

E. V. DEBS

No notifying committee has come to Terre Haute to inform Eugene Victor Debs that he is the candidate for President of the Social Democracy. He found it out the day he was nominated in Indianapolis, and, after trying as best he could to avoid the honor, his sense of duty forced him to accompany the committee to the convention hall and accept the responsibility forced upon him.

man was taken suddenly sick. That jurymen is not well yet. His illness ended the trial. We would have fixed absolute responsibility for the whole thing with the railway company and the deputies if they had not stopped that trial. We have continually demanded a reopening, but have never been able to get it.

"THE ORB AS CASH."

No better piece of social satire has appeared for years than is found in Richard Whiteing's "No. 5 John St." A young Englishman who has had opportunities for becoming acquainted with all classes of London society is making an official report of the well-being of the nation at the time of the Queen's "Jubilee."

but the poet, painter, musician, divine, all of whom may be said, figuratively, to come for orders every morning to the area gate. They maintain the army and navy, whose business it is to provide them with markets by extending the territory.

IF CHRIST SHOULD COME TODAY.

I have come and the world shall be shaken Like a reed at the touch of my rod. And the kingdoms of time shall awaken To the voice of the summons of God;

An Old Friend Lost.

Dear Comrade Wayland.—I'm very sorry to have to give up the APPEAL, but then I guess I'll have to do so for a neighbor of mine—Mr. Dodson—has been over to see me all this afternoon, and been talking to me about how good it is to be a democrat and vote for the best man in the United States—

THE WORKER'S FRIENDS.

Table with two columns: DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE and REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE. Lists names and amounts for various individuals and organizations.

Uncle Russell Sage has no doubt that a man can live on 15 cents a day, but he doesn't see why President Harper should encourage such extravagance.—Ex.

Tommy—Papa, if Mr. Roosevelt had been born a Chinaman, do you think he would be a Boxer? Papa—Hush, my son! Your question is a blow at the administration.

AMERICAN NOTES.

Social Democrats now have up tickets in twenty-five states.

The whiskey trust has been reorganized and all distilleries are in it.

Hawaiian planters are importing Louisiana negroes to work upon their plantations.

The Galveston Cotton Mills, employing 500 operatives closed down on Thursday last.

In the state election the other day Vermont polled over 500 socialist votes. There were none in '96.

A trust has been recently organized embracing the manufacturers of fire engines and fire engine apparatus in the United States.

The locked-out laundry workers of Dayton have raised \$7,500 of the \$10,000 that they are going to invest in a co-operative laundry.

More social democratic papers established—one in Louisville, Ky., one in Seattle, Wash., a Jewish weekly in Chicago, and still more talked about.

British delegates to the A. F. of L convention this year will be Peter Curran, of the gasworkers, and John Weir, of the miners. Curran is a well known socialist.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton recently declared: "I am a socialist because socialism is the larger democracy. It calls for a government of all the people—not a part of them."

Canadian socialists are busy making nominations for the coming parliamentary elections. The labor conventions that are being held this month will have an important bearing on the contests.

Nine hundred and eighty men were thrown out of work by the shut down of the American Rod and Nail mills at Anderson, Ind. Wonder how these wage slaves applaud the cry of the "full dinner pail?"

In Adam Smith's day it was considered a wonderful achievement for ten men to make 48,000 pins in a day; now it is quite an ordinary thing for three men to make 7,500,000 pins of vastly superior quality in the same time.

The railway clerks on the Southern system are to receive a reduction in wages. In many cities the forces have also been reduced, which has the effect of making those retained more willing to accept the bosses' offer.

Job Harriman, vice-presidential candidate of the Social Democratic party, will take a brief vacation, after a season of almost continuous speaking from the first of the year, by visiting the World's Labor Congress in Paris, September 23.

More of the coke plants of Pennsylvania have been shut down, and it is noticeable that where the iron and steel trusts start a mill in one part of the country another is closed in some other place. The "full dinner pail" is getting rusty fast enough.

After six years of agitation on the part of the trade unions of Cincinnati, free school books have been secured for the pupils the coming year in the public schools in the intermediate grades. It is contemplated to extend the system until it embraces the schools of all grades.

Under instructions from Mayor Jones, of Toledo, and the city council, City Engineer W. F. Brown issued a mandate, to go into effect August 16, that eight hours shall constitute a day's work in every department. Contractors propose to contest in court the constitutionality of the act.

A Detroit, Mich., man has perfected an invention whereby two men can do as much work as twenty-seven men, with a cash saving of 75 per cent in the moulding and manufacturing of brass castings. It is far in advance of old methods and promises to displace many men all over the world.

A company in New Haven, Conn., undertakes to serve hot meals to all within a radius of seventy miles from its headquarters. These meals are sent out in wagons with compartments for each article; the meals are placed in the different compartments smoking hot and are kept at a high temperature until placed on the purchaser's table.

An innovation in the postal service which is sure to be of great convenience is a plan lately adopted of furnishing stamps in little books, with wax sheets between them. The government is to charge one cent additional to the amount of stamps contained therein, and it is now estimated that the profit on these books will amount to \$200,000 per annum.

The Railway Age has been compiling some figures regarding the ownership of the railroads of the United States, and discovers that out of a mileage of 193,000 miles, 147,061 are owned by 28 companies, and that four of the companies own over 40,000 miles. Same old story of concentration. It is now in order for some one to show how long it will take a section hand to save up enough to buy a railroad.

The enormous amount of coal in the principle coal fields of the world:

In democratic capitalist newspapers it is claimed that Golden Rule Jones will support Bryan for president. A gentleman whose veracity has never been disputed informed the Cleveland Citizen that Mayor Jones in his presence said: "Debs is a socialist and his nomination must be secured by petition. I cannot see how I can do otherwise than support Debs, as he stands for the principles I believe in."

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Bournemouth, Eng., has established municipal golf links.

Seventeen English municipalities own and operate street railways.

Waldshoro, Me., has a redhot fight on hand for the city ownership of water.

South Milwaukee, Wis., has a strong agitation for municipal electric lights.

Toronto, Canada, has a committee at work on proposals for a city telephone. The Globe favors the idea.

One hundred and seventy-three municipal boroughs in England and Wales and 153 in Scotland own their own water supply.

Weiser, Idaho, proposes to issue bonds for the construction of city water works and an electric lighting plant.

Boise, Idaho, is disputing with the private water company and the papers say municipal ownership is the way out.

Walla Walla, Wash., proposes to grant a franchise to an electrical company on condition of underground wires and a percentage of receipts to the city treasury.

There are 8021 persons employed by the city of Glasgow, Scotland, of whom 3430 work on the street railways. Fare 1 cent for half mile and 2 cents for 3 miles.

In 1879 Stratford-on-Avon, Eng., took over a private gas undertaking, and power was given to "manufacture, sell, provide, supply, and deal in" meters, fittings, pipes, etc.

The proposition to vote \$20,000 bonds for a municipal electric light and power plant in Coffeyville, Kansas, carried by the vote of 269 to 95. The plant is expected to be in operation inside of 120 days.

Altoona, Pa., Aug. 20.—The borough council of Williamsburg, this county, has refused a private company recently organized a franchise to supply the town with water and passed an ordinance which grants a municipal plant.

The town of Brunswick, Me., owns 1,000 acres of land, which it will plant in white pine as a public investment. This of course is rank socialism, not to say anarchy, burglary, and almost any other crime.—Alameda Encinal.

The Boise Capital commends the enterprise of the people of Idaho Falls for the city ownership of the electric plant. One light costs 50 cents a month, 40 cents each for two, and 30 cents each for four or more. Its article closes with "Forward the people!"

Iola, Kansas, a hot bed of republicans, voted three to one the other day for a municipal electric light and water plant. It is funny how these republicans chance the socialist theory over the municipal precipice. They really hate private ownership but have not enough intelligence to know it as a principle.

The city council of Jefferson City, Mo., has just unanimously passed an ordinance to build an electric plant—and that too when dear, good, sweet, private capital already has a plant in the city ready, willing, in fact determined, to skin the dear people. O, such horrible tendencies toward anarchy! That action is the result of the agitation by socialists.

The report of the Glasgow corporation tramways for the year ending May 31 last shows revenue £469,965 and working expenses of £344,661, leaving a gross balance of £125,304, compared with £121,118 for the preceding year. After paying £78,494 toward interest, sinking fund, common good, etc., there is a net balance of £46,807, compared with £67,000 for the previous year.

Advocates of municipal ownership are congratulating themselves upon the success of the tramways at Hull, Eng. Under the ownership of a private company the tramways never paid or five or six years ago they were bought by the corporation. Since then the corporation has spent \$1,500,000 on the reconstruction of the lines for electric traction, and now there is good service all over the town. The new tramways have only been in working order for about ten months and the net profits in that period are estimated at \$50,000. The fares have been reduced and the employes have higher wages and less hours.—Western Electrician.

Novel powers applied for.—A Scotch municipality proposed to manufacture and sell dynamo; another proposed to manufacture and supply electric fittings; another English Corporation asked leave to supply games for the recreation ground, and to charge for the use thereof; a Welsh Corporation desired powers to supply stores, pipes, and dynamo for heating and other purposes; another to supply games in the public parks; another to maintain a refrigerator and cold air stores. In 1895 the London County Council applied for powers to establish workshops for the manufacture of clothing and boots required by the Council. One City invites loans and mortgages on deposit—which is practically municipal banking.

The city of Augusta, Ga., owns its water-works and canal and receives a net revenue from them of \$49,675, which is 3.5 per cent. on the entire cost. It is one of the cheapest water powers in the world and has done more for Augusta than all other agencies combined. Mr. Nisbet Wingfield, writing on this subject says: "The cost to the city is nothing; the advantages gained are an exceptionally cheap water power, a large addition to the population and taxable property in the city and the further advantage of exceptionally low water rates, which brings the liberal use of water within the means of the poorest of our inhabitants." Mr. Wingfield is commissioner of public works, and his utterances on this subject are of the greatest significance.

BORROWED PLUMES

Nebraska once more returns heartfelt thanks to McKinley for a fine rain on the night of the 30th.—Omaha World-Herald.

In Africa those who live off of other people are called cannibals, but in this country we call them politicians.—St. Louis Humorist.

The Union Record, of Seattle, Wash., says: "Union men preach self-protection every day in the year but election day; when they commit political suicide."

No man on God Almighty's earth owns a job, but it doesn't require much of a job to own most men, and this is the reason they work like horses and vote like asses.—Butte Reveille.

That syndicate which paid \$118,000 of debts for McKinley before he was elected president, has already profited to the extent of millions by having strings on him.—Kansas Populist.

In thirty-five selected urban districts 317,588 persons received pauper relief on one day. We are a great and prosperous people, and trade is booming. The royal, military, and aristocratic paupers were excluded from the above census.—London Labor Leader.

Wonder if the difficulties between the miners and mine owners of Pennsylvania is another evidence that the interests of the masters and their slaves are identical. These "Brothers" will fall out once in awhile. But then that is human nature.—The Toiler.

A gambling house magnate of Colorado proposes to contribute his mite to the Christianization of the Philippines by setting up in Manila one of the finest gambling houses in the world. Having observed with pain the barbaric character of the gambling now prevalent in those benighted islands, he offers to relieve the situation.—Faro and roulette are therefore to supplement Bibles, hymn books and bullets in the work of redeeming our heathen subjects in the orient. Why not grant him an imperial subsidy?—The Public.

Vote for McKinley or Bryan and you vote for the capitalist system.

For a system that suppresses the individuality of the working class.

For a system that destroys the home and breaks up the family.

For a system that divides up social wealth and deprives those who produce it of a just share.

For a system that reduces men to a dead level through the wage system.

For a system that destroys the incentive to labor and also the opportunity.

For a system that denies the right of property to those who produce it.

All this and much more a vote for Bryan or McKinley does.—S. D. Herald.

Take up no time discussing the questions of expansion, imperialism and such things as are only the result of a bad system, but investigate the causes of these things and you will find that capitalism is the foundation of all our social woes. A political party that only proposes reform and deals only with effects is not competent to settle the issues now pending between capital and labor. The socialists are the only people who meet the issues fairly and squarely, and refuse to make any compromise with a system that breeds millionaires and trusts on the one hand, and poverty, misery and discontent on the other. Follow no labor or political fakir, but think for yourself. Study socialism and learn the cause of our social ills, and then vote for those who propose to remove the causes of the evils that afflict the people. If you will do this you will act in accordance with the dictates of common sense.—Farmer's Advocate.

The city which contains a greater number of inhabitants by far than all other cities in the world combined, is located in Warrior's Market Valley, Pennsylvania; its inhabitants may be numbered by the hundreds of millions. It is the famous ant city, which has existed for centuries undisturbed, and covers thousands of acres. In this ant city are all the wonders of ant industry, commerce, and government. The founders of the city manifested great wisdom in the selection of the site which admits of natural sanitation; and in the arrangement and construction of their dwellings, they have exhibited a degree of intelligence that approaches in some measure the wisdom of man. Many of their dwellings are fifty stories in height, and are constructed on the basis of economy. It has been said that in points of intelligence and sagacity, the ant more nearly approaches man than any other living species; indeed, proportionate to their size, they possess more brains than any other organism in either the animal or the human kingdom. In Solomon's time the ant was able to teach the sluggard; and in modern times the masses might be taught by the ant in lines of economy. The ants believe in the commonwealth—in communism and colonization; they are co-operative—they are socialists of the natural stripe, and their government is imperialistic. The hundreds of millions of inhabitants of this novel city build and produce food, and they own collectively, and enjoy together all that they produce. There is no hoarding up of wealth by the few, and no general impoverishment of their toilers. They maintain a perfect system of order, and store their provisions for the benefit of all—they have no locks on their treasury. In the human world it is different, because men disregard the laws and principles of economy which are normally, intelligently, and instinctively obeyed in all the colonies of the ants and kindred genera. We may not learn from the ant alone; the government of the physical cosmos gives a more extended view of nature, and necessary order, the forms of which constitute the scientific pattern for the perfect government of the human world.—Flaming Sword.

COMPETITIVE PROSPERITY.

Chinese Civilization Isn't a Marker to Your Uncle Sam's.

WORK GOES ON IN THE SWEATSHOPS ON SUNDAY.

MANY OBLIGED TO KEEP BUSY IN ORDER TO MAKE A LIVING.

Ten or More Huddled in Three Rooms—Chinese Spend More for Food in One Day Than These Toilers Do in a Week—Average Wage Earning Capacity of a Family About \$1 a Day—High Rents in the Tenement Quarter—Human Beings Living Like Animals.

Did you think the above was taken from an anarchist speech? Well it was not—it is a deck head from the New York Commercial, the leading commercial journal of the metropolis, of June 18th last. Under this heading the same paper goes on to say:—

With most classes of labor Sunday is a day of rest, but it is not so with the toilers of the sweatshops. On Canal and other thoroughfares which run through the sweatshop district women and children can be seen any Sunday carrying great bundles of garments to and from the contractors' shops.

One of the officers of the United Garment Workers of America is authority for the statement that many of the sweatshop toilers average 100 hours a week all through the busy season, earning only about \$3 a week finishing trousers, wrappers or waists. The average sweatshop worker makes nearer \$1.50 a week than \$3.

LIVE ON ALMOST NOTHING.

In Mott street near Canal is a little grocery store, and in this little shop people of a dozen nationalities trade. The proprietor said: "One good, healthy Chinaman will spend more for food in a day than a whole family of these sweatshop workers will spend in a week."

TEN IN THREE ROOMS.

One family of Russian Hebrews on Essex street had three rooms. Two were light and the other dark. The family consisted of a father and mother, one son and two daughters large enough to work, and three smaller children. Besides the family there were two lodgers, a father and his son, who came from the same town in Russia. These people all work and live in these three little rooms. Last winter they made neckties for a well known Broadway house. Just now they are finishing boys' trousers.

For the three rooms the head of the family pays \$7.50 a month rent. The two boarders pay 90 cents a week each for board. The five workers of this family earn about \$9.50 a week. Out of this they pay 50 cents a week each on three sewing machines. None of the members of this household speaks English.

When a representative of the Commercial visited this place dinner was being served. It consisted of soup of strange and wonderful odor and black bread. This seems to be the regulation diet among the sweatshops.

In another place in Elizabeth street the people were Italians. There were two families with more small children than one could count. There were also two men and three women working on trousers. Two children were asleep on a pile of corduroy trousers. These two families had three rooms, one opening on the street and the other two on an air shaft. The rent was \$6 a month, but recently it has been raised to \$8.50. They said they were forced to work nights in order to make enough to live. Each working member of the two families averages less than \$2 a week.

MAKE WRAPPERS 9 CENTS EACH.

In a rear apartment on Mott street were two families of Russians. They had three rooms, two light, and paid \$7.50 a month. Three men and three women were at work, with only two machines. They said they had plenty to do and made no complaint. (Neither the black slaves of the south complain.) This place was unusually dirty. All were working on women's wrappers, and finished one complete, button holes and all, for 9 cents. A short time ago they received 10, but the contractor told them he could no longer afford to pay such a high price.

The average wage earning capacity of a whole family in the sweatshop district is about \$1 a day, and the families are usually large. Rents in the sweatshop tenements are not nearly as low as one would naturally expect. For the most miserable quarters \$7 and \$8 a month is charged.

A woman who is a member of several societies of a reform and charitable nature and has made a careful investigation of the home life of these sweatshop workers, said: "If the landlords could be forced to lower rents, and the families forced to live separately, it would be much better. There is such a crowding together that the most ordinary rules of conduct suggested by common decency cannot be observed. These people are ignorant and rude enough when they come here, but I honestly believe they get worse afterward. It is hard to believe that people can become so near-like animals."

THOROUGH INVESTIGATION NEEDED.

The statement that the Governor intends to devote some attention to the condition of the sweatshops has created a great deal of interest. The Rev. Dr. Morrin is quite sure that if the authorities will send an investigator into every sweatshop in New York City and the factory inspection department will give the proper support, men and women can be found who would gladly undertake the work. There are about 12,000 sweatshops in New York City.

So much for facts, but what the Rev. Dr. Morrin, or the proposed investigators, intend to do with the system, the New York Commercial fails to divulge. These people, these pitiful slaves of the 12,000 sweatshops of New York, cannot save themselves, they have neither brains enough nor ambition enough left in their poor, starved carcasses to make a single move toward liberation. Like the "Man with the Hoe," their brows have become too far slanted back to ever bulge out again. They are competition personified in all its damnation; have gone the full length of the road of the infernal system that brutalizes mankind and are now wallowing in the bottomless pit. They represent what some of our children may become when hope is gone and despair racks their souls. They are not only worthy of our profoundest sympathy, but they are also living examples of what may become the fate of any of the children of men.

H. M. TICHENOR, Springfield, Mo.

Books Received.

"Tolstoi." An expression of the views of the great Russian. 140 pages, finely illustrated, cloth, \$1.00. Alice B. Stockham & Co., Chicago, Ill.

"The Theory and Practice of Hâman Magnetism," 111 pages, paper, 50 cents. Psychic Research Co., Chicago, Ill.

The people of Genesee, Idaho, want the question of a city water plant submitted to popular vote.

A New Machine.

A machine was started the other day for the first time in the blast furnaces of the Illinois Steel Company's plant at South Chicago which will do work which has heretofore required 250 men. The machine requires but six men to operate it.

Admission to the plant is delayed all week do not work there, and the fact of the existence of the new machine has been guarded as a secret of the enormous steel company. In the manufacture of steel great quantities of pig iron are used. Formerly this pig iron was brought in ingots at the blast furnaces near the iron mining centers and then shipped to Chicago. Later the Illinois Steel Company commenced the construction of a number of blast furnaces with the expectation of manufacturing their own pig iron. This was to be done by bringing the ore to the plant. In the last year the company has used 16 blast furnaces turning out pig iron night and day. This required a force of 250 men making the molds in the sand for the ingots and making troughs in the sand beds on the open hearth in front of the blast furnaces through which the molten iron could run into the molds. Besides the great expense of carrying that number of men on the pay roll there was the additional disadvantage that after a run had been made there was a necessary wait of several days for the metal to cool. Then each ingot had to be carried by hand to the cars.

The new machine does all this. Several hundred steel molds are arranged on a long link belt. This belt is kept in constant motion, and brings the molds under the noses of the furnaces. The molten iron fills the molds as they pass under, and then the belt carries the mold down into a deep trough of running cold water. In passing through this the ingot is cooled and then is carried by belt out into the yards, where the belt dumps the ingot into a freight car standing under it. Hardly a minute elapses from the time the molten iron leaves the furnace until it lies an ingot in the freight car ready to be dumped into the steel furnaces.

The machine, which is the invention of Walter A. Hasty of the Carnegie mills, cost \$50,000 to construct. It is estimated that the machine will pay for itself in three months in the saving of wages.

In that branch of the plant there is no union among the men, but they generally receive \$3 a day for their work.

It is said that the company contemplates building several new blast furnaces and thereby being in a position to manufacture all of the pig iron it consumes. An employe of the drafting department of the Illinois Steel Company, with offices in the Rookery building, said that the company was planning to make additions to the South Chicago plant within the next two years at an expenditure of \$1,000,000. He said these improvements included new rail and plate mills and an extensive bar steel rolling mill. The number of men now on the pay roll of the Illinois Steel company is in excess of 7,000, and it is said that when the contemplated improvements are made the number will not be much in excess of the present number. This is explained by the fact that the company is erecting much saving machinery which will perform much of the work now done by hand.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The lamp chimney trust is the latest. It is claimed that five of the largest concerns in the country manufacturing lamp chimneys have entered into an agreement with the object of controlling the business.

Social Democratic National Ticket for 1900.

For President, EUGENE V. DEBS, of Indiana. For Vice President, JOE HARRIS, 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 country the development of an industrial revolution has taken place, the individual cost of former years having become the social cost of the present. The individual loss was owned by the sufferer, the corporate loss is shared by the masses. The present system of production is based upon the exploitation of the worker by the capitalist, and the worker is dependent upon him for employment. The capitalist class monopolizes the master of the world and the worker is reduced to a mere slave of the machine.

The present system of production, the means of production, is monopolized by the capitalist class, and the worker is dependent upon him for employment. The capitalist class monopolizes the master of the world and the worker is reduced to a mere slave of the machine. The present system of production is based upon the exploitation of the worker by the capitalist, and the worker is dependent upon him for employment. The capitalist class monopolizes the master of the world and the worker is reduced to a mere slave of the machine.

The Social Democratic Party of America declares its object to be: First, the abolition of the wage system and the replacement of the public power now controlled by capitalists. Second, the abolition of wage slavery by the establishment of a national system of public works and industry, based upon the principle of the means of production and distribution to be administered by society in the common interest of all members, and the complete emancipation of the working class from the domination of the capitalist class. Third, the abolition of all forms of monopoly, and the establishment of a national system of public works and industry, based upon the principle of the means of production and distribution to be administered by society in the common interest of all members, and the complete emancipation of the working class from the domination of the capitalist class.

Fourth, the abolition of all forms of monopoly, and the establishment of a national system of public works and industry, based upon the principle of the means of production and distribution to be administered by society in the common interest of all members, and the complete emancipation of the working class from the domination of the capitalist class. Fifth, the abolition of all forms of monopoly, and the establishment of a national system of public works and industry, based upon the principle of the means of production and distribution to be administered by society in the common interest of all members, and the complete emancipation of the working class from the domination of the capitalist class. Sixth, the abolition of all forms of monopoly, and the establishment of a national system of public works and industry, based upon the principle of the means of production and distribution to be administered by society in the common interest of all members, and the complete emancipation of the working class from the domination of the capitalist class.

EDITORS PLEASE COPY.

Republished from the APPEAL of Oct. 14, 1899, by many requests.

CONCERNING CANCER.

Some ten years ago I was made aware by a stinging sensation that a mole was appearing on my left cheek, under my eye and near the nose. I paid no attention to it, and only at long intervals did it attract my attention. A small lump appeared, but it was so insignificant that it did not alarm me, until about three years ago, when it began to itch and burn, so that I was continually putting my finger on it. One day I thought I would do the thing up and put some strong iodine on it. That opened it up and it seemed determined not to heal, but when it did it had a vicious appearance and showed its real character. I tried several remedies and a "specialist," and it "got no better fast." My mother had been afflicted for years with cancer, and I wrote her and she told me to use the remedy which I give you below, saying that she believed that if she had used it before she had become thoroughly diseased in every part it would have cured her.

When I noted in the APPEAL that I was afflicted, many hundred sympathetic letters came to me recommending this and that remedy, and this one of the "sorrel" was recommended by nine out of ten, showing that it had been tried and in every instance had been a cure. One friend said that he had cured thirty cases with it (free) and not one had ever returned. It has now been two years since I treated myself with this method, and as far as I can tell, I am well.

Take the common "sheep sorrel" which grows in your yard, and which children like to eat because of its sourness, wash it up into a pulp in some vessel that will save all the juice that would otherwise be lost, then put it into a bag and squeeze out all the juice onto a paper plate—get some of the acid from the metal, then put this into a tin can and let it dry until about as thick as salt; then put in a little of the skin is not broken, put a drop of chloroform or potash or live on it to break the skin and then apply the "sorrel" to the cancer, just covering it with a thin coat. If the "sorrel" gets to the bone, a little water will make it so that it can be washed.

The pain will be severe, but it is otherwise harmless. It will stop hurting in a few hours. Keep up these applications, one every day, until the cancer can be lifted out without any pain. It took four days in my case. The "sorrel" will cook the cancer, but does not eat it as it does the flesh, hence it eats all the flesh away and lets the cancer loose. When you see the cancer but the "sorrel" on it and not on the flesh. When the cancer is out heal the sore with any kind of healing ointment.

As I have been free to give you this without money and without price, be a kind enough to give it likewise to any sufferer whom you know of. Every unselfish and kind act you do elevates you and develops the divine principle that makes us different from the brute.

Hoping that this will bring you a relief, and that it will not cost you five cents, I am Yours fraternally, J. A. WAYLAND.

Girard, Kan., Sept. 20, 1900.

The socialistic and prohibition parties have also nominated candidates for the high office of president with no hope of electing them. The socialists represent the party of government by revolution and advocate an equal division of tangible property among all classes. The Appeal, the Kansas exponent of this party, claims for its candidate—Mr. Debs—1,000,000 votes, and a circulation of over 100,000 for its paper, while Mr. Debs himself proposes to turn this vote and influence over to Mr. Bryan. If a newspaper report is correct.—Hon. J. V. Farwell, in Chicago Record.

Mr. Farwell has been a member of congress, he is wealthy and has time to know or learn what he is talking about, but the above in one of his letters to the Chicago Record infers that he is ignorant, or willfully prevaricates, which I am loath to believe. The socialists do not advocate government by revolution, if there is any sense to such an expression, nor does it propose a division of the property of the nation. The very opposite is the truth—that it proposes to use the ballot to get control of the government and that property is to be concentrated to the uttermost, instead of being divided. Nor is it true that Mr. Debs will turn the socialist vote to Bryan or McKinley. He could not if he would and would not if he could. Socialists are men who have studied the philosophy of government, and though they have been raised in the school of competition and private capitalism, they do not like it. They do not worship Mr. Debs, or any other man. They want a certain set of principles embodied into the organic state, and use men who favor these principles. They are not voting cattle who can be herded at every election for this or that man or principle. They know what they want, they want laws that will produce the condition, and know how to get them. AND THEY ARE GOING TO GET THEM IN THE NEXT EIGHT YEARS. The same principles animate them that animate them in Germany, France, England and all other lands—and if Mr. Farwell will look into the German and French elections he will read the future of this country, and no amount of developed imperialism will check it, but rather aid it. The socialists will not elect a president this year, but they will elect many local officers and will make the party one of the great factors in the politics of this nation. Four years ago the party cast but 33,000 votes in this country. At the local elections since this, the vote was increased to over 100,000. It will be many times that at the next election, and will go on increasing, at the same percentage, just as it has in Germany and France. The more it is opposed, the more it can be kept in the public eye, the more rapidly it will grow. The threat of Mr. Hanna in a speech not long ago that it would be stamped out of this country, will, if attempted, make it succeed beyond its usual growth. The Emperor of Germany with all his power and traditions, has been meeting one defeat right after another. And the American character is quite different in forbearance to the German. Every socialist will laugh at the Great Farwell who says socialism means to divide up. There is not a socialist in the land who is so ignorant as that. But the men who have been elevated to make laws who are accounted great, are but children of little mental discernment. The world has always been governed by its fools and tyrants. Wise men would never tyrannize over their fellows. Only fools would do that.

ECHOES OF THE STRUGGLE.

"Prosperity is now here," said the railway magnate as he counted the coaches filled with sweltering humanity on its way to hear Bryan speak.

The chattel slave usually had a "full dinner pail"; it was to the interest of his master that it was so. The captains of industry of today are learning a thing or two.

You need not fear a standing army, friend. As long as seventy-five million people allow one hundred commercial chieftains to reign over them, there need be no military scare.

"The steel mills co-operate," says an associated press dispatch. Still it's very wicked for the common herd to talk—or even think—of co-operating. So very visionary and impractical, you know.

The American salt trust is doing the expansion act on its own hook. It now controls the British salt market. Now you free trade trust smashers, jump up and yell. When the trust controls the foreign and home markets it will ignore the tariff as it does the other laws of the land.

The companies, in anticipation of the strike, stored large quantities of coal in their bins, and we are cheerfully told that the price will be "stiffened" this winter. This action may assist in lessening the supply of money in Kansas banks, which the papers report as being so plentiful that it can earn no profits.

The press dispatches report that Teddy made a triumphal tour through Idaho last week. They failed to print Teddy's impressions of the bull pen, where American citizens, charged with no crime, were imprisoned and denied the right to enjoy the many blessings of a modern civilization of the McKinley Bryan brand.

Mr. Hanna recently said in a speech at Chicago that there was not a trust in the United States. Some time ago, referring to the same subject, he said trusts were good things. The platform which he supports says trusts are inimical to the welfare of the country. Truly, the path of the office-seeking politician beset with many difficulties, while consistency is an unknown quantity in his vocabulary.

Judge Homestead of Canton, Ill., issued an injunction restraining the employes of the Daily Register from striking. Good. It is now proposed by the laboring men in various parts of the United States to have injunctions issued restraining employers from shutting down the shops, factories and mills—even if prices are too low to make a profit. It's a darn poor rule that won't work both ways. This is one of the poor rules, however.

The Journal says Kansas City is enjoying an unparalleled period of prosperity. This announcement is made in double-headed mission on the fourth page—which is presided over by the editor-in-chief who draws his inspiration from the republican campaign committee. On the following page, in the same issue, in solid nonpariel, is an account, written by a ten-a-week man, who draws his inspiration from the facts of the work of the Helping Hand Institute in relieving destitute families of out-of-work men. Prosperity and destitution are near relatives—probably twin brothers.

The pure feed law of Illinois has been given a severe jolt by the judiciary, and a dispatch in the Globe-Democrat says it is in fact practically null and void. Certainly. What right has the state legislature to interfere with the sacred privilege of impure food makers to skin the people? Private rights as against the public good must be maintained at all hazards. Shortened lives and blasted health weighs but little when placed on the scales of commercialism and weighed with gold.

The Cordage trust is reported to be in a losing condition. When contemplating this fact it should be remembered that Uncle Sam makes rope for his own use in his factory at Charleston, S. C., which places the rope trust at a decided disadvantage when compared to the snap owned by the armor plate syndicate. Then it should also be remembered that several great agricultural states are making binder twine on their own hook, which curtails the output of the trust and lowers the price. These are a few facts you should contemplate seriously, when considering the trust question.

The Union Pacific railroad will soon pass out of the hands of the government receivers and be turned over to the fellows who hold a title to it. The government (the people, if you please) kindly took the U. P. off the hands of the railway officials, who had manipulated matters so that the road was practically bankrupt, and put it on its feet again, on a good dividend paying basis. And the people not only did the work, but they put up all the money besides—furnished the capital to carry on the business. Now they will proceed to pay fat dividends to a lot of idle fellows, who have no more right to collect toll from them than had the slave master to appropriate the fruits of the labor of the black man or the white slave of a few centuries ago. Why don't you think, man?

And when your hide is nicely tanned, And saved from future use, Oh! won't your children think it grand, That you are such a goose? This epitaph they will inscribe: "Here lies a loyal fool, Who willingly has lived and died, Old Shylack's faithful tool." When angel Gabriel sounds his blast, To call the faithful in, I think I hear St. Peter ask: "Old Haysard, where's your skin?" "But, your majesty," feebly protested one of his confidential advisers, "will not that be a large province to seize in retaliation for the murder of one missionary?" "Not at all," sternly answered the Emperor William. "He was an unusually large-sized missionary."

APPEAL ARMY

Ensworth, of Ardmore, I. T. Each Week—every week.

Comrade Schlenker, of Smith's Landing, N. Y., hung it onto us last week—club of 10 yearlies.

Ten yearly patients from Dr. Julian, Jauéville, Cala., of the army editors medical corps.

Comrade Little of Mahoningtown, Pa., got his nefarious work in on 15 of the unterrified last week.

Bunch of eleven scalps with book orders and an order for 200 extras from Comrade Miller, of Harrisonville, Mo.

Jaspers, catch those one or two names that every one can pick up. It's only a little trouble for you and swells our list immensely.

Every worker needs at least 250 copies of 257. It will be a ribroaster and should be put out two or three days before election. Per 250 copies \$1.00.

Comrade Finigan of Everett, Mass., joined the heavy artillery brigade last week and the shelled jungles coughed up 200 quarterly subscriptions as a campaign measure.

Don't neglect those one and two names that you can often send in. It's only a little trouble to you and we get a whack at them 52 times a year. We do something in that time sure.

Comrade Rodgers, of Chicago, sends in a bunch of ten including, as he puts it, his own "scalp." There are few papers got a gang of workers who lift their own scalps while on the war-path.

Comrade Kernan, winner of the first ten acres of South Missouri land, plays a return engagement for 15 yearlies. He is a cigar manufacturer. There's your first factory on the 320 acres, jaspers.

Comrade McFall noting the activity throughout the country and dissatisfied with his own premium record, toes the mark with an order for 106 six-months postals. McFall lives at Medford, Okla.

Waukesha Springs are located in Waukesha, Wis., but comrade Slayton got hold of one of the letter-heads of their St. Louis agency for the water and put a list of five yearlies on it at Contralia, Wash.

Five dollars from Comrade Walter Treacher, Bombay, India, for the campaign fund to educate union officers. Treacher is one of those fellows who lives in all countries and looks after the interests of socialism all over the world.

Some jasper, signing himself "A socialist," got in with a club of four from Cincinnati. We will have to take time to consider the matter. Mark Hanna is probably sending in subscriptions in disguise for the purpose of electing McKinley.

Comrade Nash, of Minneapolis, Minn., wheeled his artillery into line last week and opened a disastrous fire on our fort. 670 three month subscriptions to go to hotels, barber shops and boarding houses in Minneapolis. Ah, there!

Wm. Johnson, of Pullman, Ills., won a ten acre farm last week, and this week S. S. Johnson, of Russell Gulch, Colo., gets to the bat with an order for \$5 worth of books and a dollar on the fund. The Army editor appears to be besieged by Johnsons.

Comrade McBride, of Melbourne, Australia, got in last week with four subscribers and an order for 27 books. Our loving friends lift the APPEAL banner in every land. There is no large city on the globe which the APPEAL does not enter.

Comrade Wallace, of Cedarvale, Kansas, gets in on us with a club of four and a lurid announcement of dire design upon one of those ten acre tracts. Come on, Bill, when you're ready. You'll have 31 hot partners in it with you if you win out.

Van Rensselaer, of Los Angeles, Cala., rushed into the game, grabbed the bat from the Oklahoma gang and struck us a fly ball before Tucker or Farnsworth or any of the rest of them could get it away from him. 1,000 semi-annual postals was the order and more oil for the press has been ordered.

Comrade Welch of Astoria, Ore., orders a bunch of 20 postal cards and wants the dog held off. The office bulldog never bites a worker—no one but editors and enemies of the army. At present the religious editor is hiding out on account of saying that the allied forces in China were the military wonder of the world. The bulldog thinks the APPEAL army holds the belt.

Comrade Beaudry, of Anaconda, Mont., gets the gaff in on us with an order for 11 books. He is a hotel keeper and after looking at the elegant building on the letter head it was all we could do to keep the sporting editor from going out there, and boarding with Beaudry a month or so—at Beaudry's expense, of course. We probably could not have retained him any way had not the railroad editor pointed out the fact that it would be cold in a side-door Pullman these nights.

Dr. Cory of Waterville, Minn., dropped in his quota of ten yearlies and continues to prescribe the APPEAL for all kinds of economic troubles. When the army editor lifted the next letter it was from Wilson Cory of Anderson, Ind., with a dollar on the fund, a bundle of 25 for three months and an order for \$5 worth of yearly postals. These Corys must be twins.

It was passed up to Comrade Murray of Guthrie and being an Oklahoma jasper he put in an order for \$14.50 worth of postals. There's no "now you see them, now you don't" about the Oklahoma gang. The sporting editor says they haunt his dreams—although the army editor never heard of a dream being haunted before.

A Hollow Boast.

There are some so thoughtless as to believe that "England is borrowing of us." The London Bankers' Magazine not long since showed that British capitalists have out in loans to Great Britain and foreign countries a sum equal to quite Eighteen Thousand Million Dollars, on which the interest is about One Thousand Million Dollars, annually, which is paid at London monthly, the largest sum being payable in January of each year. Nearly half of this debt is due from foreign countries, the remainder from Great Britain. This interest is arranged to be loaned out and is deposited where it will probably be called for. And this business of lending goes on increasing. Large sums are placed in New York banks which virtually are British institutions. So if it happens that England is in a pinch she borrows of her own subjects from wherever there is a surplus. Not long ago it was at Paris, now it is at New York whence she draws this loan. No, we are a debtor nation and not in the lend. The truth is, all money of the world is controlled by the great Rothchild banks of London, under the world's standard of gold. McKinley boasts we are lending money to Europe!! Reader, do you know any people in your vicinity who have bought British bonds? How many have you that you should exult in the boast?

CLARKE IRVINE.

McKinley Did It.

There is an unprecedented demand for coal in England and on the continent of Europe. Orders for coal are sent to America and the coal business is booming.

It has just leaked out how this European coal famine and consequent demand for American coal came about.

Hanna let the cat out of the bag.

McKinley did it.

He hurried over to Europe one cool evening by cable, slipped all the big European coal mines into his vest pocket, brought them over, planted them in Pennsylvania before morning, and next day the coal famine was on.

There was nothing left for the surprised Europeans to do but to order coal from America and pay such prices as we asked for it.

That is why and how and all about it and it makes McKinley's election sure.—Kansas.

No. 257

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by the Appeal. You want them, to put in the hands of voters just before the election. It will make us votes.

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Boston, Oct. 5; New York city, Oct. 7; Brooklyn, 8; Newark, 9; Philadelphia, 10; Pittsburg, 11; Wheeling, 13; Cincinnati, 13; Marion, Ind., 14; La Salle, Ill., 15; Pana, 16; St. Louis, 17; Kansas City, 18; Topeka, 19; Cripple Creek, 21; Salt Lake, 23; Wallace, Idaho, 24; Butte, 26; Livingston, Mont., 27; Great Falls, 28; Madison, Wis., 31; Sheboygan, Wis., Nov. 1; Milwaukee, 2; Chicago, 3, Fort Wayne, Ind., 4; and Indianapolis, 5.

Not for Bryan.

Please read pages 203 and 335, Bryan's book, "First Battle," and observe that the proposed legal tender silver dollars and legal tender based thereon are not to affect debts made under existing law payable in gold. Convention and Madison Square Garden speeches in 1896. If Bryan is elected we shall still have the single gold standard for the debtor and not one dollar in gold in circulation. A JEFFERSON DEMOCRAT.

Boom the Trusts.

If ex-President Hobart could run 125 corporations, why could he not run all there is to be run in America? Working cattle no longer go by names but by numbers. Great is individuality? Let's boom the trust business until it bursts and sooner give way to socialism. We have a barrel of propaganda to be sold or given away.

C. SIPPEN, Newark, N. J.

"I suppose your constituents will be prepared to kill the fatted calf when you get home?" said the amiable friend.

"No," answered Senator Borghum; "my constituents aren't violent people. Besides, they haven't got anything against the fatted calf. I'm the one they're after."—Washington Star.

Influential Citizen—"Colonel Bryan, I have the pleasure of introducing Mr. Gingersnap, one of the best in our town, who has long desired—"

Colonel Bryan (looking at his watch)—"I am delighted to meet you Mr. Gingersnap, but I shall have to deny myself the pleasure of talking to you. I have got to go out to accept two or three presidential nominations."—Chicago Tribune.

Put a copy of no 257 in the hands of every voter you can reach just before the election.

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No. 2.—An Open Letter to the Average American Working man.
No. 3.—Machine Production: Where the Profits Go.
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While the five Topeka banks reported only \$526,518 cash on hand, they have in their possession \$372,189 belonging to the state, \$114,776 belonging to the county, \$139,137 belonging to the city and \$11,376 belonging to the city school fund. The total of these several sums is \$657,473, so that it appears that the public is supplying them all the money they have on hand and \$110,955 besides. How would you like it, to have the state, the county, or the city furnish you money to loan out? Is there any more reason why those bankers should receive special favors from the government than why you should?

Don't fail to get in your order for copies of 257 at once. Price per thousand copies \$4.00, per 250 copies \$1.00.

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