

CASH PAID IN ON CAMPAIGN FUND

\$1107.25

If No. 251 is on your label your subscription expires with the next number.

THIS IS NUMBER 50 FIFTY CENTS A YEAR Appeal to Reason. GIRARD, KANSAS, U. S. A., SEPTEMBER 15, 1900

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY FOR PUBLIC OWNER SHIP OF MONOPOLIES SINGLE COPY, ONE YEAR... 50c IN CLUBS OF 10... 4.50 Entered at Girard, Kas., P. O. as second-class matter The APPEAL is NEVER sent on credit; if you receive it it is paid for. Nobody owes a cent on subscription

Realizing that the time was short in which to educate the 10,000 officers of labor unions I started the APPEAL to them soon after the fund was opened. It has therefore been going to them right along and the cause will receive the full benefit on election day.

A CABLEGRAM announces that the King of Belgium will give his throne to his nephew as a wedding present. Which starts in my mind a train of comparisons that may not be agreeable to you.

At Cleveland Ohio, was married a man and woman on the 7th of last month. The gifts from the man to the woman in diamonds, pearls and other childish gew-gaws cost half a million.

The municipal ownership movement in this country is becoming infectious if not epidemic. Whenever the people have a chance to vote on it they favor it by overwhelming majorities.

A READER takes issue with me in regard to the segregation of the races under socialism. The segregation does not mean expulsion any more than the segregation of the white.

I wish now to call your attention to a business proposition. The APPEAL has secured 320 acres of the finest fruit and farming land in southern Missouri which it will give to workers, one tract of ten acres each week to the one sending in the largest club.

State Socialism and Socialism.

A reader asks the difference between state socialism and socialism. If the people intelligently controlled the state there would be no difference. The state today is a political thing, while socialism is an industrial thing.

ONE of the Vanderbilts is running for congress in New York. All the working people whom he has worked for all he ever had or will have, should vote for him.

The Road to Wealth is Open to All-Get Rich Ye Who Can.

Opportunity, indeed! Who is holding me from composing a great opera that would make me rich and famous? What opposite law forbids me to work my passage up the Yukon as deckhand on a steamboat and discover the gold along Bonanza creek?

According to this argument there is nothing in the condition under which men live except they be poor. Let us see what there is in this statement. Will Mr. Bierce assert that the road to wealth was open to all the slaves before the war?

Under the dire poverty in which I was raised, I would probably never have learned to read and write but for the public schools. As it was I received only the advantage of not over a solid year of schooling.

A HALF day's hard rustling may win you a ten acre fruit farm. It will be a stay in the competitive struggle for existence. The APPEAL gives one of these ten acre fruit farms each week to the person sending in the largest list of yearly subscribers at the lowest club rates.

Comrade E. Kerman of Mechanicsville, N. Y., won the first ten acre farm in South Missouri with 24 yearlies. One farm goes each week for the largest club of yearlies.

Debs and Harriman mean industrial liberty—Bryan and McKinley spell industrial slavery. Take your choice, gents. It's your turn to shine.

THE Japs import American wheat, make it into flour and ship it back to this country for less than the American milling trust charges. So says a dispatch from Oregon.

Lincoln, Neb., May 7, 1897. Mr. F. G. R. Gordon, Manchester, N. H. Dear Sir—You ask me whether I am in favor of Socialism and define it to mean "the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution," and desire an answer "Yes" or "No." I answer NO. Yours truly, W. J. BRYAN.

FORD, of the Faribault (Minn.) Referendum, one of the hottest socialist country weeklies published, announced the need of a power press to keep pace with his list.

ONE thing that it seems the people have difficulty in understanding is, that there can be capital without a capitalist. They have been taught to look upon capitalists as a necessity to employ them.

IF we produce so much more at home than we can consume, how will it help matters if we exchange such overproduction with other nations? Will their goods not be here and act as the same overproduction we now have?

EDUGNE TORRES is a section hand at Redlands, Cal., living in a shanty not fit for a rich man's dog, close to the tracks, of course, in the lowest, cheapest part of any city.

PROF. JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS lectured to the students in Rockefeller's Chicago University the other day, and referring to the growing socialist parties in Europe and America, said: "Discontent is the stuff out of which progress is made."

The circulation of the Appeal is now 1,200,000 copies every ten weeks. It puts out 480,000 copies each month which figures are exceeded by but one weekly in the world, the Youth's Companion.

In the Barber Shop of the "Limited."

"If a drop of water could talk it would tell the story of the entire ocean." Thus spoke a wise man. A drop of water gives a good enough idea of the whole ocean, properly studied, and one fast railroad train gives a fairly good imitation of a whole nation, with its rights and its wrongs, its ups and downs.

various kinds of manufactured articles. The labor cost of making 100 pairs of men's cheap boots, which was formerly \$408, is now \$35, a reduction at a ratio of 12 to 1. The labor cost of 100 pounds of sewing cotton, which was formerly \$86.85, is now said to be only \$1.89, or a ratio of 46 to 1.

In the above, Commissioner Wright serves well his master—the money power—for he tells but half the truth which is more dangerous than none. Add to his report the comparison of value of wages with the value of production, and the whole truth is out.

The great aim and object is to increase the per cent in wages compared with the value of the output. On this point hinges the whole economic problem. Wages to be equal the value of the production would forever prohibit panics, as there could be no piling up of unsold goods until all the people are satisfied, which is an impossibility.

To get it, have it and keep it the initiative and referendum are essential. The direct vote will make the people study the questions themselves instead of leaving them to their representatives as now. "Eternal vigilance is the price of (freedom) liberty."

Socialism in Colleges.

Discussing the attitude of American colleges toward socialism, the Brooklyn Eagle thus describes a recent movement: "A meeting of college students was held in Boston on Wednesday, at which an intercollegiate socialist union was formed. Seven colleges were represented: Harvard, Columbia, Boston Institute of Technology, the University of Chicago, Brown University, Boston College and Tufts.

The Eagle heads its article, "A Socialist Infant Class," and is inclined to think that the organization is insignificant and will amount to nothing since it has decided to take no sides in the controversy between the political organizations of socialists.

There are more socialists in Germany than in any other country, and the German socialist movement is very largely the result of the work of German schools. The freedom of the teacher in Germany is regarded with something of the sacredness with which we maintain the freedom of the press.

While the German government has muzzled the press and established a censorship over all public meetings, it dare not lay its hands upon the sacred prerogatives of the university professor. One result of this is a most radical political economy, and a strong socialist party made up very largely of educated and substantial men.

Pacific Coast Socialism.

John Murray, Jr. in a paper. With us in America, to-day, the Social Revolution does not hide its head in underground cellars known only to the initiated. In Los Angeles, for instance, the propaganda is carried on in the most prominent parts of town. Two halls, one at 125 1/2 Spring street, and the other on the corner of 1st and Spring, gather in the public each Sunday afternoon and evening.

the day's discussion, listen to a series of ten minute speeches from any one who obtains the floor. Every variety of opinion and experience is likely to voice itself in this "open court." Men from the railroad camps, miners and mechanics step into the circle to give brief bits of their experiences and beliefs as to existing conditions.

The Sunday afternoon and evening hall meetings are perhaps more thorough in threshing out the question under discussion. More than likely a well known lawyer or some city official will be the speaker of the evening, and after he has delivered his address will be cross-questioned and replied to in five minute speeches.

San Francisco, next to New York City, is famous for its cosmopolitan population, but I doubt whether either of these cities has, proportionately a greater variety of foreign blood than Los Angeles, which causes the movement there to take on a genuine international coloring.

The numerical strength of the socialists can only be guessed at. Fifteen hundred people subscribe for the 'APPEAL TO REASON,' and three socialists have just been elected to assist in making the proposed city charter.

One of the brightest men in the movement is the Social Democratic nominee for Congress, H. G. Wilshire, whose pamphlets have long been used as classics in the California propaganda. Wilshire is one of the exceptions that prove the rule, being a rich man bent on the destruction of private wealth.

One of the most interesting meetings I attended was held by a branch of the S. D. P. at the Soldiers' Home. The old veterans have plenty of time to read and are a truly militant organization thoroughly "discontented and dissatisfied" with the competitive system.

Fruits of Ignorance.

A stranger stood upon the shores of a great and beautiful city. As he was contemplating the beautiful scenes before him he heard ominous murmurs of discontent throughout the length and breadth of the land, that at times rose to such a volume that some of the people near him turned pale with fear.

A magician approached and touched the stranger with his wand, and lo! the veil that hid the cause of discontent was rent and made him sick with horror.

He saw grand churches, costing thousands, filled with fine ladies and gentlemen, whose raiment cost untold wealth, pretending to be following the teachings of our meek and lowly Saviour, while within earshot he could hear starving babies wailing their lives away in the arms of parents from whose hearts all hope had fled.

He saw men spending thousands upon a supper, while upon the curbstone outside a mother stood with her little babe in her arms starving and freezing to death.

He saw a woman at a public gathering whose costume and ornaments cost \$150,000, and with a stone's throw another woman starving and freezing, whom \$5 would have made comfortable.

He saw rich girls sell themselves to foreign rones for a title, and the people all shouted their approval. He saw poor girls sell themselves for means to keep life in their bodies, and the people shouted, "For shame!"

He saw innocent childhood and decrepit age compelled to compete with strong and unscrupulous manhood for the means of existence.

He saw honest girls compete with girls with "friends," and homeless girls compete with girls who had homes and wanted pin money.

He saw men competing with their own children, and children competing with the machine.

He saw honest men trying to compete with thieves; honest dealers with dishonest ones; the man with small means trying to compete with the gigantic combinations of capital.

He saw throughout this beautiful and fruitful land a terrible struggle between nine-tenths of the inhabitants struggling for the means of existence, while the other tenth, which had all the means of existence, sat just above them and idly watched the struggle.

He saw the lower class, when it became desperate, approach the idlers and ask for some of their plenty. This he saw refused, but the idlers made a proposition to them to use the idlers' means of production, provided the idlers should have all that was produced except enough for a bare existence for the worker.

He saw at times some of the workers revolt and ask for more of what they produced than just enough for existence. When they did the idlers, usually, simply sat and waited for them to starve into submission. Sometimes soldiers were hired to murder a part of them so the rest should have due respects for the rights of the idlers.

These things, and many more, did the stranger see, and he again expressed wonder that nine-tenths of a people would submit to the propositions of the other tenth.

The magician then said: "We have seen what is, let us see what will be," and he touched all of the people with his magic wand. The change was wonderful. They rose up as one man and did away with one thing—the private ownership of the means of production. The whole rotten structure fell of its own weight.

The law books were thrown away; the lawyers, judges, politicians and plutocrats went to work; jails and courthouses were turned into schools; everyone had plenty; children had playtime and schooling; old age had rest and comfort; fathers had employment and assurance of their children's welfare and of their own maintenance in their old age; mothers' hearts were satisfied—all done by the magician's wand.

The veil is Ignorance. The wand is Knowledge. The magician must be Yourself.

The Labor Problem.

The New Orleans Picayune, in a recent issue looks at it like this: "The freeing of the West Indian negroes and of the Russian serfs were the acts of statesmanship and philanthropy conjoined. The freed people were benefited and the masters were not robbed or wronged. The object sought in freeing the negro slaves in the United States was to humiliate and oppress and crush the white people of the Southern States.

But while every conceivable indignity and wrong was being perpetrated upon the white people of the Southern States, the perpetrators were unwittingly preparing for the white people of the Northern States untold troubles and misfortunes, which, while they were for sometime held in abeyance, have now begun to plague those who it was never intended should be sufferers.

Those troubles come in the form of disturbances to the labor system of the Northern States. It has been found that the Southern negro can underwork the Northern whites. There are many departments of labor in which the Southern negro is extremely efficient. He can render in them as satisfactory service as can the whites, and he can and will work cheaper. The urgency of business competition will force the producer to use every possible economy to put his product on the market to the greatest advantage, and in applying the most available means of economizing, labor will always have to bear more or less of the burden.

Then there is another advantage in the negro. He cares but little for organizations that deprive him of his individual liberty. Trades union associations meet but little encouragement from him. Thus it is that the negro laborer is going to become a most formidable factor in the labor problem of the United States. In fact, the "Race Question" is not only a political and social problem, but a labor question also.

It may be claimed that the labor of the negroes will always be needed in the South. There will be negroes in the Southern States for long years to come, but there will be some millions also to send North to meet the demands for their labor there. To meet the demand, already hundreds of thousands of Italians and Slavs have been brought across the ocean to underwork the other white laborers, but they soon learn the advantages of organization, and they soon stand for the same wages and terms as were demanded by the men they were intended to supersede. Now the negro will be wanted to take the place of the Italian and the Croat, and no prejudice of color or caste can prevent it. Capital has neither prejudice nor sentiment.

Moreover, when the Southern plantations shall be laid waste by the free importation of sugar and rice from the new United States territories in the Caribbean and Indian Archipelagoes, the negroes will be forced to desert the South in a body, and they will go North, where employment will await them.

Then there the native populations of those East Indian and West Indian territories of the United States. They will flock hither to escape from the pauper wages which prevail in their own countries, and, being citizens, they will have the right to come. Men who are accustomed to work for a dime a day will here be able to earn a dollar. With such a prospect, they will come by the million as soon as they have the means. In few years will elapse before every steamer from the Indian seas and from Hawaii, and from the West Indies, will be bringing immigrants.

Thus it is that the Race Question becomes a labor question. That is one of the phases of the problem that has been but little heretofore considered.

A ten-acre farm given away each week? Have you enlisted?

American Notes.

The legislature of Oregon will consider the adoption of the voting machine.

Box factory at South Milwaukee closed last week on account of lack of orders.

Siegel, Cooper & Co. of Chicago are planning to start a department store in London.

The carpenters' union of Seattle, Wash., has decided to discuss political matters in their meetings.

Rev. W. E. Copeland of Salem, Ore., has retired from ministerial work to further the ideals of co operation.

The socialist movement in Texas continues to go forward. There are seven speakers at the command of the S. D. P.

It is reported that Bishop Vilatte, of Michigan, has been ex-communicated for espousing the cause of socialism.

A machine is being placed in eastern worsted mills which displaces about one-half of the wool sorters—a class of workers who possess considerable skill. They will now have plenty of time to study politics and economics.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, there were landed in the United States 448,551 immigrants. The eight leading countries contributed as follows: Austro-Hungary 148,847; Italy 100,125; Russian empire 90,888; Sweden 18,650; Germany 18,510; England 17,254; Japan 12,905; Norway 9,595.

A dispatch printed in the Indiana daily newspapers says: "The managers of the big parties have had their scouts look into the movement of the men headed by Debs, and the political detectives have reported that the Social Democratic party, during the last four weeks, has been growing at an alarming rate, particularly in the coal mining districts of this state." It's coming.

An invention of the utmost importance and one which promises to revolutionize the manufacture of brass castings has been perfected by a Detroit inventor, and a large addition is being made to a local factory to place it in practical use. The importance of this invention may be judged from the fact that two men are able to do the work of 27, and an average saving is effected of \$20 per ton, or about 75 per cent.

The New York Tribune published a list of 4,097 millionaires with other ten billions of wealth in 1896. The Zanesville Labor Journal estimates that these plutons now own not less than \$12,000,000,000, or one-sixth of the total wealth of the nation. The estimate is too conservative, but it might be added that the wealth controlled by these millions represents about all the active, live capital invested in this country.

At the last session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada the secretary was instructed to provide for the taking of a vote of all affiliated bodies on the question of their willingness to undertake independent political action. The secretary now reports that the result has been nearly unanimously favorable. Some fear is expressed that the old party politicians will make a desperate effort to stem the tide, but it is believed it will prove futile, as the Canadian unions are strongly permeated with socialism.

C. J. Lamb and his son Ernest, who occupy the old John M. Lamb homestead east of Dryden, Mich., recently finished a new barn. The old man, who is one of the few socialists in Lapeer county, has dedicated the building by posting the following in large letters on the main door: "This barn is humbly dedicated to the use and service of trusts and monopolies existing in this alleged free land by the grace of William McKinley, Mark Hanna and the conservatism and indifference of American citizenship."

A girl baby was born into the Vanderbilt family two weeks ago and immediately inherited \$30,000,000. That sum is larger than the combined wages for a whole year of 200,000 children employed in shops and factories of this country at 50 cents a day, which is a liberal average. Of course, infant Vanderbilt will at once start in to "furnish work for the workingman!" Beautiful system is capitalism, which is upheld by labor votes for Bryan and McKinley. A good many workingmen appear to think more of the Vanderbilt offspring than they do of their own babies. Otherwise they would vote for Debs for president and become Social Democrats.

The "automobile" of the California wheat fields is a wonderful engine, used to harvest the crops upon the immense farms, which in some instances cover thousands of acres. The traction engines used for plowing, cultivating, seeding and harvesting these enormous crops are the largest ever built. They are of fifty-horse power, with driving wheels sixty inches in diameter and flanges sixty inches in width. They draw over the fields sixteen ten-inch plows, four six foot harrows and a pair's drill to match, plowing, harrowing and seeding from forty-five to seventy-five acres at one operation each day. Their use explains why the vast crop of California, covering millions of acres, can be planted and cultivated in a country where the supply of labor is not great enough to plant a crop one-tenth part as large. In the harvest time, by the aid of one of those enormous harvesters, whose cutters are twenty six feet wide, the wheat is at once headed, thrashed, cleaned and sacked ready for market, the machine in one day gathering the crop of seventy-five acres. To observe one of these enormous machines traveling over the uneven surface of these fields, crossing wide ditches, or crawling along the side hills, surmounting every obstacle with the most perfect ease, and automatically gathering in the ripened grain, sacked ready for market, is a sight of the rarest description. In them lies the power that will wipe the small farmer off the face of the earth.

Compensation of Labor. An interesting fact shown by the report of Labor Commissioner Wright, which is just out, on the subject of labor-saving machinery is the enormous reduction in the cost of

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

The municipal baths at Cheltenham, Eng., are now free to school children.

Blackburn, Eng., is seeking the power to secure municipal fire insurance.

Glasgow, Eng., provides a municipal concert for its citizens every Saturday afternoon.

At Bolton, Eng., £20,000 from gas profits, and £2,000 from electricity profits have just been devoted to the relief of the rates.

Conferences on the housing question have been held at Hinckley, Leicester, Jarrow, Newcastle, Durham, Manchester, and Guildford, England.

A conference of London, Eng., municipal authorities has been held at Shoreditch on the question of municipal insurance, and a committee was appointed to devise a scheme.

Blackpool, Eng., town councillors hesitate to use up their slag refuse for flag-stone making because they fear it will not pay; but the West Ham corporation makes a profit of over £1,500 a year by carrying on a flag-stone factory.

Hertford, Eng., has been clearing away tumble-down properties under Part II. of the Housing Act, 1890. One owner asked £1,100 for his property, afterwards came down to £900, the committee offered him £700, and the arbitrator awarded him £575.

The city of McKeesport, Pa., has a lone socialist member of the council, Allan Nelson, who is using his best endeavor to secure the establishment of a municipal bath house and lighting plant. Thus far he has met with considerable encouragement among his fellow councilmen and there seems a fair chance of success.—City Government.

In the 1,081 districts in England and Wales, the following own their own water plants:

Of 776 urban district councils, 356 have a regular established water supply of their own.

Of 241 non-county boroughs, 139 have their own plants.

Of 64 county boroughs 43 have their own plants.

About Dec. 1, 1900, the city of Galesburg, Ill., will own and begin to operate an electric lighting plant that with building, machinery, line, system, etc., for 200 lamps (which may be increased to 250 lamps) will cost in round numbers about \$40,000. The contract was made with L. E. Myers of Peoria, for \$33,425, which price does not include a portion of the pole line nor the steam piping. Neither is a building included, upon which no estimate has been made. The contract includes two 125 light General Electric generators and 200 inclosed arc lamps, 250 horse-power Corliss compound engine, two 125 horse-power Frost tubular boilers, and necessary belting. The plant will be located alongside the waterworks and the steam plant of both will be operated together. One building, to cost from \$4,000 to \$5,000, will house both plants, giving them protection from fire and water.

Two hundred lamps will be located instead of the 176 now operated, but the plant will have a guaranteed capacity of 250 2,000-candle-power lamps.

It is planned that \$40,000 worth of 4% bonds will be issued to pay for the plant. The city is enabled to do this because on Oct. 1, \$43,000 of 5% waterworks bonds will be paid off—and every dollar for the payment of this is now in the bank.

The public ownership of the street lighting plant has been under discussion for about two years. Among its first advocates was Alderman Evans. At the last mayoralty election both Republican and Democratic parties declared for it. Until this year the city, owing to the amount of its obligations, has not been financially able to make such a purchase. This year the ball was set rolling by the city council making a \$50,000 appropriation for a lighting plant. Before any move was made the street lighting committee was instructed to go to the gas company and get their very best rates for street lighting. The best offer from the company was \$72.50 (the present rate), with a rebate of \$7.50 per lamp if a 5-year contract were made, or \$12.50 on a 10-year contract. This proposition the council refused to consider because the statutes expressly and forcibly forbid one council executing a contract binding a succeeding council. The council had rough estimates made of the cost of a plant. These were so low that the specifications were ordered made and bids advertised for. The first advertisement brought no bids and a second advertisement was ordered. This produced results. Then the gas company came forward with a proposition to light the streets for a straight \$60 a year for 200 lamps, and \$55 for additional lamps. But in investigation of the matter had been so deep and thorough that the council believed that the city could produce its own light for \$60 per lamp and pay for the plant in 20 years on that basis. However, a proposition was made to the gas company that \$57,500 would be given on a contract running until May 1, 1901, but the company refused it. Then the city council ordered the plant to be contracted for with L. E. Myers, the vote standing 12 to 2. The people generally and the council's action and mechanical experts of the city say the mayor and committee have bought the very highest class machinery to be had and at a most reasonable price.

The council will appropriate a certain amount each year to operate the plant, probably \$60 per lamp. This amount will pay for labor, fuel, supplies, insurance and allow for 5% depreciation, 4% interest and 5% for sinking fund.

In this connection it should be stated that owing to the laws of the state the city cannot furnish electricity or light to private consumers, can do nothing but public lighting.

FOREIGN ITEMS

Belgium socialists have elected another member of Parliament.

More than one-third of all manufactured goods made in France are the product of female labor.

M. Millerand, Minister of the Commerce of France, has established a chair of labor in the national art and trade school of Paris.

In the south of Russia, where 20,000,000 Ruthenians live, a socialist party has been formed. A newspaper will be published and circulated secretly.

The Japanese are now manufacturing flour at \$2.30 per barrel. The lowest American price is \$2.50 and the Japs intend to capture and control the Oriental flour trade.

The government of Norway has decided to introduce the eight-hour day in all public institutions. It was hoped to influence the general elections, which are now taking place.

Municipal election in Lipnik, Austria, socialists won complete victory, though all the old parties united against them. Sommerlein, in Lower Austria, captured by the socialists.

On June 30, 1900, there were 72 warships under construction in the United Kingdom, 54 being for the British government. Sixteen of the vessels are being built in Royal dockyards and the remaining 56 in private yards.

Two more vessels of the British navy, the "Diadem" and the "Furious," have been equipped with Marconi's wireless telegraphic apparatus. The receiving coil is suspended to a gaff attached to the mainmast, above the semaphore, which is the highest point on board. The apparatus is fitted to work up to a distance of 20 miles.

The British government is about to extend its monopoly of public services by suppressing the district messenger companies and transferring the business done by them to the postoffice. The reason given by the postmaster general for this step is that the messenger companies are encroaching on the prerogatives of the state, which claims a monopoly of the conveyance of messages by letter and by wire.

Cesare Lombroso in the Independent Aug. 9, in an article on "Italy's Progress," traces it to the socialists. He says: "If we look deeply it is to the action of the socialists that we owe everything, as it is to them also that we owe in great part the industrial and economic renaissance, and in fact those parts of Italy whither it has not penetrated among the most backward. If we cast a glance at Europe we shall see a repetition of this phenomenon."

Number 37 of the Arbeiter, organ of the socialist party of Poland, appeared on July 8th from the new secret printing press. The contents of the number prove beyond a doubt that the movement is making rapid headway in Warsaw and Lodz. The comrades of Russia and Poland deserve all our sympathy and support. With the exception of Turkey, the Russian empire is the only civilized country where socialists are compelled to be secretly organized.

Special elections for members of parliament in Budrio, Gonzaga and Cuvasso, Italy, resulted in the triumph of the socialist candidates by increased majorities despite the fact that the capitalistic parties combined and went to the length of accusing the socialists of being in sympathy with the assassination of King Humbert. The significant defeat of the capitalistic candidates in these three districts will shelve the Humbert assassination as an issue. In southern Italy the socialists are also winning unexpected victories, that section having been very reactionary heretofore. In the local election in Palermo last week the workers elected 19 out of 21 candidates, and in Messina 14 out of 16, defeating among others Palizzolo, the chief of the greatly feared Mafia.

A brief report to the Department of State by Hon. Richard Guenner U. S. Consul General at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, shows the substance of the new rules and regulations concerning the hours of labor and of rest of railway employees, which were recently promulgated by the minister of Public Works of Prussia. The report says:

"The Minister of Public Works of Prussia has made new rules and regulations concerning the hours of labor and of rest of railroad employes. If the duties require unremitting exertion and strict attention, the daily average of the hours of labor of station agents, assisting station agents, telegraphers, switching foremen, overseers of stopping places, and switchmen, shall not exceed eight hours, and the duration of a single task shall not exceed ten hours. The daily work of railway guards shall not exceed fourteen hours. They can, however, be extended to sixteen hours on branch lines with little traffic.

"The daily hours of labor of the train employes shall, on the average per month, not exceed eleven hours daily; a single task shall not be over sixteen hours. Long hours shall only be required if they are succeeded by proportionately long terms of rest. The rest shall be taken at home, and as far as possible shall be taken during the night. The daily hours of work for the locomotive employes, taken by the average per month, shall not exceed ten hours, and shall under no circumstances exceed eleven consecutive hours. The provisions as to rest apply to them as to the train employes.

"If the work of the switchmen requires uninterrupted hard work, the average per day shall not exceed eight hours.

"Every person steadily employed in the train service shall have at least two days of rest each month. The period of rest of the train and locomotive employes at their respective homes shall not be less than ten consecutive hours."

The railways are owned by the state.

Spirit of the Press.

An economic system that forces the poor to pay tribute to the rich leads to the enslavement of the many for the benefit of the few, the end of which is revolution and chaos. St. Louis Monitor.

When the B. & O. railroad forbid its employes to enter politics or run for office and followed with a circular denouncing socialism it published to the world its notice that the day of "dividing up" sees its sunset.—Public Ownership.

If people would stop to consider that most of our political writers would be working just as hard on the other side if it paid them better, they would give no heed to the political department of any partisan paper.—Philo, Ill., Budget.

The Cincinnati Chronicle says: "There are 1,000,000 married women working today in the factories of the United States. What about the coming babies? What about the future fathers and mothers in America? Still, of course, wage earners are better off now than ever before. Capitalists say so, and it must be true."

"Should labor go into politics?" asks an exchange. No, not by any means. All a laboring man wants is a promise from the wily politician and a chance to howl because it is never fulfilled. If labor should go into politics it might get what it wanted, and then workingmen would be so surprised they wouldn't know what to do.—St. Joseph, Mo., Labor Union.

There is much ado about the "workingman's full dinner pail," as though that is all a workingman needs, and all he is entitled to. Every hog has a full trough and every horse and cow a full manger. If a workingman can manage to keep his dinner pail fairly well stocked with corn bread and greens he ought to be satisfied and vote as the boss tells him.—Philo, Ill., Budget.

The socialist movement is the only movement in the interest of the masses in the world that agrees on principles everywhere. The doctrine is fundamental, hence the agreement. There being no dispute among socialists over principles it stands to reason that it is the world-wide movement which must ultimately succeed in the struggle against capitalism. The movement is international and is growing in every civilized country in the world.—Farmers Review.

Several labor unions, with large and intelligent membership in every state of the union, have come out solidly for Debs for president. Debs is the socialist candidate, and the socialist vote this fall is going to be something surprising. This party is constantly growing in power, the socialist code of principles are the purest and grandest of any party. They incorporate the direct legislation idea, and governmental ownership of everything, including lands and houses.—News, Detroit, Mich.

All the Sunday papers are printing elaborate sketches of John D. Rockefeller. It is claimed that his personal income for eight months of this year already aggregate \$48,290,000, and that his total income for the year 1900 will not fall short of sixty million dollars. Of course, somebody produces this enormous wealth, and that somebody is labor. And it will be admitted that labor, the producer, is very unselfish and liberal when it hands over to one man alone \$60,000,000 and is satisfied to suffer and starve itself. To vote for McKinley or Bryan is to vote to perpetuate this capitalistic system, private ownership of the tools of production. To vote for Debs is to vote against such a robber system and in favor of the co-operative commonwealth, collective ownership of the tools of production, under which labor will retain the wealth it produces. The issue is plain. Think it over and act reasonable at the ballot box next November.—Cleveland Citizen.

Uncle Sam is running seventy-one railroads. They are in the hands of his receivers. As soon as our uncle gets the financial knots unraveled he will turn them over to the corporations. Uncle Sam is a great success at running insolvent railroads but a gold standard monopolist faints when government ownership of the roads is mentioned. The operated mileage of the roads under receivership June 30, 1899, was 8,863. Speaking of this the Interstate Commerce Commission in their late report says: Complete returns for roads in custody of the courts are not always available, but it appears that the capital stock represented by railways under receivership on June 30, 1899, was about \$306,486,740, and current liabilities \$59,180,823. These figures show a decrease of \$43,926,793 in capital stock and of \$16,405,691 in funded debt.—Independent American.

A Chicago dispatch says the democratic bosses are disturbed at reports from Ohio, where Debs is cutting into the Bryan strength and it is quite possible that single tax speakers will be sent into this state to attack the trust-ridden, machine-buffed workmen by talking land. We fear the single taxers won't cut much figure, as even the mighty "Billy" Radcliffe, Tom Johnson's side partner and the brainiest taxer in Ohio, has left the d. o. p. The Hon. William is out in a letter declaring that neither home rule in taxation (which doesn't bother the property-less class at all) or any other reform can be secured through the democratic party, and he prays that that party may be killed. It is true that the intelligent workmen of Ohio are leaving the democratic party in large numbers, and the republican party as well, and joining the Social Democratic party. The same reports come from Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and other neighboring states. No wonder Trust Magnates Hanna and Jones the leaders in the shun battle, are becoming panic stricken.—Cleveland Citizen.

Democracy and Socialism.

The American Republic was built upon the foundation of individual enterprise. This old economic order, which has produced what we know as the American character, with all its vigor, audacity and self-reliance, is threatened from two sides. The avowed Socialists would take all business out of the hands of private citizens and intrust it to public officials. The trusts would take it out of the hands of ordinary men and give it to a few monopolists.

In so far as the conduct of the national industries is concerned, there is no difference between State socialism and trust socialism. Both abolish individual enterprise in business. Both reduce the population to the position of employes. But there is a great difference in the distribution of the product, and the effects on national happiness and character. State socialism gives everything produced to the workers. Trust socialism gives the workers the lowest wages for which they can be induced to labor and turns over everything else to a handful of capitalists. Under State socialism the employe is a self-respecting public official who works for no man, but for the whole community, of which he is a citizen equally with his superior officer. Under trust socialism the employe is a servant. He is working for men who stand on an entirely different level from his own. There is no possibility of winning promotion that shall put him on their grade.

By all its traditions the Democratic party is pledged to the maintenance of the American system of individual enterprise as far as possible. The ideal of its founders was a state of society in which every man should be his own master. But due regard must be paid to the course of social development. The tendency toward the concentration of industries in many directions CANNOT BE AND OUGHT NOT TO BE RESISTED. Where an industry has passed beyond the stage in which competitive, go-as-you-please management can secure the best results for the public, it ought to be organized under a single control. But in that case, as a rule, that control should be directed by public authority.

In other words, where the progress of events has made an infusion of socialism unavoidable, the Democracy prefers State socialism to trust socialism.

That is the case, for instance, in the matter of the telegraphs. The telegraph business is organized on a thoroughly socialistic basis. A single vast system extends its wires from Key West to Puget Sound. Competition is practically non-existent and individual enterprise entirely so. In such circumstances private control is wholly mischievous. In every respect except its management and the distribution of its profits the telegraph system is a public enterprise, and the process of nationalization ought to be made complete.

So of the railroads. We have not yet reached the single Railroad Trust that is to control all the transportation routes of the country, but things are moving that way so rapidly that the end is plainly in sight. Already we have single men in command of railroad systems greater than the whole mileage of important European countries. Half a dozen men could get together about a lunch table and dictate the policy of all the roads in the United States.

The railroads of this country employ a million men—one-fifteenth of all the voters of the Union—representing a population nearly equal to that of the State of New York. These men constitute a force too formidable to be under any control but that of the nation. We talk about the dangers of militarism, from a standing army of a hundred thousand men, but here is a standing army of a million men—the picked men of the country for vigor, courage and endurance. By the side of such forces how petty were the little bands of men-at-arms with which the Colonna and the Orsini terrorized Rome in the Middle Ages.

The railroads not only control the largest organized force of workers in the United States, but they control practically all the industries in the country. By their alliance with the trusts they are helping to kill off competition everywhere. They built up the Standard Oil combination by discriminating rates and persecution of rivals until now the creature is greater than its creator. They have maintained the monopoly of the Sugar Trust. They uniformly use their power to build up great combinations and destroy individual enterprise.

The railroad system has passed beyond the competitive stage of organization, and therefore it ought to be under the public. Under national control, with discriminations abolished and a fair field opened to all, it would help to delay the advance of socialism in other directions.

Meanwhile it should not be forgotten that THE ONLY PARTY THAT CAN LOGICALLY OPPOSE THE GENERAL ADOPTION OF STATE SOCIALISM IS THE DEMOCRACY. IT IS THE ONLY GUARDIAN OF THE COMPETITIVE SYSTEM. The trusts have deprived their friends of every argument against socialism. They have trampled on the principle of individual enterprise; they have proved that the national organization of industry is practicable, and they have carried it out in the most offensive form—a form in which the masses do all the work and the few absorb all the profits.

AN ADVOCATE OF THE TRUSTS MUST BE EITHER A SOCIALIST OR A PIRATE. The man who abhors piracy and still clings to so much of individual enterprise as can be preserved in our stage of development must of necessity be a Democrat.

The above article appeared simultaneously in the N. Y. Journal, Chicago American and San Francisco Examiner. It shows the attitude of the democracy to socialism. If any socialist can read this and hope to make a

step toward socialism by the election of the democratic ticket, he must indeed be stupid. The man behind this article will be the most influential in the party if it succeeds. He affirms that democracy is the only party that can prevent socialism—that it is pledged to maintain the system of private piracy—that it will help delay socialism—that it is the guardian of the competitive system. And you a socialist and vote for Bryan with his mouth full of half-meaning platitudes about the workers and oppression? It is true that democracy is the clog on socialism—that the republican party given rope enough will hang itself and logically produce socialism. But "Bryan" is more of a socialist than he pretends," says many. If he is, he is dishonest. He is not open and frank; he is not a fit man for socialists to vote for. Give the socialist ticket a million votes and four years from now there will be but two tickets—republican and socialist—and socialism will win out.

Social Democratic National Ticket for 1900.

For President, EUGENE V. DEBS, of Indiana.

For Vice President, JOE HERRITAN, 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 been replaced by the machine. The individual tool was owned by the worker who employed himself and was master of his product. The social tool, the machine, is owned by the capitalist and the worker is dependent upon him for employment. The capitalist thus becomes the master of the worker and is able to appropriate to himself a large share of the product of his labor.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people, for the alienation and private ownership of the rapidly increasing social product, for the antagonistic classes—i. e. the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the struggle for competition.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people, for the alienation and private ownership of the rapidly increasing social product, for the antagonistic classes—i. e. the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the struggle for competition.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people, for the alienation and private ownership of the rapidly increasing social product, for the antagonistic classes—i. e. the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the struggle for competition.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people, for the alienation and private ownership of the rapidly increasing social product, for the antagonistic classes—i. e. the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the struggle for competition.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people, for the alienation and private ownership of the rapidly increasing social product, for the antagonistic classes—i. e. the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the struggle for competition.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people, for the alienation and private ownership of the rapidly increasing social product, for the antagonistic classes—i. e. the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the struggle for competition.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people, for the alienation and private ownership of the rapidly increasing social product, for the antagonistic classes—i. e. the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the struggle for competition.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people, for the alienation and private ownership of the rapidly increasing social product, for the antagonistic classes—i. e. the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the struggle for competition.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people, for the alienation and private ownership of the rapidly increasing social product, for the antagonistic classes—i. e. the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the struggle for competition.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people, for the alienation and private ownership of the rapidly increasing social product, for the antagonistic classes—i. e. the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the struggle for competition.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people, for the alienation and private ownership of the rapidly increasing social product, for the antagonistic classes—i. e. the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the struggle for competition.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people, for the alienation and private ownership of the rapidly increasing social product, for the antagonistic classes—i. e. the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the struggle for competition.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people, for the alienation and private ownership of the rapidly increasing social product, for the antagonistic classes—i. e. the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the struggle for competition.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people, for the alienation and private ownership of the rapidly increasing social product, for the antagonistic classes—i. e. the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the struggle for competition.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people, for the alienation and private ownership of the rapidly increasing social product, for the antagonistic classes—i. e. the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the struggle for competition.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people, for the alienation and private ownership of the rapidly increasing social product, for the antagonistic classes—i. e. the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the struggle for competition.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people, for the alienation and private ownership of the rapidly increasing social product, for the antagonistic classes—i. e. the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the struggle for competition.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people, for the alienation and private ownership of the rapidly increasing social product, for the antagonistic classes—i. e. the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the struggle for competition.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people, for the alienation and private ownership of the rapidly increasing social product, for the antagonistic classes—i. e. the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the struggle for competition.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people, for the alienation and private ownership of the rapidly increasing social product, for the antagonistic classes—i. e. the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the struggle for competition.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people, for the alienation and private ownership of the rapidly increasing social product, for the antagonistic classes—i. e. the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the struggle for competition.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people, for the alienation and private ownership of the rapidly increasing social product, for the antagonistic classes—i. e. the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the struggle for competition.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people, for the alienation and private ownership of the rapidly increasing social product, for the antagonistic classes—i. e. the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the struggle for competition.

Imperialism.

Imperialism is said to be the paramount issue of this campaign. Briefly Mr. McKinley says that our home production exceeds domestic consumption and that extension of our foreign markets is an absolute necessity...

Mr. Bryan replies that while he can't deny that foreign markets are a good thing, still he thinks it wrong to be so unnecessarily rough to the Filipinos when we argue the point with them.

Mr. McKinley then replies that if we don't immediately appropriate the Philippines some other nation will and so be in that much better position to compete with us for industrial supremacy.

Mr. Bryan says imperialism "is wicked," and Mr. McKinley adds "yes, but it's nice." Now let me ask you, Mr. Voter, what is of the greatest interest to you. Shall Americans own America or shall the Filipinos own the Philippines?

Under socialism—public ownership of the means of production the worker will get an increased product with each increase in improved production because he is a joint owner in the machinery of production.

Table

Table with 3 columns: Year, Per cent of wealth produced paid as wages, Per cent of wealth produced taken as profits.

Showing how the wealth of the possessing class increases as the workers get less of what they produce.

Let us suppose that you, Mr. Voter, and your fellow citizens voted for the United States government to own all the wealth of the country. Suppose that the United States owned and operated the railways, the oil and the sugar refineries, the flour mills and wheat farms, etc.

With the aid of modern machinery four men produce wheat sufficient to feed a thousand. Our fore-fathers had no trouble in producing enough to give them all a comfortable living without the machinery...

Under socialism—public ownership of the means of production the worker will get an increased product with each increase in improved production because he is a joint owner in the machinery of production.

Liebkecht's Funeral.

Wilhelm Liebkecht was buried on Sunday afternoon in the Central cemetery, Friedrichs-felde, Berlin. Throughout the fashionable streets, where every balcony and window was crowded with spectators...

Behind the hearse came three open carriages carrying hundreds of wreaths tied with red and white scarves, and behind the carriages walked deputies from all parts of the empire.

Table

Table with 3 columns: Year, Per cent of wealth produced paid as wages, Per cent of wealth produced taken as profits.

Showing how the wealth of the possessing class increases as the workers get less of what they produce.

Let us suppose that you, Mr. Voter, and your fellow citizens voted for the United States government to own all the wealth of the country. Suppose that the United States owned and operated the railways, the oil and the sugar refineries, the flour mills and wheat farms, etc.

APPEAL ARMY

Club of ten from Comrade McKilloan of Escanaba, Mich.

Comrade Payne of Radford, Pa., touches us up with a club of 9.

Comrade Wade gets in with his usual list. He is in Arkansas at present.

Comrade Coffin of Quincy, Mass., gets there with an order for 54 copies weekly.

Postal subscription cards 20 for \$5.00. These cards count on the farm contest.

Comrade Doeschel of Houston, Tex., gets to bat with an order for 95 copies weekly.

That old time hustler Arnold of Louisville, Ky., added 13 trade unionists to our list last week.

Safford, Ariz., never hesitates on the campaign fund and now they are in it again for \$5.00.

Dr. Reed of Toledo, O., takes 20 more of those yearly postals. The doctor comes every week.

Comrade Gore of Castalia, S. D., opened fire on the jungles and 17 Filipinos came from under cover.

Comrade Haller of Farmersville, Cal., orders a bundle of ten copies weekly and 100 copies of Hard Times.

Comrade Raible of Joplin gives substantial evidence that he won't vote for Bryan by ordering 20 of those yearly postals.

Drop cards are great things to arouse curiosity as to what socialism is in the minds of the ignorant. Per thousand, 60 cents.

A copy of Gronlund's Co-operative Commonwealth will be sent to anyone for 30 cents. It is a fine book to lend to inquirers.

If you want a whack at getting fixed for life jump in and win one of those Missouri tracts. Some of them are going very easy.

E. Sworth of Arimore, I. Ty., manages to get in two or three times a week. His system is quick action and get 'em to reading at once.

When traveling you should always take a bundle of APPEALS and throw a few off at the stations on your way. They will plant the seed in new localities.

Comrade McFall of Medford, Okla., placed an order for 70 six month subscription cards last week. Oklahoma is becoming a seething mass of socialism.

Comrade More of Strahan is going to the county fair (we presume at Malvern) and takes along 1,000 drop cards to arouse curiosity.

South Missouri has a fine climate—never very hot in the summer and warm in the winter. It is the ideal spot for a small farm upon which you can live from the soil.

The other day while the army editor was engaged in repairing a gatling gun which had been worn out on a drummer.

Comrade Schaner of East Dubuque, Ill., gets to the bat with an order for 20 yearly postals. These postals are hot stuff.

The jaw of the subscription editor worked convulsively. "What's the matter with you?" asked the political editor.

The following comrades have ordered 25 copies weekly: Dr. H. C. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.; Frank Hall, Duinlap, Wash., E. H. Doeschel, Brunner, Tex.; J. H. Morrison, Paris, Tenn.; Dr. E. L. Rodgers, Dayton, O.;

The following comrades have subscribed for a bundle of ten copies weekly for six months at \$1.00: Dr. H. C. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.;

Cleveland, August 30.—Max Hayes, the well known labor leader who was nominated for vice president on the socialist labor ticket some time since, was discharged at the Central police court today.

With the toilers, promises of mansions in the skies are no longer current; they want justice here on earth instead of a draft on eternity.—New Light.

Increase of Crime.

According to statistics gathered by Wells, Boise, Morrison and other criminologists, crime in the United States has been increasing since 1850 at an alarming rate. For 100,000 people in the country the prisoners have increased as follows: 1850, 29 prisoners; 1860, 61; 1870, 85; 1880, 117; 1890, 132.

Victim of his Beloved System.

Judge Severance, at one time a lawyer of prominence and wealth of San Francisco, died in the direst of want in a little back room of a miserable lodging house in that city the other day, at the age of 68, leaving an old wife in the most pitiable poverty.

The Campaign Fund.

- The following comrades have contributed the amount opposite their names for the purpose of sending the APPEAL 6 months to 10,000 officers of local labor unions: G. R. Moore, Williamsport, Pa. 1 00; Andrew S. Hill, St. Petersburg, Fla. 1 00; Geo. Markstall, South Omaha, Neb. 1 00; B. F. Ordway, Peoria, Ill. 1 00; G. W. Burchfield, Rockwood, Tenn. 1 00; W. P. Holmes, Barnesville, Ga. 1 00; M. J. Elliott, Butte, Mont. 2 00; J. W. Fox, " 2 00; Wm. Mills, Cassville, Ind. 1 00; R. S. Price, Houston, Tex. 1 00; West Dubuque Friend, Dubuque, Ia. 1 00; Mrs. Frankie S. Mayberry, Cedar Jct, Ia. 1 00; J. Steadman, Port Angeles, Wash. 1 00; Niels Anderson, Maple Valley, Wash. 1 00; S. Johnson, San Bernardino, Cal. 1 00; J. R. Morgan, Sunshine, Utah. 1 00; Alex McVital, " 1 00; Wm. Hanna, Fairdale, Ore. 1 00; Mary A. Randolph, Winona, O. 3 00; J. D. Sellers, Prescott, Ariz. 1 00; D. A. Scannell, Anaconda, Mont. 1 00; Geo. W. Buss, Kansas City, Mo. 1 00; Clifton Gettler, Baltimore, Md. 1 00; T. Hayreiner, " 1 00; J. W. Schofield, " 1 00; Cash, Washington, D. C. 1 00; D. O. Thomas, Pittsburg, Pa. 1 00; A. M. Kising, Knoxville, Tenn. 1 00; T. J. Maxwell, Topeka, Kan. 1 00; Herm P. Miller, Milwaukee, Wis. 1 00; Dr. H. C. Cone, Sanger, Cal. 1 00; W. H. Wilson, Gilbert Station, Ia. 1 00.

ADVERTISEMENTS accepted under this head at 50 cents per line per week with order. 5 lines make a line. No discounts for time or space. Only one column will be sold.

\$5 A DAY is what L. E. Pratt of Freedom, Neb., has made for 7 days selling our Home Necessity. Outfit, etc. free. Write ORDWAY of Peoria, Ill.

WASHINGTON SOCIALISTS Dr. Titus, Seattle, S. D. P. State Organizer, wants your address and wants it bad. Right away, every one of you.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN BUTTONS AND Pins, with a fine photo of E. V. Debs, 5 cents a piece, 1 dozen \$5, 50 \$1.75, 100 \$3.00, made by the Social Democratic Button Co., Saebyrgan, Wis. Send 10c in stamps for a box of samples. A campaign pusher. A fine and cheap article for every Social Democrat.

RICHES, a monthly journal of Mental Science, Hypnotism and Astrology. Per year 25 cents. Address RICHES, Girard, Kansas.

Social Democratic Party. Organize the socialists in your community. Full instructions as to organization of Social Democratic branches sent on application to Theodore Debs, 135 Washington St., Chicago, headquarters of the Social Democratic Party of America.

Looking Backward. This great book by Hellyer sells for 50 cents in the "Little States. It can be had postpaid for 10 cents in U. S. stamps, by addressing H. B. Ashplant, 79 Dundas street, London, Canada.

WAITING FOR THE SIGN-L, by Henry O. Morris, is now out in paper covers; price postpaid 50 cents per copy. Discount to agents and dealers; 40¢ pp. illustrated. Send orders to John Kuntz, box 858, Paulsboro, Ohio. Book in 3rd edition. Hot stuff, we'll warrant. Cloth binding \$1.

Life-Like Portrait of EUGENE V. DEBS. Candidate of the Social Democratic Party. Price 10 Cents Each. Size 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches.

CAMPAIGN LEAFLETS. Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 now ready and others preparing. 100 copies 5 cents, 1,000 copies \$1. All carriage charges paid. These leaflets make votes. Sample bunch of leaflets 10 cents. Address all orders to:

National Campaign Committee Social Democratic Party, 126 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

DEBS buttons for sale 10c. Money goes for campaign fund. Chas Williamson, Frankfurt, N. Y.

The Toledo Blade is trying to bunfozzle its readers who are getting restless about the national bank swindle. Here is one of its replies to a reader about how the bank is started:

Suppose a national bank is to be started with \$100,000 capital. Not less than five persons must associate themselves to form the corporation. They pay in their own money to furnish this \$100,000 capital which is the money the bank loans. If they wish to issue bank notes, they must buy United States bonds, with other money than the capital stock.

The facts are not all that way. It takes five people to start a national bank, but they must have bonds to begin with. It is compulsory. The capital may or may not be paid in cash. The law assumes that, but the facts are that many are started with the notes of promoters and their friends. The "capital" in many banks, but not all, is purely paper. When the depositors put their money in the bank the bank has money. The capital is not what the bank loans. It loans the depositors' money. If you will take any bank statement you will see that the loans and discounts are greater than the capital stock, hence the inference that only the capital stock is loaned is misleading and so intended by the Blade.

Probably the reason the old party managers don't try to bribe the socialist with a "full dinner pail" is because they know that the average socialist reasons with his brain and not with his stomach.

- The following comrades have contributed the amount opposite their names for the purpose of sending the APPEAL 6 months to 10,000 officers of local labor unions: G. R. Moore, Williamsport, Pa. 1 00; Andrew S. Hill, St. Petersburg, Fla. 1 00; Geo. Markstall, South Omaha, Neb. 1 00; B. F. Ordway, Peoria, Ill. 1 00; G. W. Burchfield, Rockwood, Tenn. 1 00; W. P. Holmes, Barnesville, Ga. 1 00; M. J. Elliott, Butte, Mont. 2 00; J. W. Fox, " 2 00; Wm. Mills, Cassville, Ind. 1 00; R. S. Price, Houston, Tex. 1 00; West Dubuque Friend, Dubuque, Ia. 1 00; Mrs. Frankie S. Mayberry, Cedar Jct, Ia. 1 00; J. Steadman, Port Angeles, Wash. 1 00; Niels Anderson, Maple Valley, Wash. 1 00; S. Johnson, San Bernardino, Cal. 1 00; J. R. Morgan, Sunshine, Utah. 1 00; Alex McVital, " 1 00; Wm. Hanna, Fairdale, Ore. 1 00; Mary A. Randolph, Winona, O. 3 00; J. D. Sellers, Prescott, Ariz. 1 00; D. A. Scannell, Anaconda, Mont. 1 00; Geo. W. Buss, Kansas City, Mo. 1 00; Clifton Gettler, Baltimore, Md. 1 00; T. Hayreiner, " 1 00; J. W. Schofield, " 1 00; Cash, Washington, D. C. 1 00; D. O. Thomas, Pittsburg, Pa. 1 00; A. M. Kising, Knoxville, Tenn. 1 00; T. J. Maxwell, Topeka, Kan. 1 00; Herm P. Miller, Milwaukee, Wis. 1 00; Dr. H. C. Cone, Sanger, Cal. 1 00; W. H. Wilson, Gilbert Station, Ia. 1 00.