities this winter. And yet we are a free and independent people and when we want to issue bonds to erect a school building to educate our children w do so, provided the all-wise railroad or other corporationa concludes to let us do it

Says a dispatch from Lexington, Ky.: "Senator De war on postmistresses in this state is spread ing. It began with the removal of Mrs. Gertrude of New Castle, widow of a hard working republican. Now it is said that Miss Mattie Boyd, a cripple, who has charge of a postoffice in Bourbon county, which pays about \$40 a month, must make way for a storekeeper named J. C. Montgomery. politics under the present management. Like it? So ialism provides that the widows shall be cared for unable to work, or given light employment if the desire it. But you think it better to turn them adrift at least that's the way you have been voting.

The capitalists of New Zealand and their friends ev erywhere are opposed to the labor and other economic legislation of that country, because it will teach the laboring people some things that they otherwi would not know. The tapitalistic press of England has taken up the matter and treats it as a failure. The fact that it does this is ample proof of its success, so far as the common people are concerned. The American plutocratic press is repeating these articles from the rich press of England All the same, New Zealand is gong to the front, and is now attracting that attention from the working people of the world that America at racted a few years ago, and which so shook Europe

Here's an encouraging item from New York which will be of interest to all the readers of this paper who hold railroad stocks and bonds: "A man cor nected with one of the Morgan-Hill roads is authority for the statement that orders have been sent out fo reports and suggestions bearing on desired and passenger agencies; it is said, will be consolidated at all points where the Great Northern the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy have separate offices. This will affect New York, Chicago, St. Paul and numerous other western A decrease in the Burlington's earnings is expected, it is asserted, in consequence of the light

New York years ago enacted a statute which con tained the following section. However, the railron-promoter has made it a point to have the law forgot ien and repealed in 1850; "And be it further enact the grant in this act contained, is made and shall be deemed to be taken on the condition that if the legislature of this state, at any time within five years, from the completion of the said railroad, make provisions by law for the repayment to the said company of the amount expended by them in construct ing said railroad with interest, after deducting there from the amount of tolls received thereon, then the said grant shall become null and void and the said ed shall vest in and become the property of

Think of the sublime doctrines of the immorta Declaration of Independence; about "equality" alienable rights," "liberty to pursue happiness" and then think of a strong, grand man, with callous hands, bronze cheeks, strong heart, and muscles like hick ery withes, the husband of one wife and the father of children-all girls-uncovering thirteen grown noble head and begging of some little dapper fellow who never added a cent to the world's wealth, wear ing a No. 5 boot and a No. 51% hat, for the privilege cultivating a vacant spot of ground, a thousand miles iway, or that the pale little gentleman should allohim to work an "out-cropping" coal vein, that he might drive the chilling blasts of winter from the door.-Geo. W. Bell, United Stares Consul at New South Wales.

Notwithstanding all the power of the Missouri antitrust law was invoked against the officials of the Mem phis and 'Frisco railroads, these two companies com plecently ignored the efforts of the petty officials and completed their consolidation scheme. The official an-nouncement has been made that hereafter the consolidated company will be known as the 'Frisco system rap. One by one these ineffective measures arknocked out. Presently the people will understand that the trust is here to stay; that it is a good thing he arms of its fond mother. The dog originally knocked out nor regulated in any way while owned by \$500, and is more valuable than nine-tenths of private individuals, hence there will be nothing left to do but to take it over and run it in the interest . all the people.

> The Post-Dispatch says that New Zealand be bought an estate of 115,000 acres and converted it into comesteads, which are reuted at a nominal rest to corkingmen and their families. This is bad busines policy. The land should be turned over to a private individual, who in turn could sub-let it to needy fam liles and collect the rent. Such a practice as that in dulged in by the New Zealanders will lead to a con-

"The Conspiracy of Capital."

job. And without landlerds to collect rents there would be nothing relied; and without capitalists to without capitalists we could have no public sel and without capitalists we could have no public highways. The capitalist is a useless parasite—I don't

Ewing Herbert, editor of a republican paper, postmaster at Hiawatha, and a Kansas politician of some has given out an interview in which he says "Kansas is a state where more people are willing to else," and "where they ask when they learn the law. in mind the hungry horde of REPUBLICAN office sockers—those fellows who believe that the public can support them without work, but that it cannot support others who are willing to work; that the re sublicans are a set of anarchists, bent only upon de feating the intent and purpose of the law; who will resort to bribery, lying, and every other underhanded method known to mankind to break the law without elected to office for the avowed purpose of protecting law-breakers; truly this is a pretty picture painted by one who is on the ground and was inside information

In the days of cannibalism the strong dev weak-actually ate their flesh. In spite of all laws that man has made, in spite of all the advances in ciences, the heartless still live on the weak, the unfortunate and the foolish. True, they do not eat their flesh or drink their blood, but they live on their labor, their self denial, their weakness and want. The man who children through all his anxious, barren, blasted lifecoes to the grave without one luxuryood of others. He has been devoured by his fellowmen. The poor woman who lives in the bare and onely room cheerless and fireless, sewing night and day to keep starvation from a child, is slowly being eaten by her fellowmen. When I take into consideration the agony of civilized life, the failures, the anx withered hopes, the bitter realities, hunger, the shame, I am almost forced to believe that annibalism after all, is the most merciful form in which man lives upon his fellow man .- Robert G.

In Trenton, N. J., they have a tramp catcher who gets a fee for every tramp caught and landed in the calaboose. In cahoots with an accommodating justice of the peace, he has been doing a land office busi This tramp catcher is no respecter of persons He arrests every one found on the right-of-way of the railread-no matter what their business, chains them to telegraph posts, sends for his justice o the peace who holds an open air court and passes jud ment.
This is what the Philadelphia North American says of this new industry: "Dennis Frawley's methods catching tramps will be made a subject of investigaiion by the Mercer County Board of Freeholders. Frawley is employed by the railroad to catch tramps and trespassers, but it is alleged that he arrests every body he finds on the right of way. He is said to carry chains, with which he fastens his prisoners to tele graph poles, leaving them exposed to the heat or rain rotests from victims are worse for them than silence He has an accommodating Justice of the Peace, wh each day walks up and down the road, holding openair court along the tracks and sentencing nearly ever one arraigned before him. He, too, receives a fee for every man sent to the workhouse or farm, and a con gets another fee for transporting the offenders During the first week in August Frawley ar sted were three lifesaving service men who happened to be near the tracks, and, although they established their hey were chained and later sent to the farm. Two Philadelphians, not tresspassers, but simply visitors in the neighborhood, say they were similarly treated. Freeholder John Reed declares that the residents of the Twelfth ward of Trenton are afraid to go the railroad tracks, and that all persons compelled to cross the rails on short cuts to and from their wor! n the city have recently been terrified by the man hey now call "the monarch of Coal Port Junction." From the railroad Frawley gets \$50 per month as a salary, and to this sum is added from \$150 to \$200 per month as fees from the office of County Prosecutor.

### WAUD'S WAIFS.

Educate the Ignorant-do not abuse them. Operatives who make silks and velvets are the ones

hose clothes are rags.

The workers have to pay too big a price to the bosses", for the privilege of working.

God Almighty gave us the whole earth, and every numan being should have the free use of it.

The world is a combination of nations, and if labor heap in one place it will affect the other places

Capital can starve Labor to death when Labor long"-when Labor is "short" Capital must pay.

The wages paid to labor comes from the products o abor-not from the capitalist. Remember that, my

How would Andrew Carnegie like to live in two

The workingman will take his summer vacation next winter-if his generous employer decides "to limit the output.

The requirements of too many hours of labor, daily like vice itself-to the demoralization of and they will be obliged to strike in defense of their society. right to live for all time to come; unless they shall decide to cast their lot with those who are striving It is not the cost of labor per day, but the pro

in our industrial life, and substitute for the inhu cost of product. Give us more schools and fewer churches. What is ruling spirit shall be co-operation and universal brothhe use of having a church shut up all the week-they would make good school houses.

tive capacity of the man that increases or lessens the

Let the gospet of discontent be "preached" from the pulpit next, Sunday, and on Monday morning the world will commence to improve.

The organization of labor means fifty cents more

The organization of labor means fifty cents more per day to every laborer—that is the difference between the organized and the unorganized.

Trusts are very easy things to break up. (?) should they become oppressive—all the consumers have to do its to abstain from using their products for "a couple of years."

There is nothing to prevent the congress of the United States becoming an industrial body—that is nothing except the fact that the workingmen will not yote as a unit.

I wonder what fake the politicians will get up next to side-track the industrial voters and keep them tied to the "old parties." It is time the workingmen used their own brain-pans a little—just a little bit.

The minds of many are now lashed in their vain attempts to obtain work—in the near future their bodies will be lashed for not doing sufficient work, and not being humble and servile enough to their mesters.

At the present rate of progress, unless the machinations of the rich are thwarted, it will be but a few years before the laboring pan and his children throughout the length and breadth of our country will be bound in chains of abject powerty.

WILLIAM S. WAUBT, Special U. S. Labor Commissiones.

The Growth of Socialism.

The recent election for the reichstag at Memel-Heid

krug was a most significant example of the rapid in-

crease of Socialism in Germany of late years. Sinc

trict, and is the latest instance of the growing power

party in Germany. It has been steadily growing fo

reichster in 1871 the Socialist candidates polled 124.

1,787,728; in 1898, 2,100,000 votes. Where will it end?

son for workingmen all over the world. It has show

greatest despotisms in the world. When the first So

cialist speakers appeared in the large German cities

the emperor thought to tread the propaganda out of

ings were forbidden and all Socialist gatherings out

stead of resorting to violence and fighting the police

period of suppression there was but one hall in Berlin

that could be hired for a Socialist meeting, all out-of-doors gatherings being dispersed by the sabers of the

When it was attempted to hold meetings in this hall

two burly police lieutenants invariably appeared on the platform, and with drawn swords sought for some

pretext to close the meeting, for at their dictum no dis-

and unnecessary friction. The law still holds today

that no Socialist meeting can be held in any state o

the empire without the presence of two or three police

officers in uniform, who, scated on the platform next

o the speaker of the evening, take stenographic notes

The Socialists now have able organs among the

ress, but most of their editors have spent the greater

part of their lives in jail. They have also 365 singing

societies, who lose no occasion to sing the Social-st songs on every public occasion. The Socialists are

also the proprietors of many restaurants where sol-diers are permitted to enter, though the army is

strictly forbidden to patronize such places. They have

they wield with powerful effect. Furthermore, out

of the great fund of the organization they have built

a Socialist college, where their full propaganda is

taught. They also own theatres in Berlin, Hamburg,

lanover and many smaller towns. Their theatre in

Thus Socialism, by avoiding violence, and using such

sacciative methods as could not be suppressed, has

ecome the most powerful political party in Germany.

It frequently dictates to the reichstag and the other

arties, not excepting the clericals, and even the im-

perial party itself at times is glad to unite its forces

with it. At last Socialism has really become respecta

Herein is found a lesson for the workingmen of the

vorid. Avoid violence, and trust entirely to social

agencies, and all the powers of truth cannot avail

A Better Way.

The contest between the Amalgamated Association of true and Steel Workers and the Steel Trust has

ow been on for many weeks, and it is apparently no

nearer a solution than when it first commenced. A New York paper states that each day of the strike costs

the workers, in loss of wages alone, more than four

rect, the wage loss thus far has reached forty million

of dollars. The chances are that the Trust will de

teat the workmen in the end, or force such terms of

ettlement as will cost the workers their self-respect,

all it costs to labor if its lessons are heeded by th

ers suggests a few pertinent questions for laboring me

people. If other words, the strike of the steel work-

Will labor ever learn that the day for the strik

in the settlement of disputes has passed, and that the

only place in which organized capital fears the strike

which the strike can be made effective in this era

Will labor ever learn that the great solicitude of

the office-seeking politicians just prior to an election

for the welfare of the toilers, is but a dodge to catch

heir votes, and that the workers can whistle for re-

forms promised them after the political Shylock ha

Will the workers ever stop putting into positions o

trust at the head of their organizations men who sell them out regularly every four years, and take the

stump at so much per speech for the candidates of

The organization of iron and steel workers now or

strike has uniformly supported, and I expect will con-tinue to support, the candidates of a party which up-

holds an industrial system under which the America copie are unconsciously drifting into industrial slav-

ery, and which can only end in anarchy and blood.

to substitute the public trust for the private octopus

heme of competition and anarchy, one ir which the

workers, used as an educational fund, would turn

A Republican View.

William E. Chandler, Republican Senator from Ver

this country over to the people.

One-tenth of the money thus far lost to the

A. M. DEWEY.

of labor today is at the ballot box-the only place, too

not their organization. But the strike will be worth

If this statement is cor-

adopted the great Irish invention of boycotting,

of the substance of every speech. This has become

Such treatment was long endured to

cussion was permitted and the hall had to be

patience, the Socialists prudently avoiding

ften no more than a form, however.

Berlin seats 4,300 people.

against truth and justice.

hundred thousand dollars.

of trusts and injunctions?

lawed. But this did not discourage the leaders.

they kept on agitating in quiet ways. After

police.

In the growth of Socialism in Germany is found a les

the last thirty years. At the general election for

1898 the Socialist vote has increased 60%

of the collectivist party in the empire.

From the Boston Globe. Like a huge specter, Socialism, once regarded as passing Utopia by press and people, now rises to con-front the monarchs of Europe and challenge the road to political victory. Emerson somewhere says "Set sthought adrift in the world and all the powers of the

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NATION.

The Kansas City Journal Bunday announced that all the gravel roofers of Omaha and Council Bluffs had struck against a REDUCTION in wages of 10%.

A PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY NATION. "In some portions of Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisuniverse cannot arrest it." It has proved so with the Mississippi and Alabama," says the Galveston tana. hought of Karl Marx and Lassalle. After untold rid-Daily News, "there are whole families of half a dozen icule and prosecution it has become the corner stonns, who do not spend \$2.50 per week for food." of the most powerful political party in Europe today

A PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY NATION.

A. C. Sibley, a prominent shoe manufacturer of ving the footsteps of 95% of his predecessors, failed in business and last Friday comnitted suicide. And yet this is
A PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY NATION.

eratic-Socialist party is today the strongest politica Thirty thousand mill hands in Massachusetts are threatened with a 15% reduction in wages, which means to them a crossing of the line which separates votes; in 1881, 311,961; in 1890, 1,427,298; in 1893 a meagre subsistence from that of gaunt want. And

A PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY NATION.

A crowd of angry girl strikers at Pittson, Pa., attacked a number of non-union strike breakers, imported by the proprietors to "bust" the strike. severely bruised them with rocks and other missiles. A PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY NATION.

The wife and eight small children of Dan Higgins,

who gave up his life in the recent Cleveland tunnel barror that the contractors might add money to coffers, are in a starving condition in Cleveland, and dependent upon the charity of strangers for a Yet this is A PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY NATION.

about the closing of the big Argentine silver smelters by the American smelter trust, and the throwing of 1,000 men and their families upon the tender mercies of an already overcrowded labor market; this is the way the republican press educates the voters of A PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY NATION.

The Kansas state labor commissioner has just issued his report. It shows, says the Topeka Herald, that the wages of the employes of the railroads have dropped from \$596 in 1898 to \$522 in 1906—a reduction of \$74 in the yearly earnings of every railroad man in the United States. As there are 4,252 employes in the state, that reduction means \$1.794,000 to the railhave been increased during the same period over 10%, while dividends have increased enor

no wonder that the general officers and the stockholdars of the railroads think this is.
A PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY NATION.

The Superior Street Savings Bank failed at Cleveland the other day, as banks have done before. are the usual tales of hardship and destitution as a result. The case of one old lady is particularly dir-tressing. The bank had \$150 of her money, and the evening before it closed received from he -the proceeds from the sale of a milk route which sho was no longer able to conduct—although the bank was virtually closed, and even at the time of taking her money over the counter was arranging for a re-And still we are told that this is

A PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY NATION.

Says a New York paper: Says a New York paper: "Many of these people, (the Fall River, Mass., mill hands, who are to have their wages cut 15%) do not taste meat once a week, and at the markets that cater to the trade of the poerer mill hands you may see the 'little mothers'little, careworn children, left to care for the house while the mother is away, leading other children about the stalls while they haggle and price and bargain, with a pitiful shrowdness born of need, and then finally often buy only a cent's worth of bones and a cent's worth of cabbage leaves for the family dinner." And yet this is
A PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY NATION.

An Associated Press Dispatch from New York says: John and Christina Schlosser, an aged couple, went to Superintendent Yorke, at the municipal They had been married more than fifty years, were friendless and penniless, and had been dispossessed from their rooms in the tenement at 429 East 'We would like to be sent to the Sixteenth street. alms house," said the woman, but we must know whether it would part us. We have not been parted a single day for fifty years, and it would kill us if we were to leave each other now.' 'To grant your re-'To grant your request,' he said, 'would certainly mean You would not see each other, except possibly on Sunday, but take my advice and go to the institution. No. no, exclaimed the man. 'Christina and I must not part. Besides, I never wanted to go to the alms-My wife led me here, saying she feared we would starve. But if we are to be parted, I would rather starve. 'So would I, John,' said the woman. What can I do for you?' said Mr. Yorke. 'GIVE ME WORK, pleaded the man. 'I am near 70, but I can still work. Get me a job as a watchman,' " and still this is

A PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY NATION.

Ethelbert Stewart, secretary of the economical food bureau, who is gathering statistics for the parties which uniformly oppose every measure in the interest of the common people, and who are always says a Chicago dispatch, declares that the poor are the servants of the corporations and self-seekers when facing a crisis that may alter their mode of life and vegetables as cabbage and beans. naking a thorough investigation of the conditions caused by the exceptional rise in the price of vegeta-bles. "Rice is bound to become more spd more popular," said he, "for its prices don't vary its qualities are about the same as those of potatoes. This stringency is causing the working classes to cat mere soup and stews than ever before; in fact, the uninitiated would marvel at the extent these articles of diet have come into use since July 1. Barley and rice, hominy are daily going into households that did not know them. A man cannot afford to use cabhage when it is ten cents a head-and a small one at that. Potatoes of the fancy grade reached \$1.75 a bushel yesterday. What poor man can use them? I have my report along this line about ready Washington and while I cannot make it public, it hows that this condition is true throughout the west, and along most lines of vegetables, and even fruit." Still, this is

A PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY NATION.

Of the 30,000 mill operatives in Fall River, nearly half are women. A boy may escape the fate, but mong the poor a girl child is born to the destiny of ecoming a mill hand. The Massachusetts labor foes not permit of the iniquity of child labor, but at is one ceases to be a child and becomes a minor, and at that age the girl makes her debut into the mill as naturally and inevitable as the girl of more fortunate circumstances does into society. From then on, as ong as she lives, she is the white slave of the lo Her youth and beauty fade early in the vitlated and neated atmosphere of the mill room; the long, wearing, exacting work breaks her down in health and A barren room or two she calls home; a few poor ready made clothes, a cheap dance or minstrel -these are all she ever knows of the comforts and pleasures of life. Even if she marries it se few men mill workers earn enough to afford to indulge their wives in the luxury of domesticity. She only drops out of the ranks of the spinners and weavers for a week or two when her children are bern, and then, carrying the little babe to some caretaker as she goes to and from work, she is back again at her loom, for every new mouth to feed makes it more imperative that the wife's earnings should go to swell the lean family purse. And yet this is A PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY NATION.

\$800,000 IN THE BANKS. People of Dowill county Have Money to Burns

Dowell county people have money to burn. This is not used in a figurative sense at all. The people of the county have more money than they know what to do with. They have enough for enrent expenses and in the banks of the country credited to their individual accounts, which may be checked out at will, there is the sum of \$800,264.78.

"Now, mamma, we can get all the money we want

and we can geth Gertie medicine and have the doc-tor come and see her and she will geth well." Tome

smile laid the paper down. The expression upon her

"This money, my boy," replied the mother, and the faintest smile was perceptible on her lips, "is not for

us, dear. When you get older you will understand.

This money is put in the bank by the owners and they draw it out when they want to use it. We used to have

Disappointment was written upon his wondering

"But, mamma, can't folks geth money at the

"Why, yes, by paying interest they can," replice the mother, as she emptice the most bin.

"Well, we'll pay interest," quietly said Tommy, al-though he was doubtful as to what the term meant.

"But we have no security to give," replied the nother sorrowfully.
"Security?" asked Tommty." "What's that?"

careworn face caused Tommy some misgivings.

money in the bank, too."

bank?" he finally asked.

# "PROVIDENCE OR THE TRUST?"===A Story of To-day, by Fred D. Warren.



Ay, mamma, do'oo fink Gertie'll get well?"

Isped a bright-eyed youth of five, as be gated anxiously into his mother's face.

"Yes, dear, of course," replied the mother's face.

"Yes, dear, of course," replied the mother, as she amouthed the tangled brown hair of the boy at her knee. She tried to speak reassuringly, but the covered that the would not be alone in his journey.

There were others.

"A warning whistle notified the traveler that the train to the new field of enterprise concluded to follow the railroad as it would lessen his journey.

Walking became wearisome in time. "Why not faltering tone and sprious look on the first were others." faltering tone and anxious look on the There were others.

to day. The look of anxious yearning and tearful eyes upon a dispatch from A----, the town in Indians told the boy the truth—that sister Gertie was grad- where he expected to locate. This is what he read: told the boy the truth—that sister Gertie was grad-ually growing worse. At night he would sit up with the silent watcher until the bright eyes could no longer remain open and the tired head would nod. Mother would gently lay the little form on the couch in the

There were rows of little cottages along the shady streets, and glad faced children ran joyfully to meet "papa" as he returned in the evening, or shouted a blit'ssome "bye-bye" in the morning, as the sun filled the air with golden radiance and spread a sparkling sen over the heaving bosom of the Father of

But this was all changed now. The great factory was stient. The windows were naticed up with boards, and there were no evidence of life, save the lone watchman who regularly made his rounds.

The factory was now the property of the trust. The managers of the new concern, who owned all the glass factories in the United States, after making a careful test, decided to close the factory at C--- on the ground that the product could be made more cheaply at other points. The superintendent announced the decision of the trust officers. The men bowed their heads in weak submission and sorrowfully passed from the

Here and there little groups of men congregated



To meet Papa as He Returned in the Evening. and discussed in a bewildered way the calamityfor it was a calamity of dire import to the majority

That evening Mr. Smythe was more tired than usual, as he wended his way homeward. His feet seemed beavy and his heart felt like a big lump that per-

As he neared the little cottage he called home, he neard the glad shouts of Gertle and her baby brother The happy children spied the father as he turned the

orner and ran to meet him.

The Inther's face brightened as he noted the joyful es of the little ones, and for the moment he for

The tric entered the gate and passed along the walk that led to the door. On either side were bright hued flowers, and to Smythe the place had never looked

During the evening meal the father endeavored to conceal the fact that anything was amiss, but who can hide a secret from the eyes of a loving wife?

If that's the way speak, no indication of life was visible to the she could not continue to live at C——, the journey to and from would task her strength to such a life beds, the wife laid her hand caressingly on the

In a few words he told of the notice of suspension of work, and confessed that he felt terribly depressed

Well," replied the wife, cheerily, "you shouldn't grined inn-keeper's presence. you," and she looked with admiring eyes upon the plants, interviewed managers and superintendents, but

was discussed pro and con. Smythe and wife had saved a little sum for a rainy day- the factories had glutted the labor market.

ern Indiana glass fields. Under the inspir-

The boy, baby though he was, desectthe uncertainty in the parent's voice, shrilly called his wares. Smythe purchased the latest and with childish intuition he knew that edition of a Chicago paper, and settled back in his all was not well. He had watched the seat as he glanced over the "scare-heads."

patient mother come and go from day "Hello! what's this?" he exclaimed, as his eyes fell
The look of anxious yearning and tearful eyes upon a dispatch from A———, the town in indiana GLASS PLANTS TO CLOSE.

Trust and Independent Operators Shut Down for the Season-30,000 Men Idle.

would gently lay the little form on the couch in the corner and resume her task.

A few months before the Smythe family was one of the happiest to be found in the bustling little city of C——on the banks of the broad Mississippl.

The husband and father daily answered to the call of the deep-toned whistle of the big factory where a thousand men toiled, and from which was shipped the finest plate glass in the country.

A june, S.—Thirty thousand skilled workmen, 15,000 of whom are in the ludiana gas belt, were thrown out of work last week by the closing of the way stock on hand. The new \$20,000,000 glass trust, whi. 1 is to take the place of the present combination, is being hurriedly completed. Since last October there has been a thousand men toiled, and from which was shipped the men to the place of the present combination, is being hurriedly completed. Since last October there has been a thousand men toiled, and from which was shipped the same place of 52% in prices.

The whists sounded for A—— and with a heavy for a series of the country.

cheap tavern.

With this brief notice the foreman and all of his men were out of employment—with barely nine hours notice. Nearly 309 of the 809 mea employed have been thus discharged, and the balance have received notice that their services will be no longer required after September 16.

after September 15.

Just before the noon whistle blew at the smelter today women and children began coming singly and in
squads to the smelter. It was the dinner bucket brigade. Each carried a dinner bucket containing the
monday meal of one of the smelter employes. They
stood about the gate and talked of the prespect of
the smelter closing down for all time.

"If don't know what we will de," said one little

"I don't know what we will do," said one little woman in a red sunbounet. "We have just bought our home and haven't got it paid for. I suppose that we will lose it."

we will lose it."

There were others in that group who thought of the monthly notes to pay for their homes that could not be met if the smetter closed down. The noon whistle blew and the workingmen came out. Each whispered to the bearer of his dinner pail some fact connected with the speedy termination of his employment. But no one could offer a ray of encouragement for the reopening of the plant.

"We don't know anything about it." said a workingman. "Nobody here knows anything about it. It is the operating board in New York that'll settle it. But we mustn't talk about it. We could never set another job in a smelter if they," nodding bis head toward the office building of the smelter, "knew that we were talking about it."

we were talking about it."

The merchants in Argentine are cuptailing their orders for the fall and winter trade and are shutting off credit to the workingmen. On an avenue the smelter employed 800 men. They are educated to a peculiar occupation, and if they lose their employment here they must leave Argentine and look for employment in one of the twenty-three other swelters controlled by the American Smelting and Refining

company.

The discharged workingmen look upon the closing down of the Argentine smalter as a striking example of the trust methods brought close home. It is not the discharge of the men that has so chagrined them so much, but they feel that they are being deceived by false hopes that the smelter will reopen. They look upon the vague promises of their resumption as a deception and they declare that it would be to their material benefit to be informed of the true situation at once. While nearly every industry in Kansas City employing many men has had more or less trouble with the strikes, the Argentine smelter has been entirely free from any labor troubles. There has not been a strike in the history of the plant.

That the smelter shut-down means a year of sus-

ride," he thought, as a freight train pulled by.

At the next railroad station he watched for an op-

portunity and boarded a freight. He found this mode tory 'stealing a ride."

He had slept but little the previous night and his He had steps eyes closed in slumber.

"Is he dead?" asked a voice.

"No, he's coming round. See he's opening his eyes." replied another voice. "What-a tramp?"

Smythe slowly opened his eyes. The light from a lantern finshed in his face and a rough, but kindly, voice asked: "Reckon he's hurt much, Doc?"

The man addressed replied with professional brev-Smythe had "caught a ride." The forward part of of any kind.
the train had passed in safety, the rear section went! It was arranged that she should come the next day down with the bridge. The crew escaped with no heart, Smythe alighted and inquired the way to a scious condition from the wreckage, and a physician cheap tayern.

The Succeeding Days Brought no Work.

own their homes and have an independence about them that belongs to citizenship.

"When will you need us again?" the men ask.

the company. Ninety per cent were locked and barred. One by one the families, after the closing of the facwhich had given employment to all, had been of travel much easier, but he had a guilty sense of forced by "circumstances," or the company, to leave.

> The following morning Mrs. Smythe, after arranging her household duties, told her children she would be absent during the day. She explained to Gertie that she must secure funds with which to meet their my clapped his chubby hands with joy.
>
> The mother read the article through, and with a sad expenses until "papa returned," and that she had concluded to walk to the nearest town some three miles ing the little ones goodbye, she started on her fourney.

It was with misgivings and faintness of heart that she approached the door of a residence and asked to see the lady of the house.

She explained that she would like to secure em-

A bridge gave way beneath the train on which ployment -washing, ironing, scrubbing or housework

The work was hard, but the mother never faltered and during the weeks that followed she dally went to heap tayern.

"Lookin' fer work?" growled the laudlord, as he refruitless and aside from a few moments' consciousnecessities of life.

ion as to what its future holds in store for them.

In spite of all the feeling oppresses the people that the trust has concluded it can get along practically without the Argentine smelter. They feel that when it shuts down September is it will be a permanent close. In that case nearly 700 families will have to look to either means, of support and move away, to say nothing of the single men who will have to say nothing of the single men who will have to follow the same course. Many of the foremen and clerks have built substantial dwellings, but their efforts to improve their conditions have in ce junction with the town's destiny been rundry checked. They must make new plans in life.

Trusts Wipe Out Towns.

Trust Methods Near Home. From K.C. Star, August 23d. The mother tried to explain to the puzzled mind of the boy the meaning of the word. There is something about the town of Argentine suggestive of a great calamity. The people move slewly and quietly as if under the pall of some sore very workman, realizing that when his foreman goes, now that is common to all.

The cause is found in the widespread fear that the closing down of the great Argentine smelter is permanent.

It has been a month since the smelter authorities began to gradually reduce the number of men employed. There was no previous notice given. The note received by one of the foremen, who has been with the smelter since July, 1880, is the same notice given to all of the foremen. The note merely recise that with the closing down of his department, "The company cannot retain your services after today. The assistant superintendent will select such men as he requires, the others are laid off."

With this brief notice the foreman and all of his "When a person borrows money at the bank he must give a merigage en preperty worth more than the

amount of money he wishes to borrow. If he has no property he must get some ene to sign the note who has 'financial standing.'

This was Greek to the young financier. It seemed strange to him that with this vast sum of money in the banks, with the country relling in wealth, that sixter Gertle should sicken and die for the lack of the things

that money would buy.

This problem has vexed the brightest minds of the past, and is still unsolved. Can you explain it, reader? Can you satisfactorily answer the question and explain to a waiting and anzious world why it is that



She Knell Beside the Still Form.

lowing, with stores and warehouses filled with articles eccessary for the comfort, welfare and happiness of he wives and mothers and little children of our counry, that any should lack? Do you not feel that YOU o intelligently study the question and then assist in

The little store of supplies on hand was fast dwindling o a point dangerously sear the bottom, and Mrs. No doubt there were many kind neighbors who would willingly assist her-in her troubles if they only KNEW. But the mother was restrained from asking

ilms from the seighbors.

The mother, one moraing, charged Tommy with the care of his sick sister and returned to her former em-ployer. Her place, however, had been filled by another. The maid who sesswered her ring explained that her "mistress could not hire people on whom she could place no dependence, and who must be contin-

"Mamma! Mamma! Come quick," cried Tommy in she could not continue to live at C——, the jour evident alarm as he ran to meet his mother on her ney to and from would task her strength to such a return in the evening. "Come and wake Gertie up, I

fears were realized. She saw at a glance that Gertie was dead. The wan, sweet smile would greet her no

She did not cry. She sat gasing at the still form from which the spirit had departed. Tommy climbed inte-his mether's lap. His childish mind knew that some great calamity had overtaken the little household, but

he knew not its import. Soon his bright eyes closed The mother looked in the faces of her children. A

amile lituminated her countenance as she gazed upon the features of her daughter. Tommy stirred uneasily and muttered. "Mamma. I want something to eat."

lowing news item under a startling head:

lowing news item under a startling head:

An awful crime was committed in the village of C—— last night. Mrs. Snrythe, whose husband was an employe in the big glass factory before it closed but who went to the Indiana glass fields and has since never been heard of, killed her haby boy and herself. A knife covered with blood tells the story of the trible tragedy. The daughter, however, died a natural death some time yesterday. The woman worked as a demestic until her daughter was taken sick. It is supposed the death of the latter, together with the fact that she had no means, temporarily dethroned her reason and while in that condition she committed the awful deed.

The office of the Consolidated Glass Company preprinted slip. It was a record of the year's earnings.

"That was a shrewd move," remarked Mr. Gougher - out in Missouri. It took off the market their output, and besides, you know, we can produce the finest plate glass at least seven cents per square foo cheaper at our other factories."

As the curtain goes down on this life story, I w der whether it was "Providence or the Trust" brought to the happy Smythe family their troubles. What think you?

One evening she returned from her daily task. Ger her eyes were filled with unnatural light. "Why, Gertie," asked the mother, "what is the mat-

city in which was employed.

Gertle tried to smile as she replied, "nothing moth-Mrs. Smythe applied the simple remedies at her

With many misgivings she decided to move to the

ommand, but the fever had its hand upon the frail little body and for weeks death hovered over the

"Mamma, doth you think Gertle will geth well?" and Tommy repeated the question he had asked at the beginning of the nurrative. The mother tried to persuade herself that he

work she could not provide the little ones with the things necessary for their welfare. Too proud to ask for assistance from strangers, she was sustained by the hope each day that the morrow would bring a change for the better.

"Oh would that I had the means to secure for my

from the house early next morning and seek the much sented an animated scene. Well dressed men filed in needed assistance. In his childish imagination he and out and a clerk handed each of the visitors a knew he could secure the necessary funds. As he opened the door the following morning he

noticed a folded newspaper in the yard labeled ple copy. Curiosity prompted him to pick it up. He looked

it over carefully. His attention was attracted to a large display heading and with difficulty he deciphered Tommy's beart beat high at the discovery. Here was

A dispatch from Rophester, N. T., says that at last Capt. McLaugian of the ship "Sourabays," in an inthe problem of perpetual motion has been solved. Wm. terview with an American, stated that he saw in the
Debus is the inventor of a machine which has run Red Sea a native boat manned by live gorillas, under the disner bell, waghes dishes, carries water and milks the cows.

"The famous Prof. Haeckel," says a dispatch fr

The August Styldard of Standard Oil is \$5, tal of \$160,600,600, caps a dispatch. The glad to know that it helped pay this Styldar jay up an increase in the point of payeling.

by false hopes that the smelter will reopen. They look upon the vague promises of their resumption as a deception and they declare that it would be to their material benefit to be informed of the true situation at cance. While nearly every industry in Kansas City smploying many men has had more or less trouble with the strikes, the Argentine smelter has been as trike in the history of the plant.

That the smelter shut-down means a year of suspension, if not the death of the smelting industry now for the most hopful to doubt that it is true.

It is no wonder that each day's development in the smelter situation causes confusion. Every time the whistle blows and a force of workmen leave that is laid off indefinitely. The next day a gang to hear the latest news from withins. So far it is no laborars is discharged, and foremen and superintendents are given theirly day's notice that their services are no longer needed.

"We don't know, lif not trey goon."

"We don't know, but not very goon."

"We don't know, lif you can get employment elsewhere you had best take it."

We don't know, lif you can get employment elsewhere you had best take it."

We don't know. If you can get employment elsewhere you had best take it."

We don't know. If you can get employment elsewhere you had best take it."

We don't know. If you can get employment elsewhere you had best take it."

We don't know. If you can get employment elsewhere you had best take it."

We don't know. If you can get employment elsewhere you had best take it."

We don't know. If you can get employment elsewhere you had best take it."

We don't know. If you can get employment elsewhere you had best take it."

The true from any labor troubles. There has been destroyed to the form of the morning the plant is more in the morning and who are put to sore straits by enforced idleness.

It is no wonder that each day's development in the smelter. Fresh the wistle blows and a force of workmen leave the smelter of the smelter. Fresh the wistle blows and a force of workmen leave 

"I have money to pay for my lodging," replied what? Providence or the trust?

Smythe, "but I will find a more congenial place," A wooden slab in a lonely corner of the village and without heeding the earnest protestations of the cemetery marks the resting place of husband and landlord, who suddenly became affable and cordial at father whose return is anxiously awaited by the little the mention of "money," he turned and left the cha- family in Missouri.

Smythe's bundle, which contained his letters and securaged. Remember the world is large, and The following morning, with some misgivings, he papers which would have identified him, was lost in most be plenty of places for big, strong men like started in search of work. He visited the large the wreckage. alward form of her husband.
"I knew you would cheer a fellow up. I had hardly cought of that. The abst-down completely upset me. it maybe to that. The abst-down completely upset me. it maybe to the touch do better if I were to get out and it around in the world a little. We have been here long and I am familiar with no other trade or loss to understand thy a man who was anxious and. The mother looked in vain for a message from the willings that I hereitset to make a charact."

The succeeding days brought no work—the closing of ceased suddenly—and no tidings came to enlighte

nized during the years of their marThere was still one hope—the factories were expected. The days length

mg. The husband and wife estimated that with and received cheerful encouraging letters from bla other anxieties was added the question of how to supply the little mouths with food, until her husband

Smythe realized that he was wasting time at A-and he decided to try his fortune at some other point ace of his wife's cheerful words, Smythe felt He knew that it would be useless to visit the other dent that he would have no difficulty in making a tory towns. He remembered reading there was quite of the question. The absent one might return.

a demand for farm laborers in the country.

"The very place," thought Smythe. He dispose ing day the good-byes were said. As of his small value and surplus belongings, for he in-But others were looking for the same job. Smythe saw on every hand one farm houses, fat slick horses,

ag slott Tommy, who waved his chubby "Yes, I'll need a man next menth," or "No, I have a delight, for he thought the father would just hired all the help I'll need for the season," or the usual romp before evening. Gertie was "Sorry, but I don't need any one at present." These

in response to his knock.
"Yes-I know," faltered the mother. "But-can you must be obeyed. I had to turn Murphy's folks out paper to his mother, yesterday—they wus three months behind. I writ to Tommy's heart bea

"Well, the rent's due today," remarked the com

pany's agent as Mrs. Smythe opened the cottage doo

absent one. But the letters which had been so regular

The days lengthened into weeks and the weeks into

The supply of funds were getting low and to h

In the now practically deserted village there was

- so lately the scene of

the direction of several native officers. Should this be a fact, what a map it will be for the navigation

It is enough that he be carried on the neck of the lie,-Washington Post.

the problem of perpetual motion has been solved Debus in the inventor of a machine which it twenty-one days. If this be true, what a many

the little brown-syed boy pressed his soft check to his tended to walk to his destination, and save his rep-bearded face, Smythe had hard work keeping back idly diminishing fund. the tears that persisted in coming to his eyes.

But others were looking for the same job. Smythe

that I besitate to make a change."

ried life, but sickness and a severe accident to the to resume operations in the fall. But to a man arshand the previous year had absorbed a goodly porion of it.

The little fund never looked so small as on this.

The wrote daily to the little family back in Missouri, mother as best she could.

infortable circumstances a few weeks deavored to give him the encouragement he needed. ent to pay the husband's expenses to

### ABOLITION OF POVERTY.

If you name but two of the radiant responsibilities of the nineteenth century, you will realize what its marvel and its burden has been. It has practically discovered machinery and electricity. mers in laboratories allowed these terrible and beneficent gentl to escape from the bottle of the mysterious universe in which they had been confined since the beginning. The nineteenth century has done it best with them-but those two forces have proved so much more powerful than it expected that it has almost come to wishing that they were back in the bot-tie. But that is always a futile wish. The cork goes not back into the bottle.

USE VS. ABUSE OF MACHINERY. Perhaps the chief practical task of the twentieth century will be the taming of these strange ele-mental forces, so that they shall work for man instead of man working for them. We all know that the idea in the minds of the dreamers of machinery (and under that term I shall include all modern applied science) lightening of human labor-just as a man buye motor-car to save him walking. That expectation favored ones are carried in the motor-car, but the most part the motor-car'is carried on the the shoulders of a straining, sweating humanity. chinery, instead of proving a liberator, has proved the most terrible engine of enslavement the world Of course, we all know that-and we know the reason have bought up all the machines. These men we call little tin gods of the machine. haps if mankind could abolish the capitalist he might be able to control the machine.

Here, then, to start with, are two tasks for the

twentieth century: The abolition of the capitalist.

The use instead of the abuse of machinery.
THE VULGARITY OF WEALTH.

It may be that a terrible and bloody revolution will be needed to accomplish these changes, or they may come about peacefully by the broadening of the general innee, the humanization of public opinion and the shall realize the cruelty of wealth and the criminal nature of monopoly. Not only the cruelty, but the vulgarity of wealth! I hope that early in the twentieth the world will begin to realize that it is bad

From this realization will necessarily follow the abolition of organized poverty. I say "organized" visedly, because, while poverty occasionally follows from personal inadequacy or unworthiness, a map, as socially speaking, has no more right to be poor has a right to be rich. As one man is rich because he cannot help it, so another man is poor be-cause he cannot help it. Both need help from the twentieth century. Abolish organized wealth, and we shall have no more of organized poverty. There will be even enough left over in the world for the failures and the ne'er-do-wells.

THE ABOLITION OF THE CAPITALIST.

In the twentieth century no man shall flatter him-self that because out of sheer luck he happened, one summer day, to sit down upon an oil well, that oil well belongs to him. He shall have a commission for key in the hand of the Court of Injunction, his luck, in token of the gratitude of his fellow men (To be continued.) for discovering something that-belongs to THEM; a small and adequate commission and no more—just as we pay a reward to someone who has found our purse.

The abolition of the capitalist, I have said, will be one great task of the twentieth century; another will how to do without the capitalist? That I leave to

he twentieth century.

I am speaking first of practical matters, those economical problems which must ever-or, till they are solved, which may seem the same thing-challenge us in any broad consideration of the future of man kind. Every man and woman born has a right to enough food and clothes and sleep and pleasure, and there is more than enough in the world for all of them. The problem is one of distribution, not of supply. Other problems there are to solve, but this is of first import-This must be solved, and has always the first claim upon our attention. But there are other prob-lems which bear upon it, and the solution of which

garity—the vulgarity that apes an unfamiliar and un-comfortable magnificence, a vulgarity that has not the courage to be coarse, the temperament to be refined, or the taste to choose. To know what one really cares for is the beginning of wisdom. The world works it pays for heaviest. Most of the sorrow of the world

omes of its vulgarity.

The world, I repeat, is always paying in blood and happiness goes by. A sane, average human happiness is not expensive. To achieve that there need be no ruinous strife of markets, or bitter ways of partition of a land that belongs to none of the partitioners. man happiness, and by their foolish examples bewilder tative humanity with false ideas. If for no other reason, we should abolish these dazzling vul-The Socialist Beatitudes.

The Socialist Beatitudes.

And seeing the multitude he got up on a goods box, and when he was ready to proceed, many stopped to purious aristocracies, and the substitution or real pristocracies. It only it can establish a truer theory of human values. Broadly speaking, human values for at present measured by money-yet no one really also are the standard seriodsly. The rich who are nothing assessment of the world aughs at them in its sleeve. Who has not visited in ich men's houses, where the servants were the real altes and gentlemen, and how many thousands, ray, millions, of gentle, refued natures are wasting themelves day and night, heart-broken, spirit-crushed hat vulgar taskmisters and taskmistresses shall strut a laughable state before the world?

RICHARD LE GALLIENE.

We, the hewers of wood and the drawers of water, nave been, the willing votaries of superstition and the daves of all tribes and nations from time immenorial.

We have caused the tum-tum to give place to the bugies, and the bugie to give place to the press to call men, from peaceful avocations to become butchers, of men.

And yet, as indifferent as the wild ass of the mountain, or as unthinking as the herds of the plain, we still surrender ourselves and cur children to bondome.

We have caused the tom-tum to give place to the bugies, and the bugie to give place to the press to call men, from peaceful avocations to become butchers, of men.

And yet, as indifferent as the wild ass of the mountain, or as unthinking as the herds of the plain, we still surrender ourselves and our children to bond-size.

We have honey-combed the carth and made it yield turn of the strike districts:

The Socialist Beatitudes.

And seeing the multitudes he got up on a goods box, and when he was ready to proceed, many stopped to have her him. And he opened his multitudes he got up on a goods proceed; for their is the kingden that shall surgit the multitudes he got up on a goods box, and when he was ready to proceed, many stopped to the him. garians of capital, because they interfere with the of those finer and simpler standards of living by which I believe the aristocracy of the twenspurious aristocracies, and the substitution or real complish that! If only it can establish a truer theory takes the standard seriodsly. The rich who are nothing else are clearly seen to be ridiculous, and the world laughs at them in its sleeve. Who has not visited in ladies and gentlemen, and how many thousands, nay, millions, of gentle, refined natures are wasting them-selves day and night, heart-broken, spirit-crushed that vulgar taskmasters and taskmistresses shall strut in laughable state before the world?

### AS IT WAS, SO IT NOW IS.

have been the willing votaties of superstition and the slaves of all tribes and nations from time immemorial.

bugle, and the bugle to give place to the press to call men from peaceful avocations to become butchers of

sin, or as unthinking as the berds of the plain, we still surrender ourselves and our children to bond-

We have honey-combed the earth and made it yield

the mints that fashioned them into coin, made curious by legislation, which is grudgingly doled out to us for

We have witnessed the passing of the stone axe the spear and the cross bow, and in their stead we have invented the death dealing projectile, hurled with gun-

We builded the colleges, the acqueducts, the palaces of those who fattened off our labor, the railreads, telegraph and telephone lines which now theirele the

Far back in the cycles that number the years of our being we rallied at the sound of the tom-tom and fought the battles of weak minded kings, princes and chiefs.

To us the mountains surrendered their brown ore and we builded the buge fires under the great crucibles that wielded it back to molten iron, and from ron to

From our own ranks came the gentus of inven tions, and our hands builded the great cities, the palaces of our masters, the towers and monuments of dead robbers.

The corpses of our people who have perished as staves laid side by side would girdle the earth three times, build all the bridges on earth and some mount

The cotton gin, the press, the thousand princels ocean stemmers that plow the waters of all reas on our globe, and all the cunningly devised machinery for the benefit of man. When any of our fellows murmured or looked

limbs or fore the eyes from their sockets, and left them as food for the hyena. Back of this triangular court stands the army of (so-called) republic, reciprocating with crown-headed Europe, so allied, for the purpose of making the may

askance, by the order of our king we hewed off their

ery of the masses eternal. And yet, though our wite have conceived and our hands have wrought the work which the lips of men Pash. praise and glorify, we are still as dumb as the sheep in the hands of the butcher.

Where fire and smake rolled as Hadese and hug sparks flew as meteors, we steed with quick wits and black arms forging and kneeding the red mass into ingots of many tons weight.

Or by ingenious engelments of those who toll not our coin is distributed to certain bands of monopolists who charge us a premium greater than twice the amount of the value thereof.

We abolished the rock and guill'tine that maimed and crushed us aforetime, and is their stead the thumb-screw of avarice is on every wrist, and the

An Editor Gone Wrong.
The St. Paul Daily News thus philosophizes upon the modern methods in political and industrial circles. Is it possible that the News editor has gone daffy, with a good many other 'vested' rights fel-Here's what he says—you may judge for your-

"He owns, among other things, mines, MEN, a leg-islature and a seat in the United States senate.

"In particular Mr. Clark owns one mine which nets

him, when in operation, \$12,000,000 a year.
"The men who dig this wealth from the earth and hand it over to him asked that their working hours be

"Mr. Clark has shut down the mine and is quoted as saying that he prefers to lose \$12,000,000 a year rather than grant an eight-hour working day to his

men.
"Mr. Clark, under the existing system of government and property rights, violates no law in the stand he has taken, but it is such incidents which demonstrate the injustice and absurdity of the system.

wars for so many things that in its heart it never received more than a petty fraction of its value, a nothing about; and the things it cares least for Mr. Clark's title, in spite of all the forms of law, rests upon the fact that he has been clever and shrewd, and possibly unscrupulous enough to selze and hold what belongs to all.

> cred about the right in this property which Mr. Clark claims than would attach to gold taken from the treasury of the nation by means of a dark lantern and a

"Some day there will be a change in the forms of law that will wipe out such autocratic power as Mr Ciark assumes and exercises."

### \* The Socialist Beatitudes.

We have honey-combed the carth and made it yield. These courades have responded to the call for ed. its long hidden treasures, and carried the fuel there neational ammunition for the strike districts:

### Application for Charter for a Local Branch in the Socialist Party.

Dated at.

To the National Committee, Socialist Party, 427 Emile Bld., St. Louis, Mo. The undersigned, belonging to no political party, and endorsing the Platform and Constitution of the Socialist Party, hereby apply for admission to the party as a Local Branch in the

Name.

Town of

Occupation.

Address.

Note-Cut out above heading paste to a blank sheet of paper, secure as many signatures as possible, and forward to national secretary. To the bottom attach the following:

Enclosed find s....

Appeal Army

The Appeal reserve fund is now sold. 35. This fund is increased from the profits of book sales, which are inid uside to build up the fund. You can swell it by purchasing books.

Fifteen scalps from Comrade Mangon of Brock, Neb. Club of fifteen from Comrade Wefel of Ft. Wayne,

Burlington Tows comrades order 500 copies for Labor Day.

Evansville, Ind., distributed 5,000 Appeals on La

ber Day. Every railroad man in Boone, Iowa, received a copy

Five copies of Wayland's Monthly one year

address, \$1. Comrade Brown of Chandler, S. D. gets to bat with

It is the plain duty of every American citizen study Socialism.

Houston, Texas, comrades order 1,000 copies of No. 239 for Labor Day.

Red hot-that's what those little red stickers are. thousand of them for 50 cents.

The secretary of one of the big mining companies

Idaho, contributes \$5 to the strike fund; The Appeal Army will no longer be an unorganized orce. The I. A. V. will bring them together.

Den't go groping around in the dark any longer. Learn something. He something. Do something.

The Appeal now goes to 6.0 postoffices in Illi-ois. Socialism is growing a little in that state. Don't forget that you get a guess on that 160-acre

A higher civilization is struggling to be born. Eve aw society is groaning with the travail of its birth. Mr. R. D. A. Gunn of Cleveland, O., sends a dolla

for the Madden and sals, "I want light on this sub The employes of one of the dargest Milling and Trad ing companies of Arizona get to the Lat with \$5 on th

It was Phil Armour who said, "Boys, if you want nything, Push." Comrades, if you want Socialism

Comrade Moss of Haverhill, Mass., orders his bundl of five renewed, and says: "Been with you so long

an't let go." A club of eleven yearlies from Comrade Sidaway iliusdale, N. H. Socialism is spreading rapidly in New Hampshire

Tell your neighbor's boy about those Ruskin colleg cholarships-he may want one of them, and you can tell him how he can get it.

Nothing can stop the enward march of the Appea As well try to catch the rays of the setting son with a patent mouse trap.

The man who says Socialism is impracticable is living illustration of the old saying that there is 'always room at the top"-room for brains. At the bottom of every secial problem there is a

social wrong. It is your duty to find out what the wrong is, and, having done so, seek the remedy. A certain Kansas postmaster said to an Appeal reade "Say, some of the people are refusing that paper, de you want it?" The Appeal thrives on opposition.

"The Comrade" is a new Socialist monthly, \$1 : year, that will be first issued September 15, by the Comrade Publishing Company, 184 William street, N Y The comrades of Bayview, Wash., dropped \$10 in th strike fund box, and the machinery was immediately set in motion getting out \$20 worth of literature to th

strike centers. Every man interested in municipal ownership shoul by all means have a copy of Parson's "City of th People." It contains just the facts and figures tha

you want. Cloth, \$1. Say, comrades, the Army editor is talking to you When you are out bustling for scalps for the Appeadon't forget about Wayland's Monthly. Fifty cents year, or 20 cents in clubs of five.

convention at Cripple Creek on August 12 and nomi- Friend, Vancouver, B. C. 120 nated a full county ticket. Comrade W. H. Fichyew is chairman of the campaign committee. Comrade Eakey of Guyandote, W. Va., orders ten

The Socialists of Teller county, Colorado, held a ma-

copies one year for distribution. The comrades of Guyandote will organize a Socialist League on September 2, for the purpose of pushing the propaganda Here is a pointer for the gang. The following ad-

vertisement appeared in the Boone, lown, Daily News "Wonted-Subscribers for the Appeal to Club rates, 25c per year. Call on Geo. Disbee, J. A. Wetz er Hoxsie & Wilder." Comrade Driscoll of Penacook, N. H., orders a bun-

die of five for one year. He writes, "I got my eye on the Appeal about two weeks ago. From now on I shall not as recruiting sergeant for the general in command of the army of laboring men."

Comrade Little of Mahoningtown, Pa., sends yearlies and orders forty postal subscription cards and bundle of 400 extra copies. The unregenerate of Mahoningtown had better get under cover for a few days or Comrade Little "will get them if they don't watch out.

ism in any other way tell him about that 150-acre im-proved farm for a guess. May be that will start him to work. After he gets into the movement he might as well be in the St. Lawrence rapids-he'll never get out, farm or no farm.

For the cause that lacks assistance For the future in the distance-

Oh, Wayland, soc-et-tu-'em! -Edward Gilliam, Reading, Pa.

The Appeal is making more Socialists that any publiation on earth. I got into an argument the other day hotel, and a traveling man, who had reading the Appeal only six weeks, took the Socialist side and wiped the other fellow up .- W. C. Wagner, St. Louis. Mo.

The correspondence course in the International School of Social Economy will only cost you \$3. This course of study will put you into possession of more knowledge in three months than you can acquire by ordinary reading in three years. not to be "in it." A Waco, Texas, comrade writes, "A short time ago

I handed a triend a copy of Why Railroad Ren Should be Socialists.' Some time later I asked him if He had read it. He replied 'A hundred men have read it by this time—I handed it to a neighbor and wrote on it, read and hand to your neighbor.' . And thus the good work goes on.

Did you ever hear the story of the man who was con fined to his bed with paralysis, but who had such a horror of idleness that he had his friends put eggs around him that he might hatch them out? There is a good lesson in this little story for Socialists that imagine that they are handicapped by circumstances. Why not hatch out a few Socialist eggs?

Comrade Strickland was in Kankakes, Ill., a fer days ago and spoke on the streets to large and at-tentive audiences. Col. Paddock, who thinks he is the "whole thing" in Kankakes, used his influence with the mayor to stop the meetings but as it happen that historic lilinois town is "a gentleman and a scholar," and Angel Dan's little school

The Sioux City Socialist club of Sioux City, Iowa. one of the strongest praparanda clube in the west. The members are strictly up-to-date and wide-awake. Their literary agent, Comrade Smith, writes, "We have

found to the door of all peoples in all lands under the Occasionate to the door of all peoples in all lands under the Occasionate to the door of all peoples in all lands under the Occasionate to the door of all peoples in all lands under the scriptions for Socialist papers. We find it an immense help. We take their money if they have it, if not their word, and send them the paper anyway."

Before the Brooklyn bridge could be built it cost the dermen. Yet we meet men every day who uphold the

In answer to an Army column note Comrade E. G. Greenough of Atkinson, N. H., writes that he is prepared to furnish a limited number of stereopticon views on Socialistic subjects. Comrades interested should write him. He also requests that comrades send him any good pictures they may have that teach Socialism. Pictures showing the poverty and misery of southern factory life would make good views.

Comrade Cleveland of West Superior, Wis., orders bundle of five for one year and asks what belonging to the Appeal Army means. It means working for the great Co-operative Commonwealth with all your heart, mind and soul; it means that you recognize the truth that there is nothing else in this world worth working to be a king. Take your place on the "firing line," comrade. Your name has been enrolled.

When such a well versed Socialist as J. Stitt Wilso finds it to his advantage to take the Correspondence Course in the International School of Social Economy, every comrade can rest assured that he can take the course with profit to himself, no matter how well he may understand the subject. If you want to be able to explain every phase of Socialism, either in talking or writing, so that others will understand you, you should take this course. Catalogs are now ready.

### "STRIKERS."

0	J. E. Jackson, Greenville, Pa \$1.0
T.	E. Jackson, Greenville, Pa.   1.0     J. B. Campbell, Los Angeles, Cal.   2.7     John Dorkendorff, Fitchburg, Mass.   1.0     J. D. Hunt, Jonesville, Mich.   1.0     P. O'Connor, Mt. Savage, Md.   1.2     Cash   3.2     F. Marcck, Baltimore, Md   1.0     R. A. Southworth, Denver, Colo.   1.0     I. F. Myera, Denver, Colo.   1.0     I. F. M
	John Dorkendorff, Fitchburg, Mass 1.0
n	J. D. Hunt, Jonesville, Mich 1.0
P	P. O'Connor, Mt. Savage, Md
ini u	Cash 3.2
ır	F. Mareck, Baltimore, Md
	R. A. Southworth, Denver, Colo
>-	II. F. Myers, Denver, Colo
10	W. E. Boynton, Ashtabula, Ohio 1.6
	Geoppinger Bros., Ashtabula, Ohio
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ic.	J. E. White, Boston, Mass 1.0
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ıt	R. V. Goodpasture, Banner, N. D 1.0
11.74	W. R. Mitchell, Wheatland, N. D 1.0
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	E. F. Hull, Wheatland, N. D 1.9
	Cash, Elk Creek, Neb 5.9
e	A. T. Phelps, Steele City, Neb 1.0
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	C. W. Staples, Osceola, Wis 1.0
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	Jos. Remelabecker, Toledo, Ohio 1.00
e	L. N. Williams, Decatur, Ill
n	Napoleon Venner, Woodruff, Wis 1.0
"	W. I. Phifer, California, Mo 1.00
	C. Sherman, Bottineau, N. D 1.00
1	Cash. Elk Creek, Neb.         5.5           A. T. Phelpa, Steele City, Neb.         1.0           A. T. Phelpa, Steele City, Neb.         1.0           Claus Rhede, Spring Valley, Minn.         1.0           C. H. Beiden, Spring Valley, Minn.         1.0           C. W. Staplea, Osceola, Wis.         1.0           R. Ruddock, Goodyasture, Colo.         1.0           Wm. H. Mears, Santa Monica, Cal.         1.2           F. R. Weidenmueller, Coviha, Cal.         1.6           Jos. Remelabecker, Toledo, Ohio.         1.0           L. N. Williams, Decatur, Ill.         1.0           Napoleon Venner, Woodruff, Wis.         1.0           W. I. Phifer, California, Mo.         1.6           C. Sherman, Bottineau, N. D.         1.0           Wm. E. Leenard, Minneapolis, Minn.         1.6           John Sanders, Promontory, Utah.         1.0
	John Sanders, Promontory, Utah 1.0
6	Des Moines, Iowa, comrades 6.16
٠.	G. W. Gordon, Kansas City, Mo 1.00
	J. M. Jacobs, Jacksonburg, Ind 1.77
n	1
8	Jos. Stanot, Cincinnati, Ohio 1.00
	D. I. Dusham, St. Augustine, Fla 1.0
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a	M. R. Davis, St. John, Wash 1.0
	Jas. Jennings, St. John, Wash 1.0
t	Comrade Apple, St. John, Wash 1.0
- 1	Gus Eckwall, Falun, Kan 1.9
_	Isaac Freeman, New Canton, Ill 1.0
r	Joe Gabaney 100
0	Inc. McNatt
	JM. Thompson
- 1	1. M. Thompson   1.0
n	J. R. Cherest, Fargo, N. D. 100
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	Jno. Oschatz, Fargo, N. D
	Ing Backman Pages N D
e	Jno. Beckman, Fargo, N. D
	B. Berendt, Fargo, N. D
y	C. A. Hediund, Pargo, N. D
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	J. A. McCreary, Emporia, Kan 5.21
	C. A. Hunt, Kansas City, Mo
1.	C. E. Williams and others, Norwood, Colo 10.3
1	W. H. Hall, Waitsburg, Wash 1.00
a	B. W. Wright, Safford, Ariz 1.0
*	Jno. N. Smith, Bisbee, Ariz.
30	M. Brener and others, Bandon, Ore 3.56
3	J. P. Barnes, Elgin, Ore 1.00
	Mr. Fanches, Jellico, Tenn
150	

### AUTOMOBILE FUND.

A. M. Porter, \$1; J. B. Palmer, \$1,60; R. L. Schmidt, \$1; Cash, \$1; N. M. Allen, 50c; Wm. Bennett, \$1; J. D. Hunt, \$4; C. Kessler, \$1; J. M. Jacobs, \$1; W. E. Boynton, \$1; W. E. Burk, \$2; W. T. King, 50c. Total, \$710.35.

August 24, that I was on that side of the fence myself in 1864. And that there is an old Georgia reb. down here who at that time had the bravery to climb our breastworks after our battle flags, and got one of them too. But today he has the welfare of humanity at heart and is not nearly so bloodthirsty as "A Veteran eran" has never kicked against the Socialist com schools nor the postoffice, and that he, like myself, is on the Socialist pension grab. I hope Old Vet, wh once "chat low" to make men free, will try to think again before he insists too strongly on shooting men who are revolting now against cruel masters,

New Orleans, La.

At no time in the past seventy years that I h a Socialist (I am now in my 86th year) have I felt more confident that we shall soon succeed in our efforts t bring about the inauguration of the fundamental principle of Socialism-the Co-operative Commons saying "Those whom the gods would destroy they first THOS. P. TURNER.

ALVIN PORTER.

A country in which thirteen men who work for living can be abducted without creating the slighter nsation, and in which private policemen and police officers wait on the beck and call of a terrified Wall street plutocrat, needs a severe shake-up, and this country is going to get that kind of a shake-up,—New York Journal.

One thousand "human machines" are idle at Ar gentine, Kan. The smelter trust don't need them. Can it be that Maithus was right?

### SPIKE THE ENEMY'S GUNS.

Very frequently, as a Socialist, you run across people who tell you that Socialism is such an extremely impractical and visionary theory that practical menhave no time to consider it. Right then and there is the time when you need a copy of Wayland's Monthly for August, which contains thirty-two pages of matter compiled from the capitalistic press, showing that "practical" men ARE discussing Socialism. I do not believe you can more successfully spike the guns of your carping critic than by giving him a copy of the August Monthly. Fifty copies for \$1. \*\*\*\***\*\***\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

### The Anti-Trust Law. Is a dead letter on the federal statute books, as

well as every state in the Union. There is but one way to settle the trust question. That way is by the adoption of the principles of You and I know this to be true, but there are still a few people, who have not yet endorsed the idea. To them you must carry the news. Every week the Appeal makes the case clear. Why not have a bundle of five come to your address every week at an expense of \$1, and distribute them among your neighbors. You will be surprised at the result at the and of a year. T17 % \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

The Election Estimate. On the result of the next state election to be held in Massachusetts November 5, 1961, the Appeal to Reason will distribute among its army of workers the

Reason will distribute among its army or workers the following presents:

To the one estimating the exact or nearest exact number of votes polled for all candidates for governor running on a platform demanding "public ownership of the means of production and distribution," the Appear will give a warranty deed to a 160-acre farm in the famous Ozark fruit belt of Northern Arkanssa, To the next nearest estimate, a four-year scholarship, including board, tuition, room and books in Buskin College, at Trenton, Mo.

To the third nearest, a two-year scholarship covereing the same items.

ing the same items.

To the fourth, a \$100 library.

To the fifth, a \$50 library.

To the next ten, each a \$10 library.

To the one sending in the largest number of yearly subscriptions during the life of this contest, which ends at \$5 p. m. on November 1, 1901, a four-year Rusino College scholarship, including the same items as those mentioned above.

Only one of these premiums will be awarded to any

Only one of these premiums will be awarded to any

one person.

All of these scholarships are transferable.

RULES.

Each estimate must be accompanied by five yearly subscriptions to the Appeal.

They may be sent in at any time during the life of this contest, which closes at 6 p. m., November 1,

1901.
In case of 5 tie the estimate which reached this office on the earlier date and hour will be awarded

In case of 8 tie the stand hour will be awarded to office on the earlier date and hour will be awarded the premium.

The fact that you are contesting for some other premium does not bar you from this one.

The purchase of five subscription postal cards ene titles you to one estimate blank write your estimate just below your name and address on subscription blank, and draw a circle around it.

Your estimate positively must accompany your club list and remittance for same, or it will not be placed in the estimate box.

POINTERS FOR CONTESTANTS.

The Socialist vote for governor of Massachusetts for the last nine years, stood as follows:

Year.

Vote.

Year.

Vote.

Year.

Vote.

Year.

Vote.

Year.

Vote.

1892.

\$11 1897.

\$1893.

\$1893.

\$1893.

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\$1894.

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\$1896.

The total vote in 1900 for all candidates for gove 1834 3.104 1839 19.04 1835 2.49 1900 22.04 1836 1901 candidates for governor on all tickets was 386, 126.

### All for One Deller

10 10

10 10

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oples	Water Tank230
**	New Zealand in a Nutshell
••	Public Ownership of Railroads 500
••	What the Other Fellows are Saying 500
	Economic Waste
Ment	ion the "Hummer."

### INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS,

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THE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL—In which course of twenty lessons are given by mail, each lesson being reported upon by the student, to be corrected by the school and returned.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL—In which students are given instruction in Social Economy, Political and Economic History, Voice Culture, Preparation of Addresses and thorough training for public speaking and field work.

dresses and introduced the description of the class receives the lessons by mail the class being conducted by some student, a member of the class, who is taking the Correspondence

ber of the class, course.

TRAINING CLASSES—In which the class, having finished the correspondence work, takes up the training course, being supplied with a teacher from the pairing course, being supplied with a teacher from the pairing course, being supplied with a teacher from the pairing course, being supplied with a teacher from the pairing course, the correspondence work can begin at any time.

FIRST TERM IN THE TRAINING SCHOOL BEGINS OCTOBER 9, 1901.

Send for Catalogue.

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Send for Catalogue.

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY.

Girard, Kan.

ADVERTISEMENTS are accepted under this head at 600, pelline, each insertion, set cash with order. Ten words make a line. No discount for time or space. Only one column will be sold.

Socialist platizin alips, suitable for enclosing in letters or for distribution, 10c per 100.

Complete file of the A peal, substantially bound, \$10.

J. G. Sutheriand, ser recomic Socialist speaker, can be secured any old kind of terms. 1828 E. Oregon St., Evansville, Ind.

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PRINTING. Send to the Appeal for your Letter Head
Envelopes, Statements and other stationery. Will be pleased to
turnish estimates on book and pamphlet work. Neat work as
prices reasonable.

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Wanted—Union pressman, socialist, capable of producing th
finest work that a Century press is capable. Appeal to Reaso
Girard, Kansas—if

Torch of Liberty Writing Tablets—Rach sheet contains text on Socialism with thirty valuable recipes; ioc. E. N. Fire

stone, Fort Scott, Kansas.—301.31

Definitions of Socialism, consisting of fifteen quotation from fifteen different authorities. Printed on next card, 2 x 44

Just the thing to hand out to your friends. Bot pr 100; 52 pr 100

If any of our people want good and cheep farms in the greater fruit country on earth, where the waters and health cannot be equaled, write with samp enclosed to Captain R. D. Welch Ravenden Springs, Randolph county, Arkansas.—11

Socialist Farm Journal Editorially, feariness. Educationally up-to-date, Special departments like that and ably conducted. Weekly, 15 pp. 21 pr. 77. To Appearance are 25c to Jan. 1902, Sample free. Central Farmer, bxA. Omaha, Ne

The Socialist Party.

Socialist Branches and Committees should remember that the surplus earnings of the Appeal above expenses of operations are used to advance the propagands, and they can belp by seeing it their printing. All above the cost of labor and stock with the turned into the propagands rund. The charge for the weight be as low as any other house.—If

Ine Socialist Party. Agitation plants the seed of Socialism, education of growth and organization gathers the harvest. The bas arrived. Now is the hour to organize the Social and institute a government of the workers, by the w for the workers. For information upon how to organize the Socialist Party address Leon Greenban Secretary, Room 47 Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Authors Seeking a Publisher. Manuscripts suitable for issuing in volume form required in established house: liberal terms, prompt, straightforwal reatment Address 'BOOKS,"141 Herald 23rd St., New York.

### Looking Backwards.

By BELLAMY, (unabridged)

This great book costs 50 cents in the U.S.A. You can got a
delivered to your address by sending to Henry B. Ashpiant 12
Dundas St., London, Ont., Canada. Single conv. 150. Dundas St., London, Ont., Canada. Single copy, 15c; two copies. dozen, \$1.25; 50 copies, \$5. P. O. order or U. S. stamps. 12 ORGANIZEI ORGANIZEI

For blanks and full particulars for organizing branches of the LEON GREENBAUM.

Room 427 Emilie Bldg. MOTHER JONES will have a remarkable article in the Section of the International Section of the Internat MUINEN JUNES temper number of the International So-cialist Review catilide "American Freedom in West Vip-ginis," She will give new facts relating to the class struggle for the control of the control

the condition of the trade union movement in their respectant countries.

The International Socialist Review is becoming more and more indispensable to every Socialist who is desirous to keep thore oughly informed of the progress of the Socialist party at home and abroad. The subscription price is \$1.00 a year, and the price of singic numbers is occus, by mail, or stnewsstands.

Collectivism and Industrial Evolution, by Prof. Emilies which has appeared in the last ten of the Chamber of Deputes of Regium, is the most valuable addition to socialist literature which has appeared in the last ten years. It gives a clear and comprehensive view of socialist principles, and, moreover, is comprehensive view of socialist principles, and, moreover, is comprehensive view of socialist principles, and, moreover, is consistent to the acquired, and how wages are to be adjusted of capital is to be acquired, and how wages are to be adjusted and conceptive ownership. The price of the book is Sociate in clean and 20 cents in paper.

movement. It is published in cloth only a.s. the processing postage, is 60 cents.

To any seader of The Appeal who has not been a subscriber the International Socialist Review, we will send the E view one year, and these two books; in sieth binding, postpe to receipt of si.es. Address Charles E. Kenr & Company, Tilaber, 55 Firsh Ave., Chicago, III.—Backs.