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# Appeal to Reason.

J. A. WAYLAND.

GIRARD, KANSAS, U. S. A., OCTOBER 27, 1900

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P. Schaffer, 1039 Main St., Hartford, Conn., won the ten-acre farm this week—73 yearlies.

The Appeal is now hammering at the gates of the world's record for the greatest paid edition of a newspaper ever put on the globe. The number of copies ordered of 257 is now 721,250, requiring but 30,000 copies to give it the laurel wreath for the largest number of paid copies ever issued by any newspaper. Let every one join in and rush the figures far above the safety line. That issue will be good for the general propaganda—it will be rich with facts and arguments. It will advise electors to vote for socialism—and those who vote for the old parties and get the horse laugh after election, will have a very distinct recollection of that advice. The next time they will be more apt to improve the opportunity than if they had not read No. 257. Per 1,000 copies, \$4.00; per 250 copies, \$1.00. Order at once. We will get them to you in time.

Every Socialist should vote for Debs and Harriman. The democrats and republicans are not going to vote your ticket—why should you vote theirs?

The more rapid the trusts multiply and the larger they get, the less time it will take to arouse the people to take them and operate for the people now on earth—for the good, which is higher than private gain and so recognized by every people who they order men into the army to fight for defend the nation. Speed the trusts, May they succeed better and faster than they hope for.

Wiltshire, of Los Angeles, is running for congress in that district. On all his literature he puts as his motto: "Let the nation own the trusts." It seems that everybody with any intelligence would rather have an ownership in the trusts than to be fleeced by the corporations owning them. But people have not always been noted for doing what is most to their interests. They have been trained to vote for the other fellow's interests.

Daniel Curley, drunk, took a dummy from the front of Simon Fabian's store, and was fined \$5 for his amusement. When asked the value of the suit Fabian replied: "Well, that depends. If I get a good customer I get \$10 to \$15, or as much as I can get out of him. If I can get no more than \$5 I take that." The Chicago Journal is authority for the above, and it does not state that Fabian was arrested for obtaining money under false pretense, but if that statement is not an acknowledgment of it, I do not know what is. For if he gets \$15 for an article worth only \$5 by pretense of its being worth more, what is that but false pretense? You may call it business, if you will, and soothe your seared soul with the unctious of custom, but it is robbery of the worst form—the form of swindling the people who trust your word and who aid and sustain you. Just let some working mule represent a thing to be different from what it is, and see how quickly the law will gobble him up. But the traders, like the king, can do no wrong.

The pay roll of the Stimpson Scale Co. for the year ending Aug. 1, 1897, the first year of its existence, was \$7,128.92. For the year ending Aug. 1, 1900, its pay roll to local employees was \$21,159.11. Besides this it paid \$30,000 to its traveling salesmen, a sum which in its distribution affected most satisfactorily other communities than Elkhardt, thus proving the wide vibration of the impulses of successful and profitable industry.—Review, Elkhardt, Ind. (rep.)

If you will analyze what you read, you will see more in it than the writer of it knew, quite often. Now take the above prosperity squib, for instance. It shows that it cost \$80,000 to sell \$21,000 worth of goods! To put it another way, the workers in the factory were paid \$21,159 for making goods and the drummers received \$30,000 for selling those goods. Now, really, do you not think it a sensible system that costs four times as much to sell as to make goods? But that is competition. If no other profit was added to the cost, the buyers of those scales pay five times as much as they should. For, if the payment of that \$80,000 is not added to the price of the scales where does it come from? If the more people employed and paid in the matter is beneficial, why not pay out \$1,000,000 a year to sell \$1,000 worth of goods? And when one buys the scales or other goods, he does not know whether he has a good article or not. If all the traveling men and those their spendings sustain were put at work making scales, there would be five times the scales produced for the same outlay, or scales would be one-fifth the prices now necessary or the hours of employment could be reduced to two per day with the same wages. This is true, or the multiplication table is a lie. Competition that forces you to pay five to ten times as much for what you need is a good thing. But it deceives only those who do not think.

The Alpena, Mich., Trades-Council has declared for socialism and endorsed Debs and Harriman. The basis of labor are gathering on the battlefield to fight the great Armageddon—the last great battle.

That the Appeal gives ten acres of land to the man who raises and sends in the largest club of subscribers each week is well known, but as there has been many thousand readers added to the list since the land was described, we will review that matter. There is 320 acres of this land, lying in Howell county, Missouri. It is twelve miles from West Plains, one of the finest little towns in the country, having a population of over 4,000 people, electric lights, four ward schools and a college, two large flouring mills, two daily and four weekly papers, seven churches, a \$20,000 opera house, two planing mills, a canning factory, and having now in the course of erection a large smelter. It also has the \$20,000 court house belonging to Howell county—one of the finest structures of its kind in the state. The county itself is out of debt and has money out on interest—a most reprehensible practice, but much better for the public than to be paying interest. These 320 acres are twelve miles from West Plains and four miles from a railroad station. It is one mile from a postoffice and school. It is fenced on three sides, owing to adjacent improvements. It is as good, if not better, than any fruit ground in any other locality in the nation. It will raise almost anything that will grow in either the north or south. The land is given in ten-acre tracts, under a warranty deed, to the one who sends in the largest list of subscribers during one week. The land becomes the absolute property of the winner.

### Ten Dollars a Day.

JEROME, Mont., its lands, mines and people, are owned by Senator Clark. There are 4,000 men and women there. Clark claims that the copper carries enough gold to pay all the expenses of mining and smelting the copper. The copper sold for \$12,000,000 in 1899, which is \$10 a day for each man and woman in the place, whether engaged in mining or not. The wages are paid out of the gold. Now the people of this country pay Clark \$12,000,000 a year more for copper than copper costs. He had no capital to begin with—all he has is the profit of the men who worked for him, and whose labor created the "capital" for which he draws this enormous, more-than-a-azar salary. Where is the laborer getting the value of his hire? Or where is the public getting the value of the money it is forced to pay for copper? Under Socialism the miners could and would be paid \$10 a day each above their present wages, or the price of copper would be reduced to the public. It is only a matter which would be best for the miners and the public. Do you think a system that gives Clark \$12,000,000 a year better for you and the miners than one that would give the products of labor to the laborers? Will Bryan or McKinley change this? Do either of them promise to change it? Why not use your vote to help yourself? Remember that you will not get another chance to help yourself or enter a protest in a national way for four years. Vote for Debs.

### Spots on the Sun.

CHICAGO is in the throes of another protest against the extortion of the very good gas trust—the delightful private property incentive to rob the city and its citizens. Great mass meetings have been held, and it is amusing to note that the meetings stand out openly for a city ownership of the gas, electric, heat and power plants, as the only way to escape the extortion. The citizens there could have saved untold millions if they had come to this conclusion years ago—in fact, private property in the public streets should never have been permitted, and political economists for generations have been telling the people this same thing, but in their chase after the elusive dollar, they would neither listen nor reason. Now they are waking up to the fact they could have known fifty years ago just as well. So the extortions of the corporations has at last awakened the giant, and he is mauling in his drowsiness. When he is awakened there will be a flying to Europe of some of the "leading citizens" of this country. They ought to be sent to prison, like Tweed. The city council has passed an ordinance reducing the price of gas to 75 cents, and petitioned the legislature for power to establish and operate its own plants.

Socialist papers are starting up all over the nation. There will be a rapid increase in them after the vote next month proves that Socialism is the coming question of national politics. What a surprised set there will be when the returns come rolling in! The plutes will be nearly as much surprised as were the slave masters when Lincoln was elected.

I notice by the daily press that the Herroo, Remis, Wills and others are establishing a college that will be owned and controlled by people who differ with Rockefeller in what is proper to teach in the schools. I will venture that if they do it will have more pupils and a better, more intelligent class than any school in the United States inside of two years from the time it is open, if it can furnish them accommodations.

### Socialism and Strikes.

WE receive at this office a paper published in Kansas, called "Appeal to Reason." It is a Socialist organ, and preaches the doctrine of Socialism in all its purity. This paper, in referring to the strike in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, says that 150,000 miners are on a strike against starvation wages, truck stores and exorbitant charges for blasting powder. "All of which," it adds, "are the effects of private property in mines, but if the public operated the mines, the miners' votes would protect them against such extortion and oppression."

And so the whole theory of Socialism is glaringly exposed by this champion of the Socialist principle. If the government owned the coal mines and the railroads and all the great industries of the country, it would be for the people who work in such industries to say what sort of wages they should receive. The voters would also fix the hours of labor. In short, all such enterprises would be conducted according to the pleasure of employes, while the employer would have no say in the matter. How long could any enterprise conducted in this way continue to run?

But suppose, on the other hand, that the government should attempt to fix the price of labor and the hours of service. Suppose the government, recognizing the natural laws of trade, should attempt to carry on its business affairs in a business-like way, and, yielding to necessity, should every now and then cut wages, or shut down some of its factories, or do anything else of this character that private individuals find it necessary to do, as circumstances demand, what then? There would be the biggest strike that ever was heard of in any country, and at the very next election the employes would turn out the officers of government and put in other officers who would promise to restore wages and resume operations.

It is a strange thing to us that reasonable men will not take this reasonable view. It is a strange thing to us that many people seem to think that the government is so powerful that it can absolutely disregard all the laws of trade, make wages high in spite of conditions, make money plentiful without decreasing the value of money, and perform miracles generally in the industrial and financial world.—Richmond (Va.) Times, Oct. 3.

Every Socialist will smile when he reads that. He who has read the works of Ruskin, Carlyle, Gronlund, J. Stewart Mill, Sprague, Bellamy and others, will see how utterly ignorant of the Socialist theory the writer of the above is.

For the enlightenment of the crude writer of words, let me say to him that he has not made a point against Socialism, but has done good by showing to even half-read Socialists that he is ignorant. That is what Socialists contend—that there is no objection to Socialism, but what ignorant fellows conceive Socialism to be. Let me say to him that the employes in no one department of human industry would have the power to fix the rate of wages, but that would be the province of the whole to say—or rather the statistics of the cost in time of production would be the rule by which it would be determined. For instance, if the average cost of a pair of shoes should be shown to be two hours (and it is less) then the price of a pair of shoes would be two hours. There would be no employer of the workers except the whole people who consumed the products. And who but the whole people should regulate the hours and conditions of themselves? The government would be the whole people. There would be no private employers nor trade, as now understood. There would be no cut in wages, because an hour, on the average, will produce the same results, and why should the same results of the workers receive less than the same results in products? There would be no strikes, because the people would only strike against themselves, for they would be employing themselves. A strike would be just as silly as would be the strike of a man who would throw down his tools in his own shop now, and say he would not work unless he got more shoes than he made. Nobody could promise the people more wealth for their labor than the people produced, as it would be silly, and as they would be getting the entire products of their wealth they would know that more than that could not be given. The writer also shows his ignorance to the Socialist when he talks about the increase or decrease in the value of money. There will be no money under Socialism. The price of every article will be the average time shown by government statistics to be necessary to produce articles. No one could buy a loaf of bread in a Socialist nation for an ounce of gold—only so much time done in the public service of our fellows would get that bread from the government where the workers in the national hive had placed it for so much time served, which time would buy back for them that much bread or any other articles that cost in human effort the same amount of time. The writer on the Times should read up and not make himself the laughing stock for every common workman who has read even such a little work as "Merrie England," of which there has been a million copies circulated in this country. But then such articles only serves Socialists as a text by which they more easily convert the heathen.

I guess the army will be pleased to hear the latest result of its deviltry. You know that the Appeal has the fastest machinery that is made, and yet, in order to keep up with the gang, it has been necessary to put on a night force. So the doors of the Appeal never close—as one crew goes off another comes on, and the work for Socialism goes on without ceasing. Your labor in the field has built up here in Girard the greatest propaganda machine in the world. In all history there has never been a change made

in which the agitators carried on such a vast and far-reaching propaganda as the Socialists of this country are now doing. Don't become discouraged—it's only a question of educating the people. Do YOUR part every day—the results will be as sure as the rising of the sun. Meanwhile, the Appeal will not sleep.

To be arrested as a vagrant, put to bed in a hotel, released next day and relieved of \$7 and a watch by the constable, was an experience enjoyed by J. C. Wells at Port Costa, Cal.—San Francisco Examiner, Sept. 21.

That sounds very much like the methods of the dark ages in England, and beyond that time in the Roman Empire under its tyrants! But we live under a practical system—we elect men who believe in the sacredness of private wealth—we listen to men extolling the benefits of a free country where every man is king, and is protected in his rights! Yes, boy, this is the great and glorious land of the free. Its wisest and best men are selected to look after and protect the people, and they are true followers of democratic and republican parties. They would protect the nation against the bane of Socialism! Get your ballot ready, Mr. Voter, and help to re-elect them.

I note a paragraph in the labor column of the New York Journal recently, stating that some labor law was to be tested as to its constitutionality, and advising organized labor to employ the best lawyers to defend it. Why should a lawyer be employed? Can he make constitutional that which is not? Or can the lawyers on the other side make not that which is? Are judges paid for their knowledge, or must lawyers be employed to tell them what the law and constitution is? If one side employs lawyers and the other does not, would the judges decide on the side of the lawyers? These, and many more such foolish questions arise in my mind, for I was taught that justice was free in this country—without money and without price. But perhaps it was a fairy tale.

Although the Appeal has a large circulation, it has always had a hand-to-mouth existence. I feel and believe that you will agree with me that it should have a reserve fund of \$4,000 or \$5,000. In order to accumulate this I have decided to set aside the profits on books, and ask that you enclose an order for books with each order that you send in. As a means of getting this reserve fund started I will soon issue a new, illustrated edition of "Trusts"—on book paper, 32 pages, brought down to date. The price is \$1.50 per 100 copies, postpaid. The edition will be off the press in about 30 days, but would be pleased to receive your order now. The books will be shipped as soon as printed. I will positively accept no donations for this fund.

Five years ago 100 Kansas farmers started a mutual insurance company to protect themselves against the extortion of the insurance barons. Today there are 4,500 members, insuring two and a half millions of property for themselves. Last year the losses paid were \$5,156—or a little over \$1 a year per member to insure his house, barn and cattle from fire and lightning. The state could do it even cheaper than that, but lots of people prefer to pay corporation insurance companies \$4 for each \$1 of losses, just to maintain the individualism of—well for the corporation owners. Vote for Socialism, and the state will do such useful things for you.

Five hundred new national banks have been organized in the last six months under the act of congress giving them as many bank notes as they deposit government bonds, and pay them interest on the bonds too. It is pretty cute to have the government give you interest on bonds and pay you the money for the bonds, too. It is very wise in the people to uphold such a swindle. The bankers are very much opposed to a paternal government! Now these banks will help to increase the wealth of the nation! They will help to make more corn and cotton! Just like more saloons help to swell the national wealth and health.

The public is informed with great eclat about the wonderful prosperity as evidenced by the deposits in the savings banks of the nation. The same fellows are, however, very careful not to tell the public how many millions the depositors lost by means of the same savings banks. I remember that in 1893 there was \$17,000,000 lost to savings banks depositors in the state of New Hampshire alone. But foolish people will pat their tails in the trap.

If you are ignorant of a man's action and he takes \$1 from your purse, you call that theft; if you are ignorant of his action, and he sells you \$4 worth of food and charges you \$5—you call that business. But in each case you get nothing for your dollar. The methods are different, but the effect on you is just the same. You may be too ignorant or thoughtless to see the cheat in one of the instances, but you are out a dollar.

Debs' tours are in the nature of a triumphal march. The halls, usually the largest that can be secured, always overflow, and it is necessary to hold meetings outside as well as inside. The nation is being aroused, and Socialism is forging swiftly to the front. Make no mistake on Nov. 6. There will be many of the sons and daughters of the people with you. Vote for Debs and Harriman. Vote once in your life for the right.

### Industrial Products.

SIX big scare headlines in a recent issue of the Cincinnati Enquirer read this way: "Fortune awaits the lucky man who will inform railroad superintendents how to part with the ever-present tramps. Many of the big lines spend thousands fighting them. Country jails are havens of rest, and a tin badge is always hailed with joy."

The tramp is a product of the present industrial anarchy. That he is here is ample proof of it. Two generations ago he was unknown. He appeared on the stage in increasing evidence just as the concentration of wealth, the formation of private trusts and monopolies, and the increase of privately owned machinery. Just as the sun is the source of life, just so the industrial system creates tramps and vagabonds. The tramp is here to stay out the industrial system, and he will multiply as it is prolonged.

I can tell the railroad superintendents how to get rid of him, but they will not pay the reward. Offer to each employment at say \$3 a day, and the highway will know them no longer. Provided with the means of employment men can create more than \$3 a day, so there need be no loss. Down in New Zealand there were tramps galore—even the soldiers were called out to protect the property of the country against the pest. Every effort to compel men to cease getting hungry and making an effort to relieve the demands of nature proved futile. Revolution was threatened. Then the government changed its tactics and offered to employ every man at \$1.75 a day at common labor who could find no employment at better wages. The tramp disappeared, and government reports show that he is not now a factor in the nation in the South seas. It is certainly untrue that railroad superintendents spend large sums in trying to get rid of the tramp. They do not give the money to the tramps, that is clear, and if they give it to the officers to arrest them they are guilty of bribery and treason. If they charge large sums of money to that expense they simply steal it. There is no legitimate channel in which it can be expended. Tramps are men, like you and I, and get hungry and cold, have love and a hate, and so long as they are not employed at something like a fair compensation they will be roaming the country. I have one employed—and I would not want a better workman. There is not one tramp in a hundred who would not work if given employment at good wages—and why should any one be employed at less? And has the world not enough work to be done to employ all the people? The railroads take from the public \$2,150 a year for each full year's time of each employe—that has something to do with making tramps, for the public is robbed by the extortion, wealth is congested, opportunity denied and injustice done. The superintendents who are making this grand stand play to the verdant newspaper reporters, draw several thousand a year salary, and they expect men like themselves, with just as strong love for the benefits of life, to live and move and have a being on a few cents a year begged from the charitable public. The railroad superintendents are violators of the law a dozen times to where the tramp violates it once. Every court, every city council, every legislature, every public official, knows the color of their bribe money or passes for favors against the public interest. And the tramp problem has some relation to these things.

The fame of the little Socialistic principle applied by New Zealand, has invaded the plutocratic editorial sanctum, and the orders have gone forth to misrepresent it and its effects, that the public might not realize what it might do for itself in this country of capitalistic supremacy. The Appeal is not holding up New Zealand as a Socialist state—it is very, very far from it. It is ruled by those whose interests are against the workers, but the workers have wrested a little from them. The Courier-Journal is warning the public that New Zealand is fading away. That country is richer, much richer per person, than the United States. It has more property belonging to the public than the United States, to say nothing of the private wealth, which is more than here. It has no strikes, no riots, no idle people nor tramps. It is increasing in wealth more rapidly than any country on earth, though the workers do not receive all of it as they should. Yes, beware of New Zealand—it has not the contrasts of poverty and riches, oppressed and oppressors, corrupting corporations and bribery that this country has. It would pay the editor of the C. J. to read "New Zealand in a Nutshell," price 5 cents, and he will learn something.

The state of Georgia receives an annual income of \$420,000 from the Western & Atlantic railroad which it owns. It leases it out to a corporation to shift the people, but if the people would elect honest men to office, men whom they could trust, it could be operated to five times the public benefit it is. People are afraid to trust industries with the politicians whom they insist on electing, but are willing to trust their political liberties to them—as though liberty were less moment than lucral! But the state owns the railroad just the same, and it is not injured by it either.

The Socialist vote in Maine at the September election was 653.



Competition and Socialism.

An Allegory by W. L. P.

HAVING the precious seed of a choice and beautiful plant I sought out a rich, fertile soil...

Seeing it grow and send forth tender twigs and spreading branches, leaves and blossoms I set on it great store in anticipation...

As I watched, contemplating this wonderful plant with its ample foliage reflecting the light of hope and reason...

When this new plant had grown to be a great tree, poisoning the whole world and sadly afflicting all the human race...

al growth. But such was the mind of many that they said the great plant was the right one and that it had come from the choice seed...

Some standing by were vexed because the shades of the great tree were hiding from view the precious Truth plant...

After many generations had passed some came who said to trim off the surface roots and the fruit would become healthy...

blage of lunatics would agree to that. But if anyone should advise an ordinary gambler to run up against such a game...

We are told that under this wonderful business system this country has during the past generation enjoyed a period of prosperity such as the world has never before seen or heard of...

THE RECORD...

For a large edition is already broken on No. 257, and still the orders come by the thousands in every mail...

tages that accrue from peace and harmony. God's universe is pointed out as the perfection of harmonious and perfect action...

Mere Matter of Figures.

I'M UP astump, confessed a puzzled young man the other day as he ran his fingers through his hair and looked the picture of perplexity...

How does he figure that out? queried the worried youth's comitant. How doesn't he figure it out? is a better question...

"From 1080 A. D. to 1800 A. D. is 720 years, equal to six of the 120 year periods. That would mean adding six more set of zeros to bring it down to the beginning of this century...

"Now for the number of seconds in the 1900 years. Sixty seconds in a minute, 3,600 in an hour and 86,400 in a day is the way they run...

"Gold is worth 900 an ounce, or \$240 a pound, troy weight, twelve ounces to the pound. Per ton it is worth \$240,000, or approximately \$240,000...

Two Kinds of Economy.

By W. A. Core, Los Angeles, Calif.

INDIVIDUAL ECONOMY.

PHILLIP JONES is an American working-man. Works with a "gang" of men under a boss. Wages \$1.50 a day. Ten hours family consists of wife and six children...

"Six months to fill besides my own," Phillip often mutters to himself. How to fill them is never but always to be "solved problem" of his life...

"The sugar is out," calls Mrs. Jones after him as he leaves for his work in the morning. He answers almost petulantly. It seems to Phillip that something is always "out" in his house...

"The home being unattractive and pervaded by a vague chill of hopelessness the children, as they begin to grow up, seek associations elsewhere, and sometimes these associations are questionable...

"Who benefits by this senseless so-called 'economy'?"—this endless pinching, skimping and "saving" on the part of the driven wage-slave and his family...

How Does Your Town Compare?

Stanton, Va., has only 10,000 population, yet her streets and houses are lighted with gas and electricity; pure water is pumped in abundance from the bowels of the earth...

Once more we have to congratulate the chairman of the Trades Union Congress on his address...

It was a thoroughly socialist discourse and showed that he had a clear grasp of the scientific side of socialism and regarded it from the economic and evolutionary standpoint rather than from the merely sentimental or emotional side...

The telephone company at Kansas City wants to raise prices on the city for police and fire signal service and the mayor is now shopping things up for a municipal system.

Let us suppose the land and the working capital, i. e. the railroads and steamship lines, the telegraphs and telephones; the factories, mines and forests; in short all the agencies used by society to produce and distribute those things that meet its needs...

SOCIAL ECONOMY.

Very well. Now suppose the question arises, how many pairs of boots and shoes will be needed by the nation during a given period?

This, then, is the problem: here are so many millions of people needing so many million pairs of shoes; there is the raw material to be used in their manufacture...

But the private capitalist stands in the way. He clogs the whole arrangement. He appropriates four-fifths of what the labor of society produces and tells us to help it if we can...

Individual slavery or social economy, Mr. Workman: which do you prefer?

To our Comrades and Friends: The persistence with which the report is circulated that I have resigned, or intend to resign, in favor of the democratic candidate...

EUGENE V. DEBS.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 21, 1900

Books, keen-edged with wisdom.

- "Empty thy purse into thy head." Shakespeare. Five-Cent Books: After Capitalism, What? Municipal Socialism, National Socialism, The Kingdom of Heaven is at Hand, Ten Men of Money Island, Socialism in the Future, The Evolution of the Oases Strategy, The Union of the Working Class, etc.

Ten Cent Books

- Uncle Sam in Business, Public Ownership of Railroads, The Kingdom of Heaven is at Hand, Ten Men of Money Island, Socialism in the Future, etc.

Fifteen Cent Books

- Social Democracy Red Book, National Ownership of Railroads, The Kingdom of Heaven is at Hand, etc.

Twenty-five Cent Books

- A Story From Pullman, The Kingdom of Heaven is at Hand, Socialism in the Future, etc.

To be Spilkins.

DONEY FORKS, which iz in the statt uv Arkansas, Awgus the twentyith, 19 hundred. Mr. Editor—Nothing is 2 tuff for the Democracy uv Doney Forks to tuckel...

Our Business System.

The present business system is certainly the finest (?) system ever conceived of by the wit of man. Here are some of the items that go to prove it beyond question: EN-Senator Ingalls writes: "Ninety-seven per cent. of our American citizens die penniless..."

To be Spilkins.

friend, Unkel Tad Hoover, iz rite in one sense uv the wurd and rong in another. Nun uv us doubts his democracy. He iz as true tu that as the nadel iz tu the North pole, or enny other pole...



City Ownership

Paddington, Eng., has invested £25,000 in a cycle track in a recreation ground, with power to make charges.

Akron, O., voted ten to one for city ownership of the waterworks but the water company found enough red tape to make another election necessary.

The new Croton dam of the New York Municipal waterworks at the Croton site is built in an approximately north and south line across the bed of the Croton river, about three miles above its junction with the Hudson river.

Independence, Kas., Oct. 5.—An injunction was asked for in the probate court today to restrain the city of Cherryvale from putting in a waterworks system as provided by a special election held there recently to vote bonds for that purpose.

The Chicago gas companies' plants are estimated to have cost \$20,000,000. They could be duplicated with the most modern appliance for \$18,000,000 or less.

Some figures remarkably favorable to the operation of electric light plants by towns and cities are presented in a recent report of the federal bureau of labor.

Figures compiled in Comptroller Lund's office show that it pays the city at least \$75,000 a year to own the water works.

Municipal ownership, as far as the Scottish metropolis of Glasgow is concerned, seems to be a settled and good thing.

South Dakota was admitted into the Union in November, 1889, and has adhered almost continuously since to the new-fangled plan of having everything pertaining to the essentials of state administration submitted to the direct vote of the people.

Auburnians will warmly welcome the change announced by the water board to go into effect on January 1 next whereby rates to consumers will be reduced from 20 to 25 per cent.

Direct Legislation

Direct legislation would direct the results of legislation to the good of the people, or there would be some readjusting.

Direct legislation would so change the whole political arrangement of affairs that the party boss would soon be found only in the museums.

Under a direct legislation system it would be impossible for Congress to vote a large standing army on the nation unless the people endorsed it.

When the voters have the checkrein of a direct vote upon all laws passed there will be none passed that are inimical to the welfare of the community.

Direct legislation might not be a panacea for all ills, but nothing could come nearer tearing down the walls of partisanship which now surround the citadel of justice.

There is nothing which will win votes like direct legislation, and there is nothing which will down democracy so quickly as the putting into practice of the rule of the people.

No corporation will spend money upon a council or legislature which cannot barter away public property without the direct consent of the voters.

Under the Initiative and Referendum the people might and probably would make mistakes. But they could then rectify them if it caused enough trouble to justify them in doing so.

The politicians who are paying the most to get into office are not advocating the initiative and referendum. The hoodlum does not like that reform any more than he does the grand jury.

The initiative and referendum makes it impossible for corrupt politicians to "deliver the goods" without the consent of the voters.

Switzerland defeated government ownership of railroads twice before voting to take them.

Who are the opponents of direct legislation? None but the money changers of Wall street, the trusts, the corrupt politicians, and the plutocratic press, which is led by the trusts.

This San Francisco charter has attracted the attention of many, among others that of Prof. George Gunton, of New York, a gold monetarist republican, an outspoken defender of trusts and combines and monopoly.

Both the supporters and the opponents of woman suffrage profess to find encouragement in these returns, each side seeing in them a decline in numbers among their adversaries.

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Vote Once for Freedom.

Vote for Debs and Harriman! Our exports exceed our imports nearly two billion dollars per year. The capitalists tell us this surplus cannot be consumed in this country.

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Borrowed Plumes

It was a wonderful sentiment to exist in a printer's convention and shows the marvelous growth of socialism.—Chicago Federalist.

It's a mighty mean party that won't "recognize" organized labor with an election coming.—Goodhue Country News.

There is no question but a large number of our people are in sympathy with socialism and will support it if they have an opportunity.—Enterprise, Bloomfield, Mo.

The Kansas old party papers do not hide their astonishment at the rapid growth of socialism in that state.

I say, boys, let's get together this fall and give a rousing vote for Debs & Harriman.

Socialism is growing and taking deep root all over this country, especially in the north-western states.

"Stick to the full dinner-pail argument," said Hanks to his anti-socialist friends.

The workman might better have no vote at all than to vote that vote to enslave himself.

Did you ever stop to think that it is the profits made out of you in one way or another that builds all railroads, every big ware house, every store house and most of the residences of large cities?

Jim Creelman, a well known journalist, now on Mr. Hearst's newspaper staff, said mixed up occasionally.

The monopoly of natural opportunities is the stone wall against which labor is beating out its brains in the ineffectual attempt to better its condition.

It is estimated that the trusts effect by the recent economic changes in our industrial system a saving of \$6,000,000 daily, or \$1,800,000,000 annually.

Being in favor of Socialism we naturally want to see the Socialist ticket successful.

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Foreign Notes.

Socialists of Paris have started another afternoon daily.

Switzerland's expense for the keeping of each inmate in the insane asylums is \$43 a year.

In the glass trade in England fully 10 per cent of the workers are without employment.

The Austrian government has introduced an eight-hour day in workshops conducted by the state.

In Altmuehlen, Baden, Germany, the Social Democrats swept the platform clear in election for local offices.

The Socialist bakery was opened Sept. 15th, in Paris, France. It remains to be seen whether it will be successful as those of Belgium.

The Associated Employers and the Tinworkers' Union in England have agreed a two weeks' suspension in order to limit production.

In Lancashire, England, thirteen cotton mills with about a million spindles have closed down for three weeks in order to curtail production.

The Liberal party of Austria is said to be going to pieces and is making a desperate attempt to remain alive by stealing part of the Socialist program.

London, England, is putting in its own telephone system at a cost of nearly \$5,000,000, and expects to furnish service to 49,000 subscribers at a nominal cost.

The Socialists have succeeded in electing five candidates to the local parliament (Landtag) of Godes, Germany, though the election is not decisive, but by a system of voted delegates, who then elected the members.

A new locomobile plow to run by alcohol has been invented in Germany. It is 25 per cent cheaper in operation than steam plows.

In 3,331 factories in Switzerland a 11-hour day prevailed in 1908, according to statistics just published.

King Leopold, of Belgium, is becoming disgusted with his job and threatens to resign.

A new Socialist afternoon paper, Le Petit Sou, has appeared in Paris, France.

The Social Democratic Federation of Great Britain has just closed its annual conference.

No very accurate news has as yet been received from the International Congress at Paris.

Prince Inkanter, after a recent visit in France said: "I shall carry with me the most painful memories of your civilization, your enormous workshops, your suburbs of workmen, and all your miseries."

The congress of the German Social Democrats of Austria, met at Graz, September 2nd.

Ghent, Belgium, Oct. 5.—A serious conflict took place today between a number of socialists and soldiers during an open air performance by a regimental band.

British newspapers are taking a rather gloomy view of industrial affairs.

The half-yearly report of the "Maison du Peuple" of Brussels has just been issued, and shows that during that time a business of more than \$400,000 has been done.

The yearly congress of the English labor unions met at Huddersfield, England, from September 2nd to 8th.

A Socialist evening paper, "Le Petit Sou," has been published in Paris since September 4th.

The editor of the paper is Alfred Edwards, a wealthy man who has but recently become a socialist.

...ORDER NOW...

As many copies of 257 as you can use. This number will be adapted for propaganda, as well as getting votes.

Social Democratic National Ticket for 1909.

For President, EUGENE V. DEBS, of Indiana.

For Vice President, JOE HARRIMAN, of California.

THE PLATFORM.

The Social Democratic party of America declares that life, liberty and happiness depend upon equal political and economic rights.

In our economic development an industrial revolution has taken place, the individual tool of former years having become the social tool of the present.

The present system of social production and private ownership is rapidly converting society into two antagonistic classes—i. e., the capitalist class and the proletariat class.

Independent political action and the trade union movement are the chief emancipating factors of the working class.

Therefore, the Social Democratic party of America declares its object to be:

First—The organization of the working class into a political party to conquer the public powers now controlled by capitalists.

Second—The abolition of wage-slavery by the establishment of a national system of co-operative industry, based upon the social or common ownership of the means of production and distribution.

Third—The public ownership of all railroads, telegraphs and telephones; all means of transportation and communication; all water works, gas and electric plants and other public utilities.

Fourth—The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal and other mines and all oil and gas wells.

Fifth—The reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.

Sixth—The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.

Seventh—Useful inventions to be free, the inventor to be remunerated by the public.

Eighth—Labor legislation to be national, instead of local, and international when possible.

Ninth—National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment, and want in old age.

Tenth—Equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.

Eleventh—The adoption of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives to the voters.

Twelfth—Abolition of war and the introduction of international arbitration.

Americans Prefer the Poor House.

But it is interesting and somewhat startling to learn that a system of "universal" old-age pensions has been in operation in Denmark for a number of years.

There was violent opposition to the scheme, and national bankruptcy, demoralization and other evils were predicted.

Today no one would do away with the system. It is faulty in some extent and amendments are advocated, but it is regarded as a fixture.



Debs at Canton, O.

THIS demonstration is immensely significant. It bears testimony that the cause of labor is appealing as never before to the American people. As I view this inspiring scene I am of the opinion that at last they are beginning to stand erect, that they are beginning to think, and that they will soon begin to act. They will not much longer supplicate for their rights, but will take them, not in lawlessness but in a lawful manner. They are beginning to realize that the ballot is the key that will unlock the industrial dungeons of the world. I do not look on the dark side of things. The world hangs today on the greatest change in human history. Today there is a world-wide struggle going forth for economic equality. If they are economic equals they are class equals, and at that time all differences will be set aside. I am not satisfied with the existing system, one in which one human being depends upon the will of another for permission to work. The man who works by permission lives by permission, for man cannot live without work. This man is simply an industrial slave.

the railroads went to Mars, we wouldn't miss them; but if the 850,000 men who run these railroads ceased work, every man, woman and child in the country would know it. Cannot the railroad men of this country as well work for themselves as for a dozen or more railway magnates who live in Europe? See what I mean? We can work for ourselves and not make material to sell, with co-operative industry. This is the idea afar off in this the closing of the Nineteenth century. It's going to come soon, but I am going to help it on in my weak way. We're preparing for it, it's going to come, this Socialism. I'm working for it. Every time Rockefeller crushes a competitor he is assisting more than I. The day will come when all will be crushed out, and then will come the change. "Your schools are run by the people. How would you like to have them run by Russell Sage or some other magnate as a trust? How would you like to pay two or three prices for inferior education? If the people can run a school system, can't they run a railway system? Can't you run a factory? The railway systems are robbing the people, as are the express companies. How would you like to receive these things at a fair price? The postal clerks and the school teachers do not have an injunction served on them to restrain them from obtaining their rights. Did you ever hear of the school teachers going on a strike?"

A BRYAN SOCIALIST.

I don't know when the day will come, But you and I—we know That after while our good resolves Will into being grow. Some day when we both have the time We'll cast our faults away, And you'll be good, and I'll be good— We'll all be good some day.

Appeal Army

The Appeal reserve fund is now \$10.55 This fund is increased from the profits of book sales, which are laid aside to build up the fund. You can swell it by purchasing books. Bundle of five copies each and every week for one year \$1.00. Comrade Lacey gets us in a list of 30 yearlies from Chicago. Bunch of ten from that old time rocks, J. B. Gard, of Campbell, Cal. Comrade Bell, of White House, Tex., takes a bunch of 20 of those postals. Comrade Strobl, of Pottstown Pa., shelled the jungles last week, and had fifty-six casualties. Comrade Taylor gets to the bat with an order for 20 yearly postal cards from Lafontaine, Ka. Comrade Allen, of Haverhill, Mass., gets to the front with an order for 75 campaign subscriptions. Comrade Smoyer, of Weissport, Pa., lifts out a list in the Blk Diamond state to the tune of eight yearlies. Comrade Pederson, of Smithfield, puts six 1 tab boxes on the APPEAL special for Commonwealth station. Comrade Johnson, of Prescott, Wash., renews his subscription for a bundle of five a year. We notice that nearly all of them come back that way. Comrade Eckart, of St. Louis, Mo., drops in a shell on our fortifications containing 13 yearlies, 2 quartettes, a bundle of 250 No. 257 and 4 postals. Comrade Kusterholz, of Portland, Ore., sends in an order for extras and books, and signs himself "Fraternally Yours, Arnold Kusterholz (Jasper)." Comrade Johnson, of Mishawaka, Ind., gets action on us with a list of 34 yearlies and says that Debs and Harriman will turn a few tricks there election day. Comrade Simpson, of Brockton, Mass., gets in with a list of nine yearlies. Our Massachusetts list is a source of pride and joy to the subscription editor. Two yearlies from Oneal of Terre Haute, Ind. Oneal is a hot number—he isn't ashamed of a small list. We like to have workers who overlook no bets. Comrade Needles, who worked one of the 13 inch guns on the APPEAL's circulation a year ago got into the ring again last week with a bunch of ten from Bucyrus, Ohio. Comrade Efav, of Beant, Wis., dug up 40 yearlies for us last week. That's what makes the linotype operators hump themselves on subscriptions for 24 hours a day. Comrade Banes, of Fresno, Calif., opened up on us last week with a shell containing 68 yearlies. Banes has been with the ship a long time now, always somewhere near the big guns. Comrade Miller, of Faribault, Minn., orders a bundle of ten copies weekly and says he needs more ammunition. He came to the right place to get it—though that's no reflection on the Faribault factory. The cigar makers union, of St. Louis, got after us with a club of five last week and we just stopped and waited till they caught up. They are old friends of ours—the cigar makers union. Always up to date, too. The orders for No. 257 are simply choking the mails. Although the orders are the largest in the history of the paper, the APPEAL is abundantly able to take care of them. A million a week is an easy snap for us now. Last week we got a list of one hundred subscriptions from Federal Labor Union No. 7033 of Dayton, Ohio, and all of them are going to vote for Debs and Harriman. Who says organized labor is a clam and can't catch on? Comrade Dr. Kline, of Sligo, Pa., has discovered that when a watch becomes magnetized and will not keep time, if you will hang it over a gas pipe or on a lightning rod, it will demagnetize it, and it will go all right. Try it. Comrade Randolph, the popular nominee for Governor, of Washington on the Social Democratic ticket, drops a bunch of 13 yearlies our way last week. Randolph is putting up a hot campaign and the APPEAL knows he will poll a large vote. An advertisement in the APPEAL will buy you a farm, a newspaper, a store or a home at the lowest price in any locality that you want. If you want to sell anything it will serve you equally well. 60 cents per line—130,000 subscribers. The Chicago branch of the International Woodcarver's association, subscribes for a bundle of 50 copies weekly. You see the labor unions are in it all right. When they once place an order the only change they ever make is to increase it. Comrade Higgins, of Woonsocket, R. I., sends in a bunch of 12 yearlies and says "the claims are beginning to open their eyes and gaze around." One would think so if he could see a linotype running 24 hours a day in the APPEAL office setting up the names of subscribers. Comrade Johnson, of Vancouver, Canada, says he can't do anything with a campaign edition got up for an election in this country, but sends in a dollar to pay for 250 copies to be sent where they can be used to advantage. The International APPEAL Army exchanges ammunition in times of war! Comrade Tuel, of Lowell, Arkansas, can-

ADVANTAGES TO BE ACCOURED UNDER THIS PLAN AS FOLLOWS: The cash with order. Ten words make a line. No discount or time of space. Only one column will be sold. \$5.00 a day for making spring beds to order. Instructions and model spring bed, etc., free. Orderway Co., 11 St. Perita, Ill. Random Rhymes—A chance to help the cause. Splendid! Fund S. D. P. Address: J. W. Bryce, Battle Creek, Mich. I TEACH Shortened by Mail. Full Course, \$12.50. Write for free Circular. Julius Kassman, Sen., L.L.B., 310 Globe Building, Saint Paul, Minn. 251-6 Social Democratic Party. Organize the socialists in your community. Full instructions as to organization of social Democratic branches sent on application to Theodore Debs, 128 Washington St., Chicago. Headquarters of the Social Democratic Party of America. This great book by Bolshay sells for 50 cents in the United States. It can be had postpaid for 18 cents in U. S. stamps, by addressing H. E. Ashplant, 708 Dundas street, London, Canada. TWO GREAT SPEECHES Should be Read by Socialists Everywhere and Put into the Homes of Non-Socialists. Delivered at Central Music Hall, Chicago, Saturday, September 29, 1906, by EUGENE V. DEBS and PROF. GEO. D. HERRON A SPLENDID CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT Sixteen Page Pamphlet. Price, Five Cents; One Hundred, \$5.00. Address, Nat. Campaign Committee Social Democratic Party of America. 129 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO. vassed one day and sat in 16 with a calm, dignified remark that "Socialism is booming in Arkansas." It's booming in other places too, Bill. Its booming all around the world, Every where, in all lands and under all flags the jackasses are beginning to wake up and kick. Comrade Don Bennett, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was on the firing line last year, enlisted again last week, and started out by scalping 43 philippinos. The "old guard" is putting on the gloves and the near future will see some more records busted by the poor old APPEAL. Comrade Caylor, a traveling man upbraids us bitterly because he failed to find the APPEAL going to a hotel that he stopped at in McPherson, Ka. But he remedied the matter by subscribing for the hotel and says he will continue to do so for each hotel he stops at. All of which is endorsed by the Army editor. In a factory, in Beaton Harbor, Mich., the other day a poll was taken and out of the 150 men employed 32 were socialists—open and above board. The owner was horrified to find he had so many "anarchists" in HIS employ. Southworth says the APPEAL done it all and sends in four more "anarchists" that are to be. The APPEAL does not seek commercial advertising. The column which it has open is for the use of socialists in particular. We could sell the whole column by the year to one firm but prefer to give the gang an opportunity to reach the others with their wares. Any ad will be taken that is honest and unobjectionable. These otherwise not taken at any price. Comrade Sappington, of California, Mo., comes in for a bundle of five for one year. Every socialist ought to take a bundle at a dollar. There's something in every number that you would like to hand out to some one you know and if you don't get a bundle you have to give away your own paper or else not call their attention to the article. 5 copies one year \$1.00. Comrade Mitchell, of Gonda Springs, Ka., gets in with a book order this week, and we make the discovery that he is a lawyer. Mitchell is an old time worker, and every one in the office is horrified to find that Mitchell hasn't entered a suit against us for something. Every one except the legal editor, who gives him the glad hand and says that Mitchell is all right. But the Army editor will keep his eyes peeled for Mitchell here after. The Wisconsin State Barbers' Union gets to the bat with an order for 250 No. 257, through their secretary, Comrade Whittaker, of Janesville, Wis. The sporting editor has determined to get his shaving done in Janesville, notwithstanding the fact that the railroad editor has explained that it will keep him on the train all the time to get shaved twice a week. You see, the sporting editor figures that he will be able to save the price of the shaves by standing Whittaker off. That would be 20 cents a week. Comrade Howell, of Galesburg, Ill., took 2500 of those drop cards for use during the street fair. The boys should never let an opportunity escape to cover a large assemblage of people with drop cards, APPEALS, pamphlets or literature of some kind. In county seats it would be well for them to club together and order from 100 to 500 copies of the APPEAL weekly and see that every farmer's wagon coming to town on Saturday had one put in it. This is the easiest way to reach the farming population. 100 copies cost but 50 cents a week. Comrade Davidson, of Grassdale, Ga., sends us a subscriber from his town and says that he thought last spring that he could carry the whole district in one month for socialism, and adds, significantly, "But then you know how that's." Yes, indeed. We know all about it. We've been there. And at last the poor old APPEAL has settled down to stay with the job. But as the globe passes yearly around the sun the APPEAL sees much to be encouraged by. It's growing. It's coming. And the Davidsons, in ten thousand cities and towns and villages, working amidst the discouragements that attend all great social revolutions are bringing it on. Don't overlook any bets, gents. Editor Appeal: Can any reader give me information as to any coal mines in which Adlai E. Stevenson is interested, having refused to miners the right to organize. WALTER BURROWS Sistersville, W. Va.

The Open Door.

The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, Germany, replying to criticisms concerning the rights of foreigners in China says: "But it is fundamentally false, that any part of the world belongs so exclusively to any nation, that it can exclude all other nations from it. Every nation has the political power on the soil which it took in possession, and no one intends to deny them this. The idea of a division of China, of which some irresponsible persons have spoken, has been denied with great emphasis by the responsible persons. "But the treasures hid in the soil belong to humanity. No nation has the right to prevent, that these treasures are utilized. The word which indicates the right, humanity has to every part of the world, is called the right of the 'Open Door.' And war will be carried on for this open door, till it is insured." Wage-workers and renters what do you think of this? According to this champion of Capitalism, the treasures hid in the Chinese soil belong to humanity instead of the Chinese. When socialists declare that the soil must be collective property of the nation immediately the cry goes up, about confiscation, robbing the thrifty and honest capitalist, who never produced any wealth but owns an enormous amount of it anyhow. But now Capitalism claims a right for humanity to the natural resources of exclusive nations, like China, against their will. This theory about the rights of humanity is not even accepted by the Socialist "confiscators," but then we Socialists always fight for the interests of the common people and they do not belong to humanity. The common people must be satisfied with plenty of employment and a full dinner pail. Like horses and mules they must be glad to have steady work and a full manger in return for all the wealth they create for humanity, which is the capitalist class, "not the wage worker and renter," for if they were a part of humanity, they would not be forced to work for a full dinner pail, and to pay rent and interest; in as much as we now have the capitalist admission that the soil belongs to humanity. When some fiery socialist calls you a slave or a jackass you feel insulted; now think about this new definition of human rights by such prominent champions of capitalism like the Vossische Zeitung, and the talk of the capitalists about prosperity when the workmen have plenty of employment, and a full dinner pail for all the wealth they create; and you will see that if your masters do not call you any such names, because it is to their interest not to do so, they do not think any less of you. While personally I pity you (instead of calling names) because you are not responsible for your ignorance about your rights I hope you will in the future forgive a scolding, but well meaning brother socialist who gets hot, because you stand in the way of human emancipation. For the sake of suffering humanity and your family vote for socialism. Must "humanity" use the Chinese to supply the world with manufactured products for a full dinner pail, before you will realize the insult to you, when the claim is made that the hidden treasures of the soil belong to humanity, and the people are prosperous when they get plenty of employment and a full dinner pail. Do democrats and republicans propose to abolish competition and wage-slavery? Can you see that the international competition for foreign markets will soon reduce you to less than a full dinner pail while employed, and none at all when idle? Farmers and middle class people, can you see what will be your fate when international competition for foreign markets, reduces the size of the dinner pails; and especially when China becomes the manufacturing center of the world, and white labor stares at an empty dinner pail? Vote for socialism before these conditions have ruined and starved you. August Storm.

An Old-Timer's Vote.

EDITOR APPEAL: Forty-four years ago this fall, I cast my first vote for John C. Fremont. I did it because he represented my views, he was opposed to chattel slavery, so was I. This fall I will vote for Debs and Harriman because they represent my views to free wage slavery, and the only stone we have to do it, is through a d by socialism.—It is my honest conviction as an old union labor man; it is our only hope. Workmen, be true to your interests, and the world will be ours. It is coming and coming fast and thick: the adoption of a social and industrial system that will put an end to profit, interest, rent and all forms of usury, then labor will be rid of the drones. R. F. STROTHER, New Wheaton, Wash. L. A. Russell wrote, Thursday, to chairman J. K. Jones, of the National Democratic committee, warning him of danger in the Debs vote. "The great obstacle in the way of Bryan carrying Cuyahoga Co.," he wrote, "is neither Republicanism nor Hanannism, but Social Democracy, which, unless stopped in time, will poll a heavy vote for Eugene Debs." Russell writes he is doing all in his power to stem the tide, but to win Debs men back to Bryan a greater effort will be necessary and with such effort, Russell thinks it can be done. Speaking of the Debs vote, Russell said: "The size of the vote is going to surprise the country. Debs will get more votes than people give him credit for. I have been told that in one shop in this city 150 men who voted for McKinley in '96 will vote for Debs."—From Cleveland, O., Daily. The Wichita, Kan., "Eagle," a republican organ, in enumerating the leading democrats who intend to vote for McKinley this year, says: "Rufus Tulle a nominee that this year he will not vote for Bryan. Still they come." The "Banner," a democratic organ, interviews Mr. Tulle and declares: "Tulle authorizes us to say that the statement that he would vote for McKinley this fall is a barefaced lie." Now each paper, it appears, told the truth—and, as is customary with republicans and democratic papers, told it in such a way that it had the effect of a lie. For here comes Mr. Tulle with his plain statement that he will not vote for McKinley, that he will not vote for Bryan, but that he will vote for Debs. A number of the gang have been making a still hunt among their business associates for printing which they have steered in our direction. We appreciate this very much. The profits from job work go to help swell the general fund for the spread of socialism by making it possible for us to maintain this department and print propaganda pamphlets at a minimal price. Comrade Tuel, of Lowell, Arkansas, can-