

Depew on Expansion.

From Worker's Call. Chauncey Depew, in his speech at the national convention, said: 'I remember when I used to go abroad— it is a good thing for a Yankee to go abroad— I used to be ashamed because everywhere they would say: 'What is the matter with the Declaration of Independence, when you have slavery in your land?'

for markets, we will put these men to work—then we will produce ten billions more than we can consume. Now when we organize the trusts and get their sweatshops into proper running order—by which the greater part of waste labor will be eliminated, and when foreign labor is imported and the wages of laborers are cut to a minimum and when wages are so low that it will be cheaper to wear out the laborer than to keep him alive with sufficient food and raiment, and when the latest labor-saving devices are employed in manufacture, we will produce above forty billion dollars worth annually more than we can consume.

E. V. Debs.

For twenty-two years Eugene V. Debs has been a worker and leader in the labor movement, but it is since he led the world's greatest strike and went to prison rather than obey the order of a court that attempted to suspend the right of free speech that he has been well known to the general public.

Is This Prosperity?

I admit that there is an apparent prosperity, but it is a prosperity caused by a foreign war, by the expenditure of \$65,000,000 for warships, by the flooding of the country with millions of watered stocks, but I deny that our economic system is a reliable and safe one, and I deny that we have any abiding prosperity, and I assert that the working people are growing poorer and poorer each year.

American Notes.

Toledo, Ohio, will try the public schools savings bank system. A new device in glass-blowing increases production 800% and decreases labor 50%. Out of 70,000,000 population, 7,000, or one in every 10,000, committed suicide last year in the United States.

Table with 2 columns: Country and Socialist Vote. Includes entries for United States (91,749), Germany (2,350,000), Great Britain (55,000), Switzerland (36,368), Spain (28,000), Italy (134,495), Serbia (50,000), France (1,000,000), Denmark (32,000), Belgium (524,524), and Austria (750,000).

Do not fail to enter the contest for one of those ten acre tracts. Subscription postals count; 20 postals \$5.00.

MEN AND MONKEYS.

BY T. W. TAYLOR.

A tribe of monkeys met one day To settle some disputes...

This moral fits the case:

Let workmen co-operate, And free the human race...

FOREIGN ITEMS

Socialism is spreading rapidly in England, said John Morley in a recent interview...

There exists in Italy an infamous institution called the "domicilio coatto." By virtue of this law, if the government thinks that the presence of a man or a woman in a town or village is opposed to its regime...

Spirit of the Press.

The poor workman who with a smothered curse of despair resigns himself to his damnable condition may be sure that his resignation will be graciously accepted by his capitalistic masters...

Capital and Labor.

Capital is accumulated labor: it is what is left over the expenses of production and marketing have been met.

Security

will be attained, if you are landless by winning one of those ten acre tracts.

Five Cent Books

- After Capitalism, What? Gordon... National Socialism and Socialism... The Society of the Future...

Ten Cent Books

- Uncle Sam in Hell... The Kingdom of Heaven is at Hand... Ten Men of Money Island...

Fifteen Cent Books

- National Democracy R-E Book... National Ownership of Railroads... The Mystery Society...

Twenty-five Cent Books

- A Story From Palmatowa... Men of Dollar, Which?... The Mystery Society...

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MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Houston, Texas, furnishes readers free to scholars attending the public schools.

The Southern Economist is making a brilliant fight for city ownership of electric lights by New Orleans.

Hempstead, N. Y., is agitating for city ownership of water and light. It is going on all over the nation.

The city council of Galesburg, Ill., offered the Gas and Electric Light company \$57.50 per light per year for 200 lights and \$55 for additional lights. This was refused and the council voted to erect a city plant.

A statistician has computed for data published in the Manual of American Water Works by M. N. Baker, assistant editor of the Engineering News, that of 60 municipal water plants in Michigan, 15 are owned by private companies and 15 by the municipalities.

Municipal ownership and operation of transit facilities are a success in London. A year ago the city took over the lines and has since operated them. The first year's report of municipal operation shows that 6,500,000 more passengers were carried than under private ownership.

The anxiety of private individuals to become possessed of public franchises is receiving much attention in Baltimore as in Atlanta, and the likelihood is that the people of that city will reap some advantage from their public utilities.

That city now owns and operates its water supply, and is investing a \$1,000,000 loan in a subway system. The fight for a municipal electric light plant is considered won, and \$1,350,000 will be invested.

I believe there are great things in store for municipal ownership in this country, and that is the reason I am glad the board of estimates has taken such a decided stand on the amendments to the franchise ordinances of the United Railways and Electric company, which reserves to the city the right to buy out the interest in the roads at the end of the fifteen-year period.

Besides, I would not be surprised to see the city in a position to take up the management of the street railways at the end of the second period. Of course, thirty years is a long way off to prophesy, but I believe it is the natural tendency.

There is no one thing that has been neglected so in the past as the control of public grants. Valuable rights and privileges have been legislated away for the asking, the municipalities becoming poorer as the private corporations grew richer.

The policy outlined in Baltimore is in line with what the Constitution has urged for Atlanta. We should have absolute control of our own utilities, and whenever they are farmed out to private management, it should be because it is money in the city's pocket to do so.

When the people arouse to the fact that the bone of contention between rival capitalists is really their own property, they will have a better understanding of the issue.

them? The main fight is to secure franchises for everything in sight, paying nothing, now or hereafter, for them, and the division can take place later on, when the exhausted city can play no part except to submit to the milking process.

That is the way to put it.—Atlanta Constitution.

The March of Public Ownership.

For the year ending March 31, 1900, the total estimated revenues of Prussia amounted to \$581,581,337, of which \$321,490,629 came from the state railways. The net profits of the street railways were \$132,752,352. The total amount raised by direct taxation was \$45,782,950, and by indirect taxation \$19,721,250.

Prussia has 39,268 miles of government railroads and 2,438 miles to private owners. It is the policy of the government to acquire the few remaining lines as rapidly as possible. In 1899 42 companies operated 75.4 per cent of the trunk line mileage of Russia.

In 1899 there were only 9 companies, operating 40 per cent, while the government operated 60 per cent, or 16,414 miles. The Russian state railroads, formerly run at a loss, now bring in a profit notwithstanding the fact that the government has built so many lines for military purposes, without regard to commercial consideration.

In Austria proper the government owns and operates 4,700 miles of railroad and operates 1,260 miles more belonging to private companies.

In Hungary the government operates 4,876 miles of its own and 3,439 miles belonging to companies, against 1,822 miles owned and operated by corporations.

In the Netherlands there are 961 miles of public and 761 miles of private railroads. In Switzerland the voters have decided by the referendum to acquire the entire railroad system of the country.

In Sweden the government owns 2,283 miles of railroads and corporations, 4,067 miles.

In Denmark the government owns 1,108 miles and the corporations 460.

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

In India only 3,600 miles out of 22,491 belong to private companies, although they operate nearly 12,000 belonging to the government or native states.

In every colony of Australia the government owns all or most of the railroads. In New South Wales it owns the street car lines as well.

In Cape Colony the government owns 2,348 miles of railroad against 350 miles in private hands. In Natal the government owns all the railroads.

In Egypt it owns all but 72 miles out of 1,169.

In Japan, Chile, Argentina and Brazil the railroad systems are divided between public and private ownership.

We have little company in our policy of exclusive private control over our means of transportation. About the only countries that go with us on that line are England and Spain.

But when we come to telegraphs we are more lonesome yet. England and Spain have their postal telegraph systems. So does every country in Europe, every country of Asia of any importance, every colony of note in Africa, every colony in Australia, and the principal republics of America.

It is estimated that one year's sale of ice in New York at a reasonable price would pay the whole cost of a municipal ice plant and leave a surplus for something else.

Some persons who admit that public ownership would be a good thing in itself ask where the people would get all the billions of dollars needed to buy out the public utilities now controlled by private monopolies.

Every cent of the value comes from public contributions. If the people ceased to patronize them, the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, and the Huntingtons would be paupers.

If the people can pay interest on the cost of the railroads now, they could pay it if the roads were their own property, especially as in that case they would have very much less to pay. The people's money built the plants of the Ice Trust. It could equally build plants of the people's own.

It is no experiment that we are proposing. Other countries have done the experimenting and are now marching confidently ahead. The question with us is whether we shall sit stolidly, like Chinamen, with our ears closed to the lessons of progress.

APPEAL ARMY

Socialism is invading the feudal domain of Steve Elkins. A branch of 20 members has been created at McMeekhan, writes Comrade Leeds.

Oneal put in an order of 600 copies weekly on behalf of the S. D. P. of Terre Haute and immediately plays a return engagement for the Central Labor union to the tune of 14 subs. Don't come any more Mr. Oneal. We're getting sick of it.

Comrade Hauch, president of the Alameda Trust, gets to the bat with a \$10 order—which leave his detested competitor, Crockett, on deck. Hauch also turns in a suggestion that resembles a gold mine: Take bundles of the APPEAL to the old party meetings and distribute them.

A soldier writing from Camp McKinley, Honolulu, says he thinks there's good ground for socialist literature there. There's an independent party there, but he says they are undecided what plank to put in! The APPEAL suggests that there would be no difficulty about that if the socialists had a foot-hold.

Farnsworth of Wadsworth, O., orders \$5 worth of subscription postal cards and sheds tears because he can't do as much as Farnsworth of Oklahoma. Never mind, old man! If you only knew what the army editor is going to do to that Oklahoma Jasper, you would be reconciled to the difference.

HONOLULU TRADING CO., Honolulu, H. I., Aug. 7, 1900. Mr. J. A. WAYLAND, Girard, Kan.

Dear Socialist: Enclosed please find postal money order for \$2 for your campaign fund. I cannot help you along with my vote while I am here, for the reason that we have no ticket in the field and as a territory, are not entitled to vote.

MAX H. WINEBERG.

VanRensselear come in with a hundred subscribers the other day. "Van must be going after the form," remarked Wayland. "That old VanRensselear just wants everything," said Stella, indignantly. "He got a vase last year and a brass band and now he wants to get this land. I just hope that he won't get it."

A Standard Oil agent blew into the office a few days ago with a remark that he "had heard so much about the APPEAL that he wanted to see it." The gattings were wheeled into position and for an hour or so the minion of the gridding monopoly must have thought that he was in the center of a cavalry charge.

We got an awful howl from a Texas town last week. A man sent in his subscription stating that he had picked up a copy of the APPEAL in a printing office and the way he bombasted the editor was a caution. He said the contemptible cur was afraid to publish such matter. But, comrade editors, it's a bugaboo. Your own subscribers will soon make you afraid not to print socialism if public sentiment continues to grow as fast as it does now.

Merrie England

is a large, well printed book, thoroughly exposing the principles of socialism in a clear and interesting manner. It has had a sale of over 4,000,000 copies in this country and England. Price postpaid, 10 cents.

The Democratic Convention.

Mister Editor: The deed has bin done. The unterrified Democracy is in the field with its banners a flyin' and a flutterin' in the breeze, and its voice reverberatin' among the hills like the bray uv a thousand jackasses. American Egel iz a skreemin, and terrarin biz fethers, and swearin' he kin lik eny thing on top uv urth, but dont want to fite jist now. The Democracy, tru to the true honored principles and tradishuns uv the past, swares it kin settel evry diplomattick questhun bi promishin'.

wuz tu rite it so it wud not be in konflikt with enny Demokrat's views. We sune found out that if we dun that we wud be standin' in the air and kickin' at the wind. Thar wuz tu meny kinds uv Demokrats. An assortment iz a good thing sannies, but tu much uv an assortment makes it mity inkonvenient when it cums to makin a platform.

Dear Socialist: Enclosed please find postal money order for \$2 for your campaign fund. I cannot help you along with my vote while I am here, for the reason that we have no ticket in the field and as a territory, are not entitled to vote.

TOBE SPILKINS. [Rok-ribbed Demokrat.]

Editor Rebukes Editor.

We regret to see that the Houston Post, in a late issue, classed the socialists, the anarchists and the assassins in the same category. Had the editor taken pains to inform himself, he would have learned that the socialists are vastly more in evidence in Europe, the land of kings and emperors, than in the republic of the United States.

is full abreast with his progress in Belgium and France.

Socialism in Europe and the United States is identical, and in both there is one and the same organized party, with the same principles and the same ends in view.

Would the Post believe that a party of anarchists and assassins has taken such deep root and become so widespread in Europe? If such were the character of the socialists there would not be a vestige of a royal family remaining in Europe.

The APPEAL will mail you a copy of the International Socialist Review for 10 cents, or three copies for 25 cents.

EX-SENATOR J. J. INGALLS has passed out of this life. He was like the water rolling over the shallows—brilliant, sparkling and attractive but not deep. His mind is no more to be compared to a Ruskin, Carlyle, Spencer, Marx or Liebknecht than an ant hill to a mountain.

A Ten Acre Farm EACH WEEK

The APPEAL will give to the worker who sends in the largest number of subscribers each week 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.

The Campaign Fund.

Table listing names and contributions for the Campaign Fund, including W. T. Powell, Denver, Col., \$1.00; J. J. Farmer, Nakomis, Ill., 1.00; W. M. VanBuren, Grand Junction, Col., 1.00; Max H. Wineberg, Honolulu, H. I., 2.00; S. Yohanowich, 1.00; Louis Newman, 1.00; Jos. Silher, 1.00; J. V. Pooler, Abilene, Kan., 1.00; Aug. Dibbern, Portland, Ore., 1.00; John Miller, Ridgeville, Ill., 1.00; O. D. Teel, Echo, Ore., 1.00; Wm. Brown, Salt Lake City, Utah, 5.00; Jos. Greig, Laredo, Tex., 1.00; Daniel Oswalt, Buena Vista, Cal., 1.00; J. F. Clark, New York, N. Y., 1.00; J. H. Johnson, Russell, Kan., 1.00; L. M. Sterns, Humboldt, Neb., 1.00; H. B. Kline, Newkirk, Okla., 1.00; H. A. Boyce, Augusta, Okla., 2.50; Nellie Sanborn, Exeter, N. H., 1.00; D. R. Melton, Avilla, Mo., 1.00; D. L. G. Cameron, Avilla, Mo., 1.00; Wm. C. Lee, Washington, D. C., 2.00; W. F. Doll, New York, N. Y., 5.00; Anthony Eckert, St. Clair, Mich., 1.00; N. Vanner, Woodruff, Wis., 1.00; O. H. Muller, Vernon, Tex., 1.00; A. McDonald, Boston, Mass., 1.00; Wm. Main, Fresno, Cal., 1.00; Louis Pearson, 1.00; A. J. Cass, 5.00; O. B. Olufs, 1.00; J. G. Gallmann, 1.00; B. G. Rayboned, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1.00; A. L. Blodgett, Sprague, Wash., 1.00; Jas. F. Stark, Lynden, Wash., 1.00; Henry Bardenhagen, Lynden, Wash., 1.00; E. D. Taylor, Northport, Wash., 1.00; J. J. Durant, 1.00; "Our Club," San Francisco, Cal., 5.00; R. P. Sorenson, Genesee, Ida., 1.00; Robt. J. Chesney, Baltimore, Md., 1.00; Byron S. More, Stranan, Ia., 1.00; Sim Thornton, Liberty, Kan., 1.00; E. S. Reiner, Leon Lake, Wash., 1.00; G. D. Sauter, Bristol, Wis., 2.00; J. E. Walton, Marshall, Mich., 1.00; W. B. Burdine, Jackson, Miss., 1.00; C. Jamieson, Clymer, Ore., 1.00; H. F. Shepler, Peoria, Ill., 1.00; Alex Elder, Portland, Ore., 1.00; R. Cummings, Lyndonville, N. Y., 1.50; M. J. McDonald, San Francisco, Cal., 1.00; Cash, Santa Rosa, Cal., 1.00; H. R. Kearns, Arlington, N. J., 1.00; T. J. Wildanger, Franklin, Cal., 1.00; Ed Lyons, Decatur, Ill., 1.00; J. A. Rice, Brighton, Mass., 1.00; Wood Butcher, Norfolk, Va., 1.00; John Pheguy, Marigold, Ill., 10.00; J. R. Smith, Richmond, Va., 1.00; H. Glazier, Sisters, Ore., 1.00; G. H. Strobel, Newark, N. J., 5.00; E. Bachve, Carthage, Mo., 1.00; A. B. Samaan, 1.00; Jas. P. Duguid, Chicago, Ill., 1.00; F. H. L., 3.00; P. Pithner, 1.00; John R. Nordin, Fargo, N. D., 1.00; Louis Householder, Aurora, Kan., 1.00; Wm. Kuhnell, Cincinnati, O., 1.00; T. M. Watson, Whitewater, Wis., 1.00; Cash, Nephi, Utah, 2.00; M. C. Dwight, Wulfert, Fla., 1.00; "Nebraska," 2.00.