

Is there a Socialist so poor that he cannot afford to send the Appeal a month to his neighbor for 2 cents?

CIRCULATION
QUARTER OF A MILLION
A WEEK.

Appeal to Reason.

This is Number 368.

25 Cents a Year.

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Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., December 20, 1902.

J. A. Wayland.

Section W P
Bristleidge No
362

OWNERSHIP of the EARTH
AND THE FULLNESS THEREOF
By ALL the People, and Not by Part of the People.

ONE MILLION

THE year 1902 will soon be given to the historian. If he understands what really makes history of value, he will stop at the Socialist vote of the nation, and ponder well its meaning. He cannot mention this vote without outlining the cause of this—to the capitalist class—startling arraignment of present conditions. He will say it is the coal strike, and will tell a partial truth. He will mention the trusts, the high price of living, and all will be true for each has formed its part, but he cannot define it all unless he chronicles the fact that in Girard, Kansas, there is a Socialist propaganda paper that is equipped like the office of a great city daily, and whose editions reach the enormous proportions of 400,000 copies per week. It has grown from an obscure paper in a western town, to one of the most quoted, the most read, the most eagerly looked for publications, on all this earth. You of the great Socialist army who have toiled, struggled and sacrificed to make this history,—do you not feel repaid for all your efforts? What now? Shall we rest on our laurels, stop contented at our first flush of victory? Past achievements are but the earnest of things to come. The Appeal is now too small for the movement. We cannot print enough matter. We must enlarge to eight pages—and to do this we must startle the world with a programme so immense that no effort of Capitalism, either by cunning or might, can check our onward sweep. We must have a million subscribers, and that at once. Does it look big to you? IT IS BIG, the greatest achievement of history. Let the immensity of it sink into your minds, and when you have done so I want to tell you it is EASY, so easy that you will begin to see it a reality when you stop to think. In the United States and other countries where the Appeal circulates there are in round numbers, 100,000 postoffices. In this list remember the great cities of Chicago and New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, etc., count but one. To get the million circulation requires but the work of 5,000 men and women sending in 5 names per week for one year. Do you now see how easy it is? Of this number nearly 1,500 are already enlisted, leaving only 3,500 yet to add their names to the list. You think the men and women who have enlisted are the old guard. Now we are going to surprise you again. We selected Iowa for a test, and a member of the staff went over the list. Iowa is one of the most active states in the Union, but of her volunteers only five are veterans. The rest are all recruits from places where there was but a small vote this year. **Members of the old guard, rally round the RAW recruits,** and the deed is done. I am going to look for you on the first mail. Get your scissors, cut out the blank, sign your name and send it over the rails. We will know that you have donned your war paint, and Rome will howl. In fact she is howling now. Have you read her **message to McGrady? It is your turn now.** Let the army send a message to McGrady, **one hundred thousand strong,** and tell him we are entered for **a million.** Let your message to hierarchies which deny political liberty to its most devoted workers be, "whom despotism deposes, the people exalt to brotherhood and comradeship."

*We are coming, oh, McGrady! coming many thousands strong,
We are leading hosts behind us, stretching out a million long.*

*Despotism may depose you, in no temple you may preach,
But upon the open bastings, there your voice may ever reach.*

*Not the Christ have you forsaken, not the truth have you profaned;
Only potentes have spoken, nothing's lost, you've ever gained.*

*"Truth is mighty" said the poet, her's are "God's eternal years;"
Shining through the gloom about us, justice even now appears.*

THE FAILURE OF CAPITALISM.

On Thursday, 20th. Inst., Father Hagerty delivered in the auditorium of the city hall at Dallas, Tex., an address on Socialism, which was well attended, and which seemed to meet with the hearty approval of all present. The daily papers passed the matter with scarcely any notice, but on Saturday the Dallas News came out with an editorial on the failure of Socialism as demonstrated by its workings in Glasgow, Scotland, claiming that the efforts by the city had been badly managed, running the city deeply in debt, and bankrupting legitimate private enterprises that had tried to compete with the city.

The Dallas Daily News belongs to that class of self-sufficient know-it-alls who speak learnedly of every subject with the most superficial knowledge of all of them. That class of people is no more qualified to discuss Socialism intelligently than a high school boy is to discuss the merits of a new scientific discovery. If the running of the city of Glasgow in debt means a failure of the co-operative principle, then the running of the United States in debt is a failure of capitalism. But if we admit that debts are not necessarily a sign of bad management, then the argument against Socialism falls to the ground. In the present case it could not be an argument against Socialism, even if debts meant bad management. For the Glasgow municipal Socialism is not at all the work of Socialists, but of capitalists, who thus hoped to prevent the workers from claiming the whole product of their labor and were largely successful in their calculations.

Furthermore, the debts of Glasgow represent money taken out of the pockets of the large property owners and put into the pockets of the municipal employees. But the national debt of the United States means a burden on every man, woman and child, puts nothing into the pockets of the working class, and everything into the pockets of one of the most useless classes of society, the bankers and speculators. The national debt is, therefore, a flagrant proof of the failure of capitalism.

The claim that the "legitimate" business interests of the city were unable to compete against the city is simply another evidence of the failure of capitalism. It means in other words that co-operation is stronger than competition. Remember, again, that the administration of Glasgow is a thoroughly capitalist administration, which simply recognized the inevitable trend of the times and did in the municipality what the trusts have done to the "legitimate" business interests of the nation. If these so-called legitimate interests could only be included in the trusts, they would have no kick coming. But when the municipality forms a public trust and bestows the benefits of co-operation on the mass of the citizens, then the "legitimate" interests who are thus prevented to carry out their skin game for the benefit of their own pockets, begin to howl about the failure of Socialism.

If the Socialists were in control of the Glasgow city council, the benefits of municipal co-operation would be far more justly distributed than they now are. For at present the capitalist politicians and the small traders derive the greatest benefits from the municipalization of public enterprises in that city. The workers in general are as badly off in Glasgow as in any other capitalist city. Prostitution, crime, lack of employment and kindred evils of capitalism strike them as hard in Glasgow as anywhere else. But the lesson of Glasgow shows what can be accomplished by the application of the modern principle of co-operation. This principle is the outgrowth of an irresistible and inevitable social development.

Hand in hand with this economic development goes the awakening of the workers to an understanding of their true interests. When the workers of Glasgow, and of the whole world, will have grasped the full meaning of this social growth, they will take possession of the world and run it in their own interest, regardless of the grasping schemes of exploiters, and of such flies on the wheels of progress as the Dallas Daily News.

Are murder and suicides epidemic in Pittsburg and Allegheny? Taking the records of the coroners office for January as a basis, it would appear that the above question, so often heard, must be answered in the affirmative. During November twelve persons ended their own lives, and six men met death at the hand of others.

In all, there were 176 violent deaths in the county during the thirty days of November. Of this number 27 were killed on the railroads, 24 died of heart disease, 11 from falls, 8 were drowned, 5 killed in mines, 5 died from burns, 8 from street car accidents, 3 were electrocuted and 3 died of alcoholism.—Free Press.

Statistics prove beyond cavil that murder, suicide and crime increase in the same ratio as the conditions of existence for the working class become worse. When wages are insufficient to provide for the necessities of life, murder and other crimes as well as disease increase. When winter arrives and adds the expense for coal and warm clothing to the other necessary expenses, without an increase of the wages that were barely sufficient in summer time, then the desire to give up life or to secure the means of existence at any cost, grows proportionately.

Note that the greatest number of fatal accidents took place on the railroads. The railroad system of the United States is one of the highest products of advanced capitalism. It increases the profits of a few magnates immensely, but at the expense of the employes and of the traveling public. The number of deaths from street railway accidents in two comparatively small towns during one single month shows the same tendency of capitalism, and in this case the victims are generally the children. The great number of deaths from heart disease is due to the destruction of the nervous system through worry, hardships, overwork, and adulterated food. The three men that were electrocuted during November were victims of conditions produced by the same capitalist system. And the three that died from alcoholism must also be charged up to the system that makes the production of alcoholic drinks a source of profits and wears men's bodies out so that they need stimulants. Yes, there is a permanent epidemic of murder, crimes against property, suicide and disease, and this epidemic will last as long as the epidemic of profits forces man to live on the flesh and blood of his own kind.

We must keep the Socialist movement clean and united, and above all reproach. Our thoughts must be high; our hearts must be pure; our lives as open as the day. Upon the Socialist movement hangs the sole present hope of human liberty. And everywhere the cause is growing. It is as wide as the world. In far-off Japan it is lifting up the hearts of men; in darkest Russia it is sustaining the serf in his dungeon; throughout continental Europe everywhere the peasant reads with glad, hopeful eyes the message of the dawn. At last, at last, the brotherhood of man!—Franklin H. Westworth, in the Socialist Party.

The Turning Tide

By Ernest Untermyer

For the first time in its history the republican party has been returned to power on the eve of a commercial crisis. The leading business men of that party saw the coming danger. The prominent politicians of that party were aware of it. They knew that it will crush thousands of small business men. They foresee that it will swallow the scant earnings of hundreds of thousands of farmers. They feel that it will bring want and suffering to millions of wage workers. And they are familiar with the wave of mortality and crime that follows in its wake.

Yet not one word did the party press breathe about it before election. They never ceased dangling the bait of prosperity under the noses of the voters. And so they lured them into the G. O. P. trap.

True, the commercial papers devoted to the exclusive interests of the exploiters sounded a note of warning long before election. But this cry of alarm warned only the inner circle to look to their spoils. It was not addressed to the people and did not reach them. On the contrary. While the drones were reclining in their sumptuous cushions and dismissing, between their champagne and oysters, the financial outlook, the political press of the ruling party continued to din "prosperity" into the ears of their highly appreciative working class audience.

But now a change has come over them. The political agents of the great exploiters' party will be in power during a period of industrial depression. In a short while, the prosperity lie will be revealed to the whole nation. Forthwith the republican press, takes its cue from the business press of their masters.

They must adjust themselves to the new conditions. The minds of the multitude must be prepared for the next presidential campaign under such conditions, as the republican party has always laid at the door of the democratic party. What a calamity!

But nothing is easier for a good politician than to adapt himself to circumstances. The republican press knows a way out of the difficulty. "Constitutionally unable to put a proper valuation on truthfulness," as Roosevelt says with fine self-irony of Thomas Jefferson, the republican press has all the resourcefulness and bravado of the liar. IT SIMPLY DECLARES NOW, THAT THE RULING POLITICAL PARTY IS NOW NO LONGER RESPONSIBLE FOR WALL STREET CONDITIONS AND FOR THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION. Can anything be simpler and more natural? If the country is prosperous, the republican party claims all the credit. If the land is writhing in the throes of a commercial crisis, the republican party shrugs its shoulders and can't help it.

The "colorless high bred gentleman of no special ability, but well fitted to act as presidential figurehead," as Roosevelt so well characterized one of his predecessors, judges others by himself, will help to shift the burden of responsibility from the shoulders of the republican party to those of the trusts, and carry on a sham battle against them for the purpose of diverting the attention from the party that fostered them.

Neither will the democratic party be permitted to escape the coming retribution. Like the republican party, it has supported the capitalist system. Worse still, it will endeavor to use the crisis as a pretext to ride back into power, hoping to continue this monstrous system, until a new wave of prosperity will sweep the republicans back into power. The democrats will make the people radical and send what they dare from the Socialist platform. They will favor municipal ownership, direct legislation, and even nationalization of certain industries. THEY WILL ONLY BALK AT THE CONTROL OF PRODUCTION BY THE WORKING CLASS FOR THE USE OF THE WORKING CLASS.

But the tide is turning. The people are beginning to realize the folly of continuing a system so impractical, that it clogs the wheels of production and distribution regularly every ten years. They are dimly conscious of the self-destructive policy of supporting parties that perpetuate such an impracticable monstrosity. And they see the double folly of voting for the perpetration of a system that forces the working class to bear all the ills of business depressions, while it throws all the benefits of prosperity into the lap of the idle.

THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC CALCULATIONS WILL FAIL. THE PEOPLE WILL DEMAND THE FULL PRODUCT OF THEIR LABOR, AND INSIST THAT THE DRONES RECEIVE THE FULL PRODUCT OF THEIR IDLENESS. THAT IS NOTHING. AND THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM WILL BE ABOLISHED, TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

The financial crisis increases daily in intensity, as the commercial columns of the daily press tells us. There is a gradual squeeze of the victims, preventing any sudden outcry to alarm the country. The daily papers call it a panic, but the people are going ahead unconsciously of the conditions. Times are tightening perceptibly everywhere, so that Socialists should put their literature into the hands of the victims that they may realize what it means.

Mr. Jack Mitchell, deputy organizer of the A. F. of L. in Connelisville, Pa., writes us that George Walter Brown, who was reported to have been dismissed from the Brewers' Union, because he belonged to the National Guard, was never a member of the Brewers' Union, and that the report was manufactured by the capitalist press.

WE WILL MEET THEM.

Almost the entire body of Catholic clergymen, doubtless acting under strict orders from Rome are preparing to oppose Socialism. The same is true of the more aristocratic protestant organizations. It is very necessary that we prepare for this combat. The Appeal is arranging for a special edition to accept the gauntlet of battle thus thrown down. We have been expecting and preparing for it. When this edition comes the presses at this office will be kept busy day and night for weeks supplying the demand that will come from the realms of the English speaking people for this document that will unhorse modern theologians. Therefore we must wait until after the populist edition is printed. The general orders to the Army are: "Gather up the scattered forces of populism and reform them into our ranks where they belong and thus unite the western and southern farmer with the eastern wage slave for the great struggle before us." You Socialists of the east never understood the western and southern populist. He was the product of the despoliation by eastern capital of western agriculture. Neither he nor his leaders ever understood the real meaning of capitalist aggression. Nevertheless he waged a mighty struggle against the growing despotism, a struggle that alarmed those who had so long been undisturbed in their robbing. They enticed him into fusion with democracy, leading him to believe he could win. When they had contaminated his movement with the slow poison of democracy, they gleefully watched his dying struggles. Though his movement perished, its spirit lives, and only awaits nursing to give the wage earner of the city that moral and financial aid that will render him impervious to capitalist tyranny. Rural and city labor are equally exploited, they have a common cause, and they must unite with each other or be crushed separately. Why then direct our attention to the populist instead of the farmer, you ask? Because six years ago these names in the west were identical, the farmer was a populist and the populist was a farmer. A half million copies of the Appeal filled with specially prepared matter and sent to these brave men explaining our position will be productive of untold results. We know that eastern Socialists are hard pressed for funds, but you must help us in this propaganda. It will be bread cast upon the waters that will return to you when you are suffering the horrors of a blistering industrial panic, and must depend on the more independent rural Socialists of the west to furnish the sinews of war.

Labor unions of Milwaukee favor a more stringent child labor law, a compulsory education bill, an increase of factory inspectors and a convalescent labor law similar to that in New York. They will use every effort to have these laws passed during the coming session of the state legislature.

Organized labor in Milwaukee is strong enough to rule the city in which it lives. By that peculiar process of dividing up, called capitalist politics, the unions prefer to vote against one another on election day for the purpose of voting republican and democratic politicians into the municipal council and into the state legislature that controls this council. Then, after these politicians have been elected by the efforts of organized labor, this same organized labor uses some more "effort" to have laws passed that will mitigate the condition of its slavery. Organized labor is strong enough, if united at the ballot box, to abolish all slavery by the help of the Socialist ballot. But it prefers to elect men into public power that believe in slavery, and to petition these so-called public servants to ameliorate the conditions of its slavery. Organized labor loves the bosses so much that it helps them into office and maintains conditions that sacrifice the wives and children of working men to the profits of the bosses. If organized labor could hear the flattering remarks about its intelligence which the bosses exchange behind the scenes, it would hire a lot of Georgia mule-kickers to kick it from Maine to California and back again.

In view of the recent serious labor troubles in Italy a bill has been prepared by the government and will be introduced at the next session of parliament providing for a board of arbitration and conciliation to settle all strikes and labor disputes. The measure provides that whenever there is a disagreement between employer and employe each party shall choose three men, and the local justice of the peace shall constitute the seventh man and president of an advisory board. If the workers will now elect the justice of the peace on the Socialist ticket, they can have the majority in that board of arbitration and strike to some purpose.

The answer of the fire commissioners of Chicago to the resolution of the Central Labor Union, condemning the action of the board in regard to the appointment of chief of the department, is not satisfactory to the union which reaffirms its stand taken in the matter the commissioners having failed to show, that they have lived up to their rules. The members of the Central Labor Union have it in their power to express their dissatisfaction at the ballot box by electing men of their own class on the Socialist ticket and leaving candidates of the ruling class out in the cold. Why don't they do it?

The New York Journal says the world is full of unconscious Socialists. The statement is true, and the mission of the Appeal is to make them conscious of their real selves. If you will send the Appeal four weeks to every home in your county or town you will have awakened many of these unconscious Socialists, and they will help wake up others. When you can do this for TWO cents per name, what other means can be as effective at so little sacrifice on your part? Take this matter up at once.

The president says the country is prosperous. The republican Commissioner of Labor of Ohio makes a report that the women of that state employed in the industries are working for less than it costs to live! You pay your money and take your choice.

Morgan has just swallowed the Boston & Maine and the N. Y. N. H. & Hartford railroads. At last accounts he was doing well. The Socialists will administer an emetic some of these days and make him throw them up.

The financial panic that struck New York some weeks ago is getting a tighter clutch every day. The financial columns of the daily press admit this—yet claim that the panic is temporary.

Volunteer No. _____
(Do not use above space.)

J. A. WAYLAND, Editor Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas
Comrades—You may enter my name on the roll of Five Thousand for the
"TWELVE MONTHS' CAMPAIGN"
FOR A MILLION CIRCULATION.

Name _____
Postoffice _____
Street and No. _____
State _____

Send no money in filling out this blank are requested to write name and address plainly as possible, to avoid mistakes.
A full printed circular, in English and German, respectively approved with name and the name for which given, will be sent to each Comrade and sent free of charge to the end.

The Dog's Republic

Canines valued at anywhere from fifty to five thousand dollars, with valets, special attendants and uniforms...

The appeal has always maintained that the fashionable are going to the dogs, and is, therefore, happy to have its opinion endorsed by so respectable a paper as the New York Tribune...

Just to show that there are no classes in this country, read this clipping from a daily paper and remember the fifty thousand dollar dogs, with diamond-studded collars, and the fifty dollars a month valets without collars.

Don't hate the rich, after you have read this. You know this is Christmas time, and we must not hate one another.

This little child of sorrow does not yet realize what is in store for it. But think of the gloomy Christmas of the despairing mother mentioned in the following clipping:

Don't you see that we are all free and equal in this country? What better proof do you want? Now don't let anybody incite you to class hatred!

The veteran's arm was worth \$72 a year. At this rate, valuing two arms at \$144, two legs at \$144, the trunk worth as much as two legs, and throwing the head in for luck, the whole veteran is worth \$500.

The veteran's wife lost her baby through death. From the hour of its birth, the thought of such a loss always haunted the mother, and she knew she might expect such an end any day.

For three years Abraham Weisbord and his wife, Fannie, have longed for a child. Six babies died, but never a one lived an hour after it was born.

what was best for the baby, and at the same time help herself and the other three.

The sold baby was born Morris Goldberg, six weeks old, and his mother is Sarah Goldberg, of Bayonne, N. Y.

Such is the freedom and equality of this great country! This is our abhorrence of traffic in human beings! Only 126 years after the American revolution and 35 years after the civil war, an American woman sells her baby, so that she and her other children may eat, and that two childless, and at bottom selfish, people may have a Christmas present.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

The Appeal has received a communication to the effect that Father McGrady has resigned from the pastorate of St. Andrews church in Bellevue, Ky.

The Commercial Tribune of December 8 confirms this report and states that the immediate cause of the resignation is a letter from Bishop Camillus P. Maes containing the following demands:

"First—To fulfill your obligations toward the semi-annual collections of 1901, within two weeks, and of 1902, before the end of the year.

"Second—To bring into use a letter recalling such practices of Lawrence Zula and Renan, and some other writers whose names are mentioned in your letter published in Wilshire's Magazine, July number, which shall be given the same public notice as the letter of the bishop.

"Third—We admonish you not to allow the sale of any books written by you, for which the imprimatur has been refused, for cause, or for which the imprimatur should be in accordance with the rules of the Holy See.

"Fourth—We admonish you not to be absent from your parish so frequently without permission, and to refrain from entering into Socialism, either by speech or by letter, which is in violation with the teachings of our supreme Pontiff, or of the church.

"Fifth—Father McGrady repudiated the above letter, submitting eight propositions relative to Socialism, and requested Bishop Maes to answer and state in writing whether any or all of said propositions were condemned by him, to the Holy See, or otherwise.

"The bishop said that by condemning the propositions submitted, he would condemn the teaching of the church of the first four centuries, and if he would endorse those propositions he would approve of Socialism.

"A high official of the Catholic church, then, has once again affirmed that his office gives him authority to speak with infallibility on economic and political matters as well as on religion and morals.

matter outside of the jurisdiction of the church, has been told in plain language that the church stands for capitalism and will fight Socialism.

The following letter by Father McGrady to the bishop was never answered:

Your favor received. It seems that my economic doctrines are the most important consideration of the young men, and before I answer your letter in full, I desire to submit the following propositions.

- 1. Labor creates all values.
2. Every man has a right to the wealth he produces.
3. In expending his labor power, every man has the right to adopt the methods that will produce the best results.
4. Every man has the right to produce for himself, instead of selling his labor power at the cost of production, or at a price less than its value.

Editor Appeal to Reason.

As a Socialist, I voted for the best person, according to my opinion. When I saw names of persons whom I did not know, on the ticket, then I voted for the Socialist.

This man believes that he can get Socialism faster by voting for a politician who believes in capitalism, than by voting for a workingman who believes in Socialism.

"I own a farm which I am improving, and have been improving for forty years, while my neighbors have been sitting in the store gossiping. I want to know if my farm becomes state property if my neighbors would have as much right as I have to it."

LICKED.

Pinon, Colo., claims to be the banner Socialist precinct in the nation. At the last election its vote stood thus: Socialist, 44; republican, 20; democratic, 18; scattering, 10.

Dear Wayland—I must call the comrades of Pinon, in the matter of being the banner Socialist precinct for Socialism in the nation.

Comrade C. H. Morrill, of Haverhill, Mass., claims the banner precinct of the United States. The vote in the election for mayor at the election held Dec. 2, 1902, was as follows: Socialist, 48; republican, 12; democrat, 12. Who can beat this?

Peter de Ville, who discovered Klondike, is now living in poverty in California. Thus does the system of private capital reward its captives!

THE APPEAL TO REASON, 25 CENTS PER YEAR.

THINK HARD.

It Pays to Think About Food.

The unthinking life some people lead often causes trouble and sickness as illustrated in the experience of a lady who resides in Fond Du Lac, Wis.

"About four years ago I suffered dreadfully from indigestion, always having eaten whatever I liked, not thinking of the digestible qualities." This indigestion caused palpitation of the heart so badly I could not walk up a flight of stairs without sitting down once or twice to regain breath or strength.

I became alarmed and tried dieting, wore my clothes very loose, and many other remedies, but found no relief.

SOCIALISM FOR CHILDREN.

(By Josephine R. Cole.)

In our anxiety to forward the Socialist movement in the political field, we should not forget that a knowledge of Socialist principle, and the spread of Socialist sentiment, are the root of political action.

Those who think there is no sentiment in the Socialist movement, ignore the strongest force making toward the social revolution. The whole spirit of Socialist politics and propaganda is a living, intense, aggressive spirit of democracy.

This independence of thought and action needs to be encouraged in our boys and girls, our young men and women. There is special need for its encouragement in the fact that opposite tendencies are working ever more and more strongly in the world about us.

The education of children is not a matter optional with us; it is a positive necessity to our success. Sooner or later this field must be entered upon, and the sooner the better.

This may be done in many ways—either by gradually introducing Socialist principles into public school teachings, by letters to the periodicals now being read by the young, by forming debating clubs, or by Socialist schools.

I wish to add that in England, France, Germany, and I am informed also in New York state, Socialist schools for children are in operation. I think that it would be profitable to us to start such schools wherever the Socialist movement is strong enough to support a political ticket.

I own a farm which I am improving, and have been improving for forty years, while my neighbors have been sitting in the store gossiping. I want to know if my farm becomes state property if my neighbors would have as much right as I have to it.

Only so far as they produce as much as they consume. If your neighbors have produced as much, though loafing part of the time, as they have consumed, no one has any right to complain. They have not eaten of what others have produced without an equivalent.

But the Socialist desires justice done. That will injure no one. And what will be done to bring it will be done by a majority. There will be no taking any farm or railroad or other capital until a majority of the people vote to have it done for the public welfare.

I had a neighbor who had raised a few chickens. One day he had a flock of five. I asked him how he got them. He said he had a few more.

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To Cure Drunkards.

A Simple Way to Cure Any Drunkard Against His Will. By using the new odorless and tasteless remedy which is placed in the coffee or food, any drunkard can be cured. Anyone can use it without the drunkard ever knowing it. It does



MRS. SAMUEL BOYD.

its work so silently and surely that while the devoted wife, sister, daughter or mother looks on, the drunkard is cured, even against his will.

Every person who has a loved one who is a slave to drink, ought to give them this remedy at once.

Mrs. Samuel Boyd says: "With Golden Specific I cured my husband of drinking. I put it in his coffee, and after that he could not drink liquor or bear to be where he could smell it."

Write to Dr. J. W. Haines, 4271 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will send you a free trial package, which will show you how simple it is to use and how positive is its cure.



A. B. CONKLIN, CHICAGO, ILL. 614 Monroe St. (Formerly Yarns, Ill.)

ARMY ATTENTION.

Among the big editions which the Appeal is planning for the coming year is one directed to the old populists from Maine to California. Fusion and Bryan democracy as an organized movement has become one of those things which the democratic party has unsuccessfully tried and will now abandon.

HOW A SOCIALIST MAYOR LOOKS. The Boston Globe gives the following picture of the plumber mayor of Brockton, Mass. The country is approaching another day of Lincoln. It was the martyred president who said, "if you want to find integrity go to the industrial classes."

I WILL CURE YOU OF Rheumatism. Else No Money is Wanted. After 2,000 experiments I have learned how to cure rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal, and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be dragged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it, and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles, pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail, I don't expect a penny from you.

Garnered From the Silence

With this issue of the Appeal the writer becomes a part of the paper's staff. I make this public statement because I wish a conscious introduction to the noblest army of men and women ever voluntarily enlisted in any cause.

In unvanquishable numbers; Shake your chains to earth like dew; Which in sleep had fallen on you; Ye are many, they are few.

The impression made on my mind by the immensity of the Appeal project, when first I walked through its rooms will never be forgotten. The typewriters, the desks, the files, the linotype machines, the warehouse containing car loads of paper, the great Hoe perfecting press that prints, cuts and folds eight pages in the twinkling of an eye, has thrown my mind in a whirl.

Socialism is the product of man's desire for freedom. To desire a thing with intensity is to create the substance of the thought by the force of attraction. Intense and long continued desire cannot be rebuffed by its attainment.

Men of Labor, heirs of glory; Heroes of unwritten story; Nurslings of one mighty mother; Hopes of her and one another; Rise like Rome after slumber.

A poem lies before us written by a comrade from Sandusky, Ohio, who sends it for publication. We have carefully read it. It is a poem in all but construction, breathing the spirit that has created this movement.

Life on its present plane is beggared, it is animalized to the core; its small allotments are soon spent, leaving nothing but old age and the grave. Its so-called wealth is rotten rags, and its possessions—those who have struggled half their lives in its attainment—know it, and are asking "Is this all?"

Have you used any of the little red stickers? They are the mightiest little things on the political stump. Try a sample hundred of them scattered. Five kinds, 10 cents per 100 postpaid; 25 cents per 1000.

FOREIGN NOTES

By AGNES WALKERFIELD, Boston, Mass.

(Translated for the Appeal.)

GERMANY.

In Ronneburg, Saxe-Altenburg, two Socialists have been elected to the city council.

Two Socialist city councilmen have been elected in Eisenberg, and two in Schmiedlin.

In Triberg, Baden, ten new common councilmen have been elected, nine of whom are Socialists.

The Schoenberg city council, Nov. 12, elected a Socialist member, Comrade Obst, to a street commission.

Two Socialists have been elected with large majorities to the city council of Gommern. This is our party's first success there.

In Gera, Nov. 20, among the 14 new common councilmen, 5 Socialists were elected. There were only two Socialists in the former council.

Comrade Paul Hug of Bant has been elected president of the new magistrates council of Ruestringen, in which three communities are united.

During the month of October 21,069 persons took refuge in the Berlin asylum for homeless men. In the women's asylum 5,222 persons were sheltered.

In Hornberg, Baden, in the common council elections of the third class, the successful Socialist candidate received 118 out of 125 votes. He is the nineteenth Socialist holding office in that town.

The former common council of Unterhauhaus, Reuss, had eight members, three of whom were Socialists. In the recent elections the Socialists elected four councilmen and their opponents four.

In Graefrath, near Solingen, the three Socialist candidates were almost unanimously elected to the common council. They received 252, 253, and 255 votes, while their three opponents got two votes each.

In Leipzig, the city of books, in all the four wards where municipal elections of the third class were held, the Socialist candidates were elected. Of the 14,901 votes cast, our party obtained 8,546. Eleven Socialist councilmen were elected.—Vorwaerts, of Berlin, Nov. 21.

The Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt Landtag elections ended Nov. 13. It was at first reported that 8 Socialists had been elected but at the second ballot one of them was defeated. So there are now 7 Socialists among the 16 members who compose the new Landtag.

In Rixdorf, a suburb of Berlin, in all the five wards the Socialist candidates of the third class were elected. Our party had from 147 to 202 votes, while the old fogies gathered in only 14 votes in the whole five wards. Of the five new Socialist members of the common council, four are house owners.

The Hesse Landtag (state legislature) elections ended Nov. 14 with the election, in Offenbach, of Comrade Orb who has worked for Socialism 30 years in that district. The new Hesse Landtag, which opened Nov. 24, is thus composed: National liberals, 14; (formerly 20) Center Party members 7 (7); Socialists, 6 (6); radicals, 5 (2); the other 18 members are anti-Semites, Christian Socialists, etc., who are chiefly united by their agrarian policy.

In Crimmitschau, an important manufacturing city of Saxony, with a population of 20,000, municipal elections were held according to a new system introduced to clip the wings of Socialism. The suffrage reformers now meditate on the results of their labors. The Socialist party won all the six seats of the first class, with great majorities. The six Socialists were elected with from 736 to 738 votes, while their opponents got only from 65 to 69 votes.—Crimmitschau.

The Federation of the Consumers' Co-operative Societies of the province of Saxony and the surrounding provinces and states held a convention in Magdeburg, Nov. 2. There were delegates from 151 societies; 55 societies left the general federation; they had at the end of 1901 a membership of 55,000 and a capital of \$3,500,000. The 36 societies which voted to remain in the federation had 30,000 members and a capital of \$1,750,000. The decision of 30 other societies, with 10,000 members and \$500,000 capital, is unknown.

AUSTRIA. In Budapest, the capital of Hungary, 900 composers in 30 printing houses have struck because their employers have not adopted the new scale of wages.

In the Austrian parliament Nov. 13, the Czechs and Germans had a battle. There was a fearful tumult, members insulted one another and fought with their fists. One deputy fell down the steps. The people in the galleries shouted. The session was suspended for more than a quarter of an hour, then the debate went on as if nothing unusual had occurred.

The Czech-Slavonian Socialists of Bohemia held their party convention in Prague, Nov. 1-3. The report of the secretary, Comrade Vanek, shows that the party is making good progress. The party has 971 Socialist labor unions with 48,777 members. In 1893 there were only 13 Socialist periodicals published in the Czechic language, now there are 30. A resolution was passed protesting against the intention of the government to retain more soldiers in longer service—3 years instead of 8 weeks. Comrade Poulil, a woman, spoke on the agitation among the women and regretted that so few have joined the movement. The clerical party is the only one in Bohemia which has won many of the women and it owes a large part of its success to that cause. Comrade Dr. Meisner of Prague reported on Socialism in the municipal governments; in 187 towns there are 526 Socialist members of the common councils. In 9 towns the Socialists have the majority and there are 7 Socialist mayors; most of them are small places near industrial cities. On the third day, Comrade Dr. Soukup spoke on the press law and universal equal suffrage. The journalistic activity of our Czechic-comrades of Bohemia, with their 36 periodicals, is remarkable. They have a strong party press compared with that of the other nationalities of Austria, for the German Socialist party of Austria has 29 Socialist periodicals, 3 of which are daily and 20 weekly journals, and 26 labor papers.

FRANCE. The Paris orchestra players have won their strike, in which the public expressed much sympathy. Nearly all the theater and concert managers have granted the musicians' demands.

The French coal miners were greatly dissatisfied with the arbitration which refused their demands. But the strike is ended and the min-

ers have gone back to work; they hope to obtain from legislation what was refused them by arbitration.

The parliament of France has passed a law by which the hours of labor in the coal mines will gradually be reduced so that at the end of four years and a half the eight hour day will be in force. While a part of the coal miners now work eight hours, many work from ten to twelve hours.

The French parliament in harmony with the ministry, Nov. 8, after a short debate on the motion of the Jaures Socialist group, with 358 against 141 ballots, voted in favor of "a parliamentary investigation of the causes of the conflicts and exploitation in the French coal industry." This action is the result of the coal strike and is a disapproval of the arbitration decisions. The committee will consist of 33 members. In 1884, for the first time, a parliamentary investigation of the mines was made as a result of the coal strike of that year; it revealed the misery and oppression of the miners and was the beginning of protective legislation. The coming investigation will certainly be of much value in advancing the demands of the miners.

In the 19th ward of Paris, Nov. 10, a Socialist, Louis Lajarrige, was elected to the city council. He is secretary of the Gas Workers trade union and is an independent Socialist, not being a party member. There were SIX different Socialist candidates. The Socialist who came next to Lajarrige was a Jaures party candidate who had 353 votes in the main election, while L. had 425 votes. When it came to the second ballot, all the five other Socialist candidates retired in favor of L. so that he got 1,255 votes against 1,150 radical votes. Jaures' journal, La Petite Republique, recommended L. along with its own candidate. Sweet is brotherly harmony—particularly when the six brothers are all running for the same office! The vote of the nationalists (royalists) went down hill fast, for they had about 1,400 parliamentary votes in April, and in this election only 275.

ITALY.

In Italy the citizens elect the common councilmen and then the councilmen elect, from their own number, the mayor, board, and other town officers.

In Villa Argine, Italy, Nov. 16, the Hon. Camillo Prampolini, one of the thirty Socialist members of parliament, had an audience of more than 2,000 persons at the meeting in which he inaugurated a new Co-operative Consumers' Society.

An unusual event has occurred in Vigevano, Italy, where there are nine Socialists in the common council which consists of thirty members. The councilmen who are not Socialists could not agree, and so voted for a Socialist mayor and board, who were elected! The new Socialist officers have introduced many reforms which please the people.

The Socialists of Rome are collecting books, other publications, and money, to establish a reading room and library at the club house of the Roman Socialist Union which is to be open every evening. Comrade Luigi Mongini, who is the business manager of several Socialist periodicals, is at the head of the committee. His address is Via S. Claudio 57, Rome, Italy.

Prof. Ferdinando Laghi, an Italian Socialist, after visiting and studying the Maison du Peuple of Brussels and similar institutions in London and Berlin, is now using his information for the benefit of the comrades in Italy. He advises the use of the name "Socialists' House" instead of "People's House." Prof. Laghi gave a beautiful address Nov. 18, inaugurating the "Socialists' House" in San Pancrazio.

BELGIUM.

A bill against gambling halls was passed by the house and senate of Belgium, but a long time has gone by and the king has not yet signed it. The Socialist deputy, Vanderveelde, will make an interpellation on the subject.

The unpopularity of the king of Belgium is on the increase, since the sad events of the emperor's death. In Liege Nov. 11, there was a tumult in the theater "Pavillon de More." As an actor representing King Leopold came upon the stage, the students in the audience greeted him with terrible yells and hoots and kept it up until the police were called in. A student who came in conflict with one of the officers was arrested.

SPAIN.

On affairs in Spain, Prof. del Marmol writes that in Andalusia all the social clubs have been closed for the past six months. To object to this, the Andalusian workers declared a general strike which was brutally crushed by the army; in La Linea near Gibraltar, 11 workers were killed and 38 wounded.

The government has given fresh contributions to the Bank of Spain, which fund withdraws from the national trade \$100,000,000 in order to allow the bank to make an extra profit of over \$5,000,000. The result has been an increase in price of the most necessary articles which the workers are unable to buy with their small wages. The situation is really more threatening than ever.

In Spain the general labor union, which is based on the Socialist platform, is making surprising progress. In November 1899, there were 27 branches with 3,355 members; September, 1900, 126 branches with 76,088 members; October, 1901, 198 branches with 81,558 members; March, 1902, 226 branches with 32,778 members; October, 1902, 267 branches with 43,555 members. In six months the branches have increased by 41 and the members by about 11,000. The movement is strongest in Castile and the northern industrial provinces. The building trades have the most branches, 59, and the clothing industries come next with 50. During 1902 there were 38 strikes in which the members of that general labor union took part; 13 of those strikes were won by the workers, 5 were lost, and 15 were still going on when this report was made, Nov. 11.

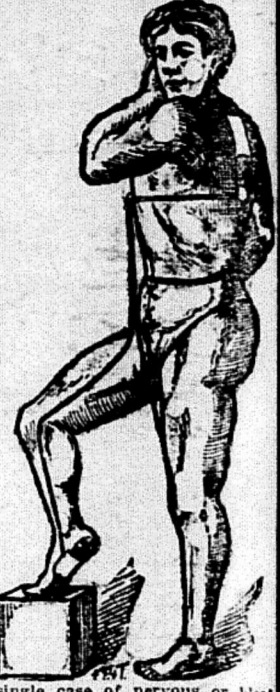
According to statistics compiled by the New Jersey Bureau of Labor, union bricklayers in that state average \$3.30 a day and 5 1/2 hours a week, while non-union men receive an average of \$2.17 a day and work 57.4 hours.

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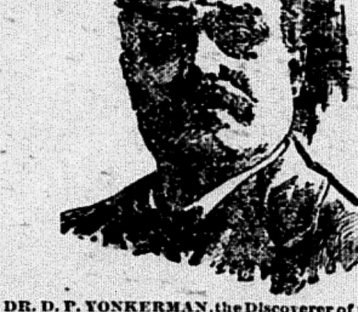
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Neues Leben is the name of a new eight page weekly published by the German comrades of Chicago at 117 Lake street.

Twenty-three per cent of children in Saxony, Germany, are forced to work. Of 604,600 children of school age 137,831 are employed in trade.

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