

This is Number 325. 1 to Reas a Year.

Open 1 to Reas One.

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For Public Ownership of MONOPOLIES

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The Appeal is NEVER sent on credit; if you receive it, it is paid for. Nobedy owes a cent on subscription.

The Appeal Army consists of 15,000 comrades, and it is the grandest army in the the non-arrival of paper ordered two months ago.

There are three things that every man must have before he can stand forth and truthfully proclaim himself a free man-religious liberty. political liberty, and industrial liberty. The birth of Martin Luther marked the dawn of religious liberty; political liberty was achieved in America when our forefathers gave to the world that immortal document—the Declara-tion of Independence—and then successfully defended its principles against the armies of

The human race has now come to the last ditch-wage slavery. Industrial freedom lies just on the other side, and future history will show that the Appeal Army was the Moses that caused the waters to roll back and let

the children of men pass over in safety.

It has been suggested that the Army comrades be given some token to identify them rades be given some token to identify them as Appeal Army comrades. Acting on this suggestion, the Appeal has placed an order for 15,000 buttons at special design. These buttons will be manbered consecutively, commencing with number one. Who wants number one? Don't all speak at once. There is only one button numbered CNE. Only one contrade can have the honor of wearing button number one. Who shall it be? To settle the vexed question it has been decided to inaugurate a friendly contest of the Army workers, and to further add to the interest, button number one will be made of SOLID GOLD.

This solid gold Appeal Army button number one will be awarded to the comrade sending in the largest number of yearly subscriptions from March 1 to March 14, inclusive. Excellect that your lists must reach this office on

lect that your lists must reach this

or between those dates.

The purchase of postal subscription codes will not count in this contest.

And don't forget that a souvenir GOLD WATCH will be given away each we

When the contest for button number one has ended, the work of distributing the rest of the buttons will be taken up. But that is another story, and will be told next week. Watch for it. Are you coming?

In fancy, I see you smile, as you lay down this paper, and picture to yourself how the "hang" will stare when they see you wearing that SOLLD GOLD Appeal Army Button No. When the contest for button number of

"hang" will stare when they see you wearing thit SOLID GOLD Appeal Army Button No. I. The watch to be presented Mr. Madden will be sent to him this week, together with a letter to which will be attached the names of all the comrades who helped make "Madden Week" the biggest in the history of the paper. A copy of the letter will also be sent to all the comrades who came in that week. It can be preserved as a souvenir which will have an added interest as the years roll on It can be preserved as a souvenir which will have an added interest as the years roll on.

There is nothing more pleasing or helpful to the capitalist than the spirit of those who class themselves Socialist but will have nothing of public ownership until the same day, the same hour, the same minute, the Socialists and I have elected men to every from constable to president. The capitalist of the constable to president the coming from constable to president. The capitalist knows that such Socialisis prevent the coming of the time when the working people shall have their own. It prevents the attention of the public from the principles of public ownership—it disgusts those who are looking somewhere for relief. The adoption of public ownership will be a growth and development. It will not at first be democratic, but it must be first before it can be democratic. Such papers claiming to be Socialist as denounce any move claiming to be Socialist as denounce any move toward public ownership until the Socialists elected all the officers, are foolishly playhave elected all the officers, are foolishly play-fing into the hands of the capitalist. I say this in charity, for if they know better then they are wickedly wrong. They must be simply fools, and the sustaining of such papers by Socialists only injures the growth of the move-ment. Think of the position of men saying they are in favor of public ownership of the means of production and distribution and then conversing the public ownership of them! The osing the public ownership of them! people as a whole, are opposed to private mo-nopoly. Their party leaders will not tell them a remedy. Then the best point of attack by the Socialist is to show them how the public ownership of these monopolies will benefit This will get them interested in the ocratic management of the industries will fol-low. It is absurd to assume that democratic management of the industries can precede the public ownership. The Socialist cause is less in danger of defeat from the capitalists than in danger of defeat from the capitalists than from such rattle-brained advocates as oppose the public ownership of monopolies. Let public sentiment once force several monopolies into public ownership and the people will have more interest in politics, for it will touch them more closely than it now does. And when it touches their purse it will quicken their thoughts. The Appeal can affore to ignore such flies that attach themselves to its chariot wheels, and imagine that they are the whole thing.

The Kansas City Journal upholds the action of the president in threatening dismissal cany public employe who shall directly or indirectly attempt to get an increase in pay. directly attempt to get an increase in to It says such importunities are annoying to congressmen, and ought to be forbidden by law. Which raises several other questions. law. Which raises several other questions. Most of the legislation, most of the work of contressmen, is in the interest of pensioners who are trying to get an increase in pay. who are trying to get an increase in pay. I note that the congressman from this district was quoted in the Congressional Record four-teen times during December, and in each and teen times during personal and a pension. Will the rule of the president apply to pensioners Does such action 'annoy congressmen?' And what about the bill to increase the pay of the says that the right of petition to government for a recress of grievances shall not be pro-libited—but them what is a little thing like the constitution? The congressmen are behibited—but then what is a little thing like the constitution? The congressmen are bestered on all hands, at all times, and by many means, by men and women lobbyists—but the rule does not apply to them. The rule is simply to give the congressmen more time to listen and work for the corporations that hip lobbyists. Washington lity is a den of corrupt lobbyists hiring congress to steal away the rights of the people. Would that the presiminate of the people would the them and the promiting up and bless him.

This issue, of the Appeal is delayed, owing to world, fighting the grandest battle the world The Appeal has had orders out for four cars of roll paper since December, but owing to the manipulation of the market by the trust, it is almost impossible to purchase paper at all. This edition is being printed on the presses of the local papers of Girard, using flat paper of which the Appeal, fortunately, has a carload in its warehouses. Although running night and day, it will be impossible to print but a small portion of the edition. Cområdes who get a copy should explain the matter to those who do not get their paper. Have just received word from the mill that the first car has passed St. Louis en route, hence the Appeal will be all right next week.

> An Associated Press dispatch from Nash ville says that the laundry built by the University of the South was burned shortly after its erection; when the faculty made preparations for rebuilding they received a large num-ber of letters telling them if they did the University itself would be burned. The people around the University live off the washings from the students, and do not propose to lose their means of living. Think of the ignorance, stupidity, that commits arson, to remain in the most degraded slavery, and yet votes to up-hold the established order of things! The ignorant want to be slaves; they hate being free; and they are kept in that state of mind by their rulers-for the cunning rule the ignorant

Socialism is not destructive-it is constructive. It would in a spirit and feeling of in-tense love for the happiness of all, construct a social system based on industry, that would beautifully house, clothe, feed, instruct rightly, and entertain every son and daughter of God-and all are of God. It aspires to a realization of the Kingdom of Heaven on Earth, that the Christ prayed for—and that without creed or cult. Socialists believe that the milienium of the Christ was not the insane vagary of a disappointed Man; but a thing to be realized here and now. That it is a working hypothesis for every-day life and action. Who does not get this inspiration falls short of the Socialist ideal.

"Please inform me why the clergy get half-"fare railroad rates."—S. P. B.

For the same reason that lawyers, legislators, congressmen and prominent politicians do-to prevent their saying anything against the extortion of these monopolies. Besides, it gives color to the great piety of the wicked allroad managers. They use religion as they on the people—to make money cut of it. You see, if the clergy were real shepherds of the people, they would not see their flocks exfrom by the monopolies. If they re ved no tavors from the railroads they would are no interest in keeping silent while the olves devoured their charges. Pass and alf fares are given as bribes—there is no ther motive for the giving Thoughtless or rivile people only put themselves under observed the corporations that are public energies.

A citizen, lawyer by profession, named W. S. Smith, was elected judge of a court in Cincinnati by the votes of workingmen. The kind of timber the working people vote for is illustrated in the action of this citizen, by his enjoining, under penalty of prison, any union man from trying to persuade any other citizen from working for any employer! En-foins them against free speech! Well, it's no wonder the rich are becoming millionaires, when the working people insist on electing men who serve the capitalists so faithfully. Old English law made it a felony for working the capitalists are found that the capitalists in the capitalists are faithfully. ingmen to belong to a union at all, and the way things are going we will soon have that re-enacted, if in fact, the judges elected by the workers who serve the masters, have not already made it a crime to belong to a union. Boys, keep out of politics! It might injure your union! Your union is so effective, while voting for the masters.

You are a republican or democrat or popu and wish the best possible conditions of life to exist in this country and the world. You want to see everybody happy and contented. I know you do. When you oppose the Socialist program it is not in a spirit of many or the socialist. rinciples of public ownership, which will show I know you do. When you oppose the Socialist-hern that all industries can be owned benedthat cate will make things better. If you did, you would be with us. In every person is the good, no matter how much bad is on the surface. You are not so bad as you see things "through a glass darkly." You are not lacking in patri-otism, in love, or any of the good elements otism, in love, or any of the good elements— you have them all covered up by false ideas of the nzture of things. What has changed the minds of others will change yours if you will investigate. There is will investigate. There is a fear in men at cer-tain stages that they will be convinced that something they now believe right is wrong. something they now believe right is wrong. They fear to investigate. Investigation leads to knowledge. Knowledge is the thing that life is for. Heaven could not be Heaven if it were composed of ignorance and conflict. "Read not to believe or criticise, but to weigh and

> The retail grocers' convention at San Fran cisco resolved to buy no goods of any whole-saler or jobber who sold to consumers! Think of that conspiracy, will you? The consumer is the meat of the retailer, and must not be allowed to escape. They assume that they have a property right in the consumer, much as the master had in slaves, and on no account must the consumer be permitted to have the same privileges as themselves. They ought to boycott the government for selling stamps to the consumer, instead of selling to the to the consumer, instead or seiling to the wholesaler to first make a profit. These retail grocers have organized to protest against the parcel post, which would pravent the railroads and express from extorting the people, because it would enable the people to save money by buying in the cheapest market—which is virtually a demand of not allowing the result of the which is virtually a demand of not allowing the people to buy stamps as cheap as the retailers. If the people had a parcel post it would enable the producers who are a hundred to one more than the retailers, to better market their products. It would enable the fruit growers of California to get twice as much for their fruits and enable the people each to buy twice as muny. So it seems to me that this action of the California retailers is nothing less than treason to the people of their own otate. But the people are divided into parties, while the realiers have no politics, but money.

"What is the attitude of Socialism toward

Socialism is a universal law of harmony for the human race. If it were in China, there would be no Chinese question. They would to live in the Flowery Kingdom, and would not leave home to get a living. come here to work because this country has not yet arrived, because of the newness of it, to Chinese private ownership of opportunities Under Socialism, the lands, machinery and exchange here would belong to the people. They would be governed by the workers democratically-that is, the workers in each industry would make the rules governing the opera-tion of such industry. If such workers should not desire the Chinese to work with them, of course the Chinese could not find a place to apply their labor, and could not come the coming of Socialism, I think that the Socialist, while having sympathy for the Chinese, should throw their influence to keep them out until the workers here shall have secured control of their own means of employment—for the Chinese will be used by the capitalists to beat the Americans into submission. They prefer them because they have been degraded into submission and have no votes. The influx of mil-lions of such ignorant workers will cause they horrors on horrors in this country. While admitting the natural right of Chinese to live on the earth anywhere, such as we claim for ourselves, we sometimes must do things not ourselves, we sometimes must do many to our liking that good may come of it. For instance, I do not like to patrenize the sugar, instance, I do not like to patrenize the sugar, do not believe in them so long as they privately owned, but what am I to do? I i patronize them or perish. I do not believe in the private ownership of the earth of the machinery-but the only way I can live my being, as things are, is to own a home and own the machinery of the office. Otherwise, I could Otherwise, I could not carry on my life work. Just so, I would have the Chinese stay out of this country until the workers shall have been educated to own and operate this country. would not injure us under Socialism, even if they came, for they would have only the re-sults of their own labor and would have none of anybody else's. They would carry home with them, if they returned, the seeds of industrial liberty that would soon tear down their superstition and slavery. For the pres-ent, close the doors to the Chinese. This is only a personal view. Socialism itself is a principle that does not take into consideration the color of people. It has to do with industry and the giving of the workers the full products of industry.

"You say that soldiers are non-producers, but "what would we do in case enemies would "attack us? How can we depend on the great "admirals and generals to use their brains "when there is nothing in it for them?"

F. C. MILLER, Chicago, III.

Let me repeat it that money never secured good service. Work that Is done for money man could be a great poet, artist, or scientific ron. It must be natural, for the man, else to could not be one west, artist country did not have an army when the country did has always been bad work. not have an army when it revolted a fully from the great British empire. T casion produced the men of superior talent and interest than English money could hire. In the present struggle of the Boers they have produced greater generals than the English. It has required an overwhelming force to even remain in South Africa. The same is true in the Philippines. People when attacked, will defend themselves; there will be liberty "in it" for them. That is more than money. But if the world were Socialist there would be no wars. It is not the working people who want war—it is the capitalisis who can make money out of it, either directly in furnishing sup-plies, or indirectly in prospective trade. But PHOFIT is always at the bottom of every war on one side or the other. When profit is abolon one side or the other.

ished, war will cease to be. Why did Spain ished, war will cease to be. Why did Spain ished, war will cease to be. ished, war will cease to be. Why did Spain want to hold her colonies? Because the Spanish people profited? No, but because some of the Spanish people—the rich and the royalty—profited. Again, the Swiss method of military could profitably be adopted. Every Swiss citizen has his arms and equipment in his own home. They are a part of his citizenship. Every man is a trained soldier—that is, they are trained like our ancestors were trained, on "muster days." Then no enemy at home or abroad would dare to attempt to oppress. Cowards and the rich always attack an unarmed, helpless people. England would not have attacked the Boers had they been as numerous as Briton, even though less armed. Competition in industry develops the armed. Competition in fighting spirit, and makes for war. Co-opera-tion makes for brotherhood, mutual interest

"Should I find oil on my farm, would So cialism take it as public property?"

W. A. WESSLING, Nebo, Mo.

Under Socialism the land would belong to of the public and the oil would be on the land of the public. If you were to discover oil, and more oil was needed, the public would develop it, and you would not be kicked out by the Standard Oil Co. and its railroad conspirathe standard off to and its rainous conspited by the discovery, just as they are now by every discovery in the science of medicine, which is never patented and is free for every physician to use. You would have every want supplied before you found the oil, and the private ownership of the oil would give you no added pleasure or development. You and yours would always be beyond the fear of want—if you were willing to serve society in some willing to serve society in some useful ca-pacity in return for what society did for you off would be found on the land of the public and the public would have the benefit of its

Corporations are making 45 years the a limit for employment. As working people only receive enough pay to buy a little questionable food and shoddy clothing, this position of the trusts makes them essert that a man after 45 is not worth enough to keep him. Compare that with the worth of a black slave. Did you ever hear of a slave master who did not consider his slaves worth anything after consider his slaves worth anything after were 45? Under the "free" labor system, not consider his slaves where they were 45? Under the "free" labor system, white men with skill are not counted worth as much as black men in their ignorance. Great system for the wage slaves to vote for and die for! The black men were mostly trying to get away from their master and get into Canada—the white slaves are scouring the country to find a master who will give them enough to eat for their labor. Funny, in 123

A joke is being printed in the papers about monkeys being taught to pick cotton. But there is no need of monkeys. There are white and black people who are cheaper than keys. They will pick cotton for less than any one can live decently on. Like workers in other Cations, they are the monkeys that gather mild has of wealth for their masters, and satisfied with poorer service in return than the rich give their dogs.

If tariff is a good thing, why will this gov-ernment allow cable communications with Eu-Why praise the Marconi wireless ca-Do not these things help to facilitate the communication and cheapen the costs of importing articles? Why not put the navy to destroying it the merchant marine so that it will be more difficult to get goods into this country? That is just what tariff does,

Washington, Nov. 27.-The postoffice department today received word through the state department that the Peruvian republic had abolished the payment of postage on all kinds of newspapers, which hereafter, will be transmitted free in that country. [Until last year all papers passed free through the mails in Canada; now the tite is only half what it is in this country. The rate in other countries is less than here. This shows how much better this country is managed than some others, and how it favors intelligence.

"With bare feet and bleeding from contact with the crust of sleet on the snow, or pro-"tected only by rags to pieces of carpet, twenty "poor children, thinly clad and shivering and crying in their misery stood for nearly four bours Thursday moy ing in the street in front of the school board office, on Main street, be-'tween Ninth and Court."-Cincinnati Post.

"As ye have done it unto the least of these so ve have done it unto me." There is a nicture of your alleged civilization. Nice, isn't it Proud of it, no doubt! Glorious free country! Prosperity rampant! The well-fed, well-liver-led stewards of the children feasting in fine offices, with their hand the public treasury, and twenty le le innocents standing barfoot in the colo sleet and snow waiting the pleasure of the monsters! And they claim to be Christians! They believe in private ownership that produces just such conditions. They believe public trust is a private snap. were only a real hell with fire and brimstone for such! But then they are the emineally respectable class! The conservative class Working people, why will you vote the same principles as such men who you see the bables, the tender little ones, treated worse than beants-little ones of the working people only Ye gods! have you minds that you see not the cheat the rich teach you?

"Two men in a shop both getting \$3 per day.
"One lives on \$1.50 per day, thereby saving
"\$1.50, while the other spend his as fast as
"he makes it. When the one gets \$500 saved "up the other one wants to borrow it of him." Is it your opinion that that makey should be "loaned without any interest, but simply as one of the tenets of Socialism? Why should he not pay rent for the money, the same as we pay rent for a house? In the same art-icle it speaks of the Duke of Plas Toro having "a large rent roll, as though it was wrong in "him to do so. Do you mean to advocate that "he should furnish them a house, land, tools, "etc., for nothing? Would you do it? If you had made or inherited lots of metry would you give it all away to any one the asked "it of you?"

I. MORRIS, Denvey, Colo.

Socialism does not contemplate the loaning of money or houses at all. That is the way of money or hoases at all. of money or houses at all. That is the way we do now. It would hardly be sensible, even under the present system, for the frugal man to loan his money to the shiftless. He would not get it back, Jocialism does not advocate men giving their projecty-away. They are opposed to private capital. If they gave their capital away would it not still be private capital in the handle of other? ital in the hands of others? We advocate a system that would provide public capital for all the people to work with—lands, tools and exchange. Then no one would be under the necessity of borrowing to make the opportunity of employing himself. You do not take linto consideration that Socialism means an entirely NEW structure, having nothing in common with the present. The public should provide houses, shops and farm work for the whole for the children. Then who would pay rent to an individual, when he could use his own property? You will find your questions sat-isfactorily answered in Gronlund's "Co-opera-

"Please explain how Socialism would arrange "for those who would like to travel through "other countries in different parts of the "globe.

A. W. BENSON. Chilliwack, B. C.

The government does not have any trouble in paying the expenses of its rulers in other countries today. Under Socialism the government would be the producer and distributer of all wealth. The exports would be exports of the nation, not of a few corporations, and the foreign people would give of their service for them just as they do today. Such service today is represented by the labor in producing articles that are imported to this country including also the service rendered to Americans in traveling in Europe. To put it commercially, the exports would be represented by credits in other countries, which credits would call for exchange or its wealth equivby credits in other countries, which credits would call for exchange or its wealth equivalents. This would enable our nation to write bills of exchange in Europe just as the great banking houses do today. All citizens who desired it could travel in Europe—today only those who own the tools the people use, can travel. Under Socialism all people will be truly king and capitalist—today a few only arc. Under Socialism every child would be traveled during its school years, as a part of its education. The nation would own the railroads, the ships, the hotels—everything would belong as much to these scholars as anybody. Travel in Europe should be a part of the education of every child, for each child would get impressions peculiar to its individuality and d ucation of every child, for each child would get impressions peculiar to its individuality and would benefit this nation—its nation—by having this knowledge. People from other countries would travel in this country in the same way—by their government or banking bouses arranging with this government for a personal service check for the travelers for a given time, which would be paid in the same way as our travelers abroad. This PRINCIPLE is explained in Bellamy's works.

'Under Socialism would a man have to b: contented with the vocation assigned to him or could he choose for himself that which he "liked best, and would he also have "tented with the wages alloted him?"

LOUIS A. KOON, Williamsport, N. D.

Unless society (the employer) puts its workers at that which they are best fitted, it will lose and the worker himself will lose. Mor lose, and the worker himself will lose. Mer and women do the best work at that which they like best. Under the present lack of ar-rangement men have to do what the capitalists will let them. They have little or no choice in the matter. Under Socialism the children will be given an industrial as well as an in tellectual training. The schools will preparthem for the work they have to de as mem bers of society. The teachers will not only make careful note of the child's disposition and its liking for some vocation, but will culthe advantage of working at many vocation until its liking will be certainly known itself and the teacher. The child will given its choice. In after life should this taste change, should the man or woman develop marked ability for some vocation, then it will not only be to the interest of the per-son but to society as well, to have it change its vocation, for it will be more worth to so-ciety to have the benefit of this new trend or development of character. There is no provision for this classification under the pres ent industrial anarchy. To your second in-quiry: Each worker will receive according as he has employed himself in the service of the whole people. If he is idle, he will receive nothing-if he is diligent, he will receive all he can USE—that ought to satisfy him—and will. He will be bound by no rules he has not had a voice in making. Today he is bound and control of the many. All these matters have been carefully studied out by the greatest thinkers the world has produced. The eason you have to ask them is the reason reason you have to ask them is the reason is had to ask them when my attention was first brought to the subject—those who govern us have prevented the government discussion of the matter by controlling the public print. I often feel that school children leaving the school at is should know much more of the problem of life and government than I do at 48. That they do not, is because the schools are dominated by the capitalistic rulers and prevent the studying of those subjects that would develop thought in the children.

The firm of Miller & Lux own 14,500,000 acres of land in California, nearly all of it improved. To let the mind grasp what these figures mean, to show how the rulers and law-makers have permitted the earth to become private property, requires comparisons. It is equal to Massachusetts, AND New Hampshire. AND Rhode Island, AND Connecticut, com-sined! It is three times the size of New Jersey! It is as large as Greece, and almost as large as Ireland! Talk about the king of Greece. He owns but a fraction of his realm —but here are two men in a republic perit too own ALL the land as great as Greece! They can compel any person to leave their kingdom feet to rest on. Talk about English land-lordism! Talk about royalty! Here are two men permitted by the votes of the people in their state to have the power to drive ten thousands of people out into the world ho less and starving. Thousands can eat only the permission of these kings or their agen Thousands can eat only by No king ever had that power over such a vast territory or people. Yet this is Amer-ica! This is the land of the FREE! In New Zealand the people voted on this matter. They put an increasing tax on such holdings, and nade it hot for those who would monopolize The earth was not made for the earth. people, but for all. It was not intended that a few should own the earth and the rest should a few should own the earth and the rest should be compelled to work for them. The title to these lands has never legally passed to Miller & Lux. They were grants of the King of Spain to corrupt and tyrant courtiers. To own the land is to own the people who must use that land. All kings know this from the earliest history. But the common herd have not been taught this truth. But I am not blaming Miller & Lux. As long as the land is to be private property, they might as well hold it as you. It matters not how few or many own the land, to the fellows who own none—to the children born today or tomorrow. The people have a right to make laws for tieribenefit. If the money influence of the great landlords—greater than Europe has—were not benefit. If the money influence of the great landlords—greater than Europe has—were not in evidence at the legislature in California at every session, this crime against the people, this outrage in an alleged republic, kingship in reality, had been wiped out. Is there not enough honesty and intelligence in some of the press of California to agitate and keep this matter before the people until it shall be wiped out of existence? Does the purse of this kingly corporation reach into all the sanctums that teach the people? It requires a great deal of repeating to get the people to realize this crime against them.

A dispatch from New York shows that the Standard Oil Co. has been paying twice as much dividends as the public has been aware, and that its capital stock is \$200,000,000, instead of half that sum. It has been paying \$40,000,000 in dividends a year instead of \$20,000,000. The people have to pay \$40,000,000 a year more for oil than it is worth. But they profer to pay it to the Standard Oil Co., than to have it go into their own treasury, as it would under Socialism. The people have to pay \$% interest on \$800,000,000 before they are permitted to use oil—and yet they claim they permitted to use oil—and yet they claim they are not bonded!

"Please tell me how I can draw my money. "after one year, if I buy money orders at "home postoffices or elsewhere?"—Reader.

After a year you will present your order to the postoffice on which it is drawn. The post-master will fill a blank and forward the same to Washington city, and the department will send you a check on the U. S. treasury for the amount. That check is as good as the postal order and is as safe a manner to keep

One of the effects of the postal ruling has resulted in the raise of the express rates on return publication to two cents a pound. It return publication to two cents a pound. It was formerly one. That is what the raise in rates is done for. Isn't it singular that the express companies can carry mail matter at less than Uncle Sam and make hig dividends while Uncle Sam is lesing? Can you see the cot? The express companies are virtually running the postofice department.

A SERMON: Each Appeal Reader Will & Make His Own Comments.

TEXT: "You clothe the walls of your houses and leave the poor unclad; the naked wait at your gales, and your only thought is of the marble with which you overlay your floors; he begs for bread, and your horse has a golden bit. Costly apparel delights you, while others lack food. The very servel in your ring would protect from hunger o mass of people."—Saint Ambrose, Bishop of Mi an. A. D. 375.

Home Companion describes as follows the has somehow imbued it with an atmosphere of beautiful residence of William C. Whitney, one | welcome that is indescribable. of the patriots of the United States, who distinguished himself during the reign of Grover L, as secretary of the navy. Mr. Whitney is also a member of the Standard Oil company, one of the most successful philanthropic and charitable institutions in the United States, at whose head is the name of John D. the pions. The descriptive article of this beautiful palace should be an inspiration to all good, loyal citizens, for, as a writer in a recent number of eastern metropolitan newspaper points out, We should be proud of our millionaires-the real American aristocracy-and their immense

"The word palace has ever been associated with royalty, but the money princes of this country have insisted on Americanizing it, and oday they vie with one another in the creation of residences which shall surpass anything and everything that the old world has known.

Among the magnificent Cincinnati Dally palaces of the multi-Concinnati Dally Post: With feet bare a p.d bleeding from contact with the crust of sleet on the snow, or protected only by ram or pieces of carpet, twenty poor children, thinly clad and shivering and crying in their matery, stood for nearly four hours Thursday morning in the street in front of the school beard office on Main street, between Ninth and Court. At that office shoes are distributed to children of needy parents in order that it outclasses all reaches in grandeur, in elegance, in magnificence and in taste; the street in front of the street in front of the street in front of upon, and its truth will be proven.

"There is nothing about the external appearance of the New Fork residence of Mr. Wm. C. Whitney to distinguish it from other mansions of upmillionaires of this country it is much to

other mansions of up per Fifth avenue, for it is really only a remod-eled building that has occupied its present site several years. It is upon the interior that the distinguished ex-secretary of the navy has lav- | thing ished his inexhaustible supply of dollars, displayed his exquisite taste and gratified his am-

"His plan was to draw upon all the world and upon every century, and yet to blend these styles into an harmonious whole. He has suc-

ceeded.
"He has imported from Italy, that inexhaustible museum of antiquities, many of the designs and decorations for his Fifth avenue A section of carving in marble from one of the oldest of the Borgia palaces supplied the model from which the grand staircase is fashioned. There is a ceiling of carved

egram, New York, Jan. 20 -(Special) — Warming their chilled bodies in

oak which was brought intact from an old Florentine monastery; and there is another ceiling-the one in the grand entrance hall-that is couled from one

(Special) — Warming their chilied bodies in the faint heat of a tiny cook stove, Jos. Adler, his wife and four little ones crouched on the sile. four little one a crouched on the side-walk in front of latmarketin street, her side walk in front of latmarketin street, her side is not one of late of l Romen!sure, carvings, curtos, and relies from every conceivable Focality where art treasure could be discovered.

"The main entrance on Sixty-eighth street, and has gates of from and bronze that were imported from the Doria Palace, at Genea. They are masterpieces workmanship, and are beautiful beyond scription, so that one stands appalled by the magnificence of the place, even before the threshold is passed, and you are confronted by an old stone gateway, which forms the frame for a beautiful door of glass and metal. This rateway was found in Florence, and is most

"When you have passed the door of brass and crystal you are on the landing of the entrance stair-case, which takes you down a few steps into the reception hall, with its floors and walls

stair-case, which takes you down a few steps into the reception hall, with its floors and walls of Italian marble. The qualit, short stairway you have just descended terminates with newels formed in Cupids of marble, and you are told that these self-same Cupids once decorated that these self-same Cupids once decorated a palace in ancient development. They are so exquisitely carved that development when the wars paid women in Clevelopment, Cupids once decorated a palace in ancient development, and they are not of modern design, but were the product of the are when cupid and Psyche, Venns and Psyche, Venns and Psyche, Venns and Psyche, Venns and Fury like were real to remain a constitution, and the master is search be could for actual conditions, and the market search be could for actual conditions, and the market search be could for actual conditions. The conditions are there are so something more than the conditions and the conditions are there are so something more than the conditions and the conditions are the conditions are the conditions are conditions and conditions are conditions are conditions are conditions are conditions are conditions are conditions.

are \$5.25 a week. are rods, for they were carved by a sculptor who believed that he was reproducing images of existing deities. "The marble used in this ballway was spec-ially selected, and is from the quarries of Stena, latria and Kanemora. The hall maelf is low

Italian mantel from a Plorentine palace. Be-neath it is a great freelace, and even the ani-lrons are of ancient fabrication, their origin being lost in the mais of those dim days when Britain was part and parcel of the Roman em-

"Toward the right as you enter th ball is the way to the elevators, the servants quarters, laundry, kitchen, etc., the warine room is berond. These anartments are in-proceded from an exquisitely carved Italian marble screen of the seventeenth century. Small and quality artisfic wrought from extes and prilles have been bong in this serven, and the is remarkable. These also came from the Palace of Poris. An elaborately openal surrouphasus from ancient Rome stands at this of the hall. It is used as a presente call, and the whole effect is beautiful in the pot, and within it are reswine as a carrente.

"In the conservatory one encounters a verticule, of Egyptian origin. This is filled traile fairyland. Palms, orchids and flowering of the hall.

A writer in a recent issue of the Woman's | with grilles of white and gold. The decorator

"From the reception room you approach the from the reception room you approach the grand stair-case of the mansion, of which men-tion has already been made. It ascends through the center of the house, and is most imposing. Its owner aimed to possess something unlike anything else in the world, and he succeeded. The sec-

San Francisco Examiner: A report was made to the Examiner last night that Mrs. George F. W. Wildgans and her five little children were in destitute circumstances at their home, 478 Eighth street, waere Mr. Wildens, the husband and father is convalenced after an attack of tyer is convalescent after an attack of typnoid fever. The children have been almost without food for syneral days, according to the statement made by the mother. The oldest of the children is a girl of 12 years.

The floor is Italian Renalssance, geometrically patterned.

tion which supplied the model, and which was found in the Palace of Caesar Borgia Rome, is the only Borgia, 'old' thing about it; but so exact is the reproduction of the design that the whole immense fabric appears, to have

The material is the rarest. There are ten thou-sand pieces of brass inlaid with the marble, and this imparts a curious effect, relieving the coldness of the stone and giving warmth and variety. The hall is fifty-five feet long and thirty-six feet wide. The walls are of Istrian marble, and the celling was brought to this country from the Palace Barberini, near Rome. The carving upon it is Florentine. cathedral lamp of silver is suspended between stained glass windows and the balcony, which faces the entrance. At the head of the hall, and taking up almost the entire end, is a mas sive carved stone mantel which came from France. It belongs to the period of the Cru-sades, and doubtless helped to furnish one of the rooms of a feudal lord.

"Through a wonderful corridor in burnt oak you pass to the ball room. The remarkable about this apartment is that it was brought from Europe practically intact. walls came from the chateau of Phoebus d' Albret, near Bordenux, which was built in the time of Louis XIV. These walls, which are exquisitely decorated, were taken from the chateau to Paris during the regency of Louis Philippe, for use in one of his favored rooms. The panels are surrounded by carved frames

The panels are surrounded by carved frames touched with designs in gold. The celling alone is modern, but it harmonizes perfectly with the other appointments. It is a mammath fresco done in the Louis YIV. style. The musicians' gallery of the musicians' gallery of Monkeys," herause the gambols of these little creatures in their natures in their natures. The hargings of the ball room are of red volvet. The wall panels are furnished with appropriate paintings: the windows are of heautifully colored stained glass. Returning beautifully colored stained glass. Returning beautifully colored stained glass. Returning beautifully colored stained glass.

beautifully colored stained glass. Returning again to the head of the grand stair-case; you turn to the left and are confronted by an elabor stely carved door, which leads to one of the most becuiful, and certainly to the most charming, nook in the house. This is the library. It is fitted entirely with carved woodbrary. It is fitted entirely with carved wood-work that came from an old Itahan chapel. It can hardly be called a nook, ho vever, for it includes a space thirty-two feet long and twenty-six feet wide. The quant figures of the carving, taken from the chapel of a monastery, carving, taken from the chapet of a monastery, are still doing penance for their sins, as they were in those days so long ago when cowled mon's kneeled upon stone floors before them. The figures are black and highly polished, and they scowl at you as if protosting against the seeming incongruity of their surroundings. The book cases are made in the same design, and the work is splendidly done. You trend upon a priceless Persian rug, which covers the floor, and you may gaze until your eyes are weary of which represents a fortune to the average person. The 'cosy' feeling which infects one upon entering the room is no doubt partly to be accounted for by the profusion of easy chairs much of it is due to the presence of the

Chicago American,
Jan. 23: In three
email, stuffy rooms
on the alley entrance
to 18th North Ellimbeth
between a patient, hardeworking mother and
five day retent tables
are value striving to
live and keep warm.
While John Nusent
had be earned a fair
listing, as an awaling
hancer. But he entrance
combed to the heat
ist tamper. After
the death of her husbend Lenn Nusent
had the the death
of her husbend Lenn Nusent
had the fire award we
but two strong arms.
The little mother
wilked for days ana we gring advertises
we gring advertise
and a sarching
for work, she was
undere full Occasionady she found was
alled to do and earned
fity cents. brary is another room of the same dimenbrocaded velvet. This room is the salon, in common parlance, the parlor room is the parlor or in of Italian marble and is very old. The ceil-ing is decoly paneled and beautifully decorated to harmonize with the rest of the room. There are rare paintamong them being an exceptionally fine specimen of the work of Guido; but perhaps the most noticeable of the ing to do ... pictures is Hoppner's "Dancing Girl." Here,

also, ts the one hundred thousand dollar Vandyke lately purchased by Mr. Whiney, it is a portrait of William Villiers, Viscount Grandison,

hung with red

or drawing

"Across the ball from the salon is the din the room firty feet long by thirty-five feet wide. In this room the ceiling is unusually bith. The walls are paneled in marble, and the range's are filled with mural painting collighted from a score or more of palaces in Italy.

with exotics, also.

"Beyond it—that is to say, to the left as full colonion. There are hidden nooks and sepon enter the house—are the office of the ded howers everywhere. There are tropical Waltney's private secretary, and then how it is local but its a natural cascade of the room that is less pretentious than the room is the family of the latter than the room that is less pretentious than the room is the room that is less pretentious than the room is the room that is less pretentious than the room is the room that is less pretentious than the room is the room that is less pretentions that is room that is less pretentions that is room that is less pretentions the room is the room that is less pretentions the room is the room that is less pretentions the room is the room that is less pretentions the room that is the room that it is the room that

Pompell, and the whole thing is indescribably beautiful. The ceiling, of crystal and gold, imparts a curious effect of subdued sunlight.
"It is impossible to do justice to all the fur-

A Chicago Telegram A committee of Chi-cago women started out a few days ago to investigate sweat shops in that city. They visited one fac-tory where the atmos-

nishings of this magnificent abode. The mind cannot grasp in one day or in one reading their extent and value. There are price less treasures within those walls, and some phere was so foul that one of the women had to be carried out into the air, and yet, in this same room, women and girls were obliged to work all cay. One woman employed in this shop said she was 65 years. To obtain many of the art treasures regular detective work had to be resorted to; and when the desired art-

icle was discovered the purchase price was often a mere bagatelle, when compared to other expenses involved in its transportation to the city of New York. Italy is jealous of its antiques, and much of Mr. Whitney's collection came from that country. It is not presumptuicles imported by him from that region did not greatly exceed in their final cost the price given

"The greatest treasure in the house is a gen nine Raphael, which Mr. Whiteny purchased in London after outbid-

London after outbidding two governments
—the English and the German—in the battle for its possession. It is the portrait of a young man who wears the dress and cap similar to those in the well known portrait that Raphael made of himself. The eyes are large and luminous, the hair is long and golden, the face is ovai and stapers at the chin, although it loses nothing of its strength. It is said to be the lost portrait of Angelo Doni, which until recently had been described only by tradition, and was supposed to have been destroyed. Art lovers tried in value for many years to

Art lovers tried in vain for many years to trace it, and it was finally discovered in a private art gallery in Venice. Now many millions will not be sufficient to purchase it from its present owner.

Finnegan's Cigar Store.

The station agent laid down the evening paper, and, after a few meditative puffs of his mere-sham pipe, said: "Finnegan, I notice a good many of these newspaper fellows use the expression, the cradle of humanity." Every time I see this phrase, Finn, the question comes to me did humanity ever have a cradie? I mean, of course, in a figurative sense Which is the oldest, Finn, time or humanity? "Damfino, maybe they were twins," replied Firmeran, as he handed out a box of cheroots.

and made change with the insurance agent.
"Well, there is one sore thing, Finn, nobody knows how old they are. Science has made wonderful progress during the last few hundred years, but there are a few things that we know just as little about now as we did a few

thousand years ago."
"Var they's a first part Finnessen on by came out from belieful the counter and took usual place beside the insurance agent. "As far as any of us know."

"the only concention we have of life is a cra-dle at one end and a coffin at the other."

"And with the most of us," put in the in-surance arent, "it's one continual struggle for

"Yes, and it always will be so," said the sta tion agent, "as long as you and a lot more like you keep on voting for war and poverty instead of peace and plenty.

"Some more of your Socialism, I suppose," specred the insurance agent. "It's just common everyday, good sense name it what you rlease, but-"

"By the way," broke in Finnezan, "I was just reading Judge Thompson's speech at the Jackson Day banguet in Chicago the other day. In speaking of Schwab and the corporation Chicago the other he represents the judge said it was created by the law, and that 'the creature is never-greater than its creator.'

was good logic," observed the insurance agent.

The station acent smiled, as he knocked the ashes out of his pine.

"You are willing to admit, then," he asked, "that the creature is never greater than its

"Well, how is it, then, that you always persist in saying that capital is greater than la-bor—that without capital labor could do nothing. What is capital but the surplus of labor's products—all over and above what is necessary the presence of the to keep labor alive and in working order? If books. Next to the li- I make twenty-five pairs of shees, and only need one pair for myself, the twenty-four pairs is capital, isn't it? Under the present system, this capital belongs to some other fellow—the man who owns the machinery. But it was all produced by labor, just the same. Thus labor is the creator, and capital the creature. The trouble now is that the machine owns the man instead of the man the machine. When men own the tools they work with, and which have all been produced by their labor and then stolen from them by canital, the era of common sense, common decency, common instice and a common Christianity will have dawned."

The insurance arent looked at his watch. "It is time I was going," he said. E. N. RICHARDSON.

Wants the Ministers.

portant to enlist the church people in the So cialist movement, and we want the names addresses and denominational relation of preachers who are interested in favor of So-cialism, and would like for you to help us in procuring these names through the Appeal to Reason. Yours sincerely, F. M. CUMMINGS, Anthony, Kan.

Pastor Christian Church.

What is Socialism.

By WALTER THOMAS GULLS of the interes at School of Social Economy,

What an Idaho Comrude says about this pumplet: "Some weeks ago a copy of "What is Socialism" a chiesaly fell into my hands. It is certainly cites and the point. After resulting it I based it to the loys-cause. It has filled its relative to wall that 30 out of of them are converts to Socialism.

tee capies, \$1.00. APPEAL TO REASON, Girard, Kas How the Farmers =

Busted the Trusts.

A writer in the February issue of the Re-

these farmers have done in the way of market-

used by all the workers in the country. It

branches of the subject, and then we will won-

der how we were so simple as to allow a few

fellows to "do" the great American people

one except a representative of the combine

chase of their products, but also in the dis-position of his own. He is compelled to pay

whatever they choose to ask for what he buys of them, and he must accept whatever they choose to pay him for what he has to sell.

The so-called grain trust is the result of ev-

might not be a village of fifty inhabitants; but if it were in a rich grain region there would be one or more grain elevators, each

owned by an independent grain buyer. In addition to these, in good crop years, there would

probably be a number of track buyers-men

londed directly into cars. The farmer was the

autocrat, and made his choice of buyers, and the man who offered the most got the wheat.

Competition was keen-and buyers often paid

more than the market really warranted. The system was a good one for the farmer, but it

quently proved disastrous to the buyer.

And there were other things with which the grain buyers had to contend. In good crop years there was the almost inevitable car

To correct these evils the elevator owners

d similar associations have also been formed and similar associations have also been formed in other states. Soon after the organization

of Kansas formed a state ascociation in 1897

was perfected, some of the active members con-

ceived the idea that the operations of the track

buyers were a hardship on those buyers who had their money invested in elevators. The association passed resolutions asking commission men on the boards of trade in the large

grain centers to refree to handle the business of shippers who did not own elevators, and it

further adopted rules instructing members to

refuse to ship grain to any commission firms

ket in Kansas City and some other grain cen-

ters, but it still left them free to ship to milis and distant points which could not be con-trolled by the association. To still further

stop the business of track buying, the associa-

tion asked the railroad companies to formu-late a rule refusing cars to shippers unless

the grain to be shipped was on the right-of-

way of the railroad ready for loading when

the cars were ordered, a request to which the railroad companies acceded. As it was impos-

sible for the track shippers to comply with

this rule, it effectually stopped their business. HOW COMPETITION WAS STIFLED.

Another matter which the association sought to regulate was competition between two or

with the track buyers shut out, the elevators were bound to get the grain anyway. At the meeting of the association in January, 1898,

ing expenses, and at the end of a given time

to pro-rate the profits according to their running expenses and their capital invested in

the husiness. Soon after this a number of

sas. Their object is to purchase grain direct from the farmers, eliminating the middle man or independent grain dealer. Each syndicate operates on only one-line of railways. In return for their exclusive business it is allered that some of these syndicates receive special

These syndicates, acting together, control so many elevators, that they are able, practically to dictate the price paid to farmers for their grain in every section in which they do busi-

ness, especially throughout the wheat belt THE SYNDICATES PROFIT

As a result of the evolution of the grain bust

balance. The farmer had shadurely no alternative except to soll his wheat to a local buyer or keep it in his bins. The profits made by the so-called trust dealers were enormous. It is related that one western Kansas haver made a net profit of \$1,500 on twenty - loads of wheat in three weeks, and he had an investment of only \$2,600.

in 1901, the farmers sought levislative relief from the trust, but without result.

The farmers who marketed grain at Solo-mon organized a co-operative shipping asso-ciation. An experienced grain buyer was am-

ployed on a salary as manager of the braces, an elevator was leased and on June

ness, an elevator was leased and on Jone 11 at the beginning of the harvest of 1901, the elevator was opened for business.

Under the hy-laws of the association, every member is required to sell his wheet to the farmers' association, but a provision is justed association by paying into the association by paying into the association treasury a relate of one cent a bushel on all

ering the session of the Kansas leeislature

advantages from the railroad companies

profit after p

more members in the same territory.

competing members at the same point w structed to agree upon a price each day that

could give them a re

which they operate.

ment of only \$3,000.

This shut the track buyers off from a mar

who would not accede to this request.

famine.

wheat in the farmer's wagon and had it

who owned no elevators, but who purchas

A few years ago, at all railroad stations in the grain producing regions of the west were from one to ten grain buyers. There

friend is made familiar with:

so sold. This provision is regarded as the bulwark of the association, and prevents the syndicate from forcing it out of business. SUCCESSFUL REPULSE OF TRUST TACTICS.

Within two months after the association had opened its elevator, it had handled over 100,-000 bushels of wheat, paying its members from seven to nine cents below the Kansas City price, although the normal price was ten view of Reviews gives the following interestcents below, while the syndicate price was fourteen cents below, a clear gain to the farming account of how the farmers of a Kansas ers of from five to seven cents a bushel. As a result, the syndicate received very little grain, county organized a co-operative elevator and busted the elevator octopus in that particular and kept its elevators running at a loss. locality. It is reprinted in the Appeal simply after the farmers' elevator opened, one of the to show the power of co-operation. What syndicates ordered the price advanced to a point that would make the farmers dissatisfied with what they were receiving at their own ing their grain, can be done with every article to the syndicate, thus keeping the farmers' ele vator from setting any grain, which, under or-dinary circumstances, would force it out of illustrates that the people can do for themselves what they have heretofore delegated to The syndicates had been paying forprivate corporations. These little incidents ty-eight cents a bushel, but this one syndicate are but examples in the arithmetic of Socialadvanced the price to fifty-five cents, while the farmers' elevator was paying fifty-two ism. After awhile we'll get up into the higher cents. Instead of attempting to meet this advance, the manager of the farmers' elevator simply weighed the wheat for the farmers as fast as they brought it in, and then sent it to But we are learning, and there is a lesson the syndicate elevator to be sold for fifty-five cents a bushel. The farmer then returned to contained in the following extracts from the his own elevator and paid in one cent a bushel article, which you should see that your farmer of what he had received, thereby netting fifty four cents, considerably more than he would Within the past four years there has arisen in some of the grain growing states of the west tion caused by the farmers' elevator. The one what is known as the grain trust. This is not cent a bushel received from this source not only an incorporated combination of capital, but in paid the expense of the farmers' elevator, bu several states is simply an association of sevgave it a profit besides, so that the syndicate eral hundred grain dealers who are governed in addition to doing business itself at a loss in their business by certain arbitrary rules, and actually paid the expenses of, and a profit to this association has become sufficiently powerful in many localities to dictate to the farmer the very institution it was endeavoring to de stroy. The attempt was soon given up, and at the end of three weeks the syndicate had the price at which he shall sell his grain, and to prevent him from disposing of it to any locked its elevator and gone out of business This has brought the trust problem directly to the farmer's door. He is confronted with the dictation of trusts, not only in the pur-THE FARMERS AND THE RAILROADS.

The difficulty most feared by the farmers was that the syndicates would have sufficient influence with the railroad companies to prevent them from securing cars for the ship-ment of grain. This would mean that when their elevator was filled—and it required only from two to four days to fill it—they would have to quit business until they could secure farmers would either have to stop selling their grain or else sell it to the syndicates for whatever the syndicates would pay. After every big wheat crop there is a car famine. Under these circumstances, discrimination in the matter of furnishing cars to shippers is very The manager of the farmers' elevator at Solomon was therefore by no means surprised when an order for cars was not filled. days passed after the order for the cars was given, but no cars arrived, although all previous orders had been promptly filled. Meanthe elevator was rapidly filling with wheat.

The manager simply ordered cars on another line. The other road, eager to take business from a rival, quickly filled the order. This necessitated hauling the grain from the ele-vator to the cars in wagons. To fill the wagons, they were driven on to the railroad track beneath the clutes where the cars were usually loaded. The third morning after this work commenced the manager found a string of loaded cars along his elevator, so the proach to the chutes was cut off. A carp was summoned, and in two hours a new had been built to the other side of the vator, and the work of loading the can the other road went on. Shortly afters a freight agent of the road that was losing

shipments came around to inspect the e tor. No allusion was made to the failure of his road to furnish cars or to the annoyance by the coal cars, but the agent was allowed to see the great amount of business that was going to a rival road. After a short inspection, the agent left, and within twenty-four hours the coal cars had been taken away and plenty of grain cars left in their place. Since then the farmers' elevator has never farmers' elevator has never suffered from a lack of cars, notwithstanding the general shortage, and all the roads at Solomon have been anxious for the farmers' ship-

DIRECT SALES TO MILLS. Another feature of the plan pursued by the Solomon farmers' association, and one which, if it should become general, would revolutionthe grain business of the United States and eliminate the grain exchange features and gambling in futures on the boards of trade, is the policy of selling direct to mills instead of shipping to the great grain centers. dition to saving the commission which must be paid for seiling wheat in the grain pits on the boards of trade, a premium is obtained from the mills for high grade wheat.
SHIPMENTS TO GFRMAN CO-OPERATIVE

SOCIETIES. The memors of the farmers elevator asso-ciation at Solomon have recently completed ar-rangements whereby they will export much of their wheat direct to co-operative societies in Germany. A number of car loads have already been sold in this manner. The wheat is billed direct from Solomon to Berlin. The German ecoperative societies own their own mills in Germany and control a shipping elevator in New York, through which all wheat consigned to them goes. This virtually brings the producer and the consumer together and eliminates all board of trade speculation and manipulation from the market

By Go b! Do Tell London, February 8.-It is quite possible that London, recruary s.—It is quite possible that within a year, or perhans two years, the Altisanch de Cotha, which is a record of the royal and the chief noble houses of Europe, will be no publishing with the latter several of the lending families of America, about whom much more interest is felt than about the decayed publish that figure in the book. as a result of the evolution of the grain busi-ness, the farmers of the Kansas wheat belt discovered, when they harvested the immense grop of 1900, that they could not set as much for their wheat as they deemed it worth. They reasoned that if they deducted the freight and a profit of one cent a bushel from the Kansas Chy price, their grain ought to be worth the caved noblity that foure in the book.

A few rich Americans are already represent-ed in the Almanach, on account of intermarriare with princely European houses, but what is prorosed is to give the family name, origin, its prorosed is to give the family name, origin, list of children, and so forth, and also collateral relatives, just as is the case of high European nobles. The amount of American families' wen'th could also be stated, so that the millionaires wanting Puropean princes and counts for sons-in-law, and to the princes and counts in search of rich American

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APPEAL TO REASON, Girard, Kan.

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FAPIAN ESSAYS - Seven Primary Reservor, Seven Primary Seven Primary Reservor, Seven Primary Reservor, Seven Seven Reservor, Se

The People at Work: ne Things They are Doing for Themselves.

The Chicago water system is owned and operated by the municipality. It cost \$33,000,000 to build, and last year paid net, over \$1,500,000. with water rates lower than any other city in the world where private ownership pre-vails. The street car system of that city cost, according to the civic federation's report, \$33,000,000. It is owned by foreign capitalists, and last year earned the owners net, over \$5,000,000, according to Henry Clews & Co's, 1902 Investnt Guide. You see a practical illustration the two methods—which do you like the

"I thoroughly enjoyed my visit to Glasgow, ays a returned commercial traveler. "The nunicipal conditions there, I believe, are more early perfect than in any other city in the orld, with the possible exception of one or we cities of New Zealand. In Glasgow, the

o the people at just a little more than cost and the profits are used for the public good, naking it possible for the city to remit most If the taxes to the people at frequent interrals. Besides getting better service, the people pay less for their public conveniences. They would not go back to the private corporation system for anything."

All past experience goes to show the wisdom of keeping the highways under public control. At first blush the idea of a country establishing an electric railway may seem startling. But it must be remembered that a great part the cost of railway building in settled counties is in procuring the right of way and grading the roadbed. This part of the un-fertaking has been already completed by ev-ery county that has put down a gravel or cadam road. The trolley climbs gradients ich would be impossible for the steam locomotive, so the ordinary country road would require little or no grading to prepare it for the ties. The counties have already done so much of the work that it would be the part of wisdom for them to complete it by putting down the ties and rails and providing the equipment.-Toronto Daily Globe.

Those who have been watching the fight for free school books in Illinois and other states, where the idea is opposed by the same element that fifty years ago opposed the public schools on the same grounds as now advanced against the free text books, will be gratified to learn that the movement is growing rapidly and that in a few years every state in the union will furnish free books to all its pupils. A writer in the Cosmopolitan Mazazine brings out the fact that the states of Delaware, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska. New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and books to all public Rhode Island furnish free In Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Vermont and Wisconsin, the question is a matter of local option—school districts having the power to vote for er against the proposition. In many other states the free school books only extend to indigent pupils. New York City supplies its pupils with free school books and has since 1806. Philadelphia done the same thing since 1818, seventy-

done the same thing since 1818, seventyyears before the state passed a law for
t purpose. "It is significant." remarks
f. Andrews, in the Cosmopolitan, "that those
es and cities commonly considered the
f advanced educationally, have adopted
school books as indispensable to the
er working of a free school system, and
that whenever this has occurred the number
of pupils in attendance has increased, the averare duration of pupils' attendance has induration of pupils' attendance has inpupils continuing their studies clear up to the highest grades, and the whole efficiency of the schooling has improved." It is the practice all over the country that school boards purchase maps, charts, dictionaries and other supplementary books. The drift toward free school books is rapid and significant:

Glasgow is the second city of Great Britain. Its population is 750,000, or \$60,000 with suburban towns. In respect to municipalization of industry it is probably the leading city of the world. It has extended the field of municipal business far beyond the limits usually pre-It owns and manages the public or houses, a consolidated market syspublic swimming baths, laundries, sani-wash houses, model tenements, municipal and on the street railways, the harbor and verything pertaining to it—harbor tramways, erries and steamers, graving docks, weighing cuies, cranes, various yards and offices, and the mapply of water for ships—all belong to the city and contribute to its revenues. And it would have had a municipal telephone, if the permission it has more than once requested had been

The results of these extensive experiment with its ownership have been the development of an active local patriotism, the purification of a netive local patriotism, the purification of t

better health, cheaper and better services are the control of the

e model lodging houses every lodger eparate apartment, the use of a large town a locker for provisions and the of a long range for cooking his own food. charge is seven to nine ceuts a day, and at whaten's lodgings six cents. These municipated houses have led to a great improved in the private lodging houses. Private less have opened improved establishments to play of the public houses, with the same strict rules as to priors, and the same strict rules as to over and cleanliness. Many of the small-es and worst of private houses have disap-

In the public baths the charge for a swim, for thirty-six cents—boys and girls under for thirty-six cents—boys and twelve tickets for teen, two cents and twelve traces for the conts. Special reduced rates for the conts. Special reduced rates for the conts can get the exclusive use of the clauses and associations of young peoficies can get the exclusive use of the way system will go to the public instead of the range of the conts for two cents for each person beyond take as little as possible, while the women's clubs sinety-six cents for each by a few is apt to be run in the interest of the few, while the business owned by all

and cold water faucets. The washing being quickly done, the clothes are deposited for two or three minutes in one of a row of centrifugal machine driers, after which they are hung on one of a series of sliding frames which retreat into a hot air apartment. If she wishes, the housewife may then use a large reller-mangle, operated like all the rest of the machinery, by steam power; and she may at the end of the hour go home with her basket of clothes washed, dried and froned. To appreciate the convenience of all this, it must be remembered that the remembered that the woman probably lives with her family in one small room of an upper tenement flat. In each of these establishments the city also separately conducts a general laundry business, drawing its patronage from all classes of society." (Dr. Albert Shaw, "Municipal Government in Great Britain," pp. 199, 110).

Most important of all her undertakings per-haps are Glasgow's public tramways. The general manager, arr. John Young, has recently re-vised and brought down to date a condensed statement of the facts drawn up by me two years ago for the use of the Citizen's Commitof Boston. He also sends the report for treet cars, the water works, the heat and ght plants, and every other public utility, is wined by the city. All the products are given of the people at less a little and the commission." Supply the city of the people at less a little and the commission."

oflowing summary is based: In 1894 the city of Glasgow became the owner and manager of its street car lines. The con-

The hours of labor were reduced from twelve and fourteen to ten hours per day, and from eighty-four and nine-y-eight to sixty per wages were raised two shillings per and two uniforms a year were supplied to each man free—a voluntary improvement of the conditions of labor showing a policy ex-actly contrary to that of the private companies.

2 Fares were reduced at once about 33%—the average fare is below two cents, and over 35% of the fares are one cent each—a voluntary movement in the direction of cheap transportation, disclosing once more a policy precisely contrary to that of the private companies. For short distances the fare is one cent, and night and morning working people can go long routes for a cent. For the year ending May 31, 1898, the average of all fares was 1.73 cents, a few years ago, before the city took the lines, the private tramway company collected an average of 8.84 cents per passanger. At the private charges of 1891 the 106,345,000 passen 97-98 would have paid the company \$4.683 648 instead of \$1.300,000 they paid the city last year. The same number of rides in Boston would cost about \$5,300,000. We pay the same five-cent rate that we did ten years ago, while in Gias-gow fares fell 50% in five years (1891 to 1896) and are now 55% below the level of 1891.

3 The service was improved—an editorial in the Progressive Review, London, November,

"The tramways of Glasgow have been made the finest undertaking of the kind in the country-indeed both by their capacity to serve the ablic and as a purely commercial enter

Glasgow is one of the first cities in Europe to take steps toward replacing horse power by mechanical traction. She sent a committee all over the civilized world to study the best methand an electric system is now being introduced while even London contents itself

about two years, by low fares, good service and the increase of interest naturally felt by the people in a business of their own.

5. Larger traffic and the economies of pub-lic ownership have reduced the operating cost per passenger to 1.32 cents, and the total cost, including interest, taxes and depreciation, is 1.55 coats per passenger. When the private company was collecting 2.54 cents per passenger it declared that only 0.24 of a cent wa profit. Now the city collects 1.78 cents and still there is about a quarter of a cent clear profit. and this is with the horse nower, which makes the cost per mile at least 20% more than the electric system.

6. The profits of the business go to the pub stockholders. For the year ending May 31, 1898, in spite of the extremely low fares, there was a clear profit of \$189.070 above operating cost and all fixed charges, interest, taxes, de-preciation and payments to the sinking fund. in round numbers the profits above operating expenses and ordinary fixed charges were \$240,-000 and the profits above operating expenses

We are told that the conditions are different in America, and inferences must not be drawn from Glasgow. Let us see. It is true, of course, that it would not do to say that as Glassow has a one and three-fourths-cent fare, therefore our roads can be operated on a one therefore our roads can be operated on a one controller, public swimming baths. Isundries, sand therefore our roads can be operated on a one controller, wash houses, model tenements, municipal and three-fourths-cent rate. Street railway is the highest and purest Socialism butter, public water works, gas and electric wages are higher here than in any city of Europe, public water works, gas and electric wages are higher here than in any city of Europe, so far as I know; our cities are not so compact as Glassow. But it is not fair to conclude that public ownership would have an effect in our cities similar in kind to the effect before that public ownership in Glasgow? If the change to public ownership in Glasgow brought lower fares the first tened to the controller of the public ownership in Glasgow brought lower fares the controller of the public ownership in Glasgow brought lower fares the controller of the public ownership in Glasgow brought lower fares. and better service than existed under private ownership in Glasgow, is it not fair to believe that the change to public ownership here would give us lower fares and better service than we now have?

Public railways in Glasgow have proved far

better for employes and the people than private rallways. We infer that similar results will fol-low in America. Details may be different, but the essential conditions are the same, as shown, first, by experience with industries already public here, and, second, by a study of the cause of improvement under public ownership in Glasgow.

1. In public business here, as elsewhere, the workers are freer, get more pay and fewer hours than the employes of the great private monopolies. The public service is good, the charges are very low, and the profit, if any,

2. The change from private to public ownership of a great monopoly means a change of purpose from dividends for a few to service for all. This change of purpose is the source of the improvement under public ownership in respect to cheaper transportation, a better paid and more contented citizenship, a fairer diffusion of wealth and power, etc. This change of purpose will accompany the change to public ownership here as well as in Europe or Australia, and therefore public ownership or Australia, and therefore public ownership of the rallways here will cause a movement in the same general direction as in Glasgow Fares will be lower than they are now.

Wages higher, hours shorter. Service better: traffic larger.

Women's clubs sinety-six cents for each tri-four members, and two cents for each trional person. Private hot baths, six to live cents.

Archy less useful, as Dr. Chaw says, in the set classifiers, are the public laundries. Four cauts an hour a second may have "the of a stall containing an improved steaming arrangement and fined take with hot Parsons.

Sunday Reflections

For Your Church - going Friend.

"Title deeds cannot pass muster in the spreme court of morality."—St. Augustine,

"Nature gave all things in common for the use of all; usurpation created private right. -St. Ambrose, A. D., 375.

"The sinners are with us," said Lord Shafts bury, the English social reformer. saints who fight against us." "Opulence is always the result of theft, if

not committed by the actual possessor, then by his predecessors."—St. Jerome. "A thousand souls are probably destroyed

through perjury to the tax assessor, where one is destroyed through drunkenness."-Prof. "The ways of trade have grown selfish to

(if not beyond the borders) of fraud."-Em

"A tender and intelligent conscience is a disqualification for success. The young man on entering life, finds the way to lucrative em-

ployment blocked with abuses."- Emerson.

"Half the crimes committed by human be ings come from frightful poverty or an overabundance of wealth-or from efforts to escape the one or acquire the other."-John Brisben

"From possessions which have come private property, and which now, strangely enough, are regarded as the very foundation of good order, spring all the crimes, both of myth and of history."-Richard Wagner.

"Labor is not alone for itself, nor for what it accomplishes of the tasks of the world, nor for its equivalent in silver and gold, not even for the end of human happiness and love. for the growth in character of the laborer."-Mary E. Wilkins.

"The commercial element in this country have its rightful due, and that due is nothing more or less than a preponderating in caro Times-Herald's report of Mr. Root's address, rep. Merchants' Association of New York.

"The evil base of our society eats through; that our wealthy homes are founded on spollation of the poor vitlates all the life that goes with them. Somehow or other it searches through and degrades the art, man-ners, dress, good taste of the inmates."—Edward Carpenter.

"No despotic government on the face of th earth today possess so much power over the economic welfare of the people as has been held and exercised by one hundred men, at the head of the great railway systems of the United States. It is not true that this is a free country. It is a rich country, a prosperous country but it is not a free country."—Dr. Gladden.

"Mighty of heart, mighty of mind—'magnani-mous'—to be this is indeed to be great in life; to become this increasingly is indeed to 'advance in life'—in life itself, not in the pings of it. He only is advancing in life whose heart is getting softer, whose blood warmer, whose pulse quicker, whose spirit is entering into living peace."-Ruskin.

"Child murder in factories, shattel slaver, prison flogging—which of these has not had on its side the majority of the good?" asks an English writer. "Leaseholds of tyranny. ignorance and squalor would not be worth twelve months' purchase, but for the unselfish devoted men and women willing to die in the support of any lie or injustice."

"We must admit that Christianity was vast economic revolution, more than anythins else. The early fathers of the church, faithful to the teachings of Christ, professed thoroughly communistic theories. They lived among communistic surroundings, and could not well have maintained theories contrary to those held by Christ and the spostles."—Prof.

Said Dr. Macgregor, moderator of the gen-eral assembly of the Church of Scotland, in 1891: "Ought we not to keep prominently before ourselves and so before our people that Christianity is the highest and purest Social-ism; that the Bible is the great text book of

"Man lives! and what does he live for? Is it for happiness? Yes. And does he receive this happiness for which he exists and strives? No. man does not receive that sublime, that supreme happiness, which is the natural birth right of every human being. "Tis true, he does receive a portion of the universal happiness but under the present system of economics he does not and he cannot receive that full that glorious measure of infinite bliss that hi Creator designed that he should enjoy."—Ru pert E. Lee Wixom.

The first man who having fenced off a piece of ground, could think of saying "This is mine," and found people simple enough to believe him was the real founder of civil society. How many crimes, wars, murders, miseries and corrors would not have been spared to the buman race by one who. plucking up the stakes or filling in the trench, should have called out to his fellows: "Beware of listening to this imposter; you are undone if you forget that the earth belongs to no one, and that its fruits are for all."—Rosscau.

When Richard Wagner, the great German when kienard wants declared his faith that musician and composer, declared his faith that the people would be the artists of the future, and that from the most absolute democracy the true music would come, his critics pointed the true music would come, his critics pointed the true music would come, his critics pointed to the multitudes as a conclusive answer. "This mob." he replied, is in no wise a normal pro-duct of real human nature, but is, instead, the artificial product of your unnatural culture; all the crimes and horrors which you find so repulsive in the mob, are only desperate in-cidents of the war which real human nature is waging against its cruel oppressor-civilization."

"It is no great thing not to rob others of their belongings, and in vain do they think themselves innocent who appropriate to their own use alone those goods which God gave in common; by not giving to others that which they themselves receive, they become housicides and murderers, inasmuch as in keeping for themselves those things which would have alleviated the sufferings of the poor, we may my that they every day same the death of an

any persons as they might have fed and did not. When, therefore, we offer the means of living to the indigent, we do not give them anything of ours, but that which of right be longs to them. It is less a work of mercy that we perform than the payment of a debt." -Gregory the Great

"You are told that education, that enlightenment, that leisure, that high station, that po-litical experience are arrayed in the opposing camp, and I am sorry to say that I cannot deny it. I painfully reflect that in almost ev-ery one, if not in every one, of the greatest political controversies of the last fifty years, whether they affected the franchise, whether they affected commerce, whether they affected religion; whether they affected the bad and abominable institution of slavery, or what subject they touched, these leisured classes, these educated classes, these titled classes have been in the wrong."—Gladstone at Edinburg, June 30, 1892.

"I prophesy the coming of the social man to build the social kingdom. He will be a practical Christian—the only one who really does the will of the Father. He will move in the power of the social passion. He will reject all self-riches, self-distinction, self-dominion, in his pursuit of the common good. He will recognize the people as the extension of his own body. He will recognize God, and so will recognize the All. There will be no favoritism. This practical Christian is coming-he is coming to do the Father's will; to build the social kingdom. And we are told that of that kingdom there shall be no end. It will stand because built upon the rock of affectionate justice."—Edwin Markham.

🔑 IN ROOZELAND: 🦸

Some Things as They Are in America.

Probably never before in the history of Philadelphia has there been such a Socialist boom as at present.-Philadelphia North American

The rod mill workers of the United States steel corporation in Cleveland have been no-tified, of a reduction in wages ranging from

If it is true that Kankakee ministers have

organized and will charge \$5 for a marriage fee some local justice of the peace will proba-bly monopolize the business at cut rates.—Chi-The city savings bank at Detroit, closed its

doors the other day, and the depositors are out something like a million dollars. And still we have the must successful banking system on the face of the earth! New York millionaires will soon get the business of tax dodging down so fine that they

will be asking the different states to submit bids as to which one will tax them the least if they establish a legal residence there.--Chicago Dally News. Some people have said barsh things about

"Prof." Dan Levey, who will now probably re-ret it. "Prof." Levey, when arrested, had \$41,000 in his inside pocket, which proves con-clusively that he is not a thief, but a finan-cier.—Baltimore World.

The importation of American means to Germany fell off \$5,000,000 last year. As every-body in America has plenty to cat it will be necessary to secure some new markets. It would be too bad to have this amount of good American meat go to waste

Comrade Debs has entered the street car fight at Indianapolis. He has issued an appeal to the working men and women of Indiana to stand by the workers. A big demonstration is being arranged for. The street car men are out hécause the company refuses to grant their reasonable demands or to arbitrate their differ-

Commissioner of Labor McMackin, of New York, has issued his report, and points out that there are thousands of idle men in that state. The reason, he says is "LACK OF WORK ON THE PART OF WORKINGMEN ABLE AND WILLING TO WORK!" And they ABLE AND WILLING TO WORK!" And they tell us any able hodied man who is WILL-

Senator Hoar has introduced a bill into the senate which defies conspiracies in labor strikes. It will take from court judges their power to issue injunctions against union mer on strike. The fact that the New York is violently opposed to the measure, is evidence enough that it is a pretty good thing for the laborer. The measure will not become a law,

Was it by accident or design that a Cleveland the magnificent reception given by Senator Hanns at Washington, and the report of a special correspondent who had been investigat-ing the child labor conditions of the south? and yet it is doubtful if but few people saw the awful incongruity of the two affairs. Little children eight and ten years of was working twelve hours per day for ten cents, that men like Hanna can have funds to squander on receptions—the like of which has seldom been

made public its report to stockholders. The trust announces that during the first nine trust announces that during the first nine months of its existence its net earnings were \$25,000,000. It will be noted in this connection, that the publicity given the affairs of this concern has had no deleterious effect upon the trust—in fact, the reverse has been true, and the publication of its enormous dividends makes its stock more valuable to speculators and easier to dispose of the zuillible public. Big dividends means confidence on the part of the public, and publicity to trust methods is invited by the big concerns—it helps them to crush she weak competitor who is struggling weak competitor who is struggling

Willie Vanderbilt, whose father left him some land in New York, which became valuable as people began to arrive and demand a piace on which to sleep and exist, was riding to Buffalo the other day in his vaccial car behind the Lake Shore's fast limited passenger tra'n, whose passengers pay \$4 per trip extra in order to be guaranteed against lost time. The train was not going fast enough, and Mr. Vanderbilt ordered the engineer to cut the engine from the train, hook onto his special car and take him to Buffalo. The balance of the train was left on a siding for two hours, while the passengers howled with rage. And they are the treest people on earth! We don't have to take a back seat for any ene!

S copies one year to one address..... \$ 1.00 10 copies one year to one address..... 2.00 15 copies one year to one address...... 5.03 500 copies one year to one address...... 30.00

In Foreign Climes:

What Comrades Acress the Water Are Doing.

In municipal elections in Wismar and Zeitz, Germany, the Socialists scored victories.

In Hanau and Gustrow, Germany, the Socialists won their first victory, securing four offices in the former place and three in the latter. All the old parties combined against the work-

The wife of a millionaire over in London has given it out cold that no lady of respecta-bility, can live on less than \$20,000 per year. She also says her mother is mad because allows Socialists to meet in her cellar. side appearances are sometimes deceiving.

Chicago Record-Herald's correspondent in Rome, William E. Curtis, says the Socialist party is growing more rapidly in Italy than any other party. The Socialist vote increased from 76,237 in 1895 to over 216,000 in 1900, and the party controls sixty votes in parliament.

In Germany, there were on January 1, fiftytwo daily Socialist papers, eight appearing three times a week, three twice a week, eight once a week, one once a fortnight and two once a month. In addition, there is a weekly review and two humorous newspapers appearing once a fortnight.

The increase in the Socialist vote in Germany is well shown by an election which has taken place at Buckelburg, in Schaumburg Lippe. There in 1898 the Socialist received only 591 votes, but at this election he received 1.645 votes, an increase of 1.054 votes. This is the more remarkable because this constitnency, the smallest in Germany, with only 8.947 electors, is nearly entirely an agricultural district, having only one small town in it. This shows that at the next election the Socialists will increase the number of their members.

Another seat in the parliament of Germany has been won by the Socialists. . A special election was held in the tenth parliamentary dis-trict in Saxony to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the national liberal member Though all the old parties combined against the Socialists, as usual, the latter turned an adverse majority of 1,250 in a total vote of 22,600, into a favorable majority of 322. announced result is anything but pleasing to the capitalistic politicians and their organs. Probably Emperor William will now make an-

The Swedish government and the international steel trust are at loggerheads over the iron mines of Lapland, the most valuable in the eastern hemisphere. The government has chase in order to prevent them from falling into the hands of the syndicate. The owners of the mines, however, quietly disposed of the entire product of them to the syndicate for ten years. A royal legal battle will be fought in the courts to determine which is the bigger—the Swedish government or the steel trust. The odds are with the latter.

"Campaign Combination." A "Campaign Combination."

Hundright campaigns are warning up, and every Appeal
Arby contrade about have plenty of literature on head
for the contrade about his arguments. Here's a campaign
to the contrade his arguments. Here's a campaign
to the fellows who are beginner to think:

9"Mandelpal townership—Pacts and Fifures."
25 "Way Railroad Men Should be Socialists."
35 "Way Railroad Men Should be Socialists."
35 "Beilsing; where Tanks."
The entire to for \$0.00.

What's to Become of the Middleman?

What's to become of the Middleman?
With much concern, someone asked John Ruskin, after listening to one of his discourses on political economy, in which he proposed to eliminate the middleman, "But what's to become of the middleman?"
To which Mr. Ruskin replied: "If you really saw the middleman at his work, you would not ask that twice. Here's my publisher, Mr. Allen, cais tempence per dozen for his cabbages, the

gats tenpence per dozen for his cabbages; the consumer pays threepence each. That is to say, consumer pays threepence each. That is to say, you pay for three cabbages and a half, and the middleman keeps two and a half for himself and gives you one. Suppose you saw this financial gentleman, in bodily presence, toll-taking at your door—that you bought three loaves, and caw him pocket two, and pick the best crust off the third as he handed it in, would you ask what was to become of him?"

How it is Done Under Private Ownership. Two men were killed and several others were so severely injured that they will die in an accident at the Illinois steel mills early today. The company's officials refused to give out any details of the accident, and would not give the names of those who were killed and injured. Chicago Daily News.

tanding the fact that at Great Falls, Mont., are 20% lower since the plant became a municipal one, the city, says the Daily Tribune, is \$8,000 ahead on the

for the past year. Riches are attended with luxury, and luxury

ends in despotism .- Erasmus

Clubing Rates. Citibing Rates.

"Wilabire's Magastine" and the Appeal.

"The international leview" and the Appeal.

"The international leview" and the Appeal.

ADVRITISEMENTS are accepted under this head at 75c, per the, such insertion not cash with order. Ten words make a line. No discount for time of space. Only one column will be sold.

By proofts m.—A next bunkiet, tells how to become a hymnotist, sent for sold is stamps. J. T. Alexander, Albany, Gre. M.

AUTHORS do not have to go be the lister cities now pay expert of the first stamps. J. T. Alexander, Albany, Gre. M.

AUTHORS do not have to go be the lister cities now pay expert of the first stamps. The office was a first of the machinery for. Writer owns, Fritzing is you have seemening to print. Appears to the new with rigs to you have seemening to print. Appears to the new with rigs to make any lister of the control of t

BOCKS BY MAIL - Stand and return. All subjects. Write social Library,

The Socialist Party. The Socialist Party.

Agitation plants the eved of socialism, education cultivates its growth and organization gathers the harvest. The harvest time has served. New is the hour to organize the bodialist Party, and the socialist party and the socialist provides described in turn and the poculiar provides described in turn and the poculiar provides described in the socialist provides described in the resettor of the country is examined in the socialist provides described in the resettor of the socialist party and the party and the socialist provides described in the resettor of the socialist party and the party and the party and the socialist provides described in the resettor of the socialist party and the party and the socialist provides described in the resettor of the socialist party and the socialist party a

proviews discussed in the light of his bissery and present continue.

Then the whole in the light of his bissery and present continue.

Tarmer to the brusts, relironing plevators and industry in general is expanded in a simple convincion; and yet, a themselve in market. The reliation of Sectalism to the farmer is thereughly set forth, as wit is shown that only through Socialism can the farmer be helped and only through Socialism can the farmer be helped and only through the farmer want the Socialism be ascured. This is the book for which the farmer and the Socialism be ascured. This is the book for which the farmer and the Socialism be ascured. Next coch binding. Autress, Chrise H. Kerr & Company, Publishers, 28 Firm Ave., Chicago.

Solar Plexus No. 2.

A SOUVENIR

lous Work for Socialism.
I further notice the Appeal will give
to the club raiser sending in the larg-dy subscribers, providing the comrade
on awarded a watch, in which case it
highest list. A sorvenir laseringion

oun Malinquist, Me.

A. Southworth, Desver, Colo.

H. McKibben, Star, Ida.

C. Canneld, Coffax, Wash.

Ristins, Mullan, Idaha.

W. Bowen, Musai. Dec. 14- R. Ristine, Mulian, Idaho.
Dec. 23- T. W. Bowen, Mystic, Iowa.
Dec. 27- W. W. Freenan, Del ido, Texas.
Jan. 3- W. J. Stewart, Arkanas City, Kansas.
Jan. 13- Otto Johnson, Quincy, Mass.
Jan. 13- Warren Conkin, Davenport, Iowa.
Jan. 31- Warren Conkin, Davenport, Iowa.
Jan. 31- N. W. Lermond, Thomastod, Maine.
Feb. 7-C. F. Gessismark, Chicago.
Feb. 14-PETER DENNE, Pullman, Chicago.

His Last Effort.

The comrades will regret to learn of the death of Dr. J. G. Malcolm, at Hutchinson, Kan. He was a faithful and tireless worser in the Socialist ranks, and with his pen and voice and financial help, performed his share in the work of industrial freedom. A few days before his demise, he penned the follow-

European rulers have been doing their utmost for years to prevent the spread of ideas favoring a people's, or Socialistic government. There is nothing that rulers in all ages and all lands have dreaded so much as a people's government. The chief reason is that it would prive them of their legal right to steal, and of their right to grant franchises to their fa-vorites to steal legally. But European rulers have not been making a very brilliant success in suppressing Socialistic literature and sentiment. At the last election in Germany the Socialist party cast 2,700,000 votes, being more then any other party vote. In France their vote was 1,500,000; in Belgium, 530,000; in Italy, 170,000, and in all civilized countries, includ-ing the United States, very rapid progress has

een made. This rapid growth of Socialistic sentiment has caused alarm among all rulers, and, as was to be expected, the rulers of this country have joined their comrades of the old world in efforts to suppress Socialistic literature, rulers at Washington are now doing their most to suppress Socialistic literature, by re-fusing it access to the mails. Under the pretense of economy they are trying to prevent Socialistic literature from passing through the mells at pound rates. They find no fault with the great newspapers and magazines, bulf filled private advertisements, and the other half with private advertisements, and the other half filled with demoralizing reading of murders, suicides, robberies, burglaries, briberies, steal-ing of money from banks by outsiders and by insiders, demoralizing court trials, scandals, etc. Our rulers think it is all right to tax the people to circulate this kind of reading. Bpt when a paper tells the people how they could manage things themselves, and with much loss expense and more justice, the rulers are op-posed to it, and they do not want the peo-ple to know how this could be done. The slave holders of the south were opposed to the education of the colored man, and for the same reason the rulers are opposed to teaching the masses anything that would help to better their condition. They have no objections to the masses reading magazines, filled one half with advertisements, and the other half of histor-teal sketches of wars, both ancient and modern, and newspapers filled with still more de-movalizing reading matter. It is only papers which show up the evils resulting from bad rulers that should be suppressed. This is per-fectly natural. Socialists must expect the opposition of rulers. Socialism means the rule of the whole people. There would be no ruling class under Socialism. Production and distri-bation would be organized on entirely new principles. Our system of distribution would he so changed that money would be of no more tenth of what it now costs, without money and There would then be no pauperism, or even poverty, no debts, either personal or netional, no stealing, either legally or lile-gally, no bribery or corruption, no liquor sa-leons, no "social evil." no banks, no real estate ents, no wars, no strikes, and no millionaire There would be few judges or lawyers inality would be nearly obliterated. Such is the condition which we should look forward to as the final goal of civilization.

The Editor vs. Reporter.

for the following morning's paper, and it was stunuer, too, outlining as it did the prosper ons condition of the country and the case with which men now secured employment. "Jobs are actually going begging," he concluded enthusiastically. His eye at this jucture caught the following heading in the paper, which was just from the press. It was the Journal, and of, course thoroughly reliable. Here is what he read:

"One of the busiest places in Kansas City one of the businest places in Kansas Caty since the first cold wave swept over this part of the country in December, has been the state free employment bureau, in the new Nelson building. The had weather threw hundreds of en in both the city and country out of work, bey at once began turning to the employment bureau for help, and every day now, from 8 o'clock, the hour at which Superintendent E. B. Howard unlocks his door in the morning until 5 o'clock, when he closes up at night, his office and the hall outside are crowded with

nen and wemen who want jobs.
"There is no means of telling how long the Gen and for employment will continue to ex-ceed the supply. Probably it will be so until the principal cause of it—that is, the incle-Last vo ther-ceases

The chief editorial writer read the item re-flectively, crumpled the editorial in his hand, threw it regretfully into the waste bashet, and with a slab commenced another article on the outlook in the Philippines.

If there is anything that will not bear free thought, let it crack.—Wendell Phillips.

goodecookcookooooooooooooo THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

By Lawrence Grouland: Jos pages.

No better exposition of Socialism has ever been written. Undestine arguments are all award and are accepted as quasidated by Socialism of all courseless. He chapters status immanage, local the same hase is castly understored. Thousands of ball coulstance their stayer structer into initiation. There are tew Socialism were their stayer stay to hits book. There are tew Socialism systems of understored and application has substantiate their conditions. The understored from the stay of the stayers are the structured. The reporting price is too per copy but some state of the stayers are the state of the stayers and the state of the stayers are stayed as a stayer of the stayers.

Single copies 35c; 10 copies \$3,

Direct Legislation.

The American Federationist, official organ of the American Federation of Labor, recent; issued an extra number of that magazine devoted to the subject of direct legislation, and majority rule in city, state and nation. A well written description of the Winnetka system is given, which offers one method by which with the present machinery of municipal government can be used to secure the rule of the ma jority. In a circular issued, the Winnetka sys-tem of direct legislation is described as fol-

Some years ago, in Winnetka, Ill., sixteen miles north of Chicago, the village trustee: were about to grant a 40-year gas franchise. At that time the citizens were holding each month a "town meeting" for the discussion of public questions. While the forty-year gas franchise was being considered by the elected rulers (the few men who composed the board of trustees), the time came for the town meeting, and the proposed franchise came up for discussion. It clearly appeared that the votera did not legally possess the power to veto the contracts negotiated by their agents (the village trustees). The unbusinesslike character of the situation appealed so forcibly to the cit izens that a resolution was framed, asking the trustees of the village to submit the proposed contract to their principals—the voters. When the evening came round on which the villege board were to pass the ordinance, the leading citizens turned out en masse; and one of them Wr. Henry D. Lloyd, secured the floor and urged that the question be referred to the voters Finally the board voted to do so, and a referendum election was held. The result was four votes only for the franchise and 180 against it.

This settled the proposed franchise. And it did much more. The And it did much more. The experience taught the voters their power. At the next primary election for the nomination of trustees, the voters agreed that only those men should be nominated who would stand up and pledge that, if elected, they would refer to the voters all important measures, and abide by the de cision of the people.

The nominees thus pledged were elected, and they fulfilled their agreement. Each year the same procedure has been observed, and each year the trustees have lived up to their agree

negt. This is majority rule. In Philadelphia, also, a few years ago, a gas franchise was in question, and the council refused to submit the matter to the voters though such reference was vehemently demanded by the press and the people. This is mi-

The Possibilities of the Postoffice.

Postmaster General Smith said in his last report that within four years the free rural delivery scrylee would carry the mails to 21,000,000 people living in the country, and at a cost to the government of less than \$20,-000,000

Ten cents a day per family, he says, is s very low estimate of the cost to the people doing this work for themselves, but at that rate the cost to the 4,000,000 families under the old regime would be \$400,000 a day, \$125,-200,000 for the 313 days of the working year. Now note the value of this associated service. The government does for less \$20,000,000 what costs the people, each family going to and from the postofile for its mail, \$125,200,-000 a year, a net saving to the people from even this meagre postal service of over \$100,-

000,000 annually.

Now if this be the case from the mere collection and delivery of intelligence—letters, newspapers and magazines between the post-office and the homes of the people, what would not be the saving from a postal service handling parcels from a pint to a barrel and from a pound to a hundred pounds at rates from one cent on a pound parcel down to one-

fourth of a cent on a hundred pound parcel? You cannot even dream of the magical benefits that would come from such a splendid service. It would certainly be worth to the people of the United States at least A THOU-SAND MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR. And we can have it if we will, and just as soon as we command our servants at Washington to put the service into action. We have the maput the service into action. We have the ma-chinery airendy at hand. It is only necessary to use it. And this bill provides the way for its use. THE POSTOFFICE IS THE CITA-DEL OF AMERICAN LIBERTY, THE HOPE OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY,—James L.Cowles, Author of "A General Freight and Passenger Post."

Capt. O'Nell, of the Chicago police force, in

"I have been astonished at the multitude of those who have unfortunately engaged in oc-cupations which practically force them to become loafers for at least a third of a year. And it is from this class that the tramps are The chief editorial writer on the Kansas City

Journal felt pretty well satisfied with himself, when it seemed to me that a large portion of as he settled back in his easy chair and turned the inhabitants of Chicago belonged to this the chds of a moustache which was struggling for recognition on this cold, frosty morning of police station not far from where an ice harpers and the was ready for the cutters. The ice company advertised for helpers and the very night. pany advertised for helpers, and the very night this call appeared in the newspapers our sta-tion was packed with homeless men who asked shelter in order to be at hand for the morning's work. Every foot of floor space was given over to these lodgers and scores were still

> Under the heading, "An Odd Sheep in the lock." the Deiroit Daily News prints a telegrams from Dryden, Mich., which says: "La-peer county has a banker who is a hot Social-ist. He tries to keep the fact from being generally known, but it crops out in moments of enthusiasm in spite of himself. Socialists who are in the secret are counting upon some effec-tive work for their cause in due time by this

If you do not desire God's kingdom, do not pray for it: but if you do, you must do more than pray for it.—Ruskin.

The Socialist Vote of the World.

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harmony with the communism of nature. The public road serves the good and the evil alike not interfere with another. The public school system, great art galleries, the free street railstreet lighting are other instances. are just beginning to wonder if the true way of liberating and completing each man's life is not to make the bread and art as sure as his sunlight and air—if the final way of CURING MEN OF THE DESIRE FOR MORE THAN THEY NEED is not to make ALL THAT THEY NEED CERTAIN AND PRICELESS. It may not be so long hence when the cities will distribute bread and milk as freely as they dis trbute their public school education; or as the sun distributes its rays; AND THIS AS A PRACTICAL, ECONOMIC MEASURE, growing

Seven out of the experience which Socialism will furnish. Every citizen will then have bread according to his need, as he has a fire engine or a street according to his need. Men will labor freely in order to partake freely, and partake freely in order to produce freely and produce the best, when production and distribution are organized in the communistic harmony of the kingdom of heaven, which IS NONE OTHER THE KINGDOM OF NATURE.-Rev.

I have been out among the people for three or four weeks and I find more houses without money than those with twenty-five centsmore empty houses than I ever saw before. Those left are struggling to live and get feed for their stock.—J. M. Patnam, Taneyville, Mo. The above reminds me of a story of two

Geo. D. Herron.

street gamins. One of them had an apple. an apple. "Gib me an apple. "Gib me an apple. "Gib me a bite," said the other. "Naw," answered the fortunate one. "Gib me the core." "There ain't going to be any core," was the reply, between bites. About all labor ever gets is the "core," but it seems that the Tancy county farmers didn't even get the "core."

The announcement that the United States Steel corporation, in the first nine months of its existence, has carned more than \$300,000 a day, such earnings providing for fixed charges, handsome dividends on private and common stock and for a surplus of \$5,000,000, tazzles any business man and takes away the breath of those whom a thousand dollars a year represents wealth. When it is remembered that the capitalization of the steel trust is fixed at \$1,100,000,000 the fact that seven per cent on preferred and four per cent on comnon would be easily met from the earnings of six months piles wonder upon wonder.-Milwaukee Daily Times.

There is a musty old document on file in the state house of the great state of New York-No. 93 of the assembly of 1873—that gives some interesting testimony of Jay Gould be-fore a committeee appointed by that assembly. This railroad king said: "In a republican district I was a strong republican. In a democratic district I was a democrat; and in a doubtful district I was doubtful. I politics I doubtful district I was doubtful, I politics I was an Eric railroad man all the time." There is not a ratiroad magnate in the country today but stands in exactly the same position as Gould in 1873.

COMPANIES CARES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY "The Best Yet!"

Thus writes Comrade Emith of Commerce, Texas: "I have bought thousands of your propagands panuflux, but Dewky's 'Ideal Republic,' is the finest thing for propagands work I have ever seen in print."

This seems to be the universal opinion of all the workers who are using this book for pook for propaganda purposes. It is a widner, and you cannot give to your party-blind neighbor anything which is so sure of jarring loose the prejudice which he harbors. Try it. A dozen copics kept constantly doing service in your town will work a political miraele. The book is bound in good, strong paper covers, handsomaly printed, and will do a lot of good service if you will give it the

opportunity. Per Dosen Copies, \$1.

The European metallurgical crisis, which so acute in Germany, is beginning seriously to affect the industry in Russia, especially in Po-land, where nearly all the factories are stop-The Causasus manganese mines, which ordinarily produce 400,000 tons annually and supply half the consumption throughout the world, are nearly all closed. Thousands of workers are in great distress.

The steamship trust is now an assured fact, the Appeal is glad to announce. Freight rates have been increased as follows: On grain from one and one-half cents per bushel to three cents: flour, in bags, from \$1.56 per ton to

It looks like the approaching municipal campaign was to be a three cornered fight. The Socialists are first in the field with nominees for the city offices, and will nominate city councilmen a little later on. The demo crats and repul licans will soon be along with their nominations and there will then be three full city tickets before the people.— Daily Times, Columbus, Ind.

Inasmuch as great wealth is an instrument which is uniformly used to extort from others their property, it ought to be taken away from its possessor, on the same principle that a sword or a pistol may be wrested from a rob-ber who shall undertake to accomplish the same effect in a different manner.—Thos. Skid-

A news note from Indianapolis, Ind .: authorities sent Jesse Johnson, a walf of Clark county, to the state reform school to get rid of him, although his character was good and had never been accused of committing any bad actions

Socialism is a certain theory of government and industry. Mistaken, impracticable vis-ionary and reactionary it may be, but it is not immoral to hold it and advocate it by argument and appeal to reason and sentiment -Chicago Daily Post.

Whitelaw Reld has been appointed to re-present the United States at the coronation of King Edward VII. This is the man who said: Strikers should be fed on a diet of bayenets

"Of equality—as if it harm'd me, giving others the same chances and rights as myself—as if it were not indispensable to my own rights that others possess the same."—Walt Whitman.

No man could ever have a just claim over the life of another by right of property in land.—John Locke.

The great cause of evolution is this, that while nations more daward, constitutions stand still.—Macaulay.

Nine stragglers from Comrade Moore, of Elizabeth, Ind.

Comrade Norman, of Arden, Mo., hits us

with a club of forty yearlies.
"The New Slavery," by Hallam, twenty-five cents a copy; good book; read it.

High Private Hirst, of Newberry, Pa., gets

to the bat with twenty yearlies. Only six copies of Larrabee's "The Railroad Question," left. Cloth bound; thirty-five cents

Seventeen scalps from Comrade Peard, of Galt, Canada. "And still there's more to fol-

low," he says. "Dogs and Fleas," by One of the Dogs. Just five copies left. Do you want one of them?

Fifty cents a copy. The labor unions of Dallas, Texas, are contemplating the erection of a labor temple. Suc-

cess to their efforts. Comrade Burke, of the "Must Hatch" Incu-

bator Co., of Petaluma, Cal., orders fifty-two doses each for fifteen patients. Socialism seems to have captured Tampa, Fla

The comrades there have organized a Socialist club and everything is on the boom. Our 13-year-old comrade, Belle Kellar,

West Virginia, drops in with six victims, and says she will send a few more next week. "This is my first active work for Socialism

but will not be my last," writes Comrade Hart, of Washougal, Wash. He sends six yearlies. Just out-a new edition of James B. Smiley's "To What Are Trusts Leading?" Sixty-four pages; ten cents a copy, or twelve copies for \$1.00.

Comrade Carey has introduced a bill in the Massachusetts legislature to legalize picketing and the carrying of banners by striking work-

Comrades Kulp and Conklin, of Oberlin, Kan. both send clubs composed of those who want the paper and have paid their own money for it. Chicago comrades desiring a supply of Ap

peal postal subscription cards can secure them by calling on Comrade Herman Mack, 149 Fulton street.

Another bundle of twelve from Comrade Clark, of Flint, Mich. The old party politi-cians had better be looking after their "fences" around Flint. "I worked up this list one evening in my barber shop," writes Comrade Riffle, of Plains-ville, Ill. "Send them the red-hot Appeal." He

sends six subscribers. "We keep the question of Socialism agitated here in Gillett, and can see some gain," writes Comrade Ethel McKeown Walsh, of Gillett,

Ark. She sends five yearlies. Rev. George E. Bigelow started a sort of Socialist revival in Jasper county, Missouri, last week. He is working under the direction of the Missouri state organization.

Comrade Batdorf, of Sinnamahoning, fires his first shot. There was only fifteen Appeals in the shell, but it brought down seven stragglers and crippled the other eight.

G. H. Lockwood, state organizer for Minne sota: "Just in from a trip. Organized five locals, and it is the Appeal that broke the icc. Keep sawing wood—we're with you.".

Our stock of cloth bound copies of Brice's "Financial Catechism" has been exhausted. We have about twenty-five paper covered cop ies of this book that will be sold for twenty

Fourteen scalps from Comrade Nelson, of Bridgewater, Me. From the way the sub-scriptions come piling in from Maine the fight must be growing warm up in that neck of Uncle Sam's domain.

Thirty-one scalps from Comrade Hansgren of Saginaw, Mich. He writes that he will shortly have a few idle days, when he will send in a big club, "Seems to think thirty one is a small list," said the Fiji.

Comrade Kate Richards O'Hare has nominated for school director by the Kansas City comrades. Her first official act will probably he to have the Appeal introduced in the

schools as supplementary reading. Socialist party platform slips, ten cents per 100 copies. Handy to slip in a letter. Every comrade should have a supply on hand. When you get a man interested, the first thing he wants to see is the party platform.

Organizer Benton says that the gang is so active in the Fifth congressional district of

vinced them that a year's subscription to the Appeal "was good for what ailed them."

J. C. Helm, Greenwood, B. C.: "We have a use of the city hall one night each week free by the generosity of the city council, who by the way, are about one-half Socialists." Socialism is in the air up around Green

Bay. Wis. Comrade Daly got a few extra whifis the other day and then went on the warpath. There were thirty-five notches on the handle of his tomahawk when he got back.

Don't forget that the Army Editor's pamph let. "Why Railroad Men Should Be Socialists," is now ready to mail cut. If you want to stay on the right side of the buildog, better get in your order for 100 copies. They will cost you fifty cents.

Orders for Compade Dewey's "Ideal Repub lic" are increasing with every mail. This is the result of the 2,000 copies mailed out last week. The comrades know a good thing when they see it—there is nothing slow about the Appeal army.

Comrade J. T. A. Bowman, 514 Main avenue, San Antonio, Texas, asks how he can get in touch with an officer or member of the Paper Hangers' Protective and Benevolent Associa-Will some comrade please furnish this Information? The following named comrades all got

with blocks of five: Comrade Carlin, Salisbury, N. C.; Comrade Swift, Punta Gorda, Fla.; Comrade Burkett, Concord, N. H.; Comrade Mulien, Clinton, Mass.; Comrade Dane, New Dorchester, Mass. Comrade Her Richter, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Comrade Her Richter, of Milwaukee, Wis, sends fifteen more applications for "first citizenship papers" in the Co-operative Commonwealth, and by the same mail came seven from Comrade Guthell, of Sheboygan Falls, and sine from Comrade Slegel, of Milwaukee, Many letters are being received from Minutesta comrades telling in enthusiastic telfins of the rood work being done by Comrade Lockwood, with his ever-growing, popular "Chaik Talke." This is a fore-runner of what may be expected of the Lockwoods when they set on

There are instances of social development in Occasions statement the road with their automobile. The chairman of the Local at Augus, Minn., writes: "Com-rade Lockwood is a power in the cause, and will leave an ever-growing desire amor people he comes in contact with to overthrow the present iniquitous system. Though radi-cal—as the Socialist must be—the entire absence of abusiveness proclaims him the chamof principles and not a defender of any individual.

The comrades at Galena, Kan., are planning to establish a free library, reading room and lecture hall on the main street of their town and on the main floor of a large bustness building. Comrade H. S. Scovill will be in charge, which is a guarantee of its suc-

"Who says Socialism is not attracting people of all vocations and walks of life?" pertinently asks Comrade Patton, of Lenox, lowa. His list contained the name of an editor, a blacksmith, a shoemaker, two carpen-ters, a grocery clerk, a shoe dealer, a doctor and two farmers.

The railroad comrades are doing some good work these days pasting those red stickers onto box cars. Keep it up, boys. Don't let a single guilty box car escape. They don't cost much -only ten cents a hundred or fifty cents a thousand. You can decorate 500 cars on both sides for fifty cents.

Nine yearlies from Comrade Wallace, of Cedarvale, Kan.; Ten from Comrade Trumbs, of Shepards, O.; Nine from Comrade Weller, Mesa, Ariz., and ten from Comrade Huck, of Victor, Colo., was the contents of the first four letters opened of one mail. The other seventyfive were much the same.

Comrade Silvey, of San Francisco, sends a club of seven "for the cause that needs as-sistance;" Comrade Jones, of Oregon City, Ore., gets in with a club of twelve as a proagainst the wrongs that need resistance while Comrade Wiener, of Portersville, Cal., submits five "for the good we can do" them.

And it came to pass that the people who lived in the land of Nephi, (Utah) became very restless and were filled with fear. And they cried aloud, "What shall we do to be saved?" And as usual Comrade Paul Wood was on hand and promptly took their subscription for the Appeal. And all is now well in the land of Nophi.

"It is natural to be a Socialist." writes Comrade Peffley, of Alva, Okla. Yea, that is so; but it's hard for a good many people to just be natural. He further adds: "Something must soon turn up to release the people from the burden they are now carrying." It will never turn up, comrade, unless we, the people MAKE it turn up. ple, MAKE it turn up.

Rockwall, Texas, is a small town, but it has the most wide-awake little group of Socialists there of any town of its caliber in the Lone Star state. Comrade Backus addressed a meeting in the court house there on Feb. 7 that caused most of his audience to immediately take the pledge-never to vote the democratio ticket again.

"What are the wild waves saying," hummed the red-headed office girl. "Well, I'll tell you," said the astrological editor, "Upon the shores of Lake Michigan the waves have for some time been whispering to Comrade Peter Denne, of Pullman: 'Go carry a message to 'Go carry a message to down in Giraid.' "And the office buildog away down in Giraid.' " here it is," interrupted the subscription editor; "one hundred scalps, all fresh and green."

Fifteen yearlies and a bundle of five sub-scription from Comrades Mitchell, Wells and Coppenharger, of Geuda Springs, Kan., caused the office bulldog to make another trip to the butcher shop, from whence he returned a sadder if not a wiser dog. The plebian pup that hangs around the meat shop emporium had evidently secured the co-operation of every full-blooded cur of the village.

A Michigan comrade sends five yearlies, and remarks: "I am a promoter by trade, a lawyer by profession, a Socialist in belief, but in this system of capitalism I am a skinner b the dear laboring men have forced me to take my choice between being a skinner or one of the skinned, and as I love my family I have been forced to choose the skinning end of the

The office bulldog was asleep; the Fiji smiled. "Every dog has his day," he said, as he gently tied the tin can to the pup's tail. "Hello," exclaimed the subscription editor, "something must have broke loose in Natick, Mass. Here is Comrade Fox, with the welve yearlies, Comrade Nosher with the welve grants (Company). rade Mosher, with five and Comrade Clough, with twenty-one—all in one mail." "Twas then the buildog awoke and commenced to have a good time. The Fiji now stands up when he sits down.

Comrade Geo. J. Motter, of Mendon, Okla. sends twenty-two yearlies—all farmers. This comrade is another victim of the "stray copy." This is his third list, and he is still crying for more subscription blanks. He writes: for more subscription bindes. He will "When I sent in my last club, I said 'there, now, I'm done.' I stood it for about a month. Then I began to get pale and nervous, lost flesh, troubled with wakefulness and bad dreams at night. I could stand the retribution of con-science no longer, so put on my hat and walked over the hills. Organized a club of fourteen members, distributed 163 papers and tracts, talked with 145 people, took twenty-two scalps, returned home and rested easy a few nights, but am beginning to have them spells again. Send me some 'perscription' blanka."

AUTOMOBILE FUND.

Amount previously reported, \$1,116.93.
W. B. Slusser, 10c; David Ulrey, 50c; J. F. Fox, \$2; W. B. Slusser, 10c; Wm. Wemmer, 30c; J. LaVigne, 25c; Annie Zander, 75c; Mrs. Annie C. Swenson, 50c; W. B. Slusser, 20c; A. Weigle, 50c; K. B. Arnold, 40c; G. F. Peterson, 90c; L. C. Frick, 25c; Chas. A. Phanes, \$2. Total, \$1,125.68 son, 90c: L. C. Fric \$2. Total, \$1,125.68.

The Approaching Spring Campaign. Offers an excellent opportunity to do er

fective work for municipal ownership. The question is up for discussion in almost every city and hamlet in the United States. O FACTS ARE WANTED 10

By the advocates of public ownership of municipal monopolies. This demand you will find supplied by the Appeal's new pamphlet "MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP-

FACTS AND FIGURES."

It contains much valuable data, which you can use to refute and confound the advocates of private monopolies at the expense of the people. A thorough distribution of copies of this booklet will have a surprising effect on the campaign in your city. You should get in your order at once, that you may be supplied in time to meet the requirements of the approaching city campaign.

Per 100, \$1; per 500, \$4