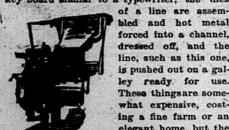
243,500

If 255 is on your label your subscription expired No. 255 with the next number.

The TEN ACRE FARM given for the largest number of yearly subscriptions sent in last week goes to Comrade Ed. L. Osgood, Los Angeles, rolling in from all over this country. The Cal., for 110 yearlies. Who'll be the Appeal thinks that every Socialist should

THE economic advantages offered by cooperation of the 32 winners of the land are abundantly able to protect them from that you secure by sending in the largest list of YEARLIES to the Appeal in one week. You secure business and social relations, if you wish them, with 31 other men whose every idea on such matters harmonize with yours. And the Appeal-a judge by virtue of knowledge-KNOWS that the natural opportunities incorporated in this ground, worked by such a combination of economic and industrial wisdom, free from rent, interest, and practically taxation, will give the owners peace and plenty for themselves until the advent of the Co-operative Commonwealth. It is the mission of the Appeal to work for this Peace and Plenty for all mankind, and this offer of competitive industrial freedom under the competitive system, is but one of its ways of acknowledging its indebtedness to those who assist in that work. The Appeal does not believe that giving these premiums will bring about the millenium for the toiling millions of the earth. But for those who win them it will make more endurable conditions for 32 families settled in one locality and thinking alike can better enjoy these fleeting earthly days ,than if among the Phillistines and battling alone for bread. For on this ground, if you will take the Appeal's word for it, there will be bread secure and congenial society. There is really more than that-there's strawberries such as are seldom seen, and sweet potatoes that shame the Southern states, and apples that won the grand prize at the World's Fair, and peaches beyond ordinary comparison-in fact, fruits and vegetables of a richness and size and flavor and variety that is beyond the words and space of this paper to describe. The largest list of yearlies, (orders for yearly postals count) each week gets a deed for 10 acres of it. The deed is warranty-a better title could not be asked, because the laws do not give them.

IT is said that the acme of mechanical genius has been expressed in the mechanism of the Merganthaler Linotype, a cut of which is hereto appended. By the use of a key board similar to a typewriter, the dies



bled and hot metal forced into a channel, dressed off, and the line, such as this one, is pushed out on a galley ready for use. These things are somewhat expensive, costing a fine farm or an elegant home, but the Appeal thinks there

is nothing too good for it that will enable it to handle its immense and growing circulation. By the way, the Appeal is supplied with the best and fastest machinery for the production of a four-page paper that is made, and is finding it necessary to negotiate for another rapid press. If the pace it is now going keeps up another two years it will pass in circulation every other publication in the United States. A movement that will support a paper to that extent is not a thing to be laughed down nor made fun of. Socialism

The populists of the state of Washington voted to support the Social Democratic ticket. The light is hanging in the old belfry tower and Debs is the Paul Revere of the times, and the minute men are pouring forth from farms and fields and factories as they did over a hundred years ago to fight for a just cause. The Rockefellers and Goulds and Vanderbilts and other parasites are not going to be permitted to butcher and starve and freeze millions of their own kind to the end that they may have a barren victory of great as it was, it was but a trile of what is

Last Tuesday the Appeal busted all previous records on daily receipts, with an income of \$412. This will give you an idea that there are a few Socialists in this country who are campaigning for a co-operative commonwealth. Every cent of this sum goes out in literature at the lowest possible price. Get in the ring and whoop, gents. Let us teach the old parties that we are here and intend to stay.

I never talk to a man or read from one who objects to Socialism, though they denounce What they object to is not Socialism, BUT WHAT THEY THINK SOCIAL-ISM IS. Every living creature is in favor of thing for the people. The voters sneeze every Socialism if they understood its spirit, as much as they favor enjoying life.

Debs has been speaking to the greatest and most enthusiastic crowds in Chicago, astonishable to hold the attention of their slaves and that. Per 250 copies, \$1; per 1,000 copies, \$4. preventing them from hearing anything that would enlighten them.

THIS IS NUMBER 254 FIFTY CENTS A YEAR peal to Reas GIRARD, KANSAS, U. S. A., OCTOBER 13, 1900

THE orders for No. 257 are swiftly approaching the quarter of a million mark. The mails are burdened with them-they are place an order AT ONCE for as many of No. 257 as he can use. We are figuring on getting them into your hands on or before Nov. 3, so you will have ample time to put them out before election. They are intended to be want or the fear of want, regardless of the placed in the hands of voters the Saturday fierceness of competition or the severity of or Sunday before the balloting comes off. In panies. It is not merely the 10-acre tract country towns the gang should see that one is placed in each farmer's wagon on Saturday, while in larger towns this plan should be supplemented by placing them in the houses of the working class on Saturday afternoon or early Sunday morning. This work should be done on Nov. 3 and 4, and we expect to have the papers in the hands of those ordering in plenty of time to do it. As a favor, however, we ask that you get your orders in at once, so that we can figure on how far in advance of the usual time it will be necessary to start the presses in order to get the edition printed in time. We want to put a million copies of it in the hands of the voters just before the election. This will save us thousands of votes, as it will refute the lie that Debs will withdraw, which will likely be sprung at the last minute. And unless Socialists protect the movement from the vicious lying propensities of the old party managers, there will be no one else to do it. Everybody get in and whoop it up! Let every Socialist come in with an order for 250 copies or more of this edition. Price per 250 copies, \$1; per 1,000 copies, \$4. Order 257.

No King, Please.

THE New York World has a symposium of statements made by millionaires which nswer the query, "What can a rich man do?", I can tell them not only what they can do, but what they DO do. They bribe congress for favorable laws to steal from the people they bribe the cabinet, they bribe state legislatures, they bribe city councils, they bribe judges from the highest court down, they corner the food of the people and extort from them, they commit every crime from petit larceny to murder, and the history of the country has these things written on every page of its daily history. Read the rise of he railroad millionaires, and it is one recital of bribery and crime; read the history of the rise of the Standard Oil and other trusts and you will find the play repeated with only a change in the stage clothes of the player No men ever were permitted power over their fellows that they did not use it to oppress and rob. Our people are just the same as other people in other countries in this and other centuries. Deny to every man conditions that will enable him to have power over his fellows-to control the food, the clothing, the homes and the instructions of the people. That is only possible when all men have the same voice in the control of these things, which can only be done when the public own and control the means of producing and distributing them. Then it will not be asked, "What can a rich man do?" but "what will be best for us?"

You didn't see it in the daily press, did you? The Associated Press did not put it on the wires for the information of the world, did it? No-but yet, it is so, that upon the occasion of Debs' speech at Central Music hall, in Chicago, the night of September 29, when he opened the national campaign on behalf of the Social Democratic party, it was necessary to call the police to prevent the immense crowd from crushing itself in its frantic efforts to get in the hall. The scene around the hall was one great seething sea of humanity, seeking to hear the promise that Socialism had to give. Thousands were met in convention at Spokane last week and inside, filling every seat and standing up; thousands were outside, unable to get in at all, while thousands more formed the great parade that excited the wonder and admira tion of one of the greatest cities in the world. Every available Socialist speaker in Chicago was placed in charge of over flow meetings. and even then their voices could not be made to reach all in the immense concourses. It was the greatest opening of a campaign ever made by any party on American soil-but, to come. Socialism is on the way.

> Bryan went to Indiana a while back to 'swing the Socialists into line." Now the national campaign committee has wired him to go back and "break the back of the Socialist movement" in Indiana. In Missouri the democrats propose to disfranchise Socialists by refusing them a place on the ballot. Let no Socialist be deceived by honied words of men who want office to serve private capitalism. They will say or do anything for your vote. They love you!

> Hanna says there are no trusts. Of course every republican will now swear there are no trusts. But if they are, they are a good time the bosses take snuff. But we are a free and intelligent people.

Order those 257 today and give us a show to figure on when to start the press. We will ing the masters who have heretofore been get them to you in time-don't worry about These prices are spe

The Socialists cast 3,384 votes for their can-The trade mark of the wire trust is the didate for congress in the Second district at the June election. The comrades in Oregon should have sent the Appeal the vote from every county as soon as it could be learned.

The Chieftian's Coming.

HE times are inspiring to the rock ribbed socialist who has patiently and under discouraging circumstances worked for the cause in the past. But now comes the fruits of those effortsfruits that are a promise of what is to follow. The article below is from Edward Boyce, and appeared in the Miners' Mag azine for October. Mr. Boyce is president of the Western Federation of Miners, which includes practically every miner west of the Missouri river, and the Miners' Magazine is their official organ. The officers of the organized millions of Amer ican labor are getting on the political battlefield-the near future will see - the flags of every labor union mingling with the banners of socialism in the fight for "Equal Rights for Ali." Socialism is the political department of labor-not its master, as is competitive politics. But to Mr. Boyce's article:

"Eugene V. Debs, of Terre Haute, Ind. and Job Harriman, of Los Angeles, Cal. are the only-logical candidates for pres ident and vice-president that working men can conscientiously support and be true to themselves.

"The working man who advocates the election of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt was born too late; he should have lived 2,000 years ago, when a working man was perhaps the most despised creature on carth. He had no rights that his master need respect, and this is what the candidates on the republican ticket represent; neither of them have any regard for the working man; all their associations are with the moneyed classes, and their sympathies are with the aristocracy that rob and plunder labor. The candidates upon the democratic ticket, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Steven son. I believe are good men, but they are candidates of a party that is so thoroughly dishonest, so far as the interest of labor is concerned, that it equals its rival in every respect. Neitner of these parties have been true to labor, and I see no reason why working men should con-tinue either party in power.

"Of the two, the democratic party is by far the most inconsistent; it has the brazen audacity to say that it is the party of the people, because it has passed away from the influence of Cleveland, hourbonism, and is reconstructed under the influence of Mr. Bryan. This is false in every particular. To be a good democrat today you must prove that you were a good democrat in the reign of Grover, and al ways voted the democratic ticket.

The political bosses who controlled the party machine under Grover are the men who manipulate it to-day, and not one of them has any sympathy with labor.

"Let us take the temporary chairman of the democratic national convention, Governor Thomas, of Colorado. I will say unhesitatingly that there is not a man holding a political office in the United States-Mark Hanna not excepted-whois so thor oughly opposed to labor. Then turn to Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, who sold himself to the Standard Oil Company to plunder, rob and murder the working men who elected him to office.

"After carefully studying the history of other nations, I am convinced that we will follow in their footsteps and in the end be forced to adopt other methods than political to preserve the republic; nevertheless, it is our duty to discourage such a solution of the grave crisis that confronts us.

"Mr. Debs and Mr. Harriman, have under the most trying ordeal, proved their loyalty to the interests of labor, their record is clean and they believe the principles of government they advocate will, if adopted, free the people from the grasp of the profit mongers, and place each individual on an equality. When the miners of Leadville were struggling for their rights in 1896, Mr. Debs unhes itatingly responded to their appeal, and when McKinley's soldiers, at the behest of the Standard Oil magnates and Governor Steunenberg, imprisoned 1,300 men in the Wardner bull pen, Mr. Harriman was the only man who went upon the field and wrote the true history of the miners' struggle.

"I shall, with pleasure, cast my vote for the men who have always been true to the interests of the laboring people.' EDWARD BOYCE.

President Western Federation of Miners

An Incident of a Free Country.

THE best tactics employed by the striking miners, one of the most pathetic, too, was when they marched through the ranks of the troops and deputies, against warning, but with hands held up, symbols of helpless ness. If they had been fired on when in this supplicating and peaceful attitude it would have stirred this nation to its deepest foundations like the firing on Fort Sumpter, and would have called up the same feeling and action that spurred on the thrilling ride of Paul Bevere. After all, there are methods

there that the soldiers had, will be as well treated before this struggle between the laborers and the capitalists shall have been settled. Capitalists are determined to sub jugate the workers who make the honey of wealth. They do not fight or take any chances of harm themselves to defend their stolen booty, but are safe away in some pleasure resort, while their ignorant tools do their bidding for the miserable pay that is taken from the public treasury. The rich do some day, swelled by their own importance and grandeur, they will order shot and shell given to helpless men and women, pursuing the peaceful methods of getting justice, and the nation will spring to fierce combat like a tiger-and then it will be too late. Not always will the Sampson of labor submit to the wiles and lies and oppressions of the Phillistines. This thing cannot go on forever without some day producing the results which every one hopes will not come. It may not be this year nor next, but as certainly as the sun gives daylight the day will come when there will be a calling of the mountains to fall down and cover the oppressor from the wrath his greed and ignorance has brought upon him. But fools learn nothing from the history of the past. Each generation of oppressors think they have learned the means that will prevent the spirit of independence from asserting itself in the bosom of men. But they are fools. Even the worm will turn. But men are worse than worms when they turn.

Brawn vs. Brain. R EPLYING to the inquiry of one of my readers concerning his statement that wealth can be produced without labor as the most important factor, the Rev. H. Francis Perry, of Chicago, who preaches the gospel of the meek and lowly in a gorgeous edifice, replies that he affirms that position, if hand labor, brawn and muscle, is meant by labor I would like for the reverend gentleman, and he is not gentle if he cats the sweat of other men without rendering equal productive service, to instance to me one article of wealth on the face of the earth that is not the result of hand labor as the most essential factor. Your architect may think out, but nothing comes of it until labor, hand labor, has chiseled it into form. Invention is not but a passing thought until labor had sweated and died so many hours for it. You cannot think into existence, with all your great brain one bis cuit or one pound of butter. Common labor is the most important factor of all wealth, without which no wealth could exist. The assumption that common labor has no mind is fallacious. It requires mind to direct the muscles that dig a ditch, and requires training to do it well, just as it requires training to think out any problem. It requires as much time and more labor to become a good hand workman than to become one of your alleged great thinkers. It is nothing less than theft to assume that the man thinks out how a thing should be done should take the greater part of the product for telling the workman how to do a job. The thinker has been given the ability to do his work by the knowledge of the past genera-tions. He uses what millions before him have left to his hand-yet claims all the credit to himself. My work is wholly mental, except the fingering of my typewriter, and it is much less worth to the world than the work so poorly paid that provides bread. My job is much easier, too, and I would rather do it at \$1 a day than to do some \$1-a-day-work at \$5 a day. I think the reverend gentleman would prefer to fill in his time under the roof paid for by profits sweated out of the working classes by means of profits and deceptions and anout brain labor being more important and entitled to greater reward. Those who draw for such services usually get their pay under false pretenses, and really do nothing beneficial, but mostly pernicious.

Serious Charges.

CHARGES have been filed with the prison J. W. Edmondson, of Brooks county, against the McRee convict camp managers in Lown-des Co., Ga., in the form of affidavits by prom-inent citizens, to the effect that McRee brothers have kidnaped innocent men and women and made them work under armed guards for indefinite periods. It is charged that one practice of the McRee camp has been to em-ploy "trappers" to arrest innocent negroes passing through the country, and without form of trial imprison them and put them to Men secured in this fashion have kept in camp for eight and ten years .- Associated Press Dispatch.

Why? What induced men to thus violate the rights of their fellows? PRIVATE PRO FIT. Do away with business for gain and you have done away with such brutal conditions. Every man and woman who upholds the present system supports and encourages just such crimes. This is not true in Geor gia alone, but in every state and county. For trivial actions men and boys are arrested and fined just so officers may get fees. That is just what the convict camp brutes have done -nothing else. This is a dandy system. Vote for McKinley and Bryan, that the system based on private capital and business for ed and immolated in brutal prisons the profit of the brutes who have bribed pub-lic officials to get contracts. It is a crime against the human race to sell convicts to of reace more powerful than acts of violence.

om I am not assured, however, that because of these citizens, who had the same right to be opposed to any such program. Are you? Published Every Saturday

For Public Ownership of MONOPOLIES

Clubs of Five, one year, . . Clubs of Ten. Entered at Girard, Kas., P. O. as second-class matter

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Milking the Herd.

HE price of milk has advanced in Bes-

ton, according to the Post of Sept. 30, 16 cents per can since last March. It says the farmers have derived but little of the benefit, most of it going to the dealers who handle it. This swipes a great slug from the alleged increase of wages of the dear workingman with an alleged full dinner pail. It would enslave the dear working ganders if the public were to own and operate the not eved pay the defenders of their pelf. But | dairies and sell them pure milk without the profits of the dealers who are making fortunes out of them! Now please tell yourself the difference between the effects of this milk dealers' combine on the victims of their rapacity and a feudal baron who gathered up a horde of desperate adventurers and made forays over the adjoining country and carried off all the wealth they could find? Neither of them gave the victims any thing for the profit they derived from their roguery. The profit, mind you, is not for labor done, but something for nothing. But the workers vote to be skinned, and would hang any one who would like to prevent the skinning.

The Election Edition

W ILL go to press soon enough to allow the paper time to get to the farthest points before Saturday previous to the election. The farthest points will be mailed first. Orders should be in before we go to press, so that we shall know how many to run and whether it will be necessary to run day and night. Not another chance for four years. This election means much for Socialism. Make all possible out of it.

Capitalists are fast arriving at the point of united action against organized labor. The masters know that men who are disorganized have no strength, so the first thing to do is to strike at the organization, and having destroyed that they can easily control the workers. The workers foolishly vote the offices into the hands of the masters by voting the democratic and republican tickets, and find in every contest that the officers they have elected are working for the masters. Vote the Socialist ticket, boys, and the laws will be made and executed in the interest of the workers. One of the oddest things in this old world is that working people will vote year after year for their enemies and oppressors, and vote against the men who want to benefit them, and who are opposed

The debauchers of the pation have found DEBS of the stuff that sporns the power of money. He has been in jail for his rights as an American citizen, and never flinched. He has spurned the gold with which wealth and a desire to further rob the workers sought to seduce him. You often hear men say that money will buy any man. Money will not buy all men. The man who says it advertises that he wants to sell his soul for gold. Debs can be neither bought nor bullied. Socialists want the earth, and no part of it, tainted with the blood of unpaid labor, will satisfy it. Socialism is unpurchasable.

In the early days of the B. of R. B., the ecretary-treasurer, Ostertag, absconded with all the funds on hand. A meeting of the Grand Lodge was called for the purpose of disbanding, but EUGENE V. DEBS came forward and advanced the money to continue the order. Now you man with a union card in your pocket, are you a real union man, or one who belongs to the union to get work? The union man who votes against Debs is voting against his principles-if he has sense enough to know what a principle is.

If you could only come to this office one day and look out over the field, you would than to enter the ranks of brain and brawn KNOW THAT SOCIALISM IS COMING, and at the same or even more salary. It is all you would consider no work too hard to asyou would consider no work too hard to assist in it. This old world is going to be better by and by. And all of us ought to helpwe know the wrongs to the human race today are too terrible to last. Do your best, an don't believe it too small to be of account. Do something every week. You can form a habit that way which will make it no effort at all in a short time.

> The public pays the miners of Pennsylvania. No public, no mining. The public are not kicking against the demand for increase of wages. They can afford to pay three times the wages. But it is the profit the millionaires add to the cost of mining coal that is causing all the trouble. Do away with the profit by having the public mine and sell the coal at the cost of the labor to mine and transport it, and there will be no trouble in the mines. There is no other remedy.

> I haven't heard of a single democratic state passing a law putting in operation direct legislation. It is a plank to catch gudgeons. The democratic platform demands it "wherever practical," but it seems to be practical nowhere in democratic states. It came near passing in two or three republican states. But then it is better to get half a loaf from democrats!

The mine owners hire thugs to rotten-egg the speakers who talk to the miners of Pennsylvania. But it is an awful thing when they get the horse-laugh in Colorade. Rotten eggs are all right for working people, but the skinners-ah! that's different. They are of royal blood. But we have no classes in this country.

Diaz has elected himself president of Mexco again. That L the way it will be done in this country unless the working people wie out the profit-mongers.

TRUSTS By T. M. Zink.

platforms, and study the editorials of newspapers of various political schools, and observation of speeches delivered by prominent political speakers, in so far as they all relate to



all appear to be united on the public declaration of

ed, what will be the result?

Suppose that the Standard Oil Trust, the greatest of all trusts, should be dissolved, what and who would take its place?

Every man cannot refine his own petroleura. Very few men, without combining their capital with the capital of others, can even think of buying the necessary machinery and equipments for the manufacture of kerosene oil. If this great trust be dissolved, and in its place, twenty, fifty, one hundred, or five thousand men engage in the same industry, the conditions that exist at the present will continue to exist under the supposed changed conditions, except, there will be a few more engaged in that line. If few men are allowed to combine for the manufacture of this commodity, what will the number be? If ten, twenty, fifty, are allowed to combine, and circumstances change, then new laws must be made to meet such changed conditions, as to quantity to be produced, etc., and it will be a never ending controversy as to this matter of numbers, and all the complexities arising therefrom, which must be determined by the slow and uncertain process of litigation.

Destroy the sugar trust, and what can it be supplanted by? Every man cannot refine his own sugar. Few men, if any, have sufficient capital to equip a sugar refinery, and if you allow combination at all, where can the limit be placed? It is apparent to every one at a glance that when the task of limitation is undertaken all kinds of controversies arise, and must continue to arise without end. The present condition of such matters, so far as legislation has gone in a futile attempt to regulate the so-called "trusts," should convince every one that when regulation is undertaken it must end as it is, as it always has, and as it always will-a failure. There are anti-trust laws galore, and trusts which control every article, almost that the people must and do consume. These laws are as dead letters upon the statute books.

What has been said of the Sugar Trust and of "They are not in sympathy with men of the Standard Oil Trust, is equally applicable to good minds and sound civic morality." almost every other trust of any importance. It

called evils by statutory or even constitutional law, and so long as we rely on private capital for the providing of articles we must have, it seems so long men must combine their capital to meet

vation has convinced me that "commetition" the legerdemain with which many are deceived; and my observation and limited investigation has satisfied me that men engaged in any line of business soon learn that "competition" is ruin-ous to profits, and that-co-operation is to their advantage. The truth is competition always ends in either co-operation of those engaged in any one line, which constitute a collective monopoly, or in driving all competitors out of that butiness and ending in an individual monopoly. The baid truth is those composing the trusts are the "Greates: Socialists" on earth, so far as production is concerned. It is equally true that the great money or capitalistic interests of the world and of every nation, have always co-operated. and from very destructive effects of competition, they must continue to do the same thing. This truth has recently become quite universal among amail capitalists, and is to be found in force in almost every small town and in almost every line

dealers either by mutual understanding, or by miraculous coincidences, always advance the price of coal on the same date and to the same price. This is equally true of about every other line of business, large and small. In fact it is the only way they can remain in business. In truth co-operation is the very basic principle of our government: that is we all unite for the one our government; that is we all unite for the one purpose of establishing and maintaining the government for our mutual benefit. If we should unite as to government for our mu nalbenefit, we should also unite in many, if not all other matters for the same purpose, our mutual benefit. I am casting no criticism at any one, or any line of business, only stating facts. The truth is I approve of co-operation and disapprove of competition, but I want co-operation of the people for the people, and not co-operation of capitalists for the capitalists, whether they be large or small.

As long as profits continue the objects of busi-

CAREFUL reading of the various political ness, men will adopt the business policy which

the capital are the masters of the people. It always has been that way, it is that way and it will continue that way without and it will continue that way without end until conditions are changed and inferent methods adopted by which the common ground that the so-called "trust" is an enemy of society, they all seem to be on the mutual ground as to what these evils are; and they are independent of private capital for the interval of the people are independent of private capital for the recessaries. A man may as well be a slave as dependent upon another man for his bread, for in both cases he is at the mercy of his master, and is helpless to provide for himself.

But what does "competition" mean? It means at least two parallel lines of railroads wherever railroads are or may be built. There can be no campetition where there is only one line of road. It must be a monopoly It means two parallel telegraph lines for the same reasons. It means at least two telephone systems in every town and

at least two te lephone systems in every town and city, it means at least two water plants, two gas plants, two street car lines, and at least two engaged in every other line of industry which fur-nishes the people with the necessities, comforts and insuries of life. It means higher charges for two cannot be supported on the same charges that one can. It means dividends on capital stock of at least two persons, plants, or corporations, instead of one. In other words, competition must at least double the cost in any line of busi-ness and that is all there is to it.

I am not approving the application of trust methods as they are now applied, but hope to show that one of two things is mevitable, the soshow that one of two things is mevitable, the so-called trust must either remain in private hands, or all the people must own and control all the ne-cessities for all the people; or in other words the remedy for trusts is for all the people to co-oper-ate for themselves and by this method reap the benefits, instead of a few capitalists co-operating for themselves and against the people.

My judgment may be at fault, but I am unable to discover any reason why the people should es-

extermination of this so-called evil; but as to to discover any reason why the people should establish and maintain a highway from my door to ageneral, if not a universal silence:

Assuming, for the sake of argument, that every so-called trust, can be, and will be dissolved.

My judgment may be at fault, but I am unable to discover any reason why the people should establish and maintain a highway from my door to submitted the depot, and pay the expenses thereof with public funds raised by taxation, and when I reach the depot I should be forced to submit to the dictates of a private corporation for transportation over a highway from there to my destination. There is no reason why the people tination. There is no reason why the people should establish highways at their own expense from the home of the farmer to his local market, and then force him to submit to the rates fixed by railroads therefrom to Chicago, or wherever he may ship his produce. The reason for the highways across the country, is the reason for railroads, which are necessary highways, owned by the people. What is true of railroads is equal-ly true of every other public necessity, no matter what it is.

If trusts are destroyed, we must return to the old way of manufacturing articles and of carry-ing on commerce. If they continue in private hands, it means oppression of the people for the few. Which will the people do, permit the trusts to own and control their necessities and thereby control them, return to the out-grown method of individualism in past times, or will they take control them, return to the out-grown method of individualism in past times, or will they take charge of these matters for their own interests, and for their own benefits, is the question to be answered. History teaches that the world never moves backward, it also teaches that men have emerging from individualism into brotzerhood, and if we are to be guided by the past and what we know of the present, the only final solution of the trust problem is that all the people own and control all the necessities of all the people for all the people.

"Strenuous Teddy." N page 295 of the September, 1896, issue of the Review of Reviews, Teddy Roosevelt gave his opinion of workingmen in the following manner: "The same objections to the exercise of the police power by the general government that is felt in circles presided over by Herr Most, Eugene V. Debs and all the beauly who same all the people who same a and all the people whose pictures appear in the detective bureaus of our great cities, can

the detective bureaus of our great cities, cannot appeal to persons who have gone beyond
the unpolished stone period of civilization.

"The men who object to what they style
'government by injunction,' are, as regards
essential principles of government, in hearty
sympathy with their remote skin-clad ancestors who lived in caves, fought one another
with stone-head axes and ate the mammoth
and woody rhinoceros.

"They are interesting as representing a

"They are interesting as representing a geological survival, but they are dangerous whenever there is the least chance of their making the principles of this age-buried past living factors in our present life.

Pretty plain language for a "friend of abor," ch! He tells you union men that you It is equally applicable to the railroad trust, to the telegraph trust, to the express trust, and to the money trust.

As long as the public depends upon private capital for any public necessity, or article, so long will it be impossible to regulate these so-

military braggart and fakir hero who has the supreme nerve to ask these union men for their votes. This is the "hero" of the Crotal supreme nerve to ask these union men for their votes. This is the "hero" of the Crotan Dam strike, who sent the New York regiment composed of millionaire's sons, to shoot down the strikers who were only asking for the enforcement of the eight-hour law which was the duty of this same regal wind-bag to enforce. The working men of Chicago ought to feel proud (?) of having this man who has demonstrated his hostility to the working class by his actions, pen and speech, to address them on Labor Day. Maybe the union men of Chicago were in "sympathy with men of good minds and sound civic morality" of the Roosevelt type. That man must be a daisy who can vote for this man and then how! about his unionism. Capitalism has found a fitting expression of its brutafity in this "hero" of Santiago and Crotan Dam. All hail the "rough rider." You men of the stone-age should turn out to greet this embodiment of the "strenuous life," and "civic morality," and by all menas, don't forget your "friend" on election day!—The roller.

SIX AND HALF A DOZEN.

SIX AND HALF A DOZEN.

WRITTEN FOR THE APPEAL. Republicans and democrats Election time is near,
A great sham fight is taking place,
This presidential year: By voting on old party-lines, No matter who may win, You put one set of rascals out,

Each time the outs have told you how Dishonest were the ins; How you were robbed and ruined by Their trickeries and sins:

To let another in.

You've sent the outs to Washington;
Alas! Your hopes were vain;
As soon as ever outs were ins, They played the same old game.

Of course, they all were patriots Just at election time.

Beneath the starry flag they hid
Their deeds of shame or crime;
They'd wave "Old Glory in the breeze,
Proclaiming you were free.
While adding still some other links
To chains of slavery.

Our grand old constitution says The people are supreme;
That might be true long years ago,
But now it is a dream; The savage on some lonely isle,
Or king of Timbuctoo,
They do as much to make our laws,

As what our people do.

The lobbies kept at Washington,
By trusts with stolen gold,
By whom our liberties are bought, To whom our rights are sold;
Round senators and congressmen
They gather day by day,
They use their gold—the tale is told—
The laws are hade their way.

Can we expect that mortal men, Thus tempted should not fail? Remove temptation from the path,

Humanity is fraif;
The barter of our rights will cease,
Just when you voters say
You'll keep the power within yourselves
Which now you give away.

The referendum will destroy
Corruption's deadly thrall,
Base bribery will be in tain,
With right of prompt recall:
True legislation made direct,
Would surely right the wrong,
True government would then protect
The weak against the strong.

Your parties now will tell you how By tinkering the laws, They'll sweep the trusts from out the land,

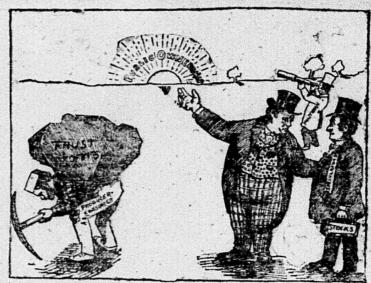
And help the people's cause: Who tells you laws would sweep the trusts Is either fool or knave, They could as soon, with some old broom, Sweep back the tidal wave.

Ye toilers, who produce all wealth
The robber class control.
Who get one-fifth of what you make,
To purchase back the whole:
With bands and banners will you march,

And loud like asses bray, Or vote like fools to help the tools Who steal your bread away?

There's Robbery and Jobbery,
There's bribery with gold,
There's Knavery and Slavery,
With miseries untold:
Should you still vote old party lines,

THEY SEE IT COMING: WHY DON'T YOU?



HAT the trust promoter, the speculator and the politician read aright the signs in the heavens is apparent to even the most superficial economic student. Wherever Socialism has shown strength, old party politicians and supporters have thrown aside partian politics and joined forces to, if possible, stay the overthrow of the capitalistic system and the emancipation of the producer-consumer. The hope of the capitalists and their host of parasite hangers-on rests on their ability to keep you in ignorance. The record up to-date shows that they have so far succeeded pretty well, thank you. It's self-evident that only an ignorant people would continue to produce wealth untold and live in poverty; to build mansions and live in hovels; to build palace cars and feel grateful for the privilege of riding in a box car or mayhap a tourist sleeper.

Every four years, the politicians manufacture a few fake issues, sound the tom-toms and the laboring men line up in hostile camps and proceed to, figuratively and literally, lambast the stuffin out of each other, much to the delight (and PROFIT) of the capitalists and their political friends. However, in spite of their efforts to keep the producers in darkness, there breaks above the horizon a bright light. It depends on YOU whether it shall shine full-orbed upon this old earth, making it biossom as a veritable garden of Eden, or be obscured by a continuation of the capitalistic system, with its strikes, lockouts, poor howes, jails, etc. HAT the trust promoter, the speculator and the politician read aright the signs in the heavens

Scenting Danger.

A democrat of great prominence who recently has traveled through Wyoming and Washington brings to this city discouraging democratic news from those states, both of which east their votes for Mr. Bryan in 1896-Washington by 12,493 and Wyoming by 583 majority. He declares that neither state will be carried by Mr. Bryan this year, and as to Washington, he relates a strange story. The change in Wyoming is accounted for on the accepted theory that the immigration to that state since the last election has been so heavily republican as to completely swamp the opposition. But as to Washington, it is asopposition. But as to Washington, it is asserted that the Socialist vote will be cast almost solidly against Mr. Bryan. It is conservatively estimated that there are at least 10,000 voters in that state who claim to be voted for Bryan four years ago, and, of course, if they desert him in a body, as threatened, Mr. McKinley will get Washington's four electoral votes. The Socialists give as their sole reason for voting against Mr. as their sole reason for voting against Mr. Bryan their desire to assist in precipitating a "revolution" in the country as quickly a possible. They argue that if Mr. McKinley is re-elected "revolution" will be certain soon to come, and that if Mr. McKinley is defeated by a narrow inargin the forces of evil, which they contend are conspired in Mr. McKinley's interest, will be held intact, and the republican party will thus be enabled to triumph in 1904. In their philosophy, this would be only postponing the final clash a few years, and they prefer to bring it on now and fight it out. With this conviction firmly established in their minds, they are supporting the candidacy of Eugene V. Debs, the Social Democracy's standard bearer, to the end that by casting their votes for him the reform forces of the state will be so divided that Mr. Mcsinley will carry it. The strangest part Messaley will carry it. The strangest part of this story is that the great bulk of the So cialist party in the state of Washington is made up of farmers—"real, genuine Ameri-cans." according to the definition of the Times informant-"bred, born and raised in this country."-Washington (D.C.) Times, (Dem.)

Dividends We Must Have.

Rev. J. Mont Travis writes to the Johnsown, Pa., Tribune from Concord, N. C., about he labor of children in the cotton mills of

"I could not learn the wages paid to adults. but I saw children 8 to 9 years of age working from 6 at night to 6 in the morning for 10 cents a night. One of the mills I visited at Concord has increased its capacity three times in thirteen years, and at the same time has paid regularly a 10% dividend. There are some fifteen mills in Charlotte and half as many in Concord, and I was told they were

all doing as well."
"'Doing as well!' Making money fast with child labor paid 10 cents a night! Is it not high time that some missionary work of a practical kind was done in North Carolina and some other states, as well as in far away countries?"

Boys, pay your respects to the old parties by tirculating No. 257 in your voting precinct a few lays before the election, and then hear 'em how

Social Democratio National Ticket for 1900.

For President.
EUGENE V. DEBS,
of Indiana.

JOB HARRITIAN,

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

In our economic development an industrial

THE PLATFORM.

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 capitalist thus becomes the master of the worker and is able to appropriate to himself a large share of the wood

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 association, is responsible for the association of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people; but the same economic orces which have produced and now intensity the capitalist system will necessitate he adoption of socialism, the collective ownership of the means of production for the ership of the means of production for the ommon good and welfare.

The present system of social production and private ownership is rapidly converting ociety into two antagonistic classes—i. e., lie capitalist class and the propertylesa lass. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in he mill of competition. The issue is now be-ween the two classes first named. Our po-itical liberty is now of little value to the masses unless used to acquire economic lib-rty.

Independent political action and the trade independent political action and the trade nion movement are the chief emancipating actors of the working class, the one representing the political, the other its economic cing, and both must co-operate to abolish he capitalist system.

Therefore, the Social Democratic party of the contract of the con

Therefore, the Social Democratic party of America declares its object to be:
First—The organization of the working lass into a political party to conquer the sublic powers now controlled by capitalists.
Second—The abolition of wage-slavery by he establishment of a national system of operative industry, based upon the social r common ownership of the means of production 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 domination of capitalism.

he socially useful classes from the domina-ion of capitalism.

The working class and all those in sympa-hy with their historic mission to realize a igher civilization should sever connection with all capitalist and reform parties and inite with the Social Democratic party of

The control of political power by the So-ial Democratic party will be tantamount to he abolition of all class rule.

The solidarity of labor connecting the mill-

ons of class-conscious fellow workers broughout the civilized world will lead to nternational socialism, the brotherhood of

As steps in that direction we make the fol-

First-Revision of our federal constitution order to remove the obstacles to complete poetive of sex.

Second—The public ownership of all indus-tries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.

Third—The public ownership of all rail-

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.

roduction. Sixth-Tht inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the em-ployment of the unemployed, the public cred-it to be utilized for that purpose.

Seventh-Useful inventions to be free, the ventor to be remunerated by the public. Eighth—Labor legislation to be national, istead of local, and international when pos-

Ninth-National insurance of working peo-

ple against accidents, lack of employment,

and want in old age.

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

Eleventh—The adoption of the initiative

and referendum, proportional representa-tion, and the right of recall of representa-tives by the voters.

Twelfth—Aboution of war and the infro-duction of international arbitration.

"Are you old enough to vote?" asked the sour-ist in North Carolina. "I dunne erzackly what my age is, boss." replied the colored man. "But I kin tell you dis. I allus was old enough to know better dan to try to vote."

Ella Wheeler Wilcox,

thousand dollars, and the ten thousand mem-

The members live how and where they please and vote as they please. Every laborer receives the wage he would receive outside the society

for the same work, and every six months he re-ceives, besides, a profit on what he has pur-"What man has done, man may do."

doubt if one laborer in ten thousand in America to-day ever heard of this society in Flanders, or of other successful co-operative societies which of other successful co-operative socie are in a flourishing condition to day.

However emphatically the comfortable and rell fed cirizen of the United States may dewell led citizen of the United States may de-char that the laboring classes of America are as well off as they could be anywhere in the world, yet the question of their relation to the colossal fortunes they produce for their em-ployers grows to be a more vital one every day.

Tho' the heel of the strong oppressor
May grind the weak in the dust.
And the voices of fame with one acciaim May call him great and just.

et those who applaud take warning, by
And keep this motto in sight. No question is ever settled. Until it is settled right.

Oh, men bowed down with labor,

A Workingman's Republic In New York Journal.

T IS well to be an optimist, and look on the sibility of a pauper's burial which embitter bright side of life, unless optimism leads their toil.

us to selfishness and egotism. Several ably written articles have appeared in this journal. That there is something better possible for ommenting on the American Republic as the finest in the world landing our millionaires as men of foresight and acumen, and branding the unsuccessful of the land as the undeserving because of lack of ability to grasp the golden opportunities which America offers to all alike.

These same optimists succer at any suggestion opportunities of the same optimists succer at any suggestion of socialistic or co-operative methods for the working classes as a chimerical dream entertained from time immemorial by cranks and fools, but never materializing into a reality be-

They cheerfully announce that this country s all right, and that only the pessimists and

cause of its impracticability.

Meantime all about us are thousands of industrious, soher and intelligent people, forced to toil from ten to sixteen hours each day for an income which harely keeps the wolf from the door, and with no glimmer of hope held out to them of anything better in the future.

I have no doubt Senator Ingalls and Ambrose

I have no doubt Senator ingains and Amorose Bierce would say that these toilers should consider themselves fortunate to have work to do, and that the "amart" laborer in the feather factory or in the mines would find a way to better himself and rise to more congenial toil.

These gifted gentlemen would assure us that the thousands of laborers who do not rise to better things deserve nothing better because they have no brains to be other than they are. It is not work, however disagreeable, which the masses object to—it is the miserable barren existence and the hopeless future and the pos-

That there is something better possible for workingman to-day than what he now submits to I am fully convinced as I read Mr. Vance Thompson's description in the July Cosmopolitan of his visit to the Workingman's Republic known as the "Vooruit." of Ghent, in Flanders.

Any one who studies the beginning and growth of this organization must, in spite of benator Ingalis's eloquence, realize that the condition of the laborer in America might be improved upon, and that co-operative methods of business were possible outside of a cfank's

Mr. Thompson says: "This society may be described as one in which labor and capital are a unit; and in which there are no conflicts be cause no interests clash. There are stately palaces, factories, banks, cafes, shops, all of them the property of the common people—of weavers who gain 80 cents per day, or wool carders who gain less." This society was founded in 1872 by less than

twenty men, known as the "free bakers whose discontent took a practical form. To-day the society has 10,000 members, and

counting the wives and children, is an organization of 25 000 people. The "Vooruit" supplies them with everything, assures them the means of nourishment, insures them against illness or old age, provides instruction for the young and amusement

The society has in a score of years increased its capital from two thousand to four hundr-d

Oh, women young yet cld,
Oh, hear is oppressed in the toiler's breast,
And crashed by the power of gold,
Keep on with your weary battle,
Against triumphant might;
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

Competition &s. Co-operation.

September 29, 1900, 9 p. m., in opening the national campaign on behalf of the social spiracies and combinations intended to re-

Ladies and Gentlemen:-No words of mine can possibly express my appreciation of this beautiful testimonial (a boquet of roses) of the esteem and love of my old comrades, the members of the American Railway Union. I can only say that, like the rose bud under the influence of sunshine and shower, my heart copens to receive their benediction. ppens to receive their benediction.

The only vital issue in the present cam-naign springs from the private awnership of the means of production, and it involves the whole question of political equality, economic reedom and social progress. This fundaental issue has been studiously ignored by it has been clearly stated and squarely met y the social democratic party. The alle sues of the old parties are well rooted the existing economic system, which system they are pledged to preserve and perpetuate and which the social democratic party is

ledged to abolish.

The contest to-day is for the control The contest to-day is for the control of government by three separate classes, with conflicting interests, into which modern society has been divided in the development of the competitive system. The capitalist class is represented by the republican party; the middle class is represented by the democratic party; the working class is represented by the social democratic party. Each of these parties is committed to the economic interests of the class it represents. iterests of the class it represents.

The republican platform is a self-con

The republican platform is a self-congratuation of the dominant capitalist class. "Pros lation of the dominant capitalist class. "Pros-perity galore, give us four years more." The democratic platform is the wail and ery of the perishing middle class; calamity without end. The social democratic platform is an in-dictment of the capitalist system; it is the call to class consciousness and political act-ion of the exploited working class; and it is a ringing declaration in favor of collective ownership of all the means of production and wnership of all the means of production and istribution, as the clarion voice of economic

Parties, like individuals, act from motives of self interest. The platform of a party is simply the political expression of the eco-nomic interests of the class it represents. The democratic party differs from the repub-lican party as the small capitalist differs from the large capitalist; it is a difference in de-gree only. The socialist party differs from them both as the exploited wage worker dif-fers from his exploiter; the difference here is not in degree but in kind. The republican party is in favor of expansion, the acquisi-tion of foreign territory; a colonial policy. Why? Senator Beveridge says, "because we are the trustees of Jehovah." But Senator e the trustees of Jehovah." But Senator pew, who is a men somewhat older, may permitted to answer. Mr. Depew says: he markets for the products of our farms d factories accessible by the Atlantic can will soon be filled, but across the Pacific are numberless opportunities. Within a distance from Manila not much greater than Mavana is from New York, live 900,600,000 of ecople, purchasing now annually from all na-ions of the things which they produce, to he sum of \$1,000,000,000, of which we fur-ish 5%; that 5% should be 50%." The get-ing of the 45% constitutes "The White Man's sing of the 45% constitutes "The White Man's Burden." Mr. Bepew also says: "What is the tendency of the future? Why this war in South Africa? Why this hammering at the gates of Pekin? Why this marching of troops from Asia to Africa? Why? It is because the surplus production of civilized countries of modern times is greater than civilization can consume; it is because this over-production comes back to stagnation and poverty. The American people produce \$2,000,000,000 worth more than they can consume."

The democratic party is flatly opposed to this policy; it denounces it as imperialism

it denounces it as imperialism eclares that hat is the the campaign. The difference between a two capitalist parties upon so-called mount issues is so clear as to be self-int. The small capitalists, represented the democratic party, lack the modern omic equipment necessary in the strug or the control of foreign markets. They none of the surplus products which must isposed of to avoid stagnation. Upon the r hand, the expanding markets for w... The difference other hand, the expanding markets for w...
the large capitalists are struggling, will extend their lease of power and greatly augment it. The vast foreign trade will develop es, increase their sable them the more their econout their small competitors in the mid le class. This is the bone of contention be-ween these two capitalist parties, and what s called the burning issue of this campaign. In the republican convention, the national onvention that was held in the city of Philadelphia, a most remarkable address was de

elegipms, a most remarkable indexes was of-livered by Senator Wolcott, the temporary chairman. Among other things, this gentle-man, eminest in the council of that party, said: "There is not an idle mill in the coun-try to-day." This, in the face of the fact, idle mills in the country, and multiplied thousands of working men seeking in vain for employment. It is my judgment that the man who makes such a statment as this in the face of existing facts, ought to be sentenced to serve a term in the anthracite coal region." He furthermore says: "There is no man who labors with his hands in all our broad domain who cannot find work, and the scale of wages was never so high in the history of our country." Another absolute falsehood. The republican party touches this economic question at a vital point, but as you will observe does not attempt to granule with it.

question at a vital point, but as you will observe, does not attempt to grapple with it. In their platform we find this statement: "We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions, and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses." If the republican party favors legislation restricting such abuses, why has it not enacted such legislation when it has been in absolute control of every department of the government during the past three years? "Wages in every department of labor have been maintdined at high rates, higher than ever before."

ever before.

In Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance we find this statement: "Prosperity abounds everywhere throughout the republic. This is doubtless true from the standpoint of the interests of the class he represents. The worst that can be said about the president is, that he has been absolutely true to the party that elected him.

"Combinations of capital," he says, "which control the market in commodities necessary to the general use of the people by suppress-

control the market in commodities necessary to the general use of the people by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, thus inhancing prices to the general consumer, are obnoxious to the common law and the ablic welfare. They are dangerous conspiration against the public good, and ought to be sade the subject of prohibitory or penal gislation. Publicity will be a helpful innence to check this evil.

spiracies and combinations intended to re-strict business, create monopolies and con-trol classes, should be effectively restrained."

Just where the line is drawn between hon-est combinations and vicious combinations

of est combinations and vicious combinations he does not attempt to say. All combinations I and monopolies privately owned and operated for private profit, are vicious combinations art All monopolies owned and controlled by the people, in the interests of the people, are good combinations.

We find by an examination of the demo-

We find by an examination of the demo-eratic platform that substantially the same statements are made upon this question: "Private monopolies are indefeasible and in-tolerable. They destroy competition." Ob-serve that both the republican party and the democratic party are in favor of competi-tion, the existing system. They condenn its tendencies, its fraud, but they still favor the system itself. "They destroy competition ystem itself. "They destroy competition, outrol the price of all material and of the system itself. finished product, thus robbing both the pur-chaser and consumer, they lessen the employ-ment of labor, arbitrarily fix the terms and conditions thereof, and deprive individual en-ergy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment. They are the most efficient of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. They are fostered by republican laws and they are protected by the republican administration, in return for ampaign subscriptions and political support. Corporations should be protected in all their rights, and their legitimate interests should

vate profit; the rights of the corporations to exploit the working class and exact tribute from the people are to be respected, according to the democratic platform.

in Mr. Bryan's letter of acceptance it is stated that "Private monopoly is an outlaw," and private monopoly is built absolutely upon private ownership... If Mr. Bryan is opposed to private monopoly why doesn't be propose a public monopoly in its place? A public moopoly, built upon collective ownership, which averts a curse into a blessing to society, e says: "I shall recommend such legislation as may be necessary to dissolve every private monopoly which does business out-side the state of its origin." He might as well attempt by legislation to prevent a river flowing outside the country in which it has its source. "The democratic party does not seek to embarrass capitulists engaged in a legitimate business, but it does protest against capitalists entering polities and at-tempting to assume control of the instru-mentalities of government."

Now, my friends, we observe after examin both these platforms, that both the re-blican and democratic parties are in faver of the existing wage system. party, standing upon a platform declaring in of collective ownership of the m roduction, declares to the world that problem

other countries in which modern industry has been developed in the past century. We been so completely engaged in competi have been so completely engaged in competilive laber that we are utterly oblivious of
the fact. A century ago work was done by
hand very largely, or with simple primitive
tools. How to make a living was an easy
question. The boy learned a trade, served
his apprenticeship, and the skill inherent in
the trade secured steady employment for him
at fair wages, by virtue of which he could
arrowide for his family, educate his children
and discharge the duties of good citizenship,
far that day the working man owned and coutrolled the tools with which he worked and
was virtually his own employer. Not one virtually his own employer. Not onhis, he was the master of what his labor roduced. It was a very slow age, meagre of esults; it required ten to sixteen hours daily labor to enable the working man to supply his material wants. It was then the machine emanated from the brain of labor; designed to aid the laboring man, so it 192 could provide for his social, moral and in-

ellectual improvement.
At this point an industrial revolution gan. The machine, the new fool of produc-tion, passed from the control of the working eloped class. The small employer became a capitalist, and the employed became a wage worker, and they began to grow apart. The machine was crude and imperfect at first; it increased production, it began to disfirst; it increased production, it began to di-place the working man, it pushed him out of the shop into the street. The working man, forced into idleness, became a trainp. I have said again and again that I am with the tramp, and against the system of society that made him a tramp.

The machine became more perfect day by

day; it lowered the wage of the worker, but it due course of time it became so perfect that it could be operated by the unakified lafor of the woman, and she became a factor in industry. The owners of these machines were in competition with each other for trade in the market; it was war; cheaper and cheaper production was demanded, and cheaper and cheaper labor was demanded. cheaper and offeaper labor was denamied, in the march of time it became necessary to withdraw the children from school, and hese machines came to be operated by the deft touch of the fingers of the child. In the first stage machine was in competition with man, in the next, man in competition with both and in the next, that the shift in with both, and in the next, the the child in competition with the whole combination.
To-day there are more than 3,000,000 of woto-day there are more than 3,000,000 of wo-men engaged in industrial prisuits in the United States, and more than 2,000,000 of children. It is not a question of white labor or black labor, or male labor or female fabor or child labor, in this system; it is solely a question of cheap labor, without reference to the effect upon mankind.

The simple tool of production became an

The simple tool of production became an excellent machine; it necessitated the coperation and concentration of capital. The tool of production was no longer owned and controlled by the working man who used it. It was owned by the class, who didn't used it, and was used by a class who didn't own it. The owners of the machine want profit and the users of the machine want wages. Their economic interests are absolutely in confint, diametrically opposite. What is good for one is not good for the other.

It is this conflict of interest which has given rise to the modern class structle which

It is this conflict of interest which has given rise to the modern class struggle which finds expression in struckes, lockouts, boycotts and deep scated discontent. But I am not looking on the dark sade of things. I am in no sense a persimist. I am observing the trend of economic development. I realize it is only a question of time until this concentration of industry will be completed. One department after another is being monopolized in this march of concentration; the interests of these trusts are so confiletely interworen that in the near future there will be a trust of tensts. In this trust the middle class, representing the small capitalists, is being Parisk, in Massachusetts, I am a first.

rushed and ground beneath the upper mill-

crushed and ground beneath the upper mili-stone of concentration of capital and the nether mill-stone of vanishing patronage.

The working man has been impoverished. Examining the reports i find that during the past fifty years of the age of the machine, his producing capacity has steadily increased, but upon the other hand, in the competitive pressure, his wage has steadily diminished. The more he produces the worse he is of-the cannot consume what he produces. The He cannot consume what he produces, more he produces the more there is an production based upon under-consum production based upon under-consumption. The factories close down and he finds himself out of employment and the reason suggests itself; he no longer works for himself, he works for another, for a wage that repre-sents but a small share of what his labor pro-duces. This accounts for the fact that periodically the country is afflicted with over-production; this accounts for the fact that the large capitalists are struggling to open new markets for the sale of surplus goods, the very goods our own people here at home are suffering for the want of. In this great competitive system the mammoth department stere is sapping the life-currents of the small shop keeper; the great honanza farm is driv-ing the small farmer to bankruptcy and ruin. No power on earth can arrest this concen-

tration. It is paving the way for a new eco-nomic system, a new social order. Socialists understand its trend; they are beginning to organize in every village and every hamlet, every town and every city, of every state and territory in the country. They are organizterritory in the country. They are org

er of economic equanty.

A century and a quarter ago this country witnessed a mighty struggle for political equality, the right of man to govern this country and the formation of this republic was the crowning glory of the century. To-day there is another struggle going forward for economic equality. If men are fit to be political equals, they are also fit to be economic equals. If they are economic equals, they will be social equals; class distinctions will disappear from human society forever. Look over in the direction of Europe; we

observe that the socialists there are organiz-ing day by day; that before their conquer-ing march the thrones are beginning to tremble and will, within the next few years, tot-ter to their fall. The same movement is spreading over the United States. Its progress has not been so rapid here for the reason that we have had a new country, and un til recently there has been some opportunity for individual initiative. But no country on the face of the globe has been so completely exploited within so short a space of time as the United States of America

Socialists are organizing for the purpose of securing control of this government. Hav-ing conquered the political power upon the platform that declares in favour of collective will take possession of industry. It will sirend been organized to meet co-operation that is to say, self operation, in the development of the capitalistic system. Industry will be rescued from cupidity; it will be co-operahe rescued from cupidity; it will be co-spera-tive in every department of human industry. The badge of labor will no longer be the badge of servitude. Every man will gladly de his share of the world's useful work. Every man can then honestly enjoy his share of the wold's bleasings. Every ma-chine will be a bleasing to makind be-cause it will serve to reduce the num-ber of hours constituting a day's work, and the work-day will be shortened in exact pro-portion to the progress of invention. Labor portion to the progress of invention. Labor will no longer be bought and sold in the markets of the world. We will not make things for sale, but will make things to use. We will fill the world with wealth and every man can have all that he can rationally use. Rent interest and profit, three forms of exploits

interest and profit, three forum of capacition, will disappear forever.

Every man will have the same inherent right to work that he has to live; he will receive the full product of his labor. The soul will no longer be dominated by the stonach Men and women will be economically free; ife will no longer be a struggle for bread; then the children of men can begin the march to the highest type of civilization that this world has ever known.

does not micrely mean the emancipation of the working class, but of all society. It will level upward to higher and nobler elevation. This earth for the first time since it was fung into space, will be a habitable globe; it will be fit for good men and good women to live in.

to live in.

The existing system is unspeakably cruel; the life currents of oid age and childhood are the tributuries of the bottomies reservoir of private profit. The face of capitalist society is blotched with the effects of a diseased organism. What is the state of Christendom to-day? We boast of our civilization, the face of the contract of the Against heathens, barbarians, say ? No, against other Christian nati the world pays its highest tribute that form of ingenuity that enables us to de-stroy the most human lives in the shortest space of time. Go to the city of Washington destory 100,000 lives in a second, fame and your fortune are made. Is that civ-ilization in the proper sense of the term? We must bear in mind, my friends, that com-petition is war; that war is the normal state capitalism.

or capitalism.

If there were no gold in the Transvaal, there would be no British soldiers there. If there were no prospect of acquiring material wealth in the Philippines, we would not worry corrected into the property of ourselves into premature graves became the courselves into premature graves became the filipines lack capacity for self government. Those wars were declared by the spirit of commercial conquest. They are necessary to commercial conquest.

Those wars were declared by the spirit of commercial conquest. They are necessary to the development of the capitalist system. With the end of capitalism comes the end of war, and the manguration of peace.

In the march of invention space has almost been annihilated; the nations of the earth are being drawn into closer relations with each other. In the new social order, each nation will have its place in the sisterhood of nations, just as every man will have his place in the brotherhood of men. in the brotherhood of men.

I will do what little I can to hasten the coming of the day when war shall curse this earth no more. I am not a patriot in the sense in which that term is defined in the lexicon of capitalism. I have no ambition to kill my fellow-man, and I am quite certain that I have no ambition to be killed. When I think of a cold, glittering steel bayonet being pushed into the soft, white, quivering fleah of a human body, I, recoil with horror.

All hall to socialism! You may retard it, you can hasten its coming by your actions; but you cannot defeat it; you cannot prevent it. It is coming just as certain as the rivers find their way to the sea. It is not yet a popular institution. It is right. A half century ago the institution of chattel slavery I will do what little I can to hasten

church where the bells rung to assemble a mob to attack him when he attempted to make a speech against slavery. Wendell Phillips was another. Elijah Lovejoy was another. In 1837, in Alton, Ill., Elijah Lovejoy was another. other. In 1837, in Alton, Ill., Elijah Lovejoy published the Alton Observer; a committee of friends called on him and said: of friends called on him and said: "You will have to stop these attacks on slavery; our people believe in it." Mr. Lovejoy said: "I have sworn eternal opposition to it, and I will not turn back." They called on him again. He said: "I can die at my post, but I will not desert." His printing office was attacked and he was mobbed and murdered. The state of Illinois annlanded the crime. Sixty wars. of Illinois applauded the crime. Sixty years after the grandchildren of the men who mur-dered him erected a monument above his self-These men were great men, because dared to be true to themselves and to convictions of right and duty. didn't ask, "Is it popular, can I afford it, pay?" They simply asked: "Is it "Is it right?" and satisfying themselves that it was right, they stood by it without fear of

will be popular in the next few years. It is moving forward in all directions; every man, woman and child in the land is vitally interested in it. Such a meeting as this is im-mensely suggestive, immensely significant; it bears testimony to the fact that men and women are thinking upon this great question as they have never thought before; they realize that the world is trembling on the ve of the greatest organic change in human his-tory. And the socialists realize that the next ruling class of the world will be the working class. So they are pressing forward step by step until the minority they represent to-day becomes the majority, and seizes the reins of government and inaugurates the system of co-operative commonwealth. by side with us, and cast your lot with so-cialism and cast your votes for the social democratic party and hasten the day of its triumph. I would address a few words to those wh

Ah, my friends, this movement of socialism

are in sympathy with the social democratic party, but who hesitate to vote for it for fear they may lose their votes. Let me say to you: It is infinitely better to vote for freedom and fail than to vote for slavery and suc-ceed. The social democratic party also ap-peals to the considerate judgment and the common sense of the middle class of the coun-try. This class is doomed to disappear in the march of the capitalist system; it is only question of a short time until the middless will be in the working class. And the sooner the better. For the middle class the best investment of the little capital that still best investment of the little capital that still remains for you, is to put it into socialistic propaganda. It is possible that you may reach your journey's end in safety, but how will it be with your son? You have a boy 12 or 13 or 14 years of age; if you have that solicitude for him a good parent should have for his child, this question can cause you ne little concern. He can no longer learn a trade: there is not a trade but that is crowded to overflowing. If he spends three or four years learning a trade he will find that a ma-chine has arrived there in advance of him. He has no capital. He has simply his bare hands that represent his labor power cannot buy a factory; he is compelled the very nature of the situation to off very nature of the situation to offer his the very nature of the situation to offer his labor power, that is to say himself, for sale. If he is fortunate he becomes a wage slave. But even the privilege of selling himself into bondage may be denied him, and he may be-come a tramp. We cannot tell, for in this system everything is insecure, in doubt, un-certain; you may be worth \$49,000 or \$50,000 to-day and a bankrupt next week or next month, and in the very sunset of your life to-day and a bankrupt next week or next month, and in the very sunset of your life the poor-house looms in your vision.

Is it not possible to improve upon such a

condition as this? Yes, by the intelligent applications of the principles of socialism. We live in the most favored land beneath the We live in the most favored land beneath the bending sky. We have all the raw materials and the most marvelous machinery; millions of eager inhabitants seeking employment. Nothing is so easily produced as wealth, and no man should suffer for the need of it; and in a rational, economic system, poverty will be a horror of the past; the pentientiaries will be depopulated, and the shadow of the gallows will no longer full upon the land. Cooperative industry carried forward in the interest of all the people—that is the foundation of the new social order; economic facedom for every human being on earth; ne man compelled to depend on the arbitrary will of another for the right or opportunity to greate enough to supply his material to create enough to supply his material wants. There will still be competition among men; but it will not be for bread, it will be to excel in good works. Every man will work for the society in which ac lives, and se-ciety will work in the interests of those who

I look into the future with absolute When I strain my vision the slight est I can see the first rising rays of the su of the co-operative commonwealth; it wi look down on a nation in which men and we men-I say men and women, becar side with men, the badge of inferiority will be taken from her brow, and we will enjoy the enraptured vision of a land without a master, a land without a slave.

Labor Cost

Occasionally the general statement of the social orator to the effect that labor receives but on-fifth of the wealth it produces in the shape of wages, is questioned by republican and democratic opponents. But the socialist has only to fall back on Vols. 1 and 2 of the Thirteenth Annual Report of Triffed the Thirteenth Annual Report of United States Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright to verify his claims.

He and others will find that:
Labor receives \$7.19 for preducing a 3½ farm wagon that sells for \$75.

Labor receives \$8.99 for producing a pinus on buggy that sells for \$100. Labor receives \$8.48 for producing a mod ern back that costs \$166.

Labor receives 2 cents a yard for making

Entore receives 5 cents a yard for making brussels carpet, and yet common straw carpets sell for 40 cents a yard.

Labor gets 6 cents for making a yard of in grain carpets and 8 cents for velvet. Sale

grain carpets and 8 cents for velvet. Sale price \$2 to \$5 per yard. Labor gets \$47 for raising a bale of cotton and turning it into 2,000 yards of cloth that sells for \$100. Labor gets \$10.23 for making a dozen ash bedsteads that sell for \$10 each.

or receives 13 cents for producing a 41/2 ound axe that sells for \$1. Labor gets 75 cents for making a rawer bureau that costs \$8 retail.

"Give me some of those bans," boarding-house keeper to her baker. "Them ain't buns, they're loaves of brend," said the baker, in surprise, as he watched the quotations on flour move upward. - Indianapolis

Por a copy of no 257 in the hands of every voter you can reach just before the

American Notes

To our Comrades and Friends: The persistence with which the report is circulated that I have resigned, or intend to resign, in favor of the dem-ocratic candidate, tapels me to issue this denial of the falsehood originated by the capitalist press to deceive and misless our friends and supporters. Comrade Harriman and I have been nominated as candidates for vice-president and president respectively of the Social Democratic party, an we shall stand as such caudidates to be voted for on election day, all reports and rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. It is not at all im-probable that this report may be sprung afree on the very eve of election, too late to be met and contradicted by the weekly socialist press of the country, and for this reason I take the liberty to requestall socialist papers, and others that may be friendly to our party, to publish this state-ment and keep it standing in the last three of four issues preceding the election.

EUGINEV. DERS. Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 21, 1900.

Twenty-eight states have put up social demo-cratic tickets.

The Graham Gem of Hill City, Kan., has come out for the Social Democratic party About twenty-three out of every 1,000 coal

miners the world over are killed annualty A Chicago man has invented a machine to dig disches that will save the labor of 150 men.

In the United States we create \$165,000,000

One percent of the population of this country own more than one-half the wealth of the agrico.

The socialists at Stillwater, Okla., held their ounty convention in the reading room of the Y M. C. A.

A \$13,000,000 starch trust has been launched in New York, and the Canadian stove manufa turers are combining. The Standard Oil Co. has gobbled up the inderudent wells of California and now appear to

have a complete monopoly. A St. Louis negress helps her husband crack stone in one of the streets. She says she would

stone is one of the streets. She rather do se than wash clothes.

Social democrats of Montana organised the state this week and put up a full ticket. Nearly thirty states are now in line. The reports from the socialist press indicate that the socialist movement is taking firm hold; especially in this the case in the centers of population.

There are 126 India rubber manufacturers in the United States, employing 15,000 operators, who produce 280,000 tons of goods, valued at \$260,000,000, per annum.

Debs and Prof. Herron opened the social democratic national campaign in Chicage Sept. 23. It started with a whoop Prof. Herson has loined the Social Democratic party. A recently invented and ingenious mechanical levice pastes paper labels on 100,000 cans in len ours. The cans are carried on an endless belt

and each one picks up a label as it passes. The Social Democratic party has made its first

fight in the state of Maine and polled 652 votes for a state ticket. Some may consider this a small beginning, but we should not despise small beginnings. An exchange says: "McKinley's letter of ac-ceptance contains several thousand words, just 179 of which are devoted to labor. The president's

s thus guaged to a nicety. Thirty members of the Social Democratic party Porto Rico have been arrested and sentenced

to thirty days labor each for agitating for social ism. They are unable to print their paper on ac-count of the refusal of local printers to do the work who fear the McKinley authorities. The National Cash Register company of Day

on, Ohio, asks each applicant for emp they are socialists or have read any socialist works. There is getting to be too many of the tribe in the factory and the dear good company don't want any more of them. The United States government,

army officers, has established and supervises s of prostitution in the Philippines overnment cannot build and operate factor At least this administration can't. About all it appears to be proficient in is murder, drunk-enness and prostitution.

The United States owns and operates 1,500 miles of telegraph and cables in Alasks. 3,600 miles of telegraph in Cuba. 3,000 miles in the Philippine islands and 900 miles in Porto Rico and not a mile of commercial wire in the United States. It wouldn't do to interface with the Westers Union snap.

"With but one exception," a Michigan trade unionist writes, "every cigarmaker in Alpena is a social democrat and will work and vote for Debs and Harriman, three out of four members of the Battle Creek machinists' union will do the same, and the miners of Sagmaw district are

or Commissioner Wright, recently issued, on the subject of labor saving machinery, is the enormous reduction in the various kinds of man-ufactured articles. The labor cost of making 100 pairs of men's cheap boots, which was formerly \$408 is now \$35, a reduction at a ratio of E3 to L. The labor cost of 100 pounds of sewing cost-ton, which was formerly \$38.55, is now said to be only \$1.89, or a ratio of 46 to L.

Forty Portugese laborers were recently taken rom the mines of Pennsylvania and ship like cattle to the sugar pla stations of Hav No one was allowed to tack to them, and the captain of the steamer, John North, on which they sailed, declared twenty minutes before they were embarked teat he was not going to carry passengers. The doors of the car in which they were shipped to the wharf were either boarded up or closely guarded, and to all intents and purposes the laborers were chattel slaves.

The American Sheet Steel company and the The American Sheet Steel company and the Republic Iron and Steel company have made an arrangement by which the former withdraws from the merchant has trade and the latter from sheet production. In this deal the sheet company has secured the sheet mills of the Republic at Toledo, knoten, Hazleton and Youngalows, Ohio, and Alexandria, Indiana, and will dismantle them along with three sheet mills at Shelton Pa. The Republic gets the big bar mill of the Renves plant at Canal Dover, Ohio, and will remove the machinery to its other mills.

The California bonanza farmers are perfecting their automobile planting and harvesting machinery, and it is estimated that ten ordinary laborers are able to do more work with the new devices than a hundred skilled agriculturalists could do with the old machinery. Sixtees plows, four harrows and a press drill all plow, harrow and seed at one and the same operation. In histories time the whent is headed, thrashed, cleaned and sacked at one operation. These enormous machines are driving the small farmers of the west off the face of the earth, and the pressure is also becoming severely felt among the agriculturists cast of the Mississippi.

Several books have been printed in Leaden by the new process of printing without ink, the fas cression being made by electricity.

BURNING WORDS.

Geo. D Herron, in his speech at Central Music hall, in Chicago, upon the opening of the Social Democratic national campaign, Sept. 29, made use of the following words:

When I left Chicago last January for Egypt and eastern lands, I had the intention of stay-ing across the seas until a later time than ing across the seas until a later time than the present. For many weeks I was living tent-life-in Syria, out of the reach of letter and newspapaer communication with America. Only recently, on coming into Europe, have I understood something of the beginning and meaning of the American Socialist movement. I could have gone on with my plans and have committed myself to the cause of political socialism at a later period. cause of political socialism at a later period. The Socialist movement does not seem to time to have yet taken its coherent and conquering form in the politics of America. But when I saw that American Socialism was actually in the political melting-pot, being tried by fire in order that it might come forth as a national effort for that freedom and fullness of life which was promised by our fathers, then I also saw that my place was in the melting-pot. I could not wait until Socialism should be altogether pleasing to me in all of its aspects, or until I should be altogether pleasing to Socialism in some of my clares of life. By place was with my conviews of life; my place was with my con-rades, sharing with them in the struggles, the defeats and disgraces that are always involved in the first creative steps of an organ-ized movement. So I gave up my plans of travel, and am here to publicly commit my self to the political Socialist movement as the only collective expression of the things I have preached from this Central Music hall platform in the name of Christ. And I am here to stay until the co-operative commonwealth be established, or until the pos-

ties of my life be exhausted in helping American labor to concisely and nobly express itself in a coherent effort towards that order of society that shall change labor from a curse into a song, and the lot of labor from poverty and struggle to fullness and freedom and gladness of life.

An ordinance was introduced in the council this noon raising the licenses of theaters from \$200 to \$1,000 per year, and fixing the penalty at a fine of from \$100 to \$500 for each day's failure to pay such-fine. The reason for the proposed increase in the license is that the city needs money.—K. C. World.

Here is a sample of the statesmapship that cares for the cities. The boodlers want more money to pay more salaries for non-productive work, and levy the taxes on -not those able to pay, the real owners of the city, but of the many who are poor who make up the audiences of the theaters. If the tax was levied on the property of the city as it should be, it would fall on those able to stand it. but like kings, the rulers of cities have discovered that they can squeeze out of the working people the few pennies not absorbed in profits by making them pay the tax and thus exempt their ill-gotten gains. But note the logic of the article. The reason for the increase in liceuse is that the city needs money! That is why thieves and robbers ply their vocation. But if the raise of the license to \$1,000 will increase the revenue, why not raise it to \$5,000? Would it bring more revenue at \$100,000 than \$100? I think not. To raise it to \$1,000 will shut out some of the play houses and give the others a monopoly. And they can better afford to pay \$1,000 than \$100, 'As a matter of profit I would rather that all weekly papers published should pay \$5,000 a year license. That would give the Appeal more of a monopoly. But would it be right? Hardly. All license money is robbery.

The U. S. consul at Chenitz, Germany, writes the department here that workmen there are provided with brick houses of five rooms, the parlor supplied with porcelain stoves and heating pipes, and the kitchen with wash boiler and stove; with yard for flowers in front and a garden plot behind. with shed for poultry or some domestic animal. I write this not to show you how well nor how ill the workmen are provided, but to call your attention to the statement that these houses are to be rented to the workmen for \$3.65 per month. Now compare your money "that is the best on earth." with the German stuff! Such a-house in our big cities, supplied with heat and water, would rent for \$25 per month or more. But we are a free people, and have the best money on earth. don't von know!

The Boston street cars charge school chil-In all other towns in the state the children ride for half fare. But Boston, being the greatest city, where the street cars carry more people that any other place, of course the greater the volume of business the more it costs for each passenger! The street car monopoly bribed a law through the legislature that enabled them to legally extort this way. But corporations always do that. In other countries, heathen countries too, (for all other nations are beathen) the school children ride free. But we are an enlightened nation, and would prefer our children to walk rather than ride ever their own streets in their own street cars. Big Injun. us!

The commissioners appointed by the Chicago city council to look into the matter of the street cars, have reported unanimously that the only solution lies in the city taking and operating the systems. But every intelligent person has known that solution for many years. it is funny how long it takes some people to get an idea through their noggins. Bills will be presented to the next legislature to enable the city to take and opcrate them. But the street car monopolists will bribe enough members of the legislature to prevent the passage of the law. That is where official corruption always comes from corporations wanting the right to steal under the protection of law so they cannot be unished. Do away with corporations and lobbies will disappear.

A good republican counciman of Cleveland, one of your very leval, honest-money, patriots, has been arrested for selling his vote to the Gamewell Fire Alarm franchise grabbers for \$200. If the people had had a vote on the matter before it became a law, or if the city had operated the system itself, as it

offered and the corruption had not existed. If it be proven that the contract was bribed, the contract will hold good in law, just the same. Isn't that strange? Or are you blind to the fact? The law upholds corruption by giving to the corruptionists the benefit of the theft, for bribery is theft. Great country, this.

If the people did one-tenth of their reading in books by good world-recognized authors, the present industrial system would not last two years. But they are continually looking for right information from the papers owned and controlled by their masters And the millionaires multiply and the workers are asked to be satisfied if they have enough to eat. They are treated as horses or cattle whose only needs are their stomachs! And if they vote for it, they think so themselves.

The republican paper at Clinton, Iowa, is howling for the people to vote down a franchise for gas, and charges that the corporation has been corrupting the council. Mark lianna should excommunicate that editor. He is tinctured with the virus of Socialism. The idea of preventing men from making money off the people! Was ever treason worse

Gen. Miles has ordered the constitution to be read to the soldiers on stated days. If he would order the declaration of independ ence he would probably be classed as a trait or. That document that says that the people have a right to alter or abolish a government when it does not suit them, is rather uncanny just now. The empire has taken the place of the representative government

The man who would prefer to be an employe of some grasping corporation rather than an employe of the government should vote for McKinley or Bryan. Both believe that one set of men are born to rule over the balance-that the natural place of some is to produce profits for the other. McKinley and Bryan are enjoying the profits. It is only a struggle between them which shall have the biggest piece of pie.

Young Rockefeller has been telling a bible class what a good thing work is. And incidentally, religion. He can afford to. The more the people work, the more wealth they create, the more Rockefeller will have. And there never was any objection of the slave owner to his slaves getting religion. They only objected to their having a vote or in learning to read. But think of Mammon teaching a bible class!

Hanna says, speaking of the canard about Bryan being-bribed: "Bryan is a demagogue, but not a dishonest man." According to the best authorities a demagogue is "one who attempts to control the multitude by specious and deceitful arts; an unprincipled and factious mob orator." According to which Hanna writes himself an ass.

Now

is the time to put out your order for 257. This is the last campaign measure the Appeal will present in 1900 and is a hot There will be articles from Debs and Harriman; full list of trusts and copi-talisation; full list of state Socialist tickets; laws now in existence probiding for seisure of telegraph lines for postal service and other matters in support of the S. D. ticket. Per thousand copies, \$4.00; per 250 copies, 1.00.

The American Business Man.

The Galveston horror had not been comrehended in all-its dread ful details until the bodies of the 4,000 or more had begun to putrefy and threaten the living with a worse death than had befallen the victims of the tidal wave and the hurricane. The hot sun poured down upon the mangled corpses of women, children and men, fairly boiling the water which pertially submerged the bodies. The ghouls began to mutilate and rob the bloating dead before the telegraph wires started the story north of the terrible calamity. But your American business man was not a lap behind the ghouls of the devastated city. While the ghouls chopped off fingers and clipped cars holding goods of merchantable value, the American business man subscribed to the relief fund something after

Need a Doughnut, manufactured by our firm. We make the only doughnut, "like mother made," on the market. Ask your grocer for

it and take no other.)
Butcher & Shaughter......\$500 (These canned goods which we give to the Galveston sufferers are the best canned goods on the market. Please note our name and address on the sign on the car carrying these goods free to the poor unfortunates of Galveston. Our hearts bleed for them in their distress. Don't rail to ask for our cauned

Fiannel & Cotton (Our store is open every night until 10:30 for the accommodation of people buying goods for the hungry victims of the Galveston cyclone. Our clerks have kindly volunteered their, services free of charge for the extra hours, and as a result we are enabled to make a big reduction in all lines of dry goods.

rates are the lowest, and we never fail, from the funeral of a near and dear friend to the massacre of the Christians in China, to chip in and have a banner on the relief train or the hearse. An automobile given with every six months' subscription. Subscribe now.) You can't lose an American business man!

Whether the occasion be the massacres in China, the famine in India, the St. Louis cyclone, the Jamestown flood, or the Galveston tidal wave, with its 10,000 dead and dying, an American business man puts on his charity cloak and with a doughnut in one hand and with a trumpet to his mouth, blowing his wares, he rushes to the front.—Chicago Fed-

should, the temptation would not have been D. P. ticket in your state.

Appeal Army

APPEAL TO REASON, GIRARD, KAN.

No more money on the campaign fund,

Bunch of seven yearlies from Comrade Brock, of Rochester, N. H.

The Butte, Mont., Workingmens' Union No. 5; has placed an order for 50 Appeals weekly. Comrade Fowks, of Sheffield, Mo., gets in with an order for 20 of those postals

Comrade Nagel, of Cincinnati, Ohio, takes a bunch of 60 of those yearly postals. We

Comrade Osgood, of Los Angeles. Cal., shelled the jungles last week and reports 33 casualties.

Comrade Fox, of Portland, Me., orders \$7.50 worth of extras for the purpose of stirring up the animals. Bunch of four yearlies from Comrade New

kirk, Dayton, Ohio. If you only knew how those little lists count up in this office, you would shove one in every week or two. Comrade Barrett, of North Hudson, Wis. lands on us with an order for 19 yearlies and some books. Wisconsin is one of our warm states and the work is pushing ahead there

Books are going out by the wholesale these tail end days of summer. If you haven't read Merrie England, it's a book you should get, read and lend. Price 10 cents, and over 4,000,000 have read it.

Comrade Lyon, of Oakland, Cal., with an order for ten of those postals, and a contribution to the campaign fund, which is now closed. But Lyon will work on any way. He has to, or be absorbed by ameda trust, which is just adjoining. He has to, or be absorbed by the Al

If you want to get one of those 10-acre tracts you should get in the ring. The boys who win them have got about as sure a thing against the times to come as one would want. You will wish you were in it, when it's too late.

Comrade Smith, of Ocala, Fla., orders \$7 worth of those postals, and advises that a S. D. ticket has been put up in his state. About two-thirds of the states now have tickets up, which isn't so slow for a new party making its first national campaign. Comrade McCormick, of Norman, Okla., gets

at us with an order for postals and subscriptions to the tune of \$7.75. In proportion to her population Oklahoma takes more Appeals than any other state. It makes the army editor's head ache to thing of it. So In order to be able to print the name o

the winner of the farm on Saturday—which is the day we close up the paper—the contest is closed on Friday night of each week. The largest list of yearlies, therefore, received, between 6 p. m. of one Friday and 6 p. m. of the next Friday gets the prize.

City workers will do well to always have bundle of Appeals and leave them on the seats of street cars. A good place to hand them out is in the big railway shops and yards. If you go there at noon you can reach from 50 to 300 men. No one will molest you, although there are signs up which say no admittance.

Editor Simpkins, of the Omence, N. D., Her-ald, a local Socialist weekly, stops canvassing long enough for his own paper to send in a list of 100 for three months to the Appeal, and ways the Socialists of North Dakota will surprise us this fall. Well, maybe they will But we will be hard to surprise by a state containing Posque Chrest and Simpkins. containing Poague; Charest and Simpkins.

It won't take anything but a little troble for you to tack up the Appeal on a dead wall where it will be seen by hundreds of thousands. In cities, a bulletin board placed in front of your house would be good, especially if you had below it, "subscriptions taken here at 25 cents per year." In doing this, tack it up so that nothing but the front page

If you want to buy or sell a farm, a business, or anything else of a legitimate character, put an ad. in the Appeal at 60 cents for each ten words. The paper now has over 125,000 subscribers, and this rate is less than one-half a cent a line per thousand copies. One cent a line per thousand is consider. ies. One cent a line per thousand is considered bed-rock in the commercial world. So you see, it's cheap.

Gents, every time you go anywhere, take a bundle of Appeals with you, and throw off a few at each station. If there are ten people few at each station. If there are too they on the platform, throw off only five, so they will have to fight for them. Hang your head out of the window and you will see them crowding around like a lot of ostriches, see-ing what it all means, until the train goes tearing around the bend and throws your gaze into a corn field.

Members of the army will do well to sys-tematically put Appeals in box cars at his season of the year. It will get them scattered out over the country. Usually the papers put in now will fall into the hands of farmers. One hundred papers put into 100 box cars in that manner is liable to start the novement in 100 different places in many dif-fenent states. It won't cost you but 50 cents a week to do that every week, and one can work that game in a very small town.

The Coal Miners' Union, of Jellico, Tenn. gets to the bat with an order for \$6 worth of Appeals. Which shows that the miners are getting tired of wrestling with the private owners, and will soon begin to demand state ownership of the wines. owners, and will soon begin to demand state ownership of the mines—the coal to be sold at the cost of wages, and those wages to be good ones. Take off the profit, and the public good ones. Take off the profit, and the public can afford to pay a high price for mining, and will then get coal cheaper than it does now. Every miners' union and every other union in the country should subscribe bodily for the Appeal.

The subscription editor sprang to his feet and began to dance the can-can. This so en-raged the feelings of the religious editor that alizing in a dim way that something in his line was going on, joined in the fray with whoops of defiance. This aroused the bulldog, who bit everybody with an impartiality that was good to see. Finally, when the smoke of battle cleared away, the army ed-itor ascertained that Forman, of Milwaukee. had got in with a list of subscriptions. Thos who read this column last summer will reognize Forman as one of the heavy artillery one of those fellows who stood behind the guns when the Appeal started on its rapid rise to the second largest weekly circulation in the world.

Campaign Fund.

PROHIBITION Socialisticly Considered.

[NOTE—The writer of the following article, Mr. V. G. Farnham, president of the Harriman Tack company, Harriman, Trant, ran for the legislature in Jowa in 1885 on the prohibition ticket; was a member of the prohibition national committee from 1886 to 1882; was nominee of that party for severetary of state in 1886; for governor in 1887 and party for secretary of state in 1886; for governor in 1887 and for member of congress from the 11th lowa district in 1890 flis views are being generally adopted by the leading prohibitionists.—EDITOR]

FOR a number of years, as opportunity offer OR a number of years, as opportunity offered, I have been investigating municipal ownership, socialism, as defined in the platform of the Social Democratic party, industrial co-operation, etc., etc. For the past year, some kind friead, whom I know not, has been sending me the Appeal to Reason. Your paper has been a great help in my investigations, and has had no inconsiderable influence in my decision to vote for Debs and Harriman in the coming election. Since 1884 I have been a party prohibition tist. Some of my prohibition friends are chiding me for leaving their party, and I will say I cannot do so without very keen regret, as I love its cause; its noble aims; its heroic courage in defeat. But alas! the results of thirty years. in defeat. But alas! the results of thirty year of assaults upon the liquor traffic have but strengthened the gates of hell which are now bul strengthened the gates of heir which are the warked by the party of Lincoln, which, not satisfied with withdrawing its "cordial sympathy" for temperance, now openly exploits the hellish business of drunkard making wherever the "flag" is unfurled. And as a necessary adjunct of the liquor business is prostitutes, our military officers in Manila are importing them at a tariff of \$50 each. The results, I repeat, of all the struggle and sacrifice on the part of prohibitionists, measured numerically at the ballot box, teach me that the prohibition of the liquor traffic is an "irridescent dream" and will not be accomplish. "iridescent dream," and will not be accomplished 'til human nature is made over anew. Like prostitution, gambling, and other kindred sins, the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage will be going on in every civilized (?) country in the world when the crack of doom shall sound. This being my sincere belief, I see my duty to those who shall come after me, to do the next best thing, as I see it,—place the manufacture and sale of liq-nors under public control the same as other com-

The financial success of the industrial trusts that have been organized during the past three years (and being a manufacturer myself, I have watched them with keen interest), has been the main argument that converted me to socialism Their phenomenal success has demonstrated to my mind, not only that public control, or if you prefer, giant public trusts controlled by the peo-ple, are feasible and natural, but are absolutely

essential to the perpetuity of our republic.

The republican party, being the father of private trusts, the success of that party in November means much to the cause of socialism. It will mean that all the railroads of the country will consolidate into not to exceed four systems. and still higher freight rates; it means the enlarging of all other private trusts now existing, as well as exploiting others; it means another long step in enslaving and pauperizing the common people; it means the displacement of small manufucturers and dealers everywhere, and means the destruction of the grat middle class.—the bulwarks of our country. Finally, the success of the republican party this fall, with four years more of missule, means four years, hence on the more of misrule, means four years hence on the political battle field, will be arrayed the moral and social reform forces of this nation, against and social reform forces of this nation, against the mest rotten and corrupt organization, in its leadership, that is on earth today, viz. The grand (1) old republican party of trusts, shoddy aristocrats, monopolists, and all that is representable in the government. May the God of battles aid the right! I am convinced that a majority of the voters of this country today would demand government ownership of railroad, steamship and telegraph lines, and express companies, if the measure could come before companies, if the measure could come before them, disassociated from party politics. Their management by the public seeming feasible, why then should we stand aghast at the suggestion that manufacturing, mining, and merchandising should be under public control also? What more natural and right than that the wonle who crenatural and right than that the people who cre-ate all the commedities should have a voice in their distribution? If the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania were now under public control, think you there would be a strike? Here is a shut-down that will entail suffering,—cold, hunger and loss of wages to a half-a-million of peo-ple, and for months to come, if the miners are to be successful,—to say nothing of the enhanced price of coal to other millions of people in our cities. If this is not an object lesson in favor of public control of the production of one of the requisites of life, where shall we find one? Lam curious to know just how many of these pluck-ed min-rs will wear an old party halter next No-vember. When will the masses at election time learn to know their friends from their enemies?

Unpurchasable.

pecial to the Indianapelis Journal.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Eugene V. Debs is a 10,000vote factor in the state of Indiana. His importance in the presidential equation has been understood for some time past by insiders, but it is very doubtful if the general public realizes it or has up to this time the most shadowy idea that

votes from a rival. It so happens that of his followers the greater number will come from those who, if he were not in the field, would probably vote the democratic ticket, but it is not on mo-tion of Mr. Hanna or say of the republican lead ers that he is in the race. He is there of his ow volition and to represent the principles of a small but earnest element in our population He represents ideas that are tenaciously advanced and coung to by a determined class of voters who cannot be swerved from their allegiance by any of he means usually employed to direct or control the movements of the little fellows who mix into jarge political affairs.

His candidacy has nothing whatever to do with the unions or any organization of railway employes. It is a fact, however, that he has a strong following among these men, and also supporters among the socialists who are not identified with that line of business. Railway emand with that line of business. Railway employes very generally have the utmost considence in Deb's personal honesty and he is singularly free from suspicion of taking part in political intrigue from selfish motives. The taint of the "grafter" does not cling to his garments. He may be fanatical and his judgment may be poor, but he is unpurchasable. This fact has been very clearly proved within the past week, for he has been approached and the arguments usually potent with minor party leaders used on him in vain to secure his withdrawal from the field. wain to secure his withdrawal from the field. I am not prepared to say that these offers were authorized by the Bryan managers, but I am advised on the very best authority that money was tendered him in a considerable amount by persons having the Bryan cause at heart, as an inducement for him to efface himself as a candithat Debs was hurting the democratic national and state ticket in Indiana and that he would have quite a respectable vote in Terre Haute, Brazil, Indianapolis, Anderson, Marion, Logansport, Fort Wayne, Lafayette and other railway and industrial communities. It was further learned that he would draw more heavily on the democratic than on the republican parties. Such being the case, it was regarded as good registers to wares, he rushes to the front.—Chicago Federalist.

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Mr. Thompson, Silver City, Idaho 2.00
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was speedily transmitted to the Taggart head-quarters in Indianapolis, and to the Jones headquarters in Chicago.

Estimates as to the number of votes Debs will

poll in Indiana range from 5,000 to 15,000. He is conducting a personal canvass, and is scheduled, for a large number of speeches in localities where he has friends and followers. He is sawwhere he has friends and followers. He is sawing wood strictly on his own woodpile, and is having nothing whatever to do with either of the great parties, and is so conducting himself that no one can impure his personal or political honesty or question the integrity of his motives. The worst that can be said of him by those who are most put out by his candidacy is that, he is fanatical and dangerous. That is something he does not care for and furthermore expects. Indications are that he will gain in strength instead of losing, and that he will have about 10,000 votes to his credit election day in his own state. Debs still and that he will have about 10,000 votes to his credit election day in his own state. Debs still lives at Terre Haute. He has made a living since his release from jail for the part he took in the great strike of 1894 by lecturing, as Bryan has done. He has not made a fat thing of it like Bryan, but has succeeded in keeping the wolf from the door and provided himself with means to carry out his plans for a grand confederation. very doubtful if the general public realizes it or has up to this time the most shadowy idea that to carry out his plans for a grand confederation no is of the slightest consequence.

Debs is running for president on the Social Democratic ticket. He is not put forward by either of the great parties as a decoy or to drag state, and the more distant future may, have something important in store for him.

Republican View of Trade Unions.

The United Typothetic of America, which is now in session in Kansas City, should have, and will have the sympathy of all right minded men in the war waging, against to so-called "union label," otherwise the trades union totem. It is

label, otherwise the trades union totem. It is proposed to fight the matter through the courts, and there is little doubt that the fight will be successful if it be carried to the higher courts.

The use of the union label is a monstrous imposition, in most cases. It is a form of blackmail, levied by organized ruffianism upon invertebrate employers, weak-kneed politicians and other poltroons who are not possessed of sufficient courage to assert their manhood or to stand up for their inalienable rights. The use stand up for their inalienable rights. The use of the union totem is clearly illegal where it is of the union totem is clearly illegal where it is used under compulsion—and it is seldom used except under compulsion of some sort. Its use by municipalities (on city printing) and by other corporations having public or quasi-public funccorporations having public or quasi-public the tions, is an unwarranted imposition upon the record majority of the people, who do not belong great majority of the people, who do not o nor believe in trades unions. The diversion of public funds for the support of these organizations is an outrageous wrong. This is so self-evident a proposition that it should not require emphasis

It is time that a systematic and determined effort were made to stop the growth of this un-doubted evil. The Typothetic seems to be pre-pared to make this effort, and all citizens who elieve in justice and fair play and real freedom

will wish it success.

Political committees invested with the authority and the duty of acting for all the members of their party, and not for a few dictatorial walking delegates only, openly violate duty and trample upon common expediency when they slavish-ly bow to those walking delegates by yielding to their impudent demands that all public and party printing shall bear that badge of servitude, the trades union totem.—Los Angeles Times, rep., owned by General Otis.