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Appeal to Reason.

J. A. WAYLAND

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'The Open Door.'

Socialists want the open door to opportunities to live, move and have a being. The door is nearly closed today—and the fitful glances of lightning from the coming storm indicate a wealth of famine, misery and disease in all lands beyond the power of words to describe.

The APPEAL believes that this campaign should be a prophecy. It believes that the socialists should cast a vote that will appraise the capitalists, who want an open door in foreign lands for the purposes of trade profits built upon the miserable labor of Americans, that a large number of those Americans prefer an open door to the enjoyment of the full value of their products.

Let us hear from you on this fund this week. It is moving very satisfactorily, but as the time is short, it is desirable to start as soon as possible. Remit a dollar this week, or more if you wish. Don't miss your opportunities to help the human race to a higher plane.

The Delhaven lumber mills of Delhaven, Calif., receives \$50,000 a year from the lumber trust of the Pacific to shut down. Robert Dollar, a Scotchman, who operates a great mill at Ural, Calif., recently gave \$20,000 to his home town in Scotland for a library.

The democratic papers are howling for the laboring people not to vote for Debs but to cast their votes for the democratic nominees. Y-e-s. The democrats love the working people. Cleveland used the army against them in Illinois; the democratic governor of Idaho has used and still uses the most brutal oppression toward the miners and has made it impossible for a union man to obtain work.

Debs' Denial.

Upon the appearance of the democratic campaign lie that Debs would withdraw October 1 in favor of Bryan, the APPEAL wired Comrade Debs—not because it took any stock in the tale, but in order to state the matter in Debs' own words. His telegraphic reply is as follows:

Terre Haute, Ind., July 20, 1900 Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas.

My reported withdrawal in favor of Bryan is absolutely false. It is a pure fabrication of the capitalistic press. As a socialist candidate I am equally opposed to all capitalistic parties of whatever name. The democratic party, like the republican party, stands for the capitalistic system and wage slavery, and I am uncompromisingly opposed to both. I am in the fight to a finish. All reports to the contrary are false and malicious.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

From National Headquarters.

Chicago, July 20.—Since the publication of the report that E. V. Debs was to withdraw from the presidential contest in favor of Bryan, letters and telegrams have been pouring into headquarters announcing the fact that the boys are highly amused at this old campaign trick. There is no danger of the democrats or any other party being able to stampede the Social Democrats. The gang are onto every campaign trick that can be turned and there is no likelihood of loss to Debs and Harriman through any stories that can be floated. Everything indicates a vote this fall for socialism that will surprise the world.

The dispatches tell us that two Kansas coal companies have decided to obey the screen law. Now that is very kind of them. If they had concluded otherwise there might have been some embarrassment to the law. But having decided to obey the law, it removes the need of abolishing law, and thus saves the state from anarchy! As there are several score other companies who openly defy the law and refuse to obey it, it may complicate matters. The suits against these two companies have been dismissed. They have been violating the laws for months, but are not to be punished now that they have decided to obey the law! Did you ever hear of the law being withdrawn from a workingman who had been openly violating the law, if he would consent to obey it hereafter? Not by a jugful. The law always takes that wage-slave by the nape of the neck, chucks him into jail and holds him there as an outlaw until sentence can be rendered against him. But the coal companies have money and lots of slave voters and the king can do no harm, you know. The judges, the officers, the politicians have favors from the money class and the law does not operate against their quays, you see. What a farce the law has become when it tackles the rich. Why, if the officers enforced the law against the mine owners, the mine owners would 'sue' all their thousands of voters against the judge and he would not be allowed to sit on the bench. And workmen have votes!!!

'The trust in printing paper is now complete,' said the traveling salesman of a St. Louis paper house who visited me last week. 'The price will go up, as they have all the mills.' Newspaper publishers will kick a little, but of themselves can do nothing. They will have to interest and educate a majority before any legislation can be had to relieve them from the extortion. And the only relief that can come is by the government establishing paper mills and selling it at cost of production. That will employ labor at good wages and furnish paper at half what it now costs. The papers are willing the government shall carry their papers to subscribers, but are afraid to trust the government with making the paper they use! Skin 'em, Mr. Trust, they will stand it. They are afraid to trust the whole people.

A GREAT vote for Debs and Harriman will be necessary to creating a socialist party. A million votes for them will cause millions of people to inquire into what the socialists mean, what they want. To investigate is to be convinced. No votes no inquiry. If you are a socialist you throw your vote away to give it to other parties. Suppose no votes are cast, it will leave the impression that there are no socialists in this country. There are fully three millions of socialists in this country. If we had cast a million votes last year they would see some hope and would vote it this year. From now until election work for socialism.

I STILL have some land in Arkansas bought for premium purposes last year. A tract of ten acres is offered to the man who sends in the largest number of yearlies during August. The land is probably as good fruit land as exists in this country and the ten acres will make a good basis for a home. Particulars on last page.

DUTY OF SOCIALISTS.

Do not be deluded by the claims of old party politicians. They will pretend friendship to anything for your votes. They have done this every four years and will continue to do it to the end of time, if you will put them in power. The duty of socialists is as plain as day—support men who represent what you want. We have no interest in other parties or those that represent them. It matters not to us whether McKinley or Bryan is ruler over us. They both believe in private capitalism. Both are opposed to socialism. Their platforms are cunningly phrased sentences to obtain votes and get into power. Neither of them can wholly ruin the country. Its land and people will be here when they are forgotten. The working people of all countries have been divided between parties put up by the upholders of the existing system. Each election the voters have been deluded into believing they would be benefited by the success of this or that party. In Germany the workers have been aroused and a great socialist vote is building up. It will take time and work to build up a socialist party in this country. Every year it is delayed will prolong injustice and fasten tighter the bonds of industrial slavery. The democratic party is no more to be trusted than the republican party. The mass of republican voters believe their party will bring good conditions. They are as honest and sincere as the democrats. But they both are mistaken. Good conditions cannot come so long as trusts and monopolies own the industries. Socialists want the people to own them. The democrats control some states—republicans control others. Either could make beneficial changes if they knew how or wanted to. But they do not. We have millions who believe in socialism. They will ally themselves with the political movement when it begins to grow. We must show its growth this year. We will do it. We cast 100,000 votes at the last elections. We can make it a million this year. This election is like unto the election of 1856. Men will be as proud who cast a vote for Debs as they were for Lincoln. Let the capitalists make their own campaign. It matters nothing to us. Our duty is to show a great growth and thus encourage others who are timid. Quit voting the ticket of your masters. Vote for what you want. Don't throw away your vote by downing socialism and upholding what you do not want.

If all the capital of the earth were turned over to one man and he employed all the people and added a profit of 50% to the goods over what he paid the workers, the workers could buy back only half the goods when their money would be exhausted. The capitalist would have half his goods left and there would not be a market for them—not any money anywhere to buy them, no matter how much in need the people might be. He would have all the money he had paid out, but could get no more, nor any added property. He would not need to employ people to make more goods for he would have goods piled up in every country on earth. The only thing he could do would be to either give his surplus to the people or employ them at non-productive work until they had consumed the 'over-production.' It would not make any difference whether the people were frugal or extravagant, whether they spent their wages slowly or rapidly, the surplus or 'over production' would be left in the hands of the one universal employer just the same, and if he would not make goods for which there was no market, he would cease to employ the people and they would starve or become objects of his charity.

If he paid his workers the same price for production that he sold his goods for, the people would buy back all their products and he would have a market for all he could make—but he would not have any profit. Thus suppose the total wages paid out were \$1,000 and the price put on the goods were \$1,000, you see there would be enough orders or money out to buy the goods and such money or orders would have no other use. In other words it would be useless until spent for goods. Under such a system there could be no 'over-production,' no surplus. Nor could there be any want except the people were unable to make enough wealth to keep them.

The first paragraph shows how private capital works—the second shows how public capital works. Which do you prefer?

The democratic party is as much capitalist as the republican party. It is opposed to socialism. Its leaders believe in private property. Bryan denies that he believes in the common ownership of the means of production and distribution. Some of the democrats foolishly think he is entitled to socialist votes. No more than Debs is entitled to democratic or republican votes. Men who want socialism should vote for Debs—those who do not want socialism should not vote for him. Bryan is a reactionist. He wants to hold the present system and keep it from becoming more oppressive so that the people will be willing to bear it; he is therefore more against the coming socialism than those who would push it to its logical end and thus force people to see that the private capital system is bad and should be abolished. Vote for a great socialist party.

THE report now being earnestly circulated by the democratic papers that Debs will withdraw October 1st in favor of Bryan is a lie. Debs will not withdraw and the democratic campaign managers acknowledge that they are scared to death over the socialist strength.

It is only a sham battle between the two old parties about imperialism and trusts. A great socialist vote will do more to force socialist legislation than anything you can do. No socialist sentiment expressed at the polls, no legislation in the interest of the people.

The democrats are trying to catch the votes of the unions by declaring against 'government for injunction.' In every democratic state they use the injunction against the workers and back it up with troops, as in Idaho. Yes, democrats are against injunction!

THE plutes are circulating leaflets by the hundreds of thousands endeavoring to prove that socialism is a failure because there are saloons and drunkenness in Glasgow and Huddersfield, Eng. The leaflets are being put out by the New Voice, a prohibition publication of Chicago, but capitalism is attempting to stalk the socialist movement disguised as a temperance effort. The enemy is smooth but their little game went work.

IN Haverhill, Mass., the socialists were given the committee on public works and they proceeded to have work done by the city direct without the interference of contractors. The republican majority refused to allow it and proceeded to let contracts. The socialist mayor refuses to sanction the outrage. And there is a dead lock. The socialists always, everywhere favor the working people. Always and everywhere the democrats and republicans oppose every move to give the working people their rights.

A CIRCULAR letter has been mailed to the employees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway warning them against socialism. Capitalistic advice to labor as to the choice of its leaders is an old graft. The capitalists are very naturally interested in having organized labor 'properly lead' and it is pleasing to learn that they do not look with favor upon socialists for that purpose. A portion of the circular reads as follows:

'Absolutely the worst guides of labor are the socialists, in whose half-organized and mischievous brains are born most of the vicious ideas that are borrowed from the misleading of labor by its leaders. The triumph of socialism in this nation would mean the downfall of all the institutions upon which its strength and permanence depend. Yet in the labor procession Saturday night the socialist flags far outnumbered the flags of the United States; and the Goddess of Liberty bore the red flag of socialism.'

If we vote for Bryan this year on the grounds of securing 'half a loaf' and continue to vote for old party candidates at every election on the same grounds, how long will it be before we carry an election? Haven't old parties always had the administration of the government? And haven't they produced the conditions that exist today? And how will you remedy matters by voting for the same parties that made them as they are, when those parties propose to continue doing exactly what they have done heretofore? McKinley favors private ownership of trusts, Bryan wants to return the day of small things and competition. The socialist is not in harmony with either of these ideas and he had better vote for what he wants and not get it than to vote for what he don't want and get it.

'A full-blooded Filipino woman is in a house at 1011 Wyandotte street. This little woman is the property of W. S. Layton, of South Carolina, who says he paid \$5,000 for her in San Francisco,' says the Kansas City World of July 13. So human beings are bought and sold for cash in this country and called property just like a horse or cow, eh? Free country! Glorious civilization! Well, what do you think of it and what are you going to do about it? The cause of this act, to abolish which cost hundreds of thousands of lives and billions of wealth, is private profit. If Layton paid \$5,000 he did it because he thought he could make something out of the deal. Private profit was all that slavery was ever desired for. Men will do anything, commit any crime, break any law, if by doing so it will profit them. Socialism that would permit no private property in capital, that would recognize no payment for anything except the time necessary for producing it, would abolish all such incidents of savagery.

L. D. Lewelling, formerly governor of Kansas and at present a state senator, and W. E. Bush, formerly secretary of state of Kansas, both announced themselves as socialists last week. Lewelling presided over a meeting of the Social Democracy at Wichita and gave public utterance to his acceptance of socialism. The history of the movement in this country will be the history of the most rapid resistless rise of a movement ever recorded in the annals of the world's doings. Everything you do counts now as it never did before and as it never will again. STRIKE NOW FOR LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE.

THE fellows who run for office tell you it would never do to have the government employ people to create goods worth something. They want employment, however, by the government—but are opposed to doing anything useful. Funny, how they want paternalism for themselves but afraid it will destroy the individuality in others!

THE TRUTH HURTS.

The Dayton (O.) Evening Press is much exorcised because the APPEAL called attention to the ex-soldiers in New York, who, to save his family from starvation, offered the Bellevue hospital his blood. It says the nation has soldier's homes for such cases Y-e-s. But if the soldier went to that home what would become of his wife and children? Does the home take them too? Let them starve, eh? The poor houses are full of dependents of soldiers. This system produces these effects, but why! how the upholders of it squirm when its effects are held up and explained! This sheet talks of treason! The fool has never read the constitution else he would know that treason is defined as 'levying war against the United States, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort,' while the APPEAL is trying to defend the nation against such enemies as uphold conditions that force its honorably discharged soldiers to offer their blood on the auction block to keep their families from starving. Treason is always a favorite theme with the kings when they cannot answer the arguments and reasonings of advocates of freedom. Slave masters are always talking about treason. The APPEAL stands on the statement that the soldier was forced by the social system to offer his blood for sale, and that the system is upheld and defended by republicans and democrats. It will not answer for the Press to say the item is not true, for it was given currency in all the New York papers, nor will the calumny that 'any veteran offering his blood for sale is a miserable dement or an impostor.' Of course a soldier is expected to see his family starve rather than make an outcry! The outcry might injure the social system that reduced him to such a state. The Press reminds me of the tirades of the slave papers before the war, in their references to Greeley's Tribune and the Liberator. It appeals to the same prejudice and truckles to the powers that are, as did the slave press of ante-bellum days.

TAINTED WEALTH.

Mrs. Mayer, a daughter of flavemyer the sugar king, committed self murder the other day. If you saw the account in the daily press you cannot have helped reading between the lines broad suggestions about associations of people at the great mansion where two thousand workmen are sometimes employed. This case makes the tenth tragedy in the family of the sugar king, showing that the millions squeezed from the people have not brought happiness to their possessors. What is hinted at in the dispatches would ostracize any less wealthy family. Under socialism the sugar would be made by the public for the public, would not pay a profit to anyone, would be sold at the labor cost of production, would make no millionaires, and the citizens who were employed in the industry would be as rich as any others. Which would make the earth the happiest?

Miss JOSE DEAN was taken to the insane asylum from Neodesha the other day suffering from the remarkable delusion that she is compelled to sit on a red-hot stove and peel potatoes. She is but 15 years old and has been working in a hotel kitchen.—K. C. Journal (rep.) July 11.

The Journal apparently sees nothing suggestive in this item. It never occurs (?) to it that there is anything wrong with an industrial system that works fifteen-year-old girls into insanity instead of having them at school, and developing the highest type of womanhood. This girl, worked for private profit into insanity, will now be cared for at public expense, a tax on the other workers not yet worked insane. Under socialism children would not be put in the shop and factory to have their lives coined into dividends for other members of the human family. They would be placed in school and furnished with everything conducive to being developed mentally and physically, that each generation would be higher than its predecessor. To advocate such better system is treason to society! Lincoln, Phillips, Garrison, Lovejoy, Lincoln and other patriots were called traitors by those who did not like to have the social system disturbed. But it will be disturbed, just the same.

The Inland Printer wants a sliding scale for printers. That will enable it to slide down in pay according to its judgment. The judgment of employers is not always just. I would prefer a minimum wage not only for printers but for all workers, and have that upheld by law as in New Zealand. That will not prevent an employer paying more. It would harmonize industry. The minimum wage should be adjusted according to the needs of a workman and his family. It would be fair to all, for it would prevent one firm from paying lower wages and thus doing work so cheap that firms willing to pay better wages are compelled to cut or quit business. It works excellently where tried both to the employers and the employed. I do not say this is the ultimate end of relations between employed and employer, but it would be a step forward. I would prefer that \$3 a day be the minimum wage for printers, if no other employer were permitted to pay less. I would have no advantage over the others nor they over me. But I could not pay that wage and do work where others can employ for \$1 or \$2 a day. Which system would the printers like best?

A STATE of war does not exist in the Philippines or China. They are just killing each other, that's all.

TO THE MIDDLE CLASS

BY GEO. W. RIVES

You belong to the "middle class," do you, and are inclined to treat the entire question of trusts, socialism, etc., with a marked degree of easy indifference...

"When ignorance is bliss, 'twere folly to be wise," but that is not true when wisdom enables one to avoid danger, into which ignorance is blindly leading him.

Would you feel serenely secure and quite out of harm's way if you were to unexpectedly find yourself squarely between two opposing armies just as the skirmish lines opened fire?

If not, you can no better afford to ignore your position today—as that is precisely where you are.

Do not misunderstand what is meant by "battle," as it does not mean, it is sincerely hoped, an actual resort to arms, but rather an industrial, intellectual and political battle which, if not waged to a decisive finish through the ballot, may lead to actual violence.

But such a deplorable result could only follow the utter inability of the great middle class to recognize its interest—and by either leaving the two extremes to grapple in a death struggle, or by merely striving to separate or pacify the combatants, indefinitely prolong the struggle.

You MUST take sides, and should not only weigh most carefully the respective merits of the case, but also the actual economic effect upon you, according to which side prevails.

That the equities lie with the wage earning class there can be no question, and therefore no attempt is here made to go into that feature of the case, but instead an effort will be made to convince you of the material, economic effect upon you of the triumph of intensely concentrated capital over immense numerical superiority.

It is presumed that you will admit that if a pendulum at rest is disturbed, its equilibrium can only be restored by the action of a superior force to that which disturbed it—such force being gravity in the case of the pendulum.

Now, since the economic equilibrium has been disturbed by the ever increasing force which concentrated (and growing) capital is able to exert, and by means of which the gap is continually growing wider between the two extremes of the social scale, is it not obvious that a more powerful factor is the only possible influence which can restore economic equilibrium?

Socialists claim that society possesses, in its combined labor power, that superior force.

This labor power, from which came the capital at present in the hands of a few, can REPRODUCE for itself (if necessary) all that it has already produced for those to whom (in ignorance of its own power) it imagined that it was obliged to render tribute.

Since the land, machinery, mills, etc., etc., constituting what are termed the "means for production and distribution," are not only utterly incapable, without labor, of producing even what they are commonly used to produce, but are still less capable of reproducing themselves, is it not clear that with labor rests the balance of power?

Having the power, nothing but the unconsciousness of the fact delays the assumption by labor of its sovereignty—and the mission of socialism is to arouse labor to that consciousness.

As the economic, as well as the ethical, examination results in favor of labor, the question for the middle class to consider is: "Had we not better cast our lot, now, with the inevitable winners, than to ally ourselves with capital, which alliance could be of but temporary advantage to us at the best, and would certainly not endear us to the wage earner with whom we must ultimately cast our lot?"

Small or medium sized manufacturers, merchants, both wholesale and retail, as well as doctors, lawyers and other professional men, must already appreciate the difficulty of maintaining their position—not to mention improving it—and that the difficulty is constantly increasing, and they can hardly be blind to the cause.

They must see, even if a "trust" has not YET brought direct pressure against them, that it is likely to appear in their fields of operations any day, and that from the entrance into their own field of able men who have been driven from other fields, the competition grows ever fiercer.

Thus it is that the pressure from above is slowly forcing all downward towards the ranks of the wage earner, and if you do not see it yet you soon will.

Some may comfort themselves with the thought that they are not subject to this pressure, but do such not deceive themselves, owing to the fact that the pressure in their case is still more indirect, being transmitted to them through others upon whom the direct pressure bears, but upon whom they themselves depend for patronage?

For specific examples take doctors, lawyers, architects, tailors, barbers, hotel keepers, etc., does not their prosperity depend upon that of the people as a whole?

The small manufacturer who has been crushed by a trust, and who hesitates to again embark in another line (if he can find one not yet controlled by a trust) is compelled to husband his depleted capital which he does by a general cutting down of living expenses which in turn brings the pressure to bear upon those others who fancied that they were not "interested" in the trust question.

Nor does it end with the trust manufacturer himself, but is again felt throughout the en-

forced economies of his former employes, who are either idle or, in many cases, working at some less remunerative occupation.

The commercial traveler who may have been drawing several thousand dollars a year is suddenly thrown out by a "consolidation," and in his turn "economizes" and transmits the pressure to others.

And so it goes through every part of the social fabric—the great independent, indifferent "middle class" is being relentlessly forced to the conviction that "something" must be done.

But it is not enough that you realize that "something" must be done, as that in itself is no positive advantage, you must also be brought to realize WHAT must be done, and HOW to do it.

That is the purpose of this article. Socialists deny that competition was ever the best way to determine either by whom, how, when or where the needs of society, as a whole, should be supplied, much less whether the needs of every individual composing society should be supplied, or only the needs of a portion of them—and if so, what portion?

They do admit, however, that at one period the competitive system did determine these questions with some rough approximation to equity, at least to many, but contend that it was, even then, cruelly unjust to the sick, blind, crippled and otherwise "unfit for duty" class, as well as to those whose keen sense of justice forbid their climbing into secure economic positions over the bodies of their fellow men.

But even this comparatively satisfactory period has passed, as socialists believe never to return, and we are approaching the acute stage preceding a radical revolution in the entire economic system.

Competition being an industrial war of extermination, the period MUST eventually be reached, and is nearly here now, when the process of elimination will so greatly reduce the number of actual competitors (as exploiters of labor) that the few remaining will agree to stop the warfare and be satisfied to share between them the immensely disproportionate part of the total production of society which they are able to appropriate to their own use.

Competition between capitalists having then ceased, it will only continue to exist between the wage earners, in which form it will be carefully fostered (as it is now) by the capitalists, in order that they may obtain the largest possible portion of the product of labor with the smallest possible return—in wages.

When the capitalists cease fighting each other they will very naturally conclude that, since there is to be no further fighting, there is no longer need of "first-class fighting men," and the high-priced "knights of the road," together with the experts in advertising, proprietors of periodicals whose principal revenue comes from advertisements, and others who go to make up the officers, as well as the still greater number of clerks, bill posters, fence, barn and rock mutilators, etc., constituting the rank and file of the army whose sole mission is to induce people to buy from one capitalist rather than from another, will find their occupation gone forever!

Their wages (or "salary" will become "wages" then) will be determined solely by their ability as producers—in fierce competition with those who have always been producers.

This condition, a vast army of wage earners controlled by a few non-producing capitalists, will continue as long as the submerged majority concede, and even insist upon, the right of the small minority to manage their affairs for them—or rather against them!

That charming impediment to progress, "conservatism," will be utilized to the fullest possible extent by the capitalists, who even now gravely impress upon their "conservative" dupes the absolute necessity for frowning down any and all "visionary" projects designed to bring relief to the aforesaid submerged majority.

The "conservative" element will also be impressed with the importance of maintaining the "conspiracy of silence," because of the dread result which (they say) would follow any disturbance of the peaceful slumber of that delicate, intangible thing—"confidence"—which, if once disturbed, would frighten "capital" (picture to yourself mills, locomotives, wheat fields, foundries, canal boats, etc., all "frightened"), and thus make it very difficult, if not impossible, for the kind capitalists to provide us with bread and butter.

Truly, "conservatism" is a great institution, and while some of you may feel that it is not especially beneficial to those who are already as low down as they can well be, you must concede that it is very useful to the fellow who is balancing himself upon your shoulders and appreciates the necessity of keeping YOU quiet (conservative).

Conservatism regarding a particular subject is, in a majority of cases, nothing more nor less than ignorance of that subject, combined with an obstinate refusal to learn anything about it.

Having shown how the competitive system is destroying itself, and has proved to be a dismal failure to society as a whole, of what use would it be to "restore" competition, even if it were possible?

Would not the same cause again produce the same identical effect?

If a man had fallen in front of a steam roller, which had run over him from his feet to his chest and was about to finish crushing his life out, what would you think of his mental capacity, or his "conservatism," if he should painfully gasp out: "Kindly reverse the engine until the roller is clear of my feet, and then RUN OVER ME AGAIN?"

That is the proposition of those who want to "restore" competition.

If you are now convinced of the folly of attempting to restore competition, what alternative is there but CO-OPERATION?

If you realize that there is no other, you

know WHAT to do, and the next question is how to do it.

Socialists say, in effect, "form a trust"—not to enable a few of us, but that few counted by hundreds or by thousands, but to enable ALL of us to reap ALL of the benefit which could be derived from carrying on production and distribution upon the largest POSSIBLE scale.

Let us all stand shoulder to shoulder, fighting as one man for the COMMONWEALTH, instead of fighting separately for the individual wealth.

This will bring about socialism—the Co-operative Commonwealth.

But, you may ask, against who or what are we to fight?

Socialism answers; against the only thing which will remain to fight—Nature.

This is the only thing which there has ever been any necessity of contending with, but man has hitherto insisted upon fighting Nature with only one hand, while he fought his fellow man with the other, instead using BOTH hands and thus doubling his effectiveness.

Since the "forces" of Nature are being constantly overcome, made prisoners, and compelled to work for mankind, in spite of the fact that men expend so much of their energy in fighting each other (instead of agreeing upon an equitable distribution of the "spoils of war"), how much more rapid and complete would the conquest of Nature be if we agree to pool our issues and present a solid, united front to man's ONLY real obstacle?

To do this necessitates the organization of mankind into one solid industrial "army," and the absolute extinction of that brigandage, bushwhacking, and privateering, to which the methods of competition so closely correspond.

The present brigands, bushwhackers and privateers (figuratively speaking) need not be FORCED to enlist in this army, as so many people imagine that such a course would be an unjustifiable infringement of individual rights," but may be induced to see the advisability of volunteering through a realization of the utter impossibility of continuing to "do business" outside of our lines.

Should any desire to try it, they could be given their passports, permitted to take their "capital," and, somewhere else than on this planet, seek to find men who had not yet discovered that, owing to collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, they were no longer obliged to pay more for anything than it cost to produce it, or to accept less for their labor than its entire product.

The first steps toward the formation of this army must be such as will convince people of the advantages to be derived—which can only be accomplished through giving publicity to the principles of socialism.

Next comes such preliminary legislation as will place the actual control of government in the hands of the people, instead of allowing that control to remain in the hands of political bosses and those who use said bosses for their own individual ends—railroads and other industrial corporations—in a word, trusts.

This can be effected by the adoption of the Referendum, Initiative, Imperative Mandate and Proportional Representation (if you do not know how these things would do it, read up on Direct Legislation), all of which measures are only ways and means for handing the reins of government over to the people themselves, and would answer satisfactorily the frequently asked question, "How can we do that?"

Subscribe at once for one of more good socialist, periodicals, post yourself thoroughly from these and the many good books upon the subject, keep a supply of ammunition in the shape of short, clear cut pamphlets and treat if you a partner, convert him; if you save a father, mother, wife, sister, brother, convert them; if you have children, old enough to appreciate the difference between fighting over an apple and dividing it equitably, convert them; and keep on extending the circle of your influence and the number of workers in it, until the ever widening wave of agitated thought joins the thousands of similar waves set in motion by others—one of which is at this moment striving to stir YOU to action!

The Gang

see jumping onto our offer of a bundle of ten copies a week for six months for a dollar with both fees. Let us have your order and thus swell the total number distributed by 200 copies—for that is the number that you will receive. Give the money a punch—the sum total will surprise even the old Appeal. Ten copies per week for 6 months

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This is Patriotism.

Chicago Daily News.

Geo. Wyndham, M. P., who achieved reputation in parliament by his great speech on the Transvaal war, made the statement the other day in the English house of commons that since 1895 English firms had sold the Chinese government seventy-one guns of position, 123 field guns and 297 machine guns, with ammunition for each class, and also that last year a German firm sold China 400,000 Mauser rifles. These serious statements are probably true and suggest that the commercialism, which is often the boast of Europe and America, needs governmental supervision badly. The manufacture of guns and firearms ought to be a government monopoly. Then the spectacle would not be seen of unpatriotic gun and armor makers growing enormously wealthy by supplying arms to be used against their own country.

—Merrie England—nothing better—10 cents, postpaid.

The Power and Responsibility of a Voter.

W. D. Taylor.

Voting is a way that men have adopted to express their minds or show their preference for certain persons or principles, and presupposes that there are, or at least may be a difference in the views of those who are entitled to vote.

There are different ways of casting the vote, but whether it is done by the secret ballot or the living voice the principle is the same. Hence says the Apostle Paul, when before King Agrippa, "Many of the saints did I shut up in prison, having received authority from the chief priests; and when they were put to death, I gave my voice (vote) against them." (Acts 26:10). And every intelligent man that casts a vote does so with the understanding that the majority must rule.

Elections are not held by the parties, but by municipal corporations, counties, congressional districts, states, and once in four years by the nation. And the voting is for the purpose of determining which party shall have the offices with all the honors, powers and emoluments connected with the office whether expressed or implied. And whatever power the entire people possess is for the time being, according to the forms of law, vested in the officers elected by the majority. And every act done by the majority in their official capacity, every law that they enact is to all intents and purposes the act of every man who voted at the election when those men were chosen. Take for instance the situation at the present time. There are many men who do not approve of the president's policy with regard to the affairs of the Philippine islands. Some that voted for him, and others that voted against him are kicking. But what right has any man to kick, every man that voted is a part of the machinery that brought about the present state of affairs.

If the Philippine war is wrong and there is innocent blood on the skirts of the president of the United States, there is innocent blood on the skirts of every man that voted for president in 1896. And it is a mean, cowardly subterfuge to say that no body is responsible but the Republican party. The entire American people are responsible. The president does not act in the name of the Republican party, but every official act is done by the authority of the entire people. But when it comes to distributing the "loaves and fishes" they are given to his party friends. That is to that part of them that have wealth and influence. There is no reason why any man should expect anything different from what we have under the present foundation of political society. All human governments in all ages have been for the sole and exclusive purpose of the few controlling the actions of the many. The primary object of the government of any party is to control the government. And under the party rule we have the strange anomaly of a part (party) being greater than the whole (people).

And it makes no difference what the form of government is, whether monarchy, aristocracy or democracy the tendency is for the government or the power that controls the government to enact such laws as will enable them to control the labor or wealth producing power of the people. And the great difference between slave labor as it existed forty years ago and free (?) labor at the present time, is when the slaveholder shut down his works or stopped all labor on the plantation, he continued to feed and clothe his slaves, the same as when they were at work. But under the present arrangement when the contractor or trust orders a shut down the free laborer and his family may starve for all the employers care. And often the shut-down is for the purpose of giving the contractors or manufacturers time to dispose of the surplus goods manufactured by those laborers and for which they have not received to exceed from ten to twenty per cent of the proceeds of their labor, the rest goes to enrich the modern *Sylphide*. And the most skeptical man in America can not help but see the veridicality of the words of the wise men spoken three thousand years since.

"The rich ruler over the poor, and the borrower is servant to the lender." (Prov. 22:7). And while the government of the United States has formally abolished slavery in the south it has virtually made a slave of every man who is wholly dependent upon his own labor for the means to support his family. Is not a man a slave who must go into the market to dispose of his labor, the only thing he possesses? He sells himself to some of the lords of the land for a certain length of time, and upon such conditions and at such a price as suits the master. He must make four dollars for his master in order to get a chance to make one for himself. Now how much better is a man in that condition than in actual slavery? O! says the politician, "He is one of the sovereigns of the land, he has the right of suffrage, he can vote." But what good does his vote do him? He is generally informed before the election that if he expects employment after the election he must vote (to please his master) to maintain the present state of affairs. That change in the affairs of the government would be detrimental to the interest of the laboring man. A elections of every grade, from municipal to national, have been carried by the party in power because the laboring man (slave) was a raid to vote his own and not his employers (masters) asset. The people of the United States boast of having the best government in the world. They claim that their is a government of the people, by the people and for the people." And yet the people in their sovereign capacity have never enacted a single law, or have had it submitted to them for their approval or rejection after it was enacted. "The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his masters crib," but the American people in their party blind creed shout for while they are forging the fetters that are binding them and their posterity in more than Egyptian bondage.

Wayland's Monthly 50 cents per year.

Father McGlynn's Doctrines.

New York Herald.

The doctrines taught by the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn that brought to him the severe censure of his church, are best stated in his own words. He is now very ill, and was once a great figure. He said:

Education is properly a function of the state. It must be so for the state's own preservation. The state must fit the citizen for civic and municipal business and political life. The church must teach spiritual dogma and look after the erring. Did Christ command us to look after arithmetic, geography and botany?

I have taught and shall continue to teach, in speeches and writing, as long as I live, that land is rightly the property of the people in common, and that the private ownership of land is against the natural justice, no matter by what civil or ecclesiastical laws it may be sanctioned, and I would bring about instantly, if I could, such change of laws all the world over as would confiscate private property in land without one penny of compensation to the mis-called owners.

While the tax on land values promotes industry, and, therefore, increases private wealth, taxes upon industry act like a fine or punishment inflicted upon industry. They impede and restrain and finally strangle it.

The sociological panacea would be the removal of all taxes and other impediments from capital and from all products of industry, and placing taxes upon natural bounties by appropriating the rental value to public use.

There is today a slavery worse than chattel slavery. It is industrial slavery. It is worse for life and worse for health.

\$65,850,000 Robbery.

The recent \$5,000,000 slump in the stock of Calumet and Hecla Mining company, caused by a fire in this, the world's greatest copper mine, has brought out some interesting data.

This mine is capitalized at \$2,500,000 and is about one-half water, as the original investment, it is said, is but \$1,200,000. In 29 years it has paid the enormous dividends to its stockholders of \$65,850,000, and its present value is \$75,000,000, owing to its big dividend producing qualities. Last year it paid \$10,000,000 to its stockholders. The market value of this stock is \$705 per share, par value \$25 and actual value \$12 per share. The town of Calumet, of 4,000 population, only exists in name, being neither city, town or village. It has no government. It is but the hive of the Calumet and Hecla companies and the inhabitants are their bees, which furnish and produce the honey (dividends). The miner descends over a mile into a block of almost solid rock to disembowel the mineral honey. He gets enough to make his existence durable, to be able to repeat his labor in storing this wealth only to be robbed annually of from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000 for the few stockholders. A bountiful nature placed this store there for the benefit of all, and yet a few appropriate it and tax us their own price for the use of the valuable mineral.

Would it not be better for the government to own this mine and have this profit going to all the people? But that would be socialism and would tend to destroy those who produce them.

What do bees do with drones? Are we not greater than bees? Then turn in and help us kill the drones by voting for socialism.—Public Ownership.

Our Land System.

John H. Crosby in one of his speeches gave an excellent illustration of the workings of our present system of land-holdings:

"There was," he said a maiden who owned a whole township of land. She had tenants who paid their annual rent and thought because their fathers had paid it to her ancestors, that it was perfectly proper and natural that they should. She died, and in her will stated that as she had no near relatives living she left all her property to her dear friend Jack Smith. The court appointed a guardian, and for twenty years the people continued to pay rent to the guardian. They thought Jack Smith was a good landlord, because he did not trouble them, but their curiosity was finally aroused and they asked to see their land ord. At length they got the court to order the landlord to be brought in, as they wanted to see him. The whole township turned out in a body to see the landlord, and waited in court for the guardian to produce him. The guardian came in, but there was no one with him. He walked up to the judge's desk and laid on it a young pup. He said: "Jack Smith was our deceased friend's pet dog. This is not Jack Smith, but his lineal descendant, and entitled to receive the rents."

"That was not one bit more absurd than is the claim of the Astors to make the people of New York pay ground rent to them because under our system of government John Jacob Astor owned the land and they have been renting it out to tenants ever since. Man has not a right to land. Government grants it to him, and does wrong when it does. God made the land for the human family, not for the landlords. What the occupants pay should go to support the government, not to support idle men."

Civilization Note.

Suicides—In 1885, 978; in 1896, 5,750. Murders—In 1885, 1,808; in 1896, 10,500. Insanity increased 50% faster than the population between 1860 and 1890. Wealth per capita — In 1850, \$45; in 1890, \$974. This looks good if we go no further. But let us look at it from another view: In 1850 the wealth per capita among the workers was \$239.50; in 1890 it was only \$184—a decrease of \$55.50! Who gained what you lost? Look: Wealth of non-workers per capita in 1850, \$1,293; in 1890, \$8,085! The non-union workers gained \$6,792 per capita. Figure out if you can where prosperity comes in for you.

Debtor and Creditor.

Note.—The following is a copy of a letter written by a creditor to a debtor—the names and places being changed for obvious reasons. It is one of the kind of letters which will pay some attention to the advice to investigate carefully—especially as the man requests it is to be sent him out at once—no matter how late the hour.

FINE CLIMATE, CAL., July 5, 1900. Mr. U. N. Lucky, Rich Soil, Iowa, Dear Sir:—I just received a statement in regard to Wealthy's affairs. (Wealthy is a ward of the person that wrote this letter) and I see by it that you are a number of years behind on interest, on both your mortgage and personal notes. I thought best to write and ask what you expected to be able to do in regard to the matter. Respy,

G. U. ARDIAN. P. S.—I am going to make my P. S. more lengthy than my letter. And what I am going to write about, is a question that interests me more than any other, and the reason it interests me more than any other, is because it is what controls our lives for weal or woe more than anything else, and that is, the conditions that are brought about by our present economic or competitive system.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP. Hon. August Hermann, water commissioner of Cincinnati, Ohio, prepared a long report on the water plants of the United States, and read the same at the last session of the American Society of Municipal Improvements amongst which are found the following data: Of the 31 cities in the United States over 80,000 population, all are included in the report except Washington, D. C. No report was received from Worcester, Denver or San Francisco.

The following cities were taken where municipal ownership prevails: Detroit, Buffalo, Toledo, Chicago, Kansas City, Philadelphia, Syracuse, Cleveland, Albany, Louisville, Baltimore, Milwaukee, Columbus, O., St. Paul, Minneapolis, Pittsburg, Nashville, Cincinnati, Newark, Allegheny, Rochester, St. Louis, Omaha, Boston, New York, Providence, and also Indianapolis and New Orleans, private companies.

And yet it is not the kind of argument Bryan uses which gives him strength, it is not the principles he advocates that draw men to him. At the bottom of the magnetism which pulls men toward Bryan is the growth in the popular mind of a faith in socialism, and a hope to see the State lay hold of the industrial system and untangle its many snarls.

When the master mechanic shall arrive and straighten out the kinks in the great machine of production and distribution, he may be—probably will be—a prosaic, bald-headed old man, whose mind has been trained in the shops, factories, counting-houses, and offices of the world.

The report from Watertown, Wis., shows their plant to be self-sustaining without aid of taxes, cost to consumer 3.4 cents per thousand gallons of water.

The Burlington, Iowa, water company reported the receipts of that plant at \$980,241.21 for 20 years. The Paris, Ill., plant under municipal ownership, shows the following from its report of last year: Receipts \$6,090 and cash outlay by the city \$6,000, a total of \$12,090.

muscles, to see if they cannot find some other than a personal cause for a failure of their honest efforts to make a satisfactory livelihood. In my judgment the trouble is in the fact that everybody is working for what they consider to be their own best interest without a proper regard to whether they are injuring their fellow-man or whether they are doing any productive work that will in some way advance the best interest of humanity, and if he is, whether that work is done in the most effective and economical way; instead of working with the idea of serving the best interest of all, self not considered, only as a part of the whole.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Other cities with municipal ownership are Worcester, Mass.; Richmond, Lowell, Nashvile, Fall River, Cambridge, Atlanta, Wilmington, Dayton, Troy, N. Y.; Grand Rapids, Reading, Camden, Trenton, Pawtucket, R. I.; Yonkers, Brockton, Newton, Mass.; Joliet, Ill.; Woonsocket, Bayone, Jacksonville, Ill.; Flushing, Tarrytown and Irvington, N. Y. The plant at San Diego, Cal., is owned by a company, but is leased and operated by the city.

Chattanooga, Tenn., has plans for a plant to cost \$638,000. Their present plant was put in by the government in 1864. It is now operated by a company and the city desires municipal ownership.

The Kansas City, Mo., plant for 1900, shows the following: Receipts for the year, \$410,570.29. After paying expenses, extensions of \$86,072.22, and interest on \$3,100,000 waterworks bonds, they had left a surplus of \$179,710.41. From last report of their public works department.

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793.87. Expenses, \$25,080.71. Surplus, \$1,263.16. City has its light and water. Increase in receipts for the year, \$4,325.

The company furnishing New York City water made the following proposition: The city to use two hundred million gallons daily, which the company agree to furnish at \$70 per million, or for the sum of \$14,000 per day. The contract for 40 years! The annual report of the Detroit water plant shows a saving to the city of \$37,621 for the last year.

The annual report of the Buffalo, N. Y., plant shows \$641,807.57 receipts, and \$434,889.08 expenses for the year. The Kingston, Ontario, plant report shows the following for the past year: Plant bought in 1877. The hydrants then cost \$37.50 each. In 1896 hydrants cost \$11.40 each. In 1897, \$7.45 each.

The South Norwalk, Conn., plant shows receipts for the year of \$22,745.50, a profit of \$2,340.10 for the year, and a surplus of \$98,320.19. This is under municipal ownership.

The man who does not think socialism is growing will learn how little he knows about what is going on in the world when the next election is over. Socialism is the world-wide movement that will revolutionize the present system and free the working class from economic slavery.

If the American people are to be cursed with another capitalistic administration, it is not material to the socialist whether the ruler shall be Bryan or McKinley. Both of them represent the capitalist class. It is capitalism and competition that the socialists are opposed to.

People are coming to believe that avarice and greed and ambition to make money will always rule in the management of these quasi public enterprises. For that reason the sentiment for municipal ownership is looked upon as a permanent thing.

In various legislatures you see an attempt to impose fines in the shape of special licenses on the department stores that will cripple them so as to permit the little retailers to live along side of them.

The South Carolina dispensary law is practically the public ownership plan of conducting the liquor traffic, and from the following report of Senator Tillman it is evident that the plan is a good one.

Mr. Tillman called attention to the fact that 50% of the population of this state belong to the negro race and that when the dispensary law went into effect drunkenness was common among them and was causing a rapid deterioration in their vitality.

Organize the socialists in your community. Full instructions as to organization of local branches and application to Theodore Debs, 148 Washington St., Chicago, headquarters of the Social Democratic Party of America.

Spirit of the Press. Democrats and republicans are alike when it comes to the question of eating taxes. Both are thieves.

The sugar trust and its allies do not seem to be at all alarmed at the democratic platform against trusts, for it is steadily advancing sugar, coffee, tobacco and coal oil. Sugar is higher than it has been in ten years, yet it is produced for less than ever before in the history of the world.

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Shadows Cast Before. Under the suggestive head, "Ready for a Change," the Weekly Globe of Des Moines, publishes on its editorial page the following article, which we take to be one of the "ready-made editorials" which are being sent out by a political press bureau.

"If anything was needed to demonstrate the inability of our present form of government, to cope with the new conditions we have entered into, it is the disgraceful frands of the Cuban postal department. For a long time thinking people, who have large commercial interests, have felt unsafe with our present form of government, from the fact that we are controlled by the little cheap john politicians and ward healers."

Now is a good time to do away with our old obsolete constitution and adopt a form of government that will be logical with our new expansion ideas and will give ample protection to capital. We should not be disgraced in the sight of civilized nations by such a sight as the violence and killing that accompany the operation of street cars in St. Louis now.

A constitutional monarchy is probably the most desirable plan that we could now adopt. Everything is ripe for the change. We have a large army and it can be increased under almost any pretext without causing any alarm to the masses.

Our constitution is largely the expression of French revolutionary ideas; ideas suggested by hot-headed theorists. Jefferson and Paine found American soil suitable for the promulgation of Voltaireism and Rousseauism.

For the convenience of the Appeal army the following comrades will keep in stock "Postal Card Orders" for yearly half yearly and quarterly subscriptions. Any number can be bought and all the orders take three saving extra postage.

Appeal Sub Stations. For the convenience of the Appeal army the following comrades will keep in stock "Postal Card Orders" for yearly half yearly and quarterly subscriptions.

Books, keen-edged with wisdom. "Empty thy purse into thy head" Rhacapsurus. PERTAINING TO SOCIALISM: Between Capital and Socialism, Heron \$ 75

Pertaining to Finance: Germany Mar at Home, Owens 15 Seven Financial Crises, Emery 10

Books of State Legislation: Direct Legislation in Switzerland, J. W. Sullivan 5 In Hell on the "Way Out," Allen 10

The Railroad Question, Es-Gov. Larnach 50 Public Ownership of Railroads, Davis-Sawwell 50

American Notes

Texas socialists have a state ticket in the field. Vermont is in line with a state S. D. P. ticket. Massachusetts has put up a state S. D. P. ticket. Connecticut S. D. P. has put a state ticket in the field. Washington wheels into line with a state S. D. P. ticket. The Herald, of Omamee, N. D., has come out for the S. D. P. A new invention is an automatic horse which runs by electricity. Wisconsin social democrats have put a state organizer on the road. The price of sugar has been raised nine times in the last two months. The American bridge company is one of the most recent trusts formed. J. D. Bennett, a prominent populist of Iowa, has joined the S. D. P. The Crucible Steel Co. has been formed with a capitalization of \$50,000,000. The movement in Canada for independent labor politics is developing into a stampede. Oklahoma gets in the procession with a socialist territorial ticket. There's music in the air. State convention of S. D. P. will be held at Okaloosa, Iowa, Aug. 10th. Debs will address it. Social democrats of Indiana declared for Debs and Harriman and put up state ticket on the Fourth. Socialists elected a member of the B. C. legislature from the Kootenai district. It's coming right along. The tobacco trust has touched the button again—it's a cent a pound higher. Whoop it up for competition! California is at the bat with a state S. D. P. ticket. The conqueror of the Southern Pacific is on the grounds. Fifteen hundred workmen were laid off a few days ago by the McCormick Harvesting Machine company, Chicago. Job Harriman, vice presidential candidate on the S. D. P. ticket is stirring up the animals in the east in fine shape. The Federation of Western Miners have voted to purchase and circulate information explaining the doctrine of socialism. W. E. Bush, ex-secretary of the state of Kansas, and at present editor of the Fort Scott Lantern, announces himself a socialist. The New York City gas trust which has just been formed will be one of the most powerful in the world. Its capital is \$30,000,000. In a trial of an air splitting train (the engine equipped to cut the air) a speed of 102 miles per hour was attained recently on the B. & O. Rev. Chas. H. Short left Toronto last week as a missionary to Japan. The peculiar thing about this missionary is that he is a socialist. Illinois socialists held a big convention in Chicago, nominated a state ticket and will enter the campaign under the name of the socialist party. Pennsylvania socialists held their state convention last week, nominated a ticket and for legal reasons adopted the name of the Socialist Party. It is estimated that fully 100,000 iron, steel and tin plate workers are now out of employment owing to dullness of trade and disagreements in fixing wage scales. During the year 1899 the United States issued about 2,500,000,000 of 2-cent postage stamps, which, if placed end to end, would reach a distance of nearly 40,000 miles. The 1,200 iron workers employed by Spang, Chalfant & Co., Pittsburg, got a good red hot reduction of from 15% to 20% July 10th. Getting what they voted for, you see. Failures in the first half of 1900 were 5,362, with liabilities of \$100,580,134. There were 30 failures of banks and financial corporations for \$25,822,682, leaving 5,332 commercial failures with liabilities of \$74,747,457. The financial minister of British Columbia had a mighty close escape from defeat. He polled 802 votes in his district in Vancouver, and was elected. But Will MacClain, the united socialist candidate, gave him a run for his money, receiving 648 votes in the same district. Swift & Co., the Chicago packers, prohibit their employes from reading newspapers on the ground that it makes them discontented. Great gods of individual liberty for the workers, you see! Great are the beauties of private ownership, where one cannot even read a paper! Government ownership would be paternalism and that would be productive of horrible oppression!

FOREIGN ITEMS

In San Domingo, in the West Indies, the socialists and progressive unionists are forming a labor party. The socialists at Vienna have just polled 56,786 out of a vote of 133,914. Socialism is coming in Austria. The Social Democratic Vanguard is the name of a new organization in Australia that is creating quite a stir. Socialists of the Argentine Republic, South America, held national convention last week and showed strong growth. In the chamber of deputies of France the socialists hammered through a bill providing for compulsory arbitration. When the Paris exposition was opened the inaugural speech was made by a socialist, M. Millerand, minister of commerce. A mammoth trust has been formed in Great Britain called the British Electric Traction Co. It includes 57 companies. The British travelling men have inaugurated a campaign for the public ownership of the English railroads. They are carrying their convictions into politics. In Russia kerosene has sold for years past at 1 1/2 cents per gallon. The government runs the business. Here the business runs the government and oil is from 15 to 20 cents a gallon. One Sunday recently the Berlin, Germany, socialists distributed 700,000 leaflets, making a stack 140 feet high. Wait till the APPEAL army opens fire on the enemy—there will be a busted record. In the recent elections in Italy the socialists polled 170,000 out of a total vote of 1,500,000 votes. In the last parliament they had seventeen members, and in the new one thirty. Oh, yes, socialism is a dream. In France there is a trade council, which deals with labor affairs. Heretofore the 66 members were appointed by the government, but Millerand, the socialist minister, has secured an order making 52 seats elective, all to be filled by trade unions. The Prussian government has notified the railroad employes that any of them caught reading or talking socialism will be dismissed from the service. The fools who misgovern Prussia have not learned "that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." The professions of the socialist members in the Belgian parliament are as follows: Workmen, 15; lawyers, 3; professors, 2; store keepers, 2; co-operative store managers, 2; school teachers, 2; physicians, 2; journalists, 2; manufacturers, 1; foremen, 1. The battering ram of democracy is at work in the senate of Belgium as well as in the chamber of deputies. Returns of the senatorial election are all in and show that the conservative majority of 38 has been cut down to 14. The socialists increased their numbers from one to four, and the radical-socialists to five. Russian government is making another attempt to stamp out socialism in universities and colleges. Recently 146 students were sentenced to prison or exiled for resisting arrest and having socialist literature in their possession. But the czar will fail in his object, as he has before. The secret movement is reported in London as growing at a tremendous rate. The Tasmanian Clipper remarks that the Britisher will soon be an outlaw in his own country. In the British isles there are 72,000,000 acres of land, the private property of some 30,000 people; 10,838 persons own 52,000,000 acres. The 40,000,000 people pay a tribute of £260,000,000 per year to the 30,000 landlords in rent, mining royalties, etc., for the privilege of living in a land which they are pleased to call their own. The official vote of the national election in Italy is announced. Government parties had 611,425 votes; the opposition, 649,485, thus showing that on a popular vote the government suffered defeat. Of the opposition parties, the socialists made the greatest gains and hold the best position. In 1895 they polled 76,359 votes, 134,592 in 1897, and 515,841 this year. Their seats in parliament increased from 17 to 32. Cipriani, one of the socialist leaders, writes to a Paris daily that: "It is the beginning of the end. Italy is moving towards a new birth, and this is seen by all, even by our opponents." As a result of the protestations of the socialists all over France against Minister Millerand and Deputies Vivian and Jaures supporting the government in opposition to the motion to provide an investigation of the cases of the milling labor troubles at Chalon, says the Chicago Workers' Call, the general committee of the socialist party has met and censured the three ministerial leaders, voting that the blame be laid on them, and withdrawing the confidence of the party. The action of this committee is of importance, as the government is absolutely dependent on the socialists' vote. This action leaves Deputy Guesde, who is a bitter enemy or the cabinet, master of the situation. The phraseology of the republican and democratic platforms concerning the "government construction, ownership and control" of the isthmus canal is alike. But neither of them want the government to operate the canal after it has built it! Gee! how the old parties do favor socialism! Every socialist should vote the old party ticket! Just to beat the other party, don't you know!

APPEAL ARMY

Comrade Foster, of Salt Lake, Utah, turns in a bundle of 13 scalps. Comrade Burnet, of San Francisco, gives the campaign a boost in the way of 25 yearlies. Comrade Zender, of Austin, Minn., touches up Mark Hanna with a bunch of 12 yearlies from there. If you want to get a home surrounded by socialists, jump in and win the ten acres offered for August. Comrade Kinley, of Parkersburg, Ore., comes in for 20 of those postal cards. Twenty of them cost \$5.00. Comrade Steigerwalt, of St. Louis, shelled the jungles of the Cigar makers Union and captured 18 prisoners. Comrade Luelling, of Oregon City, Ore., puts ten of those old partyites in to clear Oregon City is always in it. Comrade Kinkle, of Lehigh, Pa. puts 10 phillistines on the APPEAL special for the Co-operative Commonwealth. Comrade Tanzer, of Oregon City, Ore., got to the front with a club of ten yearlies. The O. C. battery is a tough proposition to the plutes. Comrade Watruba, of North Bend, Ind., takes a bunch of 20 postal cards subscription. 20 costs \$5.00 and the names can be sent in as fast as secured. The Cigarmakers Union, of Sheboygan, Wis., ordered 20 postal subscription cards last week. There'll be more of it when the officers go on the list. Jacob Miller rounded up twenty yearly subscribers for the APPEAL TO REASON this week and didn't half try. He hopes to double the number next week. Comrade Duncanson, of Ontario, Calif., showed up with a list of subscribers this week. He has sent in a total of 900 yearlies in the past fourteen months. A Mississippi physician, who wishes his name withheld placed an order for 75 copies a week for a year and at the same time clipped in \$5.00 on the labor union fund. Comrade Barstow, of Wallston, Mass., hands us a list of ten aldermanic boards to send the APPEAL to. Will do it, Barstow, if we are boiled alive for the crime. Get up a club this week. Another opportunity to learn the strength of socialism in the United States will not occur for four years. The present is golden—don't overlook a bet. Comrade Crockett, of Alameda, Calif., came booming in with a club of 15 yearlies—as Crockett has been doing for over a year. We have been looking for him to join the Alameda trust but he still hangs out. The boys are taking hold of the ten copies a week for 6 months at \$1.00 in good shape. Would like to have APPEALS put in box cars so as to get the paper into new localities. The next man that loads the car will get it. Comrade Edgar an alderman, of Sacramento, Calif., comes in on the campaign fund for a dollar and incloses a convincing booklet which he recently issued for personal circulation. Its growing all along the line. Comrade Frelard, of Bevier, Mo., will have a float for the APPEAL in the street parade there on labor day. The Appeal Army always look after the paper's interest. They are a hot outfit—without them there would be no APPEAL. The Army will notice that a ten acre farm is offered in August to whoever sends in the most yearly subscribers. All orders for postal card subscriptions count on this offer. Seven of these ten acre tracts have been given away—the land is high grade. Comrade Farnsworth, of Newkirk, Okla., put in an order for ammunition this week as follows: 100 postal card subscriptions, 100 extras, 10 copies per week for six months and a dollar on the campaign fund. And Farnsworth comes every week. The Appeal Army never allows the people to remain uninformed. When not harassing the public with political policies they "keep something going on" by getting their performances in print. Last week the Harrisonville, Mo., Record contained the following local news item: Comrade Angus, of Prosser, Wash., orders 10 copies a week and says "Washington will surprise even the socialists themselves on November 6th". And news from Battle Creek Mich., says the boys are getting into line with whoops of defiance. The two Williams will sport when they see the votes cast by the S. D. P. this year. The following comrades have ordered bundles of 10 each week for six months at \$1.00. G. W. Brown, Justin, Cala., H. Hanson, Victor, Colo., Thos. Minnis, Washington, D. C. H. W. Greetham, Orlando, Fla., Frank Stone, Chapin, Idaho, E. Hawkinson, Chicago, Ill., H. J. Moeller, Chicago, Ill., Wm. Cann, Westport, Ind., T. D. Hartshorn, Beacon, Ia., F. C. Williams, Ft. Scott, Kans., W. B. Still, Lenora, Kans., T. J. Maxwell, Topeka, Kans., W. J. Stewart, Arkansas City, Kans., J. A. Redman, Bowling Green, Ky., W. T. Roberts, Louisville, Ky., E. H. Troxell, Louisville, Ky., C. C. Hitchcock, Ware, Mass., P. D. Freeman, St. Paul, Minn., A. Gilgenberg, St. Louis, Mo., O. W. Brooks, Alton, Mo., T. L. Savage, St. Louis, Mo., Henry Toppel, Bozeman, Mont., A. K. Maynard, Corfu, N. Y., H. E. Farnsworth, Newkirk, Okla., M. J. Morrissey, Houston, Tex., D. M. Angus, M. D. Prosser, Wash.

A Ten Acre Farm

The APPEAL will give to the worker who sends in the largest number of yearly subscriptions between 8 a. m. Aug. 1, and 6 p. m. Aug. 31, a clear deed to ten acres of good land in the heart of the fruit belt of northern Arkansas. The subscriptions may be sent in at any time during the period specified and will be counted. This land is fertile and is located in the county (Sharp) which took the premium for apples at the World's Fair; growers have to beat the fruit off the trees to keep them from breaking under the load. It is in the Ozark hills far away from the swamps, which have given the state a bad name, and but six miles from the county seat. It will raise apples, pears, peaches, plums, quinces, sweet and Irish potatoes, rutabagoes, radishes, onions, and vegetables of all kinds, and berries of every kind grow prolifically. Strawberries grow luxuriantly and thousands of dollars worth are annually shipped from this county usually through the co-operative fruit growers associations which the growers have organized. Chickens, turkeys and ducks thrive wonderfully in this location. The water is good and springs are abundant. The climate is warm both summer and winter and owing to the high altitude, the nights are always cool and air is fresh and pure. Employment is easily secured but only at the making of 12 cents a tie. The land is covered with timber and will have to be cleared. It costs \$3.00 an acre to clear it. When this is done and it is improved a man can make a good living right from his own ground regardless of what the trusts do or do not do. The winner of this land, by putting his spare earnings on it can in a short time build him up a refuge to which he can retire when the strife of competition becomes too much for him. That is what the APPEAL offers for you. This is the basis of a home. It will cost you nothing if you can send in the most yearly subscriptions between Aug. 1 and Aug. 31. Orders for postal subscription cards at 25 cents each count as subscribers.

What About the Old Ditch Digger? The Rev. Ian MacLaren has recently written a pathetic article dealing with the sad fate of old clergymen. Mr. MacLaren takes a very gloomy view and finally asks: "Ought we shoot the old minister?" Of course the reply of every kind-hearted man is: "Certainly not." There is no doubt that the old clergyman, worn out with hard work, lacking the youthful fire necessary to arouse sleepy sinners or to raise money for fine churches, is much to be pitied. He certainly should be cared for, and some provision should be made for him to preach comfortably somewhere, since it is difficult for him to be happy unless he is doing good. But Mr. MacLaren's pathetic appeal on behalf of the "old minister" calls to mind another old citizen, just as deserving, far more numerous and infinitely worse off. This citizen is the old digger, the old hoo carrier, the old of all kinds who have spent their lives and their youth working for small wages to keep the prosperous comfortable and who inevitably drift into misery in their old days. WHAT IS TO BE DONE FOR THE OLD LABORER? To paraphrase Mr. MacLaren—ought we to shoot the old laborer? The old digger has had opportunity to make many friends. There are always some anxious to help him. The old laboring man has had no such opportunities. He has worked for a boss, who cared only for the profit to be made on his daily labor, and when his working days are done he has his choice between the poorhouse, which is crowded and uncomfortable at best, and a condition still worse. In Germany, supposed to be an inferior and downtrodden effete locality, the young Emperor and his advisers are beginning to study the old laborer's case. A compulsory system of pension is established. Employers are brutally assessed to provide for the old age of those who built up their fortunes, and a man is not even allowed to dismiss at will a human being who has broken down in his service. In this free and enlightened country we take precious little interest in the digger when his digging days are done. In our eyes he is about the same as broken-down cab horse, except that there is no "Cruelty to Animals Society" to look after him. No merciful glue-making establishment is ready to put him out of his misery for the sake of his "hide and bones."—N. Y. Journal.

Appeal Campaign Fund.

The following comrades have contributed the amount opposite their names for the purpose of sending the APPEAL 6 months to 10,000 officers of local labor unions:

Table listing names and contribution amounts for the Appeal Campaign Fund. Includes names like Wm. J. Gerdes, LaPorte, Ind., and totals of \$231.20.

A Republican Prayer.

Oh, Lord, I'm not going to ask any favors for we don't need 'em. We've got Hanna, and if anything scares a democrat out of his boots it's Hanna. They think he's the whole thing with the trimming thrown in. I wouldn't make a prayer at all but I saw the Democratic Prayer in the June issue of the Buzz-Saw, where they asked you to gather Hanna to his fathers. Oh, Lord, don't you do it, for we can't spare him. And don't you listen to any democratic promise, for they won't do a thing they promise to do. Oh, Lord, you know the sins of the democratic party—that they are many and mighty. If you want to scourge the democrats you can do it and better than to let Hanna do it. The mention of his name will make a democrat howl. Oh, Lord, don't help us nor don't help the democrats and when Hanna gets to stirrin' up the animals you'll see more fun than a bushel of monkey. Besides this, oh, Lord, politics is getting mighty dirty, and I don't think it would suit you to take any part in it. Oh, Lord, we're having lots of fun down here with the democrats and if you'll just let us alone we'll have lots more. We don't think you care much for them anyway, for if you did you would have been helping them along a little in the past forty years, and not have let them act a fool so often. Oh, Lord, if you should take Hanna the democrats wouldn't have anything to howl about, and it would be mighty lonesome here on this old earth. Now, oh, Lord, I've said enough, I wouldn't have bothered you, but we don't want you to take Hanna, and don't listen to the democrats at all, for they would deceive the very elect. You can't believe a thing they tell you, and the people down here who know them won't trust them with anything hardly. They haven't elected but one man president in forty years, and he was a plum failure, and they are ashamed of that. That's the way they stand here at home and if you don't believe it you can ask Hank Watterson. Oh, Lord, this is all. Amen!

An Editorial Howl.

Nine months ago printing paper was selling at \$35 a ton. Now the price is from \$60 to \$70. The International Paper Company—a giant trust—controls the output of all the large pulp and paper mills, and publishers are squeezed to the extent that they are being ruined financially. Congress has been asked to repeal the duty on paper and pulp. Bills have been introduced, but they slumber in Dailzells committees. The little Dandy Jim congressman from Pittsburg sits down on the publishers' appeals and tells the newspaper men to be patient and relief will come after awhile in the ordinary course of business. That's comforting isn't it? After the monopoly vultures have eaten all our flesh our bones can be set up for grinning skeletons, and sold to the doctors. The publishers of this country should unite and go down to Washington and make their demands known in such a way that our \$5,000 a year men would give heed. Editors have largely been instrumental in making the statesmen representing us at Washington, and some of them have been manufactured out of pretty poor material. They should be given to understand that they will be held accountable, individually and collectively, for the passage of a bill taking the duty off pulp and paper; also the passage of an anti-trust law with teeth in it.—Meadville, Pa., Democrat.

Thinks It's O. K.

I have been a reader of the APPEAL for the last two years, and I can most truly say that all things considered it is the brightest, the clearest, and the most logical of any of the reform papers I have ever read. It should be in the hands of every thinking man in this country. And if a man does not think it, it will make him think if he once reads it. FRANK S. PEARBS, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Santa Barbara, Cal.

Magnetic Healing.

Do you want the best book ever written on this subject, which embraces all modern vital magnetic and mental science? If so, send for descriptive circular and price to L. E. Stanhope, M. D., Nevada, Mo.