

if 258 is on your label your subscription expired No. 258 with the next number.

A Chance for Easy Street.

At Hortense, Tenn., a station on the Louis-ville & Nashville R. R., I have bought a store building with two dwellings and three acres of garden ground.

I propose giving the entire property, free of en-cumbrance, conveyed under a warranty deed, to the man or woman who will send in five yearly subscriptions at 25 cents each per week to the Appeal for the longest length of time.

In deing this I am but following out the policy of the paper in giving good, substantial rewards to its workers in return for the assistance they give the paper.

Heretofore all such premiums were based on the largest num ber of subscribers sent in within a certain time.

On the passent plan no one need stay out, because there are few who can not raise at least five pearlies per week. #

And even if they happen to miss the number they can buy the difference in yearly postal cards which they can sell at their leisure. It costs absolutely nothing to make the effort because the subscribers pay for the paper, and if you purchase postals you get your money back when you sell them. It costs nothing to make the effort, and I tell you that the winner of this property is independent for life.

The store building is a good one 69x20, the only one in the small place is is located in. One of the houses has four rooms and she other three. The garden patch is one of the best producers in that locality.

session cannot be given for four months from date, as I leased it two months ago for six months. The parties renting it wished a year's lease, but I declined, not knowing but what the winner might want immediate possession. And although the lease is not up for four months yet the rental will be turned over to the winner the moment the contest is decided. If you do not care to go there the place will easily find renters—it has never been vacant to my knowledge.

THE LOCATION FOR A STORE IS FIRST-CLASS.
THE NEAREST COMPETITION IS THREE MILES.
-THE NEXT NEAREST IS SIX MILES. IT IS SIX
MILES FROM THE COUNTY SEAT. THERE IS NOT MUCH OF A TOWN THERE, BUT THERE IS A GOOD TRADE IN THE COUNTRY SURROUNDING.

The principle products are ties, cord wood and staveboits. These are handled by merchants who ship
them and credit the receipts to the account of the
men who turned them over to him. Settlements are
made every thirty days, as the wood products are
taken by the iron furnace, the railroad company and
the Standard Oil company. They are sure pay. The
present principle crop is tobacco, which is invariably bought by the tobacco trust—they have the
largest tobacco buying agencies and warehouses in
the south at Clarksville, 25 miles north on the road
passing Hortense.

The merchants of the south do not carry large stocks. As a usual thing they start an with from \$50 to \$100 stock, if successful they built up to

I am convinced that a good rustler can go into this location with \$50 and make several thousand dollars in the next few years. The reason he can do this when merchants is other parts of the country will go broke is because all the produce offered him is such as is consumed by the corporations.

What THEY want they will buy and pay for, and this location seems to be ideal in the way of handling raw material for th large corporations.

JUST BACK OF THE TOWN THERE ARE IM-MENSE IRON DEPOSITS WHICH THE MAN-AGERS OF THE IRON FURNACE LOCATED AT CUMBERLAND, TEN MILES NORTH, AS-SURED ME WOULD HAVE TO BE OPENED IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

If this is done, whoever has this location with stock of goods will be right in it.

Personally, I do not set much store by the opening of the iron mines because it likely is that the next panic will get there too soon for them—possibly before they are even opened.

But panic or no panic, the winner of this place will be secure.

His other business will carry him through and make him a competence—though the opening of the mines would at once float him into a harbor

The contest will not be opened until further notice.

In the next few issues, I want to tell you about it and what you can do with it, so do not send in any clubs on this until the time is set for it by the Appeal.

The one who sends in Five yearlies per week at 25 cents each, for the longest length of time, gets the property. In my years of experience in the news-paper business, I never knew a work-er to send in a club for three weeks in succession, and there is not one worker in a thousand who sends in a club two weeks in succession.

Therefore I do not look for the contest to last very long.

The point about this contest is that while the number of subscriptions required weekly are very small

They , must . come , each . and , every . week. Any one can enter this contest except the em-ployes of the AFFRAL, my relatives and those re-lated to employes of this office

The next issue of the Appeal will contain more information, but remember the

... Contest is NOT yet open ...

The Appeal will tell you when it is. If you ant a chance to secure yourself for life, this is is time.

s.nd in your subscription and learn all the fur ther particulars.

Lincoln, Neb., May 7, '97. 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. (Signed) W. J. BRYAN.

THIS IS NUMBER 257 FIFTY CENTS A YEAR GIRARD, KANSAS, U. S. A., NOVEMBER 3, 1900

If there is no Socialist ticket in your state to vote for, write the word "SOCIALIST" in large leters across the ballot and let 'er go. Of two evils, choose neither. Make your protest as strong as you can. Give no vote to uphold ignorance nor tyranny. Choose ye not either the Duke of York or the Duke of Lancaster, but vote for humanity to ruleyour country, your family and your God.

Socialism will never come until you vote it in.

And if every one went on the half-loaf program
the full loaf will never come. Remember you
have nothing to lose by voting for Debs this year
—you have much to gain. You can't be put on
the hog much worse than you are now.

Prosperity is spreading its paternal wings over the miners of Pennsylvania. They have voted for prettily uniformed soldiers, Cat-ling guns and lead biscuits, and are recel-ing their rations. How nice to get what one votes for.

The life of a political party is in the number of votes it can command. If you are a socialist and vote for some other party you simply take energy from the party that represents your beliefs and give it to a party which opposes them.

With this issue the Appeal closes the campaign of 1900. It marks the finishing post of four years hard and unremitting labor for the cause of Socialism. The fruit of its work, which is but the result of the labor of thousands of men and women throughout this country, must be indicated at the polls next Tuesday. If you are a republican, and believe in the private ownership of trusts the Appeal expects that you will vote for McKinley. If you are a democrat and wish to return to the days of small things (which it is impossible to do) it expects that you will vote for Bryan. If you are a socialist and believe in the co-operative commonwealth, then the Appeal may rightfully expect that you will vote for Debs and Harriman. But whatever you do on Tuesday next is encouragement or disappointment for this paper. It is a smoothing out the grad absed. whatever you do on Tuesday next is encouragement or disappointment for this paper. It is a smoothing out the road ahead or it is making it rougher. It is a reward or a rebuke—is this ballot that you will deposit. For it is to the end that that ballot may be cast for YOUR interest that this paper lives and moves and has a being. The Appeal, on behalf of its magnificent band of workers, passes the question to the jury—the American Yoting King, with a hope that in his action this year we may have reason to be well pleased.

Getting Ready for Socialism.

THE telegraph, telephone and cable companies are being combined, preparing for the public to take possession and operate them in the interest of the living people of the nation. There will be only one set of exploiters to deal with, and all the other people will have interests against them. Let the monopolies complete themselves. Whose the monopolies complete themselves. Whoop la! Great times, these!

Men and corporations are denied the right or opportunity of investing money or operating a postal system, and nothing is thought of it. Would it be any different if they were denied the right to carry on the railroad, express or telegraph business? Are they not of exactly the same character? Why not let men manipulate the postal as well as other lines of transportation? Why deny men the opportunity of getting millions by transporting the mails? What kind of a thinking machine have you?

Get the socialist vote of your section to the Appeal on the first mail. The plutes own the wires, but the people own the mails. Let's startle the nation by its volume.

The Appeal cannot get the socialist vote unless you mail it as soon as learned. That is as important as casting the vote.

E. V. DEB

The APPEAL is NEVER sent on credit; if ou it, it is paid for. Nobody owes a cent on a

Published Every Saturden For Public Ownership MONOPOLIES Clubs of Five, one year, Clubs of Ten, Entered at Girard, Kas., P. O. as second-class

The following is a portion of an article written by Eugene V. Debs for the St. Louis Chronicle of September 3, in with h outlines his position and the position of ceinists on modern problems:

The economic basis of society is the more rapidly today than ever before in man history, and as the character of society and all social institutions change unerringly to correspond to their economic foundation. to correspond to their economic foundation, this is pre-eminently an age of social evolves

tion. a In swift succession change tolk upon change in the mode of production and distribution. Cheaper and cheaper production, more rapid and still more rapid ethods of communication and transportation and tran

shifting markets.

Everything must be done on the scale to be done succession even at all, for in the operation of the morseless law of competition the weak, aged, infirm and all who lack the law mean equipment, are driven from ern equipment, are driven from the arena by the more powerful rivals with as little compunction as a champion of the prize rim experiences when he sees his "opening and administers the "knock-out" blow which de-termines the fate of his ill-starred fistic com-petitor.

At this very hour—believed by many to mark an era of unparalleled prosperity, commercial collapses are occurring at the rate of a thousand or more a month, forty for each business day in the round year, in the United States.

United States.

Concentration, swift and irresistible, is a part—an inevitable part—of the economic development. The individual business man has long since been supplanted by the firm, the firm by the company, the company by this still more powerful corporation, and latterly the corporation has been swallowed up by the trust. And this concentration not only continues in spite of threat and protest uttered by the thousands ruined or menaced by it, but is steadily accelerated as each revolution increases the momentum of a train rushing downward on a heavy grade.

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Why? Because evolution is a crim? No; because the victims are more numerous than the beneficiaries, and they have votes.

This accounts for the opposition (?) of McKinley to the trusts; likewise that of Croker. The rapidly declining middle class is still powerful; not nearly so large as the working class; but very much larger than the big capitalist class, and hence a potential class in the control of elections.

Totally oblivious, seeming, of the plain and unmistakable trend of the economic transformation in progress, the middle class is easily made victims of the illusion that, Joshua-like, the politicians can halt, not only the sun, but make the whole world stand still.

Concentration and co-operation are supplanting division and competition. Scattered small property is being absorbed and concentrated in colossal enterprises. Every failure, every bankruptcy hastens the end. The propertyless class grows large in inverse ratio.

Here are some approximate estimates:

ratio.

Here are some approximate estimates:

Of our total population 6 per cent are la
the capital class, 19 per cent in the middle
class and 75 per cent in the working class.

Of our nation's wealth 82 per cent is owned
by the capitalist class, 15 per cent by the middle class and 3 per cent by the working
class.

class.

The day of small production and competition is passing, and the state of society it developed is passing with it.

Socialism, the new (and destined to be the controlling) force in the social and economic progress of mankind, is evolving steadily from the existing capitalist system, which has reached the climax of its development and bears increasing signs of decline and decline and deand bears increasing signs of decline and de-

One state of society succeeds another in the ceaseles process of evolution by virtue of which mankind reach higher evolutions in the scale of being, and each period is so distinctive, so clearly marked that it is readily distinguished from all others which preceded or succeeded it.

or succeeded it.

The present capitalist system was quick ened into life in the womb of feudalian and sprang from that system. In its early series it was received with ridicule and contempt and the includent capitalist constant.

it was received with ridicule and contempt and the incipient capitalist was treated with the same lofty scorn by the feudal aron and subjected to the same socal ostracing that the modern capitalist has decreed for the Social "agitator."

Social Democracy proposes the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution of industry in the interest of the whole people, the utilization of every machine and every worker in reducing to hours of daily labor, the equality of all and sexes in respect to rights and opportunities, the elimination of rent, interest approfit the full product of labor to the product, the abolition of property, the end of the second common freedom of every human poor and thus emancipated from the cruel and degrading thraidom of the capitalist system.

and thus emancipated from the cruei and de-grading thraldom of the capitalist system, the Twentieth Century will be, as Wictor Hy go prophesied, "The century of humanity." Seven millions of men and wagen are marching proudly beneath the banner of In-ternational Socialism. Almost 100,000 veters were registered for Socialism in the United States in 1898.

What shall be the poll in 1900? Wait and

watch!

Without question a report will be circulated or election that Debs has withdrawn. Don't be species.

Debs as a Union Ma

I first joined the Brotherhood of Locometive Firemen, in TerreHaute, ind. Fab. 27, 1875, and have been as member of or late of labor continuously from that this. I organized the Brotherhood of Reinroad Brakemen, which has since changed its name to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, I also made of the Switchmen, Mutual Aid Association a national oranization. I shared the fate of the A. E. in the strike of 1884. I have organized every class of working men in the whole list of trades and have actively participated in the strikes of almost all these trades. I have made thousands of labor speeches on almost all conceivable labor occasions. I have been made an honorary member of a large number of labor unions of all kinds.



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

Mr. Debs was born in Terre Haute, Ind., in the autumn of 1855, and at the age of 15 began his work as a railway employe in the Vandalia car shops. In 1892 Mr. Debs founded the American Railway Union, and took a leading part in an important strike on the Great Northern Railway. Later he assumed leadership of the great Pollman strike in Chicago, and was imprisoned for his valiant efforts to protect the rights of the downtrodden railway employes. About this time Mr. Debs declared himself a Socialist, and during the past few years he has devoted his time and splendid oratorical gifts to the propaganda of Socialism, carrying its doctrine into almost every state of the union. Mr. Debs trine into almost every state of the union. Mr. Debs is the only presidential candidate in the field having a Union card.

Social Democratic Candidate for Vice-President.

JOB HARRIMAN joined the Socialist movement in 1889. He was born in Indiana in 1861, and the early part of his life was spent on a farm. He attended Butler University, of Irvington, Ind., and was minister of the Christian church for three years. Later he took up the practice of law, and in 1886 he removed to Los Angeles, Cal., where he took an active part in the Socialist movement. In 1898 he was the Socialist candidate for governor of California and made a very energetic campaign. He spent the following year in organizing the Socialist of California, traveling through the state in a van. He was nominated in January, 1900, by the Socialist Labor party for President, but upon the union of the Social Democratic party and the Social Labor party, became the candidate of the united party for Vice-President. He has made a reputation as an orator and a student of political economy, and commands the respect and conpolitical economy, and commands the respect and confidence of the working class.

Socialist Combinations.

rom the New York Tribune

The capitalist and captain of industry in these later days has set himself to demonstrate that the theories of the Socialist are sound. After some centuries of adherence to the principle that individual competition brings the best results and the greatest progress for the individual and for society, suddenly many thousand employers and capprogress for the individual and for society, suddenly many thousand employers and capitalists rush out of business, give up the positions they occupy and the plants they own in order to avoid competition, and set themselves to prove that society can be best and most cheaply served, and the workers and managers from highest to lowest can get better returns, if all productive work in each branch is performed by a single centralized body, controlling prices and wages at pleasure, abolishing agents and middle-men, restrained by no competition and responsible only to society as a whole. If this theory is true, does it not follow as a matter of course that society as a whole might better take possession of the plants and control the business, and absorb for itself the profits of production, or the gains by cheapening production at its pleasure?

The philosophy of the competitive period

The philosophy of the competitive period in human development has been sustained by the most rapid and healthful progress ever known thus far, but the Socialist answers that better yet is attainable. Grant that this past stage of development was necessary, its best fruitage is a higher stage in which the costs and the losses of individual competition can be avoided, and in each branch of service all can freely do their best for the benefit of all. Abolish the spur of competition, driving each to seek the latest inventions and the best devices, for they have been secured. Take from traders and manufacturers the intense pressure of battle against each other, and give all of them a

sure profit for a regular service to society. Let the multitude of employes be also eman-Let the multitude of employes be also eman-cipated from the tyranny of competition, which closes some works and drives others to reduce wages, and let them all have their regular pay for service to society, increased by the elimination of the losses through competition. When experience proves, as the by the elimination of the losses through competition. When experience proves, as the Socialist holds it will prove, that the greatest progress and the highest conditions yet attained are not comparable to those to be attained by abolishing competition, then no man but an idiot will question the wisdom of society as a whole taking control of all the processes of trade and industry, and the harmonious adjustment of all, with power to cheapen products or enlarge profits in each, as may best serve the general welfare.

If the modern combination proves that

If the modern combination proves If the modern combination proves that competition is no longer a benefit, but a curse, that individual struggling for success is no longer needed to evolve the best inventions and devices and bring them into use; that the monster corporation can work more cheaply and at the same time more wisely and ably in handling many establishments of different kinds, far apart and under different circumstances, than the individual owners who have created them; that it can prevent the frequent stoppage of the weaker works while the stronger continue to thrive; that society no longer needs any defense

Something to Remember.

Do you know that the government may le Do you know that the government may le-gally take over the telegraph lines at any time it wishes to do so? The only thing necessary to do is to appoint appraisers to appraise the value of the property. This is provided for in the following Postal Laws (page 56, 57 and 58, Postal Laws and Regu-lations:)

(page 56, 57 and 58, Postal Laws and Regulations:)

Section 93. Companies to File Acceptance—Before any telegraph company shall exercise any of the powers or privileges conferred by law, such company shall file their written acceptance with the Postmaster-General of the restrictions and obligations required by law. (R. S., pp. 52-68.)

Section 96. Postmaster-General to Select Appraisers for the United States—The United States may, for postal, military or other purposes, purchase all the telegraph lines, property and effects of any or all companies acting under the provisions of the Act of July 24, 1866, entitled: "An Act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military or other purposes." or under this title, at an appraised value, to be ascertained by five competent disinterested persons, two of whom shall be selected by the Postmaster-General of the United States, two by the company interested, and one by the four so previously selected. (R. S., pp. 52-67.)

Section 97. The following named companies 52-67.)
Section 97. The following named companie

Section 97. The following named companies have filed acceptances pursuant to section 23 prior to Dec. 5, 1892, and on the dates respectively stated: Western Union Telegraph Co., June 8, 1867; Postal Telegraph Co., Aug. 1

cludes every company ever organized, have also signed it. This agreement covers every mile of privately owned telegraph line in the United States.

The Vital Issue. By E. V. Debs.

The only vital issue in this campaign springs from the private ownership of the springs from the private ewitership of the means of production. It involves the whole question of political equality, economic freedom and social progress. The alleged issues of the old parties are all rooted in the existing economic system, a system which they are obliged to preserve and perpetuate, and a system which the Social Democratic party is pledged to abelish. The contest today is for the control of government by three severate the control of government by three separate classes, with conflicting interests into which modern society has been mainly divided in the development of the competitive system. The dominant capitalist class is represented by the Republican party. The middle class is represented by the Democratic party. The working class is represented by the So-cial Democratic party, and each of these parties is committed to the econom-ic interests of the class it rep-resents. The Republican party is the repre-sentative of the capitalist class. Prosperity galore; give us four years more. The Demo-cratic party is the walling cry of the perishmodern society has been mainly divided in cratic party is the wailing cry of the perishing middle class; calamity without end. The Socialist platform is an indictment of the capclass, and its ringing declaration in favor of collective ownership of the means of production is the ciarion voice of economic freedom. Parties, like individuals, act from motives of self-interest. The platform of a party is simply the political expression of the economic interests of the class it represents.

WHAT BEVERIDGE SAYS.

"The Republican party is in favor of expan-sion—acquisition of foreign territory—colon-ial policy. Why? Senator Beveridge says, Becauseh they are the trustees of Jehovah, but Senator Depew of New York is somewhat older, and we will permit him to answer the question. In his speech at the Republican National convention in the city of Philadelphia he said: 'We produce two billion dollars more than we can consume; we must find a market for the surplus, or we go back to poverty and stagnation. The Atlantic mar-kets have been largely closed up. We must now turn our eyes to the Pacific There are 900,600,000 inhabitants, who furnish a market

for our surplus products.

The Democratic party is violently opposed to this policy. It is denounced as imperialism and declares that it is the burning issue of the campaign. The expanding market for which the large capitalists are struggling will which the large capitalists are struggling with extend the lease of power and greatly aug-ment it. The middle class, represented by the Democratic party, have no urplus pro-ducts to dispose of. They are not interested in expanding the markets. If the Republican party succeeds in opening these markets the vast foreign trade thus secured win develop their resources more rapidly, increase their economic power and enable them the more erush out their small competitors ddle class, and this is the bone of in the middle class, and this is the bone of contention between the Republican party in contention between the Republican party and Democratic party in respect to what is called the burning issue of imperialism.

"My friends, there has been a complete

economic revolution in our country during the past 50 years. A great many well-mean-ing people have been so completely engaged in this competitive struggle that they are ut-terly oblivious of the fact that half a century terly oblivious of the fact that half a con-ago, and even less, work was done by the hand, and a simple tool was used and the workman who used it owned it. He could be did not rely upon the employ himself. He did not rely upon the arbitrary will, upon the permission of anoth-er for the opportunity to work.

WORKINGMAN WAS MASTER.

"Not only this, but he was the master of what he produced; he was in a large sense at economic free man, the more industrious he was, the more he produced; the more he produced the more he carned; the more he earned the more he earned the more he earned the more he earned the more he carned the more he carned the more he carned the more he carned the more industrious he is, the more he produces the worse he is off. The market is flooded, there is overproduction and undergone market is declared. tion and under-consumption, and when the consumption of the product ceases the fac-tory closes down and he is out of employ Half a century ago he worked for all; today he works for another for a himself; today he works for another for a profit that represents but a small share of what he produces. If we examine the official reports issued by our National Commission, we find the production has increased from 20 to 44 per cent during the last 50 years. Upon the other hand, the consuming capacity has rapidly diminished, because at that time the labor was performed by the hand of mat whereas at the present time, on the other hand, the same articles are turned out by means of modern machinery in fabulous means of modern machinery in fabulous abundance, the public is not able to consume a stagnation.

Examine the reports again and we find the workingmen received in wages 2,000,000,000 during the past 12 months; we find during the same period of time the capitalist received in products about the same amount; under the present development of the wage system the workingman is com-pelled to produce a dollar for the capitalist for every dollar he produces for himself, but he is compelled to produce a dollar for the capitalist before he is able to produce one for himself. Then the goods he produces filter himself. Then the goods he produces filter through the middle class, they are sold to him at retail prices and we find that he is only able to buy back about 20 per cent, or one-fifth of what his labor produces.

HALF A GENTURY AGO.

"Compare this condition with the condition that existed half a century ago. If a mar were a skilled shoemaker and he received orders for more shoes than he could make he hired a shoemaker to help him, but he was compelled to pay that shoemaker the full equivalent of the value-of his work, or if he failed to do this, the shoemaker could quit and with a few dollars that he had saved he could buy a small stock and open up a lit-tle shop of his own and make shoes for him toil, but each man was his own master. It this time the tool was touched by the mag this time the tool was his own master. At this time the tool was touched by the magic wand of genius, and the revolution began in full force. This tool expanded to the proportions of a ponderous machine which necessitated the co-operative labor of men. This tool, which supplanted the labor done by the hand of the laboring man became costlier step by step as it increased in size and capacity and was the price of the working man's independence, and the man who first owned the machine in its simple form and acted in the capacity of an employer emerged into that of the capitalist, the employer became the wage worker; the division between the classes began to grow apace, and the division has been steadily widening from that day to this, until today we find that we have a class that represents a sixth part of our population who have about 65 per cent of the wealth.

"We find that 75 per cent—that per cent-

We find that 75 per cent-that per cent-

age of our population that creates all the wealth by its labor—in other words a very small capitalistic class and a very large work-ing class. The capitalist class own the machinery of production; they don't use it. The wage working class use it, but they don't own it. The capitalist class demand that they reap the profits. The greater the wage the smaller the profit, the smaller the wage the

greater the profit.
CONFLICT BETWEEN INTERESTS.

"You will find between these two classes a are diametrically opposite. What is good for one is not good for the other, and it is this conflict that finds expression in the strikes. When work was done by hand, every workman could look forward to the time that he would be an employer instead of an em-ploye; there was some future for him; there was some incentive for him to apply himself, but, today all those doors of advancement have been closed and barred against him.

"The modern wage worker remains the wage worker, and there is no possible escape for him except through the back door of suicide. A department clerk is always a department clerk, he is never foolish enough to imagine, even under the influence of Democratic or Republican oratory, that the day is to dawn when he will be anything more than a wage worker. Is there a clerk in one of the department stores or bazaars or he or she is to be anything but a clerk? admit that it is possible that some exceptional young man might rise above his environments and reach a greater height, but he would be an exception who only serves to prove the rule. The fruit of this system is before us. We are told that the country is

NO REAL PROSPERITY.

"I do not hesitate to say that it is a ghastly farce; that there is no real prosperity in the land. Rockefeller is prosperous; Russell Sage is equally so, so is Gould, so are some of the rest of the owners of the means of production, but so far as the middle class, so far as the wage working class is concerned, thers no prosperity in any proper sense of the "I said in the beginning of my address that

the Social Democratic party was essentially the party of the working class, but it also appeals to the principles and judgment of the middle class, if not to the immediate intermiddle class, if not to the immediate intermediate. est of the middle class. The small production est of the middle class. The small production upon which the middle class was reared has been revolutionized. This is an era of large production carried forward on a gigantic scale, a scale of tremendous proportions, in which the middle class is doomed to be crushed and ground between the upper mil-stone of capitalism and the nether millstore of great poverty. The great factory crushes out the life of the small producer exactly as the large department store absorbs the smaller merchant, and saps his life.

"The large farm is equipped with the im-proved machinery, and is operated on a scale with which the small farm cannot compete with which the small farm cannot compete it crowds out and obliterates the crude implements of a quarter of a century ago, and fills course of events is going steadily forward. If in spite of the protest of the Republican party and the objection of the Democratic party, the Social Democratic party would push this evolution to its logical and inevitable termination the Republican party would have the sun stand still, and the Democratic party would force it heleward on its shining track ,but the Socialists contemplate with serenity the exit of capitalism and with equal serenity the rise of Socialism.

THE TRUST PROBLEM. "THE TRUST PROBLEM.

"The Republican party declares that there are certain vicious combinations in the coun try that ought to be regulated, restrained, suppressed, if necessary, by law. The letter of acceptance of President McKinley says substantially the same thing, but do you know of a Republican who has ever drawn that line between combinations that are yet. is now of a Republican who has ever drawn the line between combinations that are visious and combinations that are otherwise? Let me draw the line. Every privately owned monopoly or combination is a vicious combination. Every publicly owned combination is a good combination. The Democratic party charges that all these combinations have gone forward under the Remublican administration. orward under the Republican administration These combinations would have gone forward under any administration. It is a mat-ter of economic development. As well legislate the ebb and flow of the tide or the rising and setting of the sun. If the Republican party is opposed to trusts—I don't r it be or not, for, according to there are no trusts in the country-but, if the Republican party is opposed to the trusts, why has it not legislated against trusts? It has been in control of every department of the government for the

st three years. "The Democratic party charges all of these evils to the Republican party. Seven hundred trusts have been developed within the last three years. Now comes the Democratic be overwhelmed with prosperity. But they don't tell us how it will be done. Compet-tion is orderly. It goes forward to a certain point; the smaller and weaker is crushed out by the larger; it is driven to the side by an opponent, and it is swallowed by the combinations. They are the economic masters of the situation. Can the world be forced back the situation. and weaker is crushed ward; therefore, in the course of competi-tion the smaller is absorbed by the larger and stronger. These are the great forces of the age economically.

CENTRALIZATION INEVITABLE.

"Those of you who have studied the econ-mic development of the world know tha omic development of the world know that when the machine first appeared, a little over t on the part of the working class. It the workingman; forced him into the street; made a tramp of him. The wear and spinners of England organized and lently took the cotton spinning machinery from the factory, feeling that if they could dstroy the machinery they could regain their former employment. They did not know enough to know that the machine had come in obedience to an economic law; that it was a mere factor in the industrial development of the world. They were doomed to disap-pointment. It is precisely the same with the pointment. It is precisely the same with the attempt of today to destroy the trusts. No power on this earth can arrest the force of centralization. Those who attempt to are doomed to failure and disappointment. Individuals who were competitors against each other have concluded that co-operation is better than competition; that in increasing each other's labor and expenses they decreased each other's profits, and therefore resolved to combine in a partnership; from an creased each other a profits, and therefore re-solved to combine in a partnership; from an imilibrium and the corporation has been final-porations and the corporation has been final-ly swallowed up and absorbed into the trust or combination, as a result of economic condi-tions and development."

Without question a report will be girculated on the eve of section that Debs has withdrawn. Don't be played for a

The work you do next Tuesday will bring forth a fruitful harvest in the not distant future.

The SITUATION

PS J. J. HAWKINS.

PES, comrade, (you who mean to perpetrate the G. O. P. vote) its leaders know full well they cannot make their promise of continued prosperity good except through the acquisition of new markets. And are even willing to agree with "Bird o' Freedom Sawin" that "civilization does go forrud sometimes upon a powder cart."

And rightfully or wrongfully, by diplomacy or conquest, they mean to acquire new territory. Yet, though they were able to girdle the earth with their territorial possessions, it would only be a staving off of the period of stagnation which must at last come. But why should Socialists supplied them in their dirty work? Indeed, it seems to me highly unbecoming in a Socialist to countenance such a policy. cart.

countenance such a policy.

And comrade, I believe it is not necessary for you to throw your vote away on the Republican party; I think it is in the air that they will win without the aid of a single vote of ours.

Then cast your lot with your own party whose principles mean something, and do yourself the distinction of handing down to your children the honorable gratification of claiming that you was among those who brought about the unequalled social condi-

tions under which they will live.

Otherwise, you may be the means of belittling our cause in the eyes of the American people, and call down disdain, derision and humiliation on the heads of all true So cialists, and give the final triumph of our principles a set-back of perhaps severa

The volume of votes polled by a new and struggling party means much for its future advancement and success, and the measure of respect it will win will be entirely dependent thereon. A few thousand votes, a mere hand-full of political degenerates—2 million votes or more, a reputable body of thinking men. And surely, you will agree it is necessary for a party to put a ticket in the field that it may know its strength, and thereafter shape its policy accordingly. If it should poll an unquestionably large vote, its course will be plain—a straight fight for victory. On the other hand, should our party, for instance, poll, say a million and a half/votes this fall, we would certainly hold the balance of power in a general election, and in of respect it will win will be entirely depend

ance of power in a general election, and in all probability it would be to our interest to use it, for we could wring concessions from either of the two dominant parties. which would place one or more of the planks in our platform upon the rolls of legisla-

Comrade, let us resolve to make the of next November a red-letter day for So-cialism in America. Let you and our Bryan infatuated comrade agree tacitly to change your intentions, each taking it for granted the other will-do so, and thus make the de-fection in the two old parties about equal,

fection in the two old parties about equal, and raise the vote of your own party to a point that will reflect honor upon it, and give you a large measure of satisfaction for duty done.

You agitate for Socialism, of course; you discuss it with all corprades on all occasions; then why not be consistent and include in your advocacy of Socialism the necessity of voting for Debs, and Harriman and when voting for Debs and Harriman, and when election day comes around, practice what you preach vote for the adoption of those

principles in which you believe.

In the name of common sense, comrade, if you and I and all who claim to believe in them, do not vote for their adoption, who will, and how and when will they ever be

The Socialist who designs the democratic vote, justifies his action by arguing more or less in this manner:

I fear the election of a party friendly to an imperialistic policy, and think I forsee a great and irremediable calamity to the republic. I fear that four years more of republic. I fear that four years more of trust creating, territorial expanding policy cannot be undone by any other party. There-fore, I want to see a party in power which is opposed to that policy, and to vote for that candidate who is the best of the two

having a winning chance.

Now comrade, is not that just what all the people who vote a capitalistic ticket honestly believe they are doing? Voting for the best of two candidates or parties.

You will not presume to say that the mass

You will not presume to say that the mass of the voters who support Mr. McKinley are not prompted by the same motive as yourself. Then it is plain you have no higher ideal politically, than all the people in all the campaigns since the foundation of the parameters. republic; and that ideal makes for the perpetuation of capitalism.

And why should you help repeat the old and hoary game of ins and outs, only to witness the time-honored custom of throwing the blame on the other fellow when the industrial starmation hearing heart and hear what is produced and therefore there is a dred trusts have been developed within the last three is a surplus product every now and then. We produce so much of everything that we suffer for the want of everything the everything that we suffer for the want of everything the everything that we suffer for the want of everything the everything that we suffer for the want of everything the everything that we suffer for the want of everything the everyt the fact that "these are democratic times; and hear the superficial observer this thing could not happen under the G O. P. rule." Far befter that every one of us should vote for the re-election of McKinley and put an end once and for all to the vaunting claims of the republican party by letting them bear the responsibility of the crisis that is sure to come during the next adminstration. Put their boasts to the test and their influence will be lost, and their loss will be our gain. While on the other hand if Bryan is elected, nothing will be proved in regard to the counter claims of the two old parties, and their supporters will conold parties, and their supporters will con-tinue to stand by them, and the end of an-other campaign will see the ins out and the outs in again—another change.

And, in the event of Bryan's election, how will you answer those who will upbraid you for your action, when the industries of the country are at a standstill? Will you appear

Will you answer country are at a standstill? Will you answer them as a Socialist knows how to answer them? No, you cannot consistently, for you have been instrumental in placing a party in power whose principles are diametrically opcountry are at a standstill? power whose principles are posite the Socialistic argun argument.

You have lessened your efficiency as a So-cialist because your theory and your prac-tice do not correspond. And worst of all during this campaign, you have weakened your influence as a propagandist.

And all this because of a mistaken idea that the democrats would give "you a half

Comrade, it is because poor humanity has been willing all through the ages to accept the half loaf, that it has never been of fered more; and often, sye, too often, been compelled to suffer the martyrdom of no The half loaf bait but too surely means

the workers, that they shall continue to be half fed, half clothed and miserably sheltered. And as for your forebodings, no party can impose conditions upon us, in this campaign at least, that will be final. Let capitalism, through its political tools once paign at least, that will be final. Let cap-italism, through its political tools, once openly brave the plain people by some high-handed act of oppression, or a direct blow at the foundation of our political liberty, and the best of our American manhood would be as prompt to resent it as our forefathers

republic is approaching a condition as de-grading, as humiliating, as has ever yet existed in any civilized nation. The beginning of the end may be here, but the end itself is more than one campaign away; and we yet have ample time to shape it to our ideals.

We are not playing our last game on the political diamond; we are going to have our innings before long and be in it till we win regardless of the runs which the other fel-

lows are making.

That is if we, the "fielders," do our whole duty, and not go helping the other fellows make their runs!

No comrade, we have not yet reached the last ditch into which plutocracy designs to throw us; nor is our condition so desperate in the political waters, that we must needs grasp at the straws thrown out by the dem-

It is said of the populists that they are only the tail to the democratic kite, but even in that capacity, there is honor for:

"We know that in the fiving art.

Tails play a most important part." But what importance or influence, honor or dignity, can we Socialists claim, should it come to pass that we are only rags in the talls of the various kites now flying in the political horizon?

Comrades, let us not give our opponents the opportunity to characterize us as having so little stability of purpose that the con-flict finds us divided and scattered among all the opposing forces now in the arena.

As a political organization, it is true we have a hard pull before us, but let us at least, make it a pull altogether. Let us help now in the dead-lift stage of our political existence, and not withhold our support until the day arrives when, perhaps, our votes might hardly be needed. And we should remember too, that our

comrades across the seas are watching, with deepest interest, our progress; and await with intense eagerness and anxiety the re-sult of this campaign. And should Social-istic ballots be recorded in numbers according to their hopes, we can imagine the measure of encouragement and gratification it will give them. You know how it is with yourself, when you hear or read of unusu you are cheered and encouraged. mentally applaud them for standing solidly against capitalism; and point with pride to the advancement of Socialism everywhere.

And shall we not also give them our full strength and progress in the only way in which it is possible to do so, and enhance their gratification and bring our cause

world-prominence?

And why vote, anyhow, with the object of relieving, even in a slight degree, the stress and tension of present conditions, when we have been saying all along that the American working worm has not yet been trod on hard enough to make him turn; that he is simply squirming, though squirming more vigorously as the pressure increases. Why not let the squeezing go on unchecked until the point is reached where the pressure can no longer be borne?

And as for trusts, have we not hailed then as the logical and natural fore-funners of the co-operative commonwealth?

They are brolding nagians of commer-cialism, whose exactions and gigantic pro-portions will at last frighten the competitive Liliputians into co-operating for their ommon safety.

And you should remember, too, that Bryan

not only evaded the question of public own-ership of the trusts, but has even spoken for the perpetuation of private ownership of trusts in his advocacy of that which he considers the settlement of the trust question-licenses.

Nor need we wait for the democratic party to come into power again to learn their at-titude towards labor.

The present house committee on labor, some time in May, reported the bill to ex-

tend the eight-hour law to all laborers em-ployed under contract on government work. The bill compels all government contractors to have their work done on the eight-hour basis. Bailey, the acknowledged leader of the Democrats in Congress, spoke against the demands in Congress, spoke against the bill, claiming that the right of a citizen to contract to sell ten hours of his labor a day should not be denied, and that he would agree that an American citizen is incompetent to make a contract for his personal services. But we know the American laborer has been robbed of the opportunity to exercise the right of contract, his compe

tency is shackled by his necessities.

But the above is the kind of rot you will always hear from an anti-Socialist politic-

And now, as a final probing of the case, and as a last appeal, I will make the situaand as a last appeal, I will n tion a personal one for you:

wonderfully improve the conditions of the whole people, have progressed to that de-gree where public interest and attention has been drawn to us

And the conclusion has been reached that And the conclusion has been reached that in order to pince ourselves and our principles before the people in a comprehensive and influential manner, it is necessary to organize ourselves into a political body and prepare for the battle of the ballots.

Not that we hope to win in the first encounter, but that BY CHARGE AFTER COUNTER, but the BY CHARGE AFTER COUNTER, but that BY CHARGE AFTER COUNTER COU

Counter, but that BY CHARGE AFTER CHARGE, EVERY MAN OF US DOING HIS DUTY, we will at last so weaken the enemy and strengthen our own position that the eventful charge will at last be made, which

will bring us victory.

Having admitted the necessity and wisdom of this course, we proceed to the selection of a candidate who is one with us in prin-

YOU, comrade, are the one upon whom The campaign is begun, you work with no

The campaign is begun, you work with no-ble interest and unflagging energy for one who is sure of defeat, encouraged and sus-tained by the belief that each and every avowed comrade will at least stand by you. The day of battle arrives—the order to advance is about to be given, but before do-ing so you glance back at your faithful fol-lowers.

Alas! The far from well-made and broken by desertions all been thinned and broken by desertions all along the line! But it is too late now to withdraw, the plan of battle is arranged; as! The far from well-filled ranks have

withdraw, the plan of battle is arranged; the enemy confronts you: the trumpets are sounding the signal for the contest. The charge must be made even in the face of ighoble defeat, and the derision and contempt of the foe at the insignificance of your following.

Comrade, have you come out of the conflict with feelings cut to the quick?

Of course you have, you expected defeat, but you comforted your soul with the flattering unction that those who believe as you do would share that defeat and its results to a man.

Has it provoked you into declaring that laboring for the peoples' interests is, after all, a thankless task? It would be a wonder if it had not.

were to resent the tyranical acts of old unstable reformers that you succumb to the George the Third. It may be that our grand tempting offers of those who never scruple to corrupt the leaders in every noble cause? those who failed to support you, have

If so, those who failed to support you, have no right to reproach you.

They for leited that right when they joined the ranks of our opponents.

Comrade, let us remember that great principles cannot be established by mere theorizing, but by the hard struggle of give and take, and a willingness on the part of their supporters, to brave the harsh buffetings of adverse opinion. Then let us be steadfast, answerving and persistent, and compel the respect of our opponents as our forethe respect of our opponents as our fore-fathers compelled the respect of the mon-archial governments of the world.

Without question a report will be circulated on the eve of election that Debs has withdrawn. Don't be played for a

Review By Job Harriman

of the Situation

[NOTE—It has been necessary to reduce Mr. Harriman's excel-ent article owing to fack of space. It can be had complete in the obtober number of the International Socialist Review upon ending ten cents to the publishers, C. H. Kurr & Co., Chicago.]

6 HE reason why neither the democratio one the republican parties ever proposed to abolish this wages system, this system of taxation without representation, is because those who frame the platforns are the representatives of the capitalist class who do the taxing. The power derived from taxation is to them sweeter than justice. They blindfold the working class by referring to the little business flurry just past as a wonderfully prosperous period, but they never mention the fact that the government wasted about 1,000,000,000 of dollars in prose-cuting the war and the boom only lasted

cating the war and the boom only lasted while we were spending it. It was only an opiate which stimulates for a moment, but leaves a wreck of its victim.

Instead of reminding us that they have thrown away 1,000,000,000 of dollars, which the working class must pay, with interest; instead of reminding us of the fact that expansion is only an extension of the American capitalists' power of taxation without representation; instead of telling us in so many words that they love the workingman for what they can get out of him; they "renew their faith in protection of the worker," while they renew their Galling guns in protection of the "legitimate (?) interests of the corporations"—that is, of themselves. The injunction sets the law in operation, and the standing army is sent to the Coeur d'Alenes, standing army is sent to the Coeur d'Alenes, the state militia to Croton dam, the United State marshals to St. Louis and Haticton. The capitalist class, with the machinery of government, protects their interests against the working class, who produced the capital.

The Democratic platform condemns govern-ment by injunction and declares for govern-ment by arbitration. Were arbitration made binding by law, there is no reason to believe that the arbitrators would show any more interest in behalf of the working class than do the present injunction judges. In such cases the arbitrators would set the law in motion, the terms would be binding, and the capitalist class, being in possession of the powers of government, would enforce these powers of government, would enforce these terms at the point of the bayonet, and the last vestige of the workingman's liberry would be gone. Both protection and arbitration are but baits on the capitalist's hook to catch the worker's vote.

It is apparent that the live issues of this capitalize have been forced to the few they

campaign have been forced to the front by our industrial development. Starting with the wages system, the first result is a surplus. which develops the autocratic employer on the one hand and the workman as his sub-ject on the other. As the surplus increases, the employer develops into a capitalist, thereinto a corporation "without a soul," but with "legitimate (?) interests," while the work-man remains a subject with no voice in the "legitimate (?) interests," while the work man remains a subject with no voice in the management of affairs. When the surplus grows still larger it represents more power than the trust is organized and the prices to some degree controlled, with the working class still in subjection.

As the taust becomes more powerful the surplus seeks foreign markets and the workers in foreign lands who are being fleeced are considered even less capable of acting intelli-gently than are the American workers, and thus political imperialism abroad as added to industrial imperialism at home. Instead of compulsory education, with state support, both the Republican and Democratic parties favor educational qualification, and in some states agitation is being made for property qualification. As the surplus product inpolitical imperialism abroad as added reases beyond the market, men are thrown out of work. As men are discharged, compotition for positions begins among the workthum for positions of the country of the worker is less able to own property or to school his children, and thus a process of and as a last appeal, I will make the situation a personal one for you:

A large and growing number of us voters of the nation, honestly believing that certain radical reforms, if carried out, would wonderfully improve the conditions of the as the industrial pelicy of our country. capitalist will diligently support the wages system and loudly declare that capital, though the product of labor, has "legitimate interests" antagonistic to labor, because it is by this process that they gain their power. is by this process that they gain their power. They will multiply the issues and magnify their importance in their mad greed for power. A vote for either the Democratic or the Republican parties is a vote for the trust. for expansion, and for imperialism, because these issues are the logical and inevitable re sult of the wags system, which they both support. Not until the working class organize a political party, managed by and for the interests of their class, and through the instrumentality of that party, conquer the powers of government, and reorganize the industrial institutions. to the end that each strumentality of that party, conquer the powers of government, and reorganize the industrial institutions, to the end that each producer shall have an equal voice in the management thereof, and that all productive capital shall be owned in common and that the wage system shall be abolished, and each worker shall receive an equivalent for his toworker shall receive an equivalent for his total product, will the problems of imperialism, taxation without representation, expansion. worker shall receive an interpretation, tal product, will the problems of imperialism, taxation without representation, expansion, trusts, corporate greed, and labor wars, be settled, and the two now warring classes be making war upon nature for her fruits inmaking war uponn ature for her fruits instead of upon each other.

This devolves upon the working class. It is to their interest. They have the votes, the power and intelligence, and it depends upon power and intelligence, and it depends upon

power and intelligence, and it depends upon the concerted action of the Socialists to deliver to them the necessary information as to its exercise.

Without question a report will be circulated on the eve of lection that Debs has withdrawn. Don't be played for a

your following.
Comrade, have you come out of the conflict with feelings cut to the quick?
Of course you have, you expected defeat, but you comforted your soul with the flattering unction that those who believe as you do would share that defeat and its results to a man.

Has it provoked you into declaring that laboring for the peoples' interests is, after all, a thankless task? It would be a wonder if it had not.

Has it so disgusted you with reform and the companies of the Rureau of Labor statistics of North Carolina, says the Typographical Journal, states that the average daily wages paid in tobacco factorise of the state for skilled labor amounts the magnificent sum of \$1.27 for men and the cents for women, while unskilled labor receives: Men 64 cents, women 37 cents and children 26 cents. In the woolen mills skilled labor gets—men \$1.10, women 28 cents per day. Other industries compensate the persons employed at proportionate rates.

Gas - Treaton deslight Co....

THE ARMED CAMP OF COMMERCIAL PIRACY.

These Trusts Levy Tribute on the American People Greater Annually than all the Crowned Heads and Titled Families of the Earth-The People must Own the Trusts or People and all the Property of the Nation.

Gas—Brooklyn Union Gas Co...
York.
Gas—Consolidated Gas Co. of Pittsburg
Gas—Central Union Gas Co—Eleven
large plants in Ohio, Indiana and
Southern Illinois.
Gas—Philadelphia (Natural)
Gas People's Gaslight Co., Chicago
Gas—People's Gas & Coke Co—Buffalo

	Heads and Titled Families of the Trusts will own the		
			100 September 10
	Alkali American Alkali Co	3,140,000	STATE OF STREET
	(Pools with other companies) Abrasive Manufacturing Co	5,000,000 1,000,000	
•	Axes—American Axe & Tool Co Axles—National Association Axle Manufacturers	15,000,000 5,000,000	
	Manufacturers Acetelyne—Union Carbide Co Acker Process Co Acker Process Patent Co Acine Storage Battery & Manu-	3,000,000	STATE STATE STATE
	Acme Storage Battery & Manufacturing Co	2,000,000 5,000,000	
	facturing Co	1,500,000 1,000,000 25,000,000	
	- Power Co	10,000,000	
	Air—Continental Compressed Air Power Co Air—Eight Compressed Air Power Companies (Standard Oil is behind it.)	15,000,000	
	(Standard Oil is behind it.)' Alcohol — Manhattan Spirit Company (Wood Alcohol)	5,000,000	
	pany (Wood Alcohol)	5,000,000	
	Automobile — International Automobile and Transportation Co Automobile Co., of New York	3,000,000	
	Renor Louisiand Manhine Co.	6 000 000	
	Brass-American Brass Co Barbed Wire (Chicago) Baking Powder-Royal Baking Powder Co. (succeeds Royal, Price, Cleveland, and many others)		
	others) Brakes-New York Air Brake Co. Beef-Swift & Co	20,000,090 10,000,000 15,000,000	
	Beef-Northwestern Beef Co (Cat-	5,000,000	
	tle trust)	13,600,000	
	Brewers-Boston Breweries Co	10,000,000 11,500,000 50,000,000	
	Brewers—Pittsburg Brewing Co Brewers—Chicago and Milwaukee Combine	20,000,000 60,000,000	
	Combine	5,600,000 6,500,000	
	Brewing Co (11 large breweries) Brewers—San Francisco Brewers,	6,000,000	
	Brewers of Detroit, all but three small concerns gathered in by	20,000,000	
	the American Malting Co., capi-	26,050,000	
	Bicycle Saddles Bicycles—American Bicycle Co. (over 50 big concerns Billiard tables	80,000,000	
	Brick—American Brick Co. (to control N. Y. market) Brick—Chicago and Cook county Brick—Combine of Appleton, Men-	10,000,000	
	asaa, Neenan, Depere, Green Bay	200,000	
	Bridge Builders (being formed) Books — American Book Co. (School Books)	40,000,000 5,000,000	
•	Books—United States Book Co. (Cheap Books)	3,250,000	
	Union (158 concerns) Bronze and Brass combine Bolts—Américan Bolt & Nut Co	35,000,000 5,200,000 10,000,000	ADDISONAL PROPERTY.
	Brooms - Broom Manufacturers'	10,000,000	H4000 No. 00000
	Association Borax—Consolidated Borax Co Borax—Pacific Coast Borax Co Borax—A Pennsylvania company. Boxes—Washington and Oregon (Fruit boxes)	2,500,000 2,000,000	
	Boats-Great Lakes Towing Co.	1,000,000	300000000000000000000000000000000000000
	(This combine will control all the tug lines between Buffalo, Chicago and Duluth, and will in- clude nearly all the wrecking		ORGER DESIGNATION OF THE PERSONS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSONS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRE
	outfits Boats—Electric Boat Co	4,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000	
	outfits	28,000,000	
	Brushes, an omo combine	4,000,000 2,000,000 3,000,000	STATE STATE STATE
	Buttons Carbon Candle, Cleveland Carbon—National Carbon Co. (all companies in the U. S., and	3,000,000	Editional Service
	companies in the U. S., and three-fourths in the world Castor Oil, St. Louis Cash Registers—National Cash Register Co	500,000	
	Register Co	60,000,000	SAN STREET, SAN
př	Cars—Pressed Steel Car Co. (com- plete monopoly)	25,000,000	
	Social Chain Manufacturers Associal Union Steel & Chain Co Capsules—Compressed Air Capsule	3,000,000	
	Caramels—American Caramel Co	13,500,000 5,000,000	
	Care—Consolidated Steel C ar Co. Cartridges—Ammunition Manufac- turers' Association	18,000,000	
	Cartridges — American Ordnance Co	2,500,000	i
	(forming) Crackers—Continental Cracker Co Crackers—United States Biscuit	10,000,000	
	Crackers-National Biscuit Co. (90	55,000,000	
	per cent of all large bakeries in the United States) Columbian Car Lighting & Brake Company	52,400,000	
	Car Wheels—Allen Paper Car Wheels—Allen Paper Car Carriages—General Carriage Co.	1,250,000	-
1	Wheel Co. Carriages General Carriage Co. (to hire, and traffic in Cabs, Carriages, and other vehicles, inc., in N. J. Chairs (Argust 15, 1899, being	20,000,000	
# 5 To 1	Chairs (. rgust 18, 1899, . being formed). The promoters of this combine have secured an agree-		
	combine have secured an agreement from eighty-eight of the largest manufacturers in the country to enter the trust. It will be capitalized at	· •	
	will be capitalized at	20,000,009	
	Milling Co	3,360,000	-
	Celluloid Combine	8,000,000	į

30,000,000 | Cement-Continental Cement Co. 10,600,000 Iron, Timber, Land & Railroad Coal-Montana Coal & Coke Co. 5,000,000 1,000,000 Coal-Temple Coal Co., Scranton, Consolidates eight companies)... Coal-Reading Coal Co..... 150,600,000 1899, and is composed of eight of the la est railroad and coal companies in est railrond and coat companies United States.) Coal -Tennessee Iron & R. R. Co. (Plants in Tennessee and Ala-International Copper Co. bama) Copper—Arcadian Copper Co Copper—Isle Royal Copper Co.... Copper Sheets and Bolts 20,000,00 sachusetts company) Confectionery
 Cordage
 35,000,000

 Clothing Manufacturers (forming)
 150,000,000

 Cotton Yarn (forming)
 80,000,000

 Cotton Duck
 10,000,000

 Cotton Baling—American Cotton
 6,000,000
 Crockery—Americans Potteries Co.
(forming)

Dashboard (being formed)

Department Stores — Mercantile
Reorganization Co. (To operate
Department and Dry. Goods
stores.) They expect to control
from 500 to 2,000 stores......

Dredging—Dredge & Dock Co. (includes Dredges from Racine to
Green Bay cludes Predges from Racine to
Green Bay

Drugs—National Association of
Wholesnle Druggists (250 firms).

Dye and Chemical combine

Dyewoods—United States Dyewood & Extract Co., to unite all
in the United States

Dyewood (2 Colorado companies) Dynamite (3 Colorado companies). 2,000,000
Dynamite (3 Colorado companies) 2,000,000
Enamel Ware Mfg. Co. 25,000,000
Electric Storage Battery Co. 18,000,000
Electric Ship Co., New York 10,000,000
Electric Light & Power Co., New York 55,001,000 Electric Light & Power Co., Kings Electric Light, Heat & Power Co., County

Electric Light, Heat & Power Co.,

New York

Electric Company of America

Electricity—Ealtimore Electric Co

Electricity—Commonwealth Elec
tric Co. (12 companies)

Electricity—Milwaukee Electric

Light & Railway Co

Electricity—Thirty-three compa
nies of Mass. and R. I.

Electricity—Westinghouse Electric

& Manf. Company

Electricity—Wational Electric Co.,

of New Jersey

Electricity—American Heating Cor
poration

Electricity—Columbia Electric Car

Lighting & Railway

Electricity—Columbia Electric Car Electricity—Columbia Electric Car Electricity—Columbia Electric Car
Lighting & Power Co....
Electricity—General Electric Co of
Minneapolis
Electricity—General Electric Co.
(pools with other companies) ..
Electricity—Columbian ElectricCar
Lighting & Brake Co
Electrical Supply Co ...
Electrical Supply Co ... ciation, 40 leading in Buffalo ... 15,000,000 Elevators—1,860 grain elevators in Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa con-trolled by five firms Capital Unknown Electrotypers, New York and vi-Electrotypers, New York
cinity
Envelopes—United States Envelope
Co., controls 90% of factories .
Fertilizer—American Agricultural
Co., (23 plants)
Engines—Steam
Fertilizer — Virginia & Carolina 40 000 000 20,000,000

he United Statesss An Eastern Combine, (14 12,000,000 Glass-United States Glass Co., (table ware aloves, Grocers-Wholesale of New Eng-Glucose United States Glacose Co., be worth \$5,000,000, but it is capitalized at Glue-American Glue Co..... duc-United States Glue Co ws-National Harrow Co... and Rubber-American Hard Rub-Lais, Derby, (being formal ardware cardware choise Shoes chosandescent Lamps choandescent Light Co. of America changes and Co. ndio-Egyptian Compressed Co 3,750,000 3,759,000 5,000,00 Lake mines) 2,500,009 2,000,00 indurated Fiber Ware Industries.
Insurance — New England Insurance Exchange, (34 Co's...........
ink, Printing—30 concerns. Controls 55% of the manufacturers of ink and also the firms controlling the ink supply. It will dispense with 250 of the 300 travalure manufacturers and stavalure manufacturers. 27,000,000 50,000,000 Co..... Manufactoring Co.

Kodak Limited Co-French, English, German and American freis
Knit Goods Co.

Laste-American Last Co.

Laste-College Co. Lines-Controls 25,000,000 2,00 1,000 10 000 000 tomy Chinney Contine Controls 50, 100,000 25,000,000 Lead-National Lead Co., (26 white 5,000,000 lend plants).

Lime Linotype Lighting & Henting Co., (oil, 8 companies)...
Light—Kern Incendescent Gaslight 4,975,6-8 2,000 000 24,000,000 25,000,000 ight 10,000,000 nt-Union Light & Power Co., (Utah.)..... Life Preservers—Anderson's Safe 10,000,000 54,712,000 Lumber Trest..... Lumber Co. of Taimber—North Carolina Association. (fix prices)

Malt American Malting Co—Controls nearly all malting plants and a number of breweries in the United States.

Marble Combine. 10,000,000 California Lumber Weyerhauser Syndic 10,000,000 10,000,000 25,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000 10,000,000 concerns. It laid off 3,000 wagons and horses and 16,000 men. It will save in wages \$5,000,000 and in wagons \$3,000,000 and on wagons \$3,000,000 and magons \$3,000,000 annually.

Mirrors — Mirror Manufacturers'
Association.

Needles—International Needle Co...
Oat Meal—Ohio Combine.....
Oil—Continental Cotton Oil Co...
Oil—Standard Oil Co...
Oil—New Jersey Standard Oil Co. Oil—New Jersey Standard Oil Co. (82 firms—85% of all in the United States...
Oil—Cotton Seed—a Texas combine... 2,000,000 20,000,000

37,000,000 35,000,000 15,000,000 90,000,000 20,000,000 15,000,000 3,000,00 33,500,00 2,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000

8,000,000 4 000 000 12,000,000 Plows (forming)
Pumps—International Steam Pump
Co., (5 largest in the United
States.
Plumber's Supplies — American
Plumber's Supplies — Central Foundry Co., (28 big concerns).

2,500,000
Efricerators—Electric Axle, Light
& Power Co.

Endiators—The American Radiator
Co., (75% of output)
Ribbon—Silk Ribbon Trust.
Rice—A Chicago combine.

1,500,000
Rolling Stock—American Railway 1,50,650 Rolling Stock—American Railway
4,000,650 Rubber Pubber Goods Manufac2,000,050 Rubber—United States Rubber Co. (consolidates mechanical goods Satl-National Salt Co., (centrols New York, Michigan and Ohio Sardines—(75% of the industry)... Steamships—Lake Carriers' Asso-cistion, (three large lines; pool prices..... Steamboats — Mississippi River 2,000,000 Steel—American Steel Co...

5,20,000 Steel—American Steel Hoop Co...

5,20,000 Steel—American Steel & Wire Co.,
(contrib wire industries in the
United States).

2,000,000 Steel—Federal Steel Co...

5teel—Republic Iron & Steel Co.,
(combines 35 plants).

5teel—Park Steel Co...

5teel—Park Steel Co...

Steel National Steel Co.,(20 plants)

5teel—American Steel & Iron Co. 20,809,000 Steel Rabs Manufacturers' Asso-ciation, (all big companies agree) 5,000,000 Screws—National Screw Co. Smelters— Kansas City Smelting & Refining Co. Smelters 12,000,000 Si, haits—Union Switch & Signal Co
Silverware — International Silver
Co., (24 large firms)......
Springs—Columbia Spring Co.
Silvs—American Ship Building Co
Silk Thread — the American Silk
Manufacturing Co.... 40,000,000 Silk Trust, (forming with \$5% of 70,000,000 Slot & Lead Manufacturers' Asso-20,000,000 United States.

20,000,000 Stoves Vapor Gasoline and oil.
Stoves and Ranges—Cast iron and wrought steel, (being formed).
Stove Boards.
Spool, Bobbin and Shuttle combine.
Soda Fountains — American Soda Fountain Co.
Spooges. Fountain Co.

Sponges.

Snuff — Atlantic Snuff Co., (combines all but two companies)...

Sugar — American Beet Sugar Co..

Sugar — American Sugar Refining

Co...

Sugar — Hawaiian Commercial & Tacks..... American Hide & Le

- American Smelting & 5,000,000 75,506,000

35,000,000 Transportation..... Vehicles—Washington Slectric Ve Vehicles—washington Siectric Vehicles Co....
Vehicles—General Carriage C.o...
Vehicles—New York Electric Vehicle Co...
Vehicles—New York Auto-Truck 8,000,000 25,000,000 hicle and Transportation Co.... Vehicles—The American Air Power Venicles- The International Air & 12,000,000 50,000,000 10,000,000 47,291,500 5,000,000 Warehouse Co. Water-Consolidated Co., Los An-Water-Consolidated Co., Los Angeles.

Wall Paper-National Wall Paper
Co., (30 companies).....
Watch cases, (being formed)....
Wheels-Wood, carriags.....
Wheels-Car...
Whiskey-Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Co., (controls 57 Bourbon whiskey plants and 90% of the output. 1,500,000 9,516,900 6,000,000 bon whiskey plants and 90% of the output.

Whiskey—American Spirits Manufacturing Co.

Whiskey—Standard Distilling & Distributing Co., (consolidate all the leading distilleries in the United States, except the American Spirits Manufacturing Co., Whiskey—Distilling Company of America; incorporated June 23, 1899; comprises 156 companies. This is to be a consolidation of all the companies in the trade. Wine—California Winemakers' Association 17,500,000 3,500,000 3,000,000 10,000,000 24,000,000 10,000,000 60,000 10,000,000 Wine California Winemakers As-sociation Wringers Co. Wood working Machinery—Ameri-can Wood Working Machinery Co. Woolens—American Woolen Co. 50,000,00 33,000,000 20,000,000 55,000,000 50,000,000 15,000,000

20,000,000 Co. 50,000,000 Consolidated Street & Iron Co. 10,000,000 Hayana Construction Co. Sedatine Chemical Co..... Continental Compressed Power Co. International Car Wheel Co...... Central Foundry Co...
United States & Havana Cigar Co..
United Lighting & Heating Co...
American Power & Transportation Co...
Edison Portland Cement Co... New England Cotton Yarn..... 20,000,000 American Switch Co...... 2,000,000 Havana Elēctric Railway Co..... 2,000,000 Havana Elēctric Railway Co...

Union Match Co...

Spanish-American Mining Co...

Railways General Co...

Century Development Co...

People's Realty & Finance Co...

Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Co...

Esse & Hudson Gas Co...

Manufactured Rubber Co... Manufactured Rubber Co

Trenton Gas & Electric Co. 2,000,0
Umbrella Hardware Co. 2,000,0
Bill Posting Sign Co. 2,000,0
Southern Light & Traction Co. 2,000,0
Baltimore Brick Co. 2,100,0
National Foel Saving Co. 2,000,0
Fire Proof Matting & Rug Co. 2,000,0
Atlas Mining Co. 2,000,0
Tractor Truck Automobile Co. 2,000,0
U. S. Ship & Pile Coppering Co. 2,000,0
Cumberland Coal & Coke Co. 2,000,0
General Power Co. 2,000,0
Lee Tweedy Co. 2,000,0
Lee Tweedy Co. 2,000,0
Mutual Mercantile Agency 3,000,0
Mutual Mercantile Agency 2,000,0
Fire Proofine Co. 3,000,0
Mintrapolis General Electric Co. 3,000,0
Mintrapolis General Electric Co. 3,000,0
Bay State Gas Co. 3,000,00
Comolidated Gas of Baltimore 10,770,00
What do you think of the showing, ch?

97,370,000

75,000,000

18,000,000 6,605,300 10,000,000 15,000,000

Thread — Anglo-American Thread Co.

Telephones—Union Telephone Co.. Tires—Consolidated Rubber Tire Co. Tires—Consolidated Rubber Tire Co. Twine—American Grass Twine Co. Tinware — National Enameling & Stamping Co.

Tin Plate—American Tin Plate Co., ((all in the United States...

Tobacco—American Tobacco Co.. Tobacco—Continental Tobacco Co.. (all plug companies in the United States...

5,000,000 10,000,000 5,000,000 18,015,000 2,000,000 36,000,000 10,000,000 5,000,000 8,000,000 23,000,000

20,000,000

6,000,000 25,000,000 25,000,000 7,000,000 7,000,000 5,000,000

12,500,000 2,480,000 10,000,000 1.000,000 32,000,000

125,000,000 2,500,000 4,000,000 65,000,000 70,000,000 80,000,000 3,000,000

6,000,000 30,000,000 25,000,000 30,000,000 25,000,000 20,000,000

18,000,000 15,000,000 15,000,000 14,000,000 12,000,000 12,500,000 11,500,000

10,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 8,000,000 8,000,000 6,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000 6,000,000 5,000,000

3,000,000

3,000,000 3,000,000 5,000,000 4,000,000 8,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,500,000 3,500,000 3,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000

Treasurer— C. A. Hulsman.

Attorney General— C. A. Thornton.

Iowa.

Electors—
J. M. Work.
C. A. Lloyd.
J. N. Stanley.
Wm. Spurrier.
Riley Haynes.
E. L. Fox.
W. P. Mettlin.

James Baxter. J. J. Jacobsen. S. D. Mercer.

A. J. Bennett. T. M. Hughes.

A. G. Ensign. Secretary— C. Wirth.

Kansas.

B. C. Sanders. E. H. Cain. G. W. Lefflin.

Treasurer-

Electors-

BOTH ARE EXPLOITERS.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM The trusts must be smashed. H. C. Frick. \$ 12,000,00 W. D. Sloan. 20,000,00 W. H. Webb. 15,000,00 W. A. Scott. 40,000,00 W. A. Scott.
J. S. Moore.
J. A. Burden
J. H. Starin.
F. D. Tappen
George Bliss
C. N. Bliss
G. L. Tiffany
W. J. Sterney 10,000,0 15,000,0 10,000.0 C. N. Bills.
W. L. Strong.
Joseph T. Harper.
John A. Stewart.
Andrew Carnegle.
Frank Jones.
Ames Family. 5,000,0 15,000,0 60,000,0

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

	The trusts must be smashed.	
00	Fair Family	75,000,000
00	Charles Towne	5,000,000
ю	Gov. Stevens	1,000,000
00	R. Croker	5,000,000
00	J. J. Hin	25,000,000
00	J B Haggin	35,000,000
00	Wm. A. Clark	75,000,000
00	John Mackay	40,000,000
00	Chas. E. Lane	20,000,000
00	L. E. Holden, Utah Silver	ora sa senio me
00	Trust	20,000,000
00	Senator Gaffey	5,000,000
00	P. B. Winston	- 20,000,000
00	Senator Daniel	10,000,000
00	Senator Martin	5,000,000
00	Senator Morgan	2,000,000
00	Senator Pettus	2,000,000
00	Senator Harris	5,000,000
00	Senator Clark	120,000,000
00	Marcus Daly	60,000,000
00	Jacob Ruppert	5,000,000
00	Arthur Sewall	10,000,000
00	James B. Keene	25,000,000
00	John S. McLean	25,000,000
00	Joseph Blackburn	2,000,000
00	A. Van Wyck	500,000
00	R. A. Van Wyck	500,000
OC	Richard Carroll	500,000
00	W. C. Whitney	40,000,000
00	Rerry Belmont	35,000,000
10	O. H. P. Belmont	40,000,000
00	C. C. Worthington	15,000,000
00	Adlai E. Stevenson	3,000,000
00	James K. Jones	10,000,000
0	J. Sergeant Cram	5,000,000
0	Senator Teller	2,000,000
100	Francis I Newlands Colo	
0(Silver Trust	35,000,000
Ö	Senator John P. Jones	25,000,000
0	S. T. Hauser, Silver Trust	10,000,000
ю	Mark Daly, Copper and Silver	
0(Trust	18,000,000
0	R. C. Chambers	20,000,000
U	Senator Leo Mantle	9 600 000

It will be readily observed in glancing over the above lists, that there are about ten democrat who are millionaires, in the U. S. Senate to where there is one republican. This is in itself significant to the minds of any who expect or hope for reform at the hands of either of the old parties. Capitalism has them both well in hand, and whichsoever wins, it will result in a capitalists victory. There is nothing to be gained for the people by the continuation of either of the old parties, in power, and that power can only be broken by voting first, last and all the time for Socialism.

DEBS' SAYINGS.

Without question a report will be circulated on the eve of election that Debs has withdrawn. Don't be played for u sucker.

No Hope for Traveling Men

revenue.

"The displacement of the traveling man is the result of an economic movement quite disconnected from politics. He will not better his position by voting for Bryan. What Bryan's victory would involve would be a great business depression, which would, simply deprive the traveling man of what opportunity he may now possess to find employment in other fields."

Marburg came into prominence in politics after the republicans had won the state and elected Lowndes governor and Hooper mayor.

Wanted--- A Trust.

A respectable, middle aged gentleman of large means desires a trust suitable for the needs of a family of 75,000,000.

It must possess facilities for turning out every possible requirement of each and every member of the family, at the lowest possible

of the advertiser's children have I some of the advertiser's children have been experimenting with toy trusts, none of which, however, f-filled all of the requirements and all of them were dangerous for children to handle, and in several cases the experimenters, as well as the spectators, have been seriously injured. Unless a suitable trust is available ready made, advertiser will build himself, having ample means and plenty of help.

help.

No more than the actual cost of duplica tion of the tangible plant will be paid, and as the plant will be operated at cost, those possessing toy trusts will find them rather unprofitable as soon as mine is in operation. Address,

In care of the Ballot Box. -The Referendum.

Go Old Party Voters.

DEBS' SAYINGS.

The world is my country. I happened to be born in the United states, but that is no reason why I should hate my brothers in other countries.

I object to being a slave. I scorn to be a master. I refuse to bead my back to the economic lash. I scorn to wield one.

The modern wage carner remains a wage carner, His only escape is through the back door of suicide. The laborer builds palaces and lives in hovels; he lives in coal mines and has no fuel.

The anthracite coal regions is a suburb of hell. The minera work in the cold to keep alive the hearth-fires of the world. Love and poverty do not dwell together.

Better vote for freedom and fail, than vote for slavery. It is not necessary to own a slave bodily. It is only necessary to own his tools.

The cheapest commodity on this earth to day is human flesh and blood.

We produce so much that we haven't enough of anything.

I shall resist the present system with every drop of blood in my veins.

I am opposed to the system which permits some to have more than they can possibly use, while countless millions suffer for bare necessities. Every millionaire in this country represents 10,000 tramps.

It is not the fault of the capitalists that they do not own the sun. If the arms of the corporations were long enough, they would have a meter on every sunbeam.

Will you please tell me what you had taked vigorously for the "Grand Oid Tand whooped and talked vigorously for the "Grand Oid Tand well together and the party, and well me what good the party, has done YOU? You to voted the way they told the convention, lay down the plat form and hold the convention, lay down the plat good the Party, and well me what good the party, and the modern manner and hold the convention, lay down the platform and hold the convention, lay down are intelligently studying your own interests and conserving them with a proper use of the ballot. You are doing one or the other.

No Hope for Traveling Men

Baltimore, Md. Oct. 16—Theodore Marburg the capitalist, and brother of William Marburg of the tobacco trust, delivered a speech on trusts at a meeting of commercial travelers here yesterday which caused a sensation. He said in part:

'I have little consolation to offer the traveling man. There is nothing that at present indicates his rehabilitation.

'To talk of abolishing trusts is as idle as to talk of abolishing newspapers or of breaking up the great trunk lines and restoring the many small systems that previously existed.

'The trust was born primarly of the flerce competition between American manufacturers. If the tariff in any way conduced to it, it was only by building up manufactures in America and providing the conditions for competition. It was the competition, not the tariff which produced the trust.

G'As at present loosely organized the trusts under a national law. We can demand of them publicity of accounts. We can recover for the people a part of their profit in the form of public revenue.

Competition by a trust is that the abolition of the production, and the control of some useful product. While it can undoubtedly produce more economically than separate establishments, under competition of accounts. We can demand of them publicity of accounts. We can recover for the people a part of their profit in the form of public revenue.

publicity of accounts. We can recover for the people a part of their profit in the form of public revenue.

"The displacement of the travelling man is the result of an economic movement quite disconnected from politics. He will not better his position by voting for Bryan. What Bryan's victory would involve would be a great business depression, which would simply deprive the travelling man of what opportunity he may now possess to find employment in other fields."

Marburg came into prominence in politics after the republicans had won the state and elected Lowndes governor ard Hooper mayor.

Mail at once to the Appeal the socialist vote of your precinct. As you will desire to know what we have done elsewhere, so others will want to know what you have done.

Wanted---- Trust.

The socialist vote is going to count. It will this time be large enough to make a national party that must be reckoned with. Mail to this office at once the vote you cast. Don't wait for another to mail it.

According to an Associated Press disps the political managers in Chicago admit that "the Social Democratic party, during the last four weeks, has been growing at an alarm-ing rate, particularly in the mining districts,"

Without question a report will be circulated on the ere of election that Debe has withdrawn. Don't be played for a marker with the played for a

The Elkhart Review says it is a crime for a voter to be independent this year! It wants political slaves. Slavery is so much better than independence and manhood! And such papers ask you to elect their candidates! And you are slaves if you do.

Here are Your Weapons-Use Them

Alabama.

Electors-Jos. Prantel. Jos. Mugloch.

Arkansas.

Scratch out ail the 19 names of electors and write plainly once on one of the blank lings below E. W. Pervin.

California. Electors— E. M. Dewey. L. D. Biddle . Frank Reed. E. M. Anthony. H. Hauch. O. Gafvert. J. M. Reynolds. A. J. Stevens.

Wm. Main. Colorado.

T. H. Gibbs. W. M. Ash. J. H. Morrow. J. E. Seeley. Governor-D. C. Copley. D. C. Copiey.
Lieut. Governor—
P. W. Doyle.
Secretary of State—
G. W. Saunders. Auditor-W. G. Henry.

Treasurer— George Seitz.

Connecticut. Electors-Robert Jamieson. L. Laine, M. Schwab. L. W. Bamforth.

Emil Graves. G. A. Sweetlaw. Lieut. Governor W. E. White.

Secretary I. G. Chatfield. Treasurer— Wm. Bartels. Comptoller-W. J. Sansaney,

Florida.

Electors— E. C. Smith. W. P. Neeld. W. P. Reed. E. Untermann.

Georgia.

Scratch out all electors and write on-one of the Lack spaces H. C. McDill.

Illinois.

Joseph Wullner.
John A. Bruell.
B. F. Knapp.
J. Poppinghouse. Wm: H. James. Ed. Flood. P. J. Malcor. Frank Arnold, P. H. Lyons, John P. Nebe, J. L. Traylor, Robert Wall, L. H. Greer. Frank Roderus. Wm. C. Horgan. H. H. Fraelich. W.J.McSweeney, H. G. Conrad.

Philip Brown. M. H. Babka. Rudolph Pusch.
E. D. Wheeloek.
Ed. Anderson.
F. J. Peter.

Governor Heran C. Perry. Lieut. Governor Azel Pierson.
Secretary of State—
T. G. Kerwin.
State Treasurer—
Jacob Winnen.

Auditor-James Wright. Attorney General— C. H. Soelke.

Indiana.

Electors

H. Stuemelle. W.A. Klazec H. Krepps. J. W. Hunkman. P. Kirkham. C. Sutherland. F. Spencer. J. O'Neal. J. P. Thoradyke. Israel Grass. Carl Huffman. J. A. Slavell. E. Mye s. N. Huff.ies. Governor-J. W. Kelly. Lieut. Governor-J. R. Backus.

E. H. Evinger.

FRANCE,

Auditor-W. J. Cronke.

Secretary-

J. H. Lucas.

Governor-C. Lipscomb.
Lieut. Governor—
L. Greenbaum. Secretary— W. H. Stripe. Treasurer-W. M. Brandt.

Maryland.

Jos. C. Fowle:
E. H. Wenzel.
D. Paulson. Frank Mareck. J. W. Schoffe'd. S. R. Angel. H. Sonnenheimer.

Montana.

Electors-W. N. Holden. J. F. Mable. J. G. Hoar. Governor-J. F. Fox. Lieut. Governor--H. S. Davis. II. S. DAVIS.
Secretary—
John Horne
Treasurer—
H. Topel.
Auditor—
D. Lawson.
Attorney Gene 诗榜

Attorney General-J. R. Beckwith North Dakota.

Electors-R. Grant. F. S. Parker. Governor— G. W. Poague: Lieut. Governor -R. F. King. Secretary—
A. Bassett.
Auditor—
R. C. Massey.

Treasurer— L. F. Dowe.

Nebraska. Electors-H. Huckins. H. Alexander. Fredericks. L. W. Sharp. John Fullett. J. Chism. T. A. Edwards. J. Jacobson. W. Roper. Governor— L. L. Rhodes.

Theo. Kharas. Lieut. Governor D. McKibbon.

F. S. Johns. Auditor—
O. V. Ault.
Attorney General—
M. Pressler.

New York.

B. Hanford. Lieut. Governor-Wm. Butscher.

Electo C. H. Matchett. Carl Voss. V. S. Worth.
P. E. Burrowes.
A. K. Maynard.
A. R. Pettitt.

Governor— Henry Ramsay. Lieut. Governor— C. J. Lamb. Secretary of State— Joseph Dyck. State Treasurer— Albert Eynon.

Auditor— D. C. Hendricks. Commissioner State
Land Office
J. D. Hunt. Attorney General-. G. A. Eastman.

Mississippi.

Scratch out the names of all the electors and write "N. M. Allen" in one of the blank spaces.

TOTAL ESTIMATE OF STRENGTH 1900

Minnesota.

Elector-W. H. Morse.

Missouri.

G. N. Kuntz. R. D. Morrison.

Auditor-L. M. Richeson. Attorney General-N. Braughn

Auditor— W. T. Beals. Madison Warder. Attorney General-B. W. Wilson.

A. Langhirt.

J. I. Price. C. A. Brannon. Louis Matignon. Robt. Tompkins. J. E. Taylor.

Vard Ramsour C. D. Hillabold, Governor-G. C. Clémens. ieut, Governor-C. R. Mitchell. Secretary J. W. Forest.

Auditor— W. L. Nixon. Treasurer— C. A. Gordon. Attorney General— C. W. Gorsuch. Supt. Instruction-

F. S. Mayberry. Supt. Insurance— T. J. Maxwell. Kentucky. Governor-W. T. Roberts.

/ Louisiana.

Scratch out the names of all the electors and write on one of the blank spaces Geo. Herrle

Massachusetts. (Democratic Soc

S. L. Smith. L. Roetinger.

Lieut. Governor-G. H. Wrenn. Secretary— A. W. Barr.

S. O'Shaughnessy.

Attorney General-J. A. Billings.

Michigan.

Governor C. H. Bradley.

Treasurer-

Auditor F. S. Walsh.

C. S. Grieves.
H. L. Wood.
L. S. Oliver.
W. H. Lawler. C. E. Fenner. J. P. McDonald. J. A. Wilkinson.

Governor-G: L. Evans. E. W. Timson. J. A. Aitken. Morris Kaplan. W. M. Packard. D. M. Chase.

Secretary-. Frank Neuman. Treasure

Governor-

Secretary— P. Jackson. Attorney General— E. V. Brewster.

Treasurer—. L. D. Abbott.

Electors—
J. Galbraith, Sr. G. Wilkinson.
G. W. Seward.
H. L. Dorrance.
J. A. Mountain.
Richard Henke.
A. McLellan.
J. J. Coopey T. Pendergast, F. W. Gasteiger, Wm. Wollnik, H. O. Vitalius,

J. J. Cooney.
Fred. Schauder.
Frank Marvin.
James Danford. E. M. Plumb. Arthur Harvey. Jackson J. W. Furnside Jacob Frye. A. J. Oeschger. Henry Lux.

Herman Quade. Hans Hedrich. F. Herrman. Wm. Winkelman. Richard Kitchelt. Wm. Lippelt. Wm. Neumann

Franz Schmitt. Christian Ward. J. H. Bullard. A. H. Butterfield. Chas. Williamson.
C. H. Wheder.
C. S. Wilson.
Jacob Thissen.
G. C. Jones.
J. G. Doll.

Pennsylvania.

New Hampshire

Electors-F. G. R. Gordon.

O. A. Downing. J. H. Bartlett.

E. Simon. Governor-S. F. Claffin. Socialist Party.

Electors— H. J. Staub. J. H. Lewis. E. G. Muchlman. W. H. Adams. The 26 names fol-lowing above are Socialist electors.

Oklahoma Terr .. Oklahoma Ter. Socialist party

Congress-E. T. Tucker. Representatives— J. Fairchild. E. B. Fleming. B. H. Shinn.

D. C. Stoddard. C. T. Mulkey. J. W. McFall.

Council-C. E. Ballard, D. T. Keyser, W. H. Sweatt.

Oregon.

Electors-N. P. J. Folen. Joseph Meindi.
J. F. Porter.
C. P. Rutherford.

Ohio. Elector— A. Neuber.

L. F. Heinse. South Dakota. Electors-R. W. Haine.

A. Bosby. E. F. Atwood. W. W. Swan. Texas.

Electors—
E. H. Duescher.
J. E. Kariaziewicz.
Dr. W. H. Smith.
H. B. Cochran. H. B. Cochran.
Z. Giddens.
John Kerrigan.
W. C. Moore.
Alfred Hammond.
H. M. Hollinger.
L. Brownson.
G. G. Morris.
Wm. Tullos.
W. Roper

Tennessee. Electors-W. G. Pennington. W. G. Pennington
John Ray.
J. T. Rowland.
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311,961 599,990 763,128

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EUGENE V. DEBS,
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THE PLATFORM.

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

In our economic development an industrial revolution has taken place, the individual tool of former years having become the social tool of the present. The 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 eapitalist 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 majorate to grup neonly, but the same secretic In our economic development an industrial

insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery, and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people; but the same economic forces which have produced and now intensify the capitalist system will necessitate the adoption of socialism, the collective ownership of the means of production for the common good and welfare.

The present system of social production and private ownership is rapidly converting society into two antagonistic classes—1. e., the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the mill of competition. The issue is now between the two classes first named. Our political liberty is now of little value to the masses unless used to acquire economic liberty.

Independent political action and the trade

Independent political action and the trade mion movement are the chief emancipating factors of the working class, the one representing the political, the other its economic wing, and both must co-operate to abolish the capitalist system.

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

First—The organization of the working class into a political party to conquer the public powers now controlled by capitalists. Second—The abolition of wage-slavery by the establishment of a national system of co-operative industry, based upon the social or common ownership of the means of production and distribution, to be administered by society in the common interest of all its

duction and distribution, to be administered by society in the common interest of all its members, and the complete emancipation of the socially useful classes from the domina-tion of capitalism.

The working class and all those in sympa-thy with their historic mission to realize a higher civilization should sever connection with all capitalist and reform parties and unite with the Social Democratic party of America.

America.

The control of political power by the Social Democratic party will be tantamount to the abolition of all class rule.

The solidarity of labor connecting the millions of class-conscious fellow workers throughout the civilized world will lead to international socialism, the brotherhood of man.

As steps in that direction we make the following demands:
First-Revision of our federal constitution

control of government by the people irre-Second—The public ewnership of all indus-tries controlled by monopolies, trusts and

icles to com

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

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

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

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

tives by the voters.

Twelfth—Aboution of war and the introduction of international arbitration. Mail the Appeal the socialist vote of your

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Third-The public ownership of all rail-

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

Eighth—Labor legislation to be national, instead of local, and international when pos-

sible.

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

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

Eleventh—The adoption of the initiative and referendum, proportional representa-

and referendum, proportional representa-tion, and the right of recall of representa-

town as soon as counted. It is the only way the Appeal can tell the world what we have done.