

Eugene Victor Debs Passes From Life Of Service, Achievement And Glory

Eugene Victor Debs is dead. Debs passed from this life of supreme usefulness and glory at the Lindlahr sanitarium near Chicago at 7:44 o'clock, Wednesday evening, October 20, the victim of a heart attack following months of illness and the general weakening of his system from his imprisonment in Atlanta for his principles.



From one of the latest photographs of Eugene V. Debs. This picture was taken at the beginning of the series of regional meetings last summer when Debs was getting ready to unlimber his batteries of eloquence in behalf of the establishment of the American Appeal.

Comrade Debs had been ill ever since his return from Bermuda the latter part of last April. The ship that carried him to New York ran into a fearful storm. The wild careening and rolling of the ship caused both Mr. and Mrs. Debs to become painfully ill. Debs returned to his home in Terre Haute a very sick man. He has never seen an entirely well day since then. Practically every day since then has found him engaged in a very brave but hopeful fight for his health.

During this period Debs has suffered very much from rheumatism and kidney trouble. He intended to take treatment in the Lindlahr sanitarium near Chicago long before he did, but it was not thought advisable to move him sooner.

The Passing of Debs By William H. Henry (National Executive Secretary, Socialist Party) Debs is dead. An international event. Millions mourn their incomparable loss. Millions are in tears of gratitude for a lifetime of heroic defense of the lowly.

Farmers Pack Party Meetings In Wisconsin Socialist Candidate Predicts Victory in Counties Never Carried Before. BLACK RIVER FALLS — "I arrived here on my tour through the state and I am greatly pleased with the reception given me," said Herman O. Kent, Socialist candidate for governor, in a letter to State Secretary William Coleman.

4,000 Cheering Socialists at Verband Meet Remarkable Growth of Jewish Organization and Paper Is Disclosed By W. M. Feigenbaum. Carnegie Hall New York was jammed from floor to roof with nearly 4,000 cheering men and women last Sunday (October 10th) who came to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Jewish Socialist Verband and of the establishment of the Jewish Socialist weekly, the "Wecker."

Big Crowds at Socialist New York Meetings 50 Spellbinders at 100 Splendid Gatherings in 2 Weeks in Greater City. NEW YORK CITY — A splendid campaign is being conducted by the Socialist Party of New York City. During the past two weeks between 80 and 100 meetings in public schools and halls and upon the streets have been held with a considerable degree of success.

Labor Backing Makes Election of Maurer Sure of Reading, Pa. — At the regular meeting of Local 922 the organized carpenters of Reading on Thursday night endorsed the candidacy of James H. Maurer and Andrew P. Bower for the state legislature in a resolution which calls upon every self-respecting citizen of Reading to do all in their power to elect the Socialist and Labor party candidates.

"I Am the Captain of My Soul", Quotes Debs as Last Expression of His Life

Out of the night that shrouds me, Black as the pit from pole to pole, I thank whatever gods there be For my unconquerable soul. In the fell clutch of circumstance I have not wined nor cried aloud Under the bludgeoning of chance My head is bloody, but unbowed Beyond this vale of wrath and tear I come but the horizon of the shade And yet the suns of the year Find and shall find me unafraid.

The last stanza of the above well known poem by the poet, W. E. Henley, contains the last words that Eugene V. Debs ever printed with his own hand. The poem itself is one of Debs' great favorites and the incident which culminated in his writing this stanza, is supremely characteristic of Debs and entirely expressive of his great love and tenderness and his unquenchable optimism and encouragement.

Berger Prospects Held to Be Good MILWAUKEE — Congressman Victor L. Berger, the only Socialist in the last session of Congress, has launched a short but very active campaign for his re-election.

Labor Clinches Weber Chances MILWAUKEE — Frank Weber, business manager of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council and Socialist candidate for state senator is having his chances for election greatly enhanced by a powerful and active line-up of organized labor in his behalf and against the opponent, Bernard Gettleman, who has been a state senator for a number of years.

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(Continued on page 2)

What A Big Socialist Vote Will Mean in This Election

The present administration in Washington has been the most openly and boldly big business administration in the history of the country.

INCOME FROM INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS HAS DOUBLED SINCE 1920. ORGANIZED PLUNDER IS PROVING TO BE FAR MORE EFFECTIVE THAN COMPETITIVE PLUNDER.

the efforts of the Senate to shield the same person from publicity; in a thousand disgraceful acts in national state and municipal administrations throughout the country, are unparalleled examples of the corrupt rule of big business.

L. nonpartisan tactics and has induced candidates of the capitalist parties. The Progressive Party has shrunk to a small group in Illinois.

THE TIME HAS COME WHEN HALF WAY MEASURES ARE OF NO AVAIL. WHEN ONLY A PROGRAM OF FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE BACKED BY A PARTY OF FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE WILL ANSWER.

OPPOSITION NATIONALLY THIS YEAR EXCEPT THROUGH THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

REACTIONARY RULE IN AMERICA AND BINGING MORE REAL LIBERALISM AND DEMOCRACY IN GOVERNMENT THAN ANYTHING ELSE.

Nation-wide Activities of the Socialist Party

NORTHWEST
Comrade Doris Morris, National Lecturer and Organizer, has been having some exciting meetings in Seattle and has been able to add many new members to the organization.

WISCONSIN
News coming in from the State of Wisconsin shows that the Socialists are doing a splendid job.

How All Can Help
By William H. Henry
(National Executive Secretary, Socialist Party)

NEW YORK
A splendid campaign is being conducted by the Socialist Party of New York City. During the last two weeks...

CALIFORNIA
The Socialist Party of California has put out a large amount of Socialist literature and the American Appeal has been sent into at least 1,000 new homes.

CONNECTICUT
The Socialist Party of Connecticut has been quite busy during the campaign with a full staff ticket and capsule com-bines to speak and manage the campaign.

MONTANA
Comrade James D. Gillman, Secretary of the Socialist Party for Montana, tells us that he expects a good vote for the Socialist ticket in his State.

OHIO
Judging from reports from various parts of Ohio, the Socialist vote is going to be a surprising one in the November election.

EDWARD DUTTON CHALLENGES ARMY WITH \$100 GIFT
Edward J. Dutton, formerly of San Francisco, New York and other places and now a resident of Los Angeles...

ELECTION NEWS!

Socialists throughout the nation are asked to co-operate with the American Appeal in the publication of the news of the election.

Appeal Fund For the Week

The American Appeal Promotion and Sustaining Fund fared magnificently during the week.

Army Breaks All Records For the Past Six Months

ARMY RECORD
The Appeal Army record for the week is magnificent. It is the greatest since early last Spring.

Bunch Hitters
Here are the rest that are not content with one Louie L. Hansen...

Singles
James W. Johnston, Greenwich, Conn.; P. Peterson, Gardner, Mass. (2 years); D. J. Thomas, Punxsutawney, Pa.

PRIZE WINNERS
This is the last time we are going to list L. Rabinowitz, of Chicago, as a prize winner.

DOUBLE KNOCK-OUTS
These are not content with doing just one thing at a time; Henry Hoesker, West De Pere, Wis., have you noticed that he is in every week?

BUNDLES
Here are the ones who are going to swell the ranks...

PENNSYLVANIA
The Socialist Party of Pennsylvania will doubtless cast a big vote in the November election.

TEXAS
The State of Texas has a real live bunch of comrades who have, within a short time, been able to put up a fairly good campaign.

YIPSELS
NEW YORK CITY—This year more than ever before the New York Y.P.S.L. has embarked upon an extensive educational campaign.

DEBS PASSES FROM LIFE
planned for it, and gave for it. It is his final monument and will tower just as high and remain just as long as the love of the Socialist comrades for Debs and the great Cause remain an active force.

10,000 VOTES IS NEW MEXICO GOAL
ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO—T. C. Rivera, Socialist candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, is in Roswell today with Chairman Banks of Hagerman, visiting and conferring with party leaders.

PANKEN TO BROADCAST
Judge Jacob Panken, Socialist candidate for governor of New York, will broadcast a campaign speech at Schenectady on October 29, over station W. G. Y.

THE NEW LEADER
A CHALLENGING WEEKLY
10 Pages Each Week

ILLINOIS
The Socialist campaign of Illinois has been conducted almost completely by means of literature.

INDIANA
The Socialist Party of Indiana has put up as good a campaign as was possible with the organization that there is.

GARDNER, MASS.—The big Yip-sel Barn Dance has been arranged for October 22nd.

FITCHBURG, MASS.—The first Sunday evening entertainment, continuing on the popular plan adopted last winter for one entertainment each month, was held at Sumner Hall Sunday the 17th.

THE CAROLINA INDEPENDENT
Promotagonist of Progress
Champion of Labor
Ermory of Reaction

THE CAROLINA INDEPENDENT
A new voice from the most progressive state of the new south—North Carolina.

THE CAROLINA INDEPENDENT
Raleigh, N. C.

PHILADELPHIA
Philadelphia Socialists will hold a Campaign Rally Sunday, October 24th, 8 p.m., at Labor Institute, 301 Locust St., with Alexander S. Shipoff, of New York, as the speaker.

EDWARD J. DUTTON
Edward J. Dutton, formerly of San Francisco, New York and other places and now a resident of Los Angeles, dropped in the office during the week and knocked the Appeal staff cold with the casual presentation of a \$100 bill.

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24 States Have Socialist Tickets This Year

This is the line-up of states that will have Socialist tickets this year. More than half the states representing more than two-thirds of the population of the United States are represented in this first step of the Socialist Party to regain standing as a nation-wide party after its coalition with the Progressives in the La Follette campaign, which put the party legally out of business in most of the states.

The return of these state parties follows an intensive campaign of the Party and its paper the American Appeal, ably assisted by the other Socialist papers. It has been accomplished by the circulation and signing of petitions by many thousands of signers, and is a splendid and encouraging development, considering the difficulties and the status of all progressive movements when the work was started.

It constitutes the Socialist Party the only national political labor and democratic party of protest and opposition in the United States this year, and assures the permanent national re-establishment of the Socialist Party.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts, where the Socialists have controlled such centers as Boston and Haverhill, is back in the Socialist ranks this year with a full state ticket, led by Walter S. Hutchings, the only candidate for governor in that state who is a member of organized labor, a worker himself and not just a so-called "friend of labor."

The Socialist state platform, which is being distributed in large quantities, is the only political platform in Massachusetts this year which squarely meets the question faced by the workers there. It meets the unemployment situation in Massachusetts, which, for instance, is thrown to per cent of the shoe workers out of work with the demand for non-contributory unemployment insurance which will require employers to provide payments for persons they lay off, and demands a 40 hour week, a demand which the A. F. of L. since adopted in its convention in Detroit.

The state ticket is as follows: Walter Hutchings, Greenfield, Governor; Dennis F. Reagan, Brockton, Lieutenant Governor; Edith M. Williams, Brookline, Secretary of State; Albert Sprague Coolidge, Pittsfield, Treasurer; Leon Arkin, Dorchester, Auditor; John Weaver Sherman, Boston, Attorney General; Alfred Baker Lewis, Cambridge, U. S. Senator.

Connecticut

With an excellent little state paper, The Commonwealth in the field, a recognition that has been active for a long time, far more than any other state ticket nominated, the Connecticut Socialists are set to pull a big vote this year.

Some of the timely platform demands are: issues are state development, operation and ownership of hydro-electric power, national banks and non-contributory unemployment insurance. The state ticket is: Morris Rice, United States Senator; Karl Jursak, Governor; Jasper McLevy, Lieutenant Governor; Helen B. Gilman, Secretary of State; Morris Hurnsack, Comptroller; Edward P. Clarke, Treasurer; William J. Morgan, Attorney General; Helen B. Gilman is daughter of ex-Governor Baldwin of Connecticut.

New York

Socialism will give a good account of itself in New York in the coming election. The Socialist Party has a full state ticket. Congressional, State Senate and State Assembly candidates have been nominated in nearly all the districts.

The Farmer-Labor and Progressive tickets out of the running this year, and the Workers Party and Socialist Labor Party having only skeleton tickets in the field, the Socialists face a promising situation. The good work done by the Party and the New Leader presages a big vote.

The state ticket is: Jacob Panken, New York City, Governor; Charles W. Noonan, Schenectady, Comptroller; Elizabeth D. Wilcox, Elmira, Attorney General; Dawson J. Meserve, Bellport, I. L. and Justice of Court of Appeals; William Martin, New York City, Associate Judge of Court of Appeals; George W. Hughan, New York City, U. S. Senator.

For Congress: William Herman, Second District; Joseph A. O'Connell, Third; Joseph A. O'Connell, Fourth; Lipa Zaim, Fifth; Samuel S. Passano, Sixth; William W. Passano, Seventh; Mendel Bronberg, Eighth; Joseph M. Feigenbaum, Ninth; William B. Robinson, Tenth; Abraham Shpiloff, Eleventh; Eleanor Byrns, Twelfth; Harry Rogoff, Thirteenth; Albert Lee, Fourteenth; Samuel E. Wisley, Fifteenth; Leonard E. Keyes, Sixteenth; Bertha H. Mullig, Seventeenth; Anna Hirschen, Eighteenth; Edna E. Cassidy, Nineteenth; Joseph Cannon, Twentieth; Joseph Dobson, Twenty-first; Lucile Randolph, Twenty-second; Alexander Braunstein, Twenty-third; Samuel Orr, Twenty-fourth; Patrick J. Murphy, Twenty-fifth; John J. McCarthy, Twenty-sixth; James C. Hogan, Twenty-seventh; Allen G. Twenty-ninth; T. J. Sullivan, Thirtieth; Herbert M. Merrill, Thirty-first; Thos. H. Lynch, Thirty-second; J. E. Endles, Thirty-third; T. Deek (Jefford), Thirty-fourth; Daniel H. (Jefford), Thirty-fifth; Wm. J. (Jefford), Thirty-sixth; George Weber, Thirty-seventh; Thos. Justice, Thirty-eighth; John H. Heister, Forty-first; John A. McCarthy, Forty-second; Daniel (Jefford), Forty-third.

The party is running an exceptionally strong state congressional ticket, containing the

names of many veteran Socialists of proved integrity and ability. Socialist candidates for state senator of the state except the First, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fifth, out of fifty-one districts. Nominations for the New York state Assembly have been made in 108 districts.

The brief and excellent platform deals among other things with two paramount problems in New York—public ownership and development of water power in view of the attempt of the interests to grab all power sites of value in the state; the erection of houses for the workers by the state and municipalities, in view of the inadequate state aid plan recently inaugurated.

New Jersey

As in a number of states, New Jersey has no election of state officials this year. The party, however, has nominated three congressional candidates and a large number of local and county candidates. The Socialists have been showing renewed activities recently and a good vote is expected.

The Socialist candidates for Congress are: Sixth District, Henry Cox; Eighth District, Edward H. Mead; Eleventh District, August P. Gunther. New Jersey elects no United States senatorial candidates this year.

Pennsylvania

The Labor Party in Pennsylvania, which cooperated with the Socialist



Judge Jacob Panken, Socialist candidate for governor, New York.

Party in the last election, has removed itself from the field of independent political action by adopting the "nonpartisan" policy of the A. F. of L. and endorsing capitalist party candidates. This leaves the Socialist Party as the only labor, progressive and working-class party in the state. It is the only vehicle for real protest and opposition in view of unparalleled corruption, unsatisfactory conditions among a large section of the workers, especially in the coal districts. It faces a splendid opportunity and the chances for a splendid vote were never better.

The state ticket is as follows: For U. S. Senator—Geo. W. Snyder, of Reading, an old time Socialist and prominent in the labor movement for many years. For Governor—John W. Slayton, of Pittsburgh, author of a number of Socialist books and pamphlets, active member of the Carpenter's Union and well known in the labor movement of this state.

For Lieut. Governor—Henry Ernest Case of Philadelphia, active member of the Machinists' Union and prominent as a Socialist soap-boxer. For U. S. Senator—Geo. W. Snyder, of Reading, an old time Socialist and prominent in the labor movement for many years. For Governor—John W. Slayton, of Pittsburgh, author of a number of Socialist books and pamphlets, active member of the Carpenter's Union and well known in the labor movement of this state.

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For Secretary of Internal Affairs—William J. Van Esen, of Pittsburgh, member of the National Executive Committee, former president of the Pennsylvania Optometrists Association and leader of his profession. In addition to the above four state offices, the Party has nominated candidates for Congress in twenty-three of the thirty-six districts; for State Senator in fifteen districts of the Twenty-fifth and for representative in the General Assembly in sixty-nine of the one hundred and forty-three districts.

James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, and Andrew P. Bower for many years a vice president, stand excellent chances of being elected to the legislature on the Socialist ticket from the districts that include Reading. Reading is surely waking up. Pittsburgh and New Castle are active again. Watch Pennsylvania.

Maryland

Being declared dead by the "millitants" (Socialist Labor Party) and the "super-millitants" (Workers Party), the Socialist Party of Maryland showed that it is very much alive by being the only one able to gather the required number of signatures to get on the ballot in the coming state and Congressional election, having lost our political standing in the LaFollette presidential election.

The Progressive Party for reasons best known to itself will not have a ticket this fall. The two "millitant" parties were unable to gather the required number of signatures (showing how alive they are) thus leaving the Socialist party the only political exponent of the working-class in Maryland. By the interest shown at Comrade Toole's street meetings we think that the Socialist vote in Maryland will be a very good one. Congressman Berger's speeches are being used by mailing them to the voters.

The candidates are as follows: Governor—Dr. F. Gustave Dill. Attorney General—John A. Orman. Comptroller—Dr. James L. Smiley. Clerk of the Court of Appeals—John A. Baker. United States Senate—William A. Toole. 2nd Congressional District—Richard Schneider. 3rd Congressional District—Dr. S. M. Neidhardt. 4th Congressional District—Clarence Taylor. 6th Congressional District—Chas. L. Myers.

West Virginia

Despite the terrorism of mob-hounding corporations and the murderous drive against organized labor, West Virginia enters the Socialist lists this year with a state ticket, and a platform that breathes defiance.

The revival of the movement in West Virginia has been one of the significant developments since the advent of the American Appeal. Activities and the Appeal circulation are steadily increasing. A meeting in Morgantown, August 13, the following partial ticket was nominated: For Congress, Emilio Garbarino; State Superintendent of Schools, Albert T. Hough. State Legislator, Peter Cordem and William Frankhouse. Among local candidates nominated were: County Commissioner, Frank Chalfant. Clerk of Circuit Court, A. D. Latin. Clerk of County Court, James Hutson. Subsequent nominations have not been reported to the American Appeal.

Kentucky

The Socialists of Kentucky are slowly pulling themselves together and will take part in the coming elections. Candidates so far reported to the American Appeal are:

John T. Thoburn, United States Senator; M. A. Brinkman, Congressman, Sixth District. The Ohio Socialists, disorganized by the alliance with the LaFollette forces in the last campaign and off the lists as a recognized party in Ohio, faced the lack of obtaining 25,000 signatures to petitions to place the state candidates on the ballot. They obtained these signatures on record time with thousands to spare.

Ohio

The following is the ticket: Joseph W. Sifers, Dayton, Governor; William L. Stusser, Massillon, Lieutenant Governor; Harry Schreiber, Cleveland, Secretary of State; Jacob H. Ojala, Ashtabula, State Treasurer. The Cayahoga County (Cleveland) ticket is: Edna Hastings, Clerk; Henry Kullman, Sheriff; Joseph Martinek, Commissioner; Sidney Yellen, Treasurer; Louis Aarnhoff, Recorder; William R. James, Coroner; M. Weinstein, Auditor. State representatives: John G. Willert, Noah Mandelkorn, Joseph Jauch, Edward Horak, Theodore Johnson, Louis Kunk, I. Axelrod, M. Weinstein. State Senators: Louis Katz, Robert Waffli, William Maline.

Michigan

A Detroit comrade writes: The Socialist Party of Michigan has come to the front and has placed a bid for a partial ticket in the field for the State Officers, to be voted on in the November election. We had about given up hope of having a ticket in that State, but as we are about ready to go to Press, we get the good news that the comrades have succeeded in putting it over and they feel confident that when this election has passed into history, the Socialist Party of Michigan will again be an official party and ready for the battles ahead.

The state candidates so far placed on the ticket are: George M. Campbell, Secretary of State; August Schmidt, Detroit, Treasurer; Francis W. Elliot, Detroit, Auditor.

Indiana

In the best convention held in Indiana for a number of years, which was attended by delegates from almost every section of the state, a complete state ticket was nominated. The following are the candidates: Forrest Wallace, Vanderburgh, U. S. Senator, long term. William O. Pogleson, Indianapolis, U. S. Senator, short term. Clarence E. Bond, Muncie, Secretary of State. Effie M. Mueller, Indianapolis, Auditor. Severino Pullio, Clinton, Treasurer. Mary Pogleson, Indianapolis, Clerk of Supreme Court. Lois E. Newlund, Indianapolis, Superintendent of Public Instruction. Philip E. Reinhardt, Terre Haute, Judge Supreme Court, Third District. James E. Schrader, Elkhart, Judge of Supreme Court, Fifth District.

Ingersol S. Walker, Anderson, Judge Appellate Court, First District. Martin O. Connor, Crawfordsville, Judge Appellate Court, First District. Daniel C. Adams, Rosedale, Judge Appellate Court, Second District. William J. McMillen, Huntington, Judge Appellate Court, Second District.



Victor L. Berger, Socialist Congressman, Wisconsin, up for re-election.

Among the nominees for Congress is Turner T. Marshall, Indianapolis, Seventh District and Albert F. Stokes, Terre Haute, 5th District.

Illinois

Illinois, former center of the progressive labor movement, will have only one labor party this year—the Socialist Party, which has regained its status, and placed a full state ticket in the field by the circulation of petitions. The former labor party leaders are among those who endorsed Frank L.



Edmund T. Melms, Socialist candidate for Congress, Milwaukee. Strong backing by labor makes Melms chances good.

Smith and later found themselves supporting a candidate who had accepted more than \$125,000 from the traction interests. With labor split between candidates whose corruption has been exposed, the Socialist Party faces the prospect of a greatly enlarged Socialist vote. The candidates are: John T. Whitlock, Chicago, U. S. Senator; Charles Pogorelec, Congressman at large. Missouri made an eleven hour run to get under the rope in the Socialist line-up of states this year and saw more than \$125,000 from the traction and congressional ticket shows.

United States Senator, Robert D. Morrison, Milan. Superintendent of Public Schools, C. H. Harrison, Warrensburg. For Congress: 1st District, J. T. Phillips, Faring. 2nd, E. R. Anderson, Gall. 3rd, J. H. Hodgers, Kansas City. 4th, R. V. Shoemaker, Ohio. 5th, J. A. Dethrow, Springfield. 6th, Harry Shumaker, Louisiana. 7th, North W. Weston, DeKalb. 8th, J. A. Hobb, Joplin. Jackson County, (Kansas City) has also nominated a county ticket.

Kansas

Kansas, seat of the battle waged by the Appeal to Reason before the War, is back in the field. A complete state and partial congressional ticket has been nominated, as follows: U. S. Senator, M. I. Phillips, Governor, H. Helfrich, Lieutenant Governor, L. Pruitt, Secretary of State, J. B. Shields, Treasurer, Ralph Gilman, Auditor, G. Trifoglio, Superintendent of Insurance, T. W. Dunston, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Ed. Belef. State Printer, James Chase.

The names of the Socialist Congressional candidates will have to be written on the ballots. They are not on the printed ballots, though legal candidates. These candidates for Congress are: Arthur Brewster, Second District; Sheridan Green, Oswego, Third District; Thomas H. McGill, Utes, Seventh District.

The platform among other things advocates repeal of the present limitation in Kansas of amendments that may be made by any legislature; enactment of complete initiative, referendum and recall laws; provide a one-chamber legislature; have state printing plant publish official state paper and mail copy to each voter; tax land not used its full rental value; enable state to enter into any kind of business; abolish interest bearing bond issues and let state pay as it goes; abolish county farms and substitute old age and disability pensions.

Texas

The southernmost state of the Solid South comes under the line with a complete Socialist state ticket. Texas, a leading state at one time in the number of Appeal to Reason subscribers, and one of the comparatively high states in Socialist votes, shows every sign just now of a real Socialist revival. Socialists who have been supporting reform farmer-labor movements that have passed out, are coming back in a steady string. Texas will start back toward its old Socialist activity this year.

Here is the ticket: Governor, Rev. M. A. Smith, Dallas. Lieutenant Governor, E. L. Rhodes, Grand Saline. Attorney General, George Clifton Edwards. Treasurer, J. R. Barrett. Railroad Commissioner, T. E. Foster, Palestine.

Wisconsin

The Wisconsin Socialists are carrying on an intensive campaign and from all indications, Wisconsin will roll up the largest vote ever secured by our party. Milwaukee County will, no doubt, elect an entire slate of county officials and will send two congressmen to the next Congress.

In addition to the above, a number of counties in the state, among them Dodge, Sheboygan, Marathon and Racine, will undoubtedly elect many of their candidates. The outlook for doubling the representation of the Socialist Party in the State Legislature is very bright.

A list of state and congressional candidates follows: For Governor, Herman O. Krat. A member of the Typographical Union. At present and for the past eight years alderman of Milwaukee. Active for twenty years in the union and Socialist movements. For Lieutenant-Governor, Peter Gillen. An active dirt farmer, President of the Grange Co-operative Telephone Co. and active in the Society of Equity, also director of the Poultry Raisers Association. For Secretary of State, George Eagle. A union laborer, active in the union and Socialist movement for the past twenty years.

For State Treasurer, Ada Burow. A leader of the Dodge County movement and with education and executive ability to fill any office in the state. For United States Senator, Leo Krupicki. Former alderman of the city of Milwaukee, former under-sheriff of Milwaukee County and at present a member of the National Executive Board and organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Krupicki is well known throughout the United States and Canada, as an able and fearless champion of the cause of the laboring class—the union and Socialist movements.

For Congress, Fourth District, Edmund T. Melms. County Organizer of the Socialist party, former alderman and sheriff of Milwaukee County. Has represented the Socialist party for a number of years as a member of the National Executive Committee of the party. Member of Newspaper Writers Union and active in the labor movement for many years.

For Congress, Fifth District, Victor L. Berger. Present incumbent, widely known Socialist. Member of the International Typographical Union. Member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party since its formation and known throughout the world for his fearless fight in opposition to the late world war, for which he was sentenced to serve twenty years imprisonment, which sentence was later quashed.

Missouri

Missouri made an eleven hour run to get under the rope in the Socialist line-up of states this year and saw more than \$125,000 from the traction and congressional ticket shows. United States Senator, Robert D. Morrison, Milan. Superintendent of Public Schools, C. H. Harrison, Warrensburg.

For Congress: 1st District, J. T. Phillips, Faring. 2nd, E. R. Anderson, Gall. 3rd, J. H. Hodgers, Kansas City. 4th, R. V. Shoemaker, Ohio. 5th, J. A. Dethrow, Springfield. 6th, Harry Shumaker, Louisiana. 7th, North W. Weston, DeKalb. 8th, J. A. Hobb, Joplin. Jackson County, (Kansas City) has also nominated a county ticket.

Kansas

Kansas, seat of the battle waged by the Appeal to Reason before the War, is back in the field. A complete state and partial congressional ticket has been nominated, as follows: U. S. Senator, M. I. Phillips, Governor, H. Helfrich, Lieutenant Governor, L. Pruitt, Secretary of State, J. B. Shields, Treasurer, Ralph Gilman, Auditor, G. Trifoglio, Superintendent of Insurance, T. W. Dunston, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Ed. Belef. State Printer, James Chase.

The names of the Socialist Congressional candidates will have to be written on the ballots. They are not on the printed ballots, though legal candidates. These candidates for Congress are: Arthur Brewster, Second District; Sheridan Green, Oswego, Third District; Thomas H. McGill, Utes, Seventh District.

The platform among other things advocates repeal of the present limitation in Kansas of amendments that may be made by any legislature; enactment of complete initiative, referendum and recall laws; provide a one-chamber legislature; have state printing plant publish official state paper and mail copy to each voter; tax land not used its full rental value; enable state to enter into any kind of business; abolish interest bearing bond issues and let state pay as it goes; abolish county farms and substitute old age and disability pensions.

Texas

The southernmost state of the Solid South comes under the line with a complete Socialist state ticket. Texas, a leading state at one time in the number of Appeal to Reason subscribers, and one of the comparatively high states in Socialist votes, shows every sign just now of a real Socialist revival. Socialists who have been supporting reform farmer-labor movements that have passed out, are coming back in a steady string. Texas will start back toward its old Socialist activity this year.

Here is the ticket: Governor, Rev. M. A. Smith, Dallas. Lieutenant Governor, E. L. Rhodes, Grand Saline. Attorney General, George Clifton Edwards. Treasurer, J. R. Barrett. Railroad Commissioner, T. E. Foster, Palestine.

State Comptroller, E. H. Meitner, Texarkana. Land Commissioner, M. L. Mather, Austin. Commissioner of Agriculture, L. Scrogins, Golden. Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. F. Von Blon, Waco. Justice Supreme Court, G. W. M. Taylor, Poolville. Judge of Court of Appeals, D. W. King, Dallas.

Montana

Montana Socialism has survived the farmer-labor deluge and celebrates its return to the movement by nominating a partial ticket this year as follows: Congress, First District, George H. Ambrose. Congress, Second District, J. M. Keuse. Associate Justice Supreme Court, James L. Wallace. Railroad Commissioner, Herman Luehmann. Plathurst county Socialists have nominated the following ticket:

State Senator, William H. Moses; representatives in the legislature, E. B. Arnold, Charles H. Brown, H. Galis, H. R. Schneider; county commissioner, Herb Hickey; Sheriff, T. E. Lincoln. In Park county C. H. Peugh has been nominated by the Socialists and stands a first rate chance of being elected.

Utah

Utah is another state in the comeback of the Socialist Party into the national arena. There has been a steady gain in Socialist interest in this state since the American Appeal was launched, that augurs well for the election



Upton Sinclair, Socialist candidate for Governor, Washington.

Just as the Appeal goes to press comes news that the Socialists of the state of Washington have elected a ticket to WRITE on the ballot in the coming election. Prohibitive costs imposed by the ruthless Republican-Democratic political monopoly to prevent minor parties from exercising their constitutional rights overrode the Socialists of Washington from getting on the ballot by petition this year. The trouble and excessive costs under the present laws of Washington are practically prohibitive.

But this criminal conspiracy of the old political parties cannot prevent citizens from writing their choice of candidates on the ballot. The names to be written down are: For U. S. Senator, Charles D. Raymer. For Congress, First District, Emil Herman. For Congress, Second District, J. M. McCracken. Washington voters are instructed in a circular sent out by Local Seattle to SCRATCH THE PRINTED NAME FOR THE RESPECTIVE OFFICES AND WRITE THE SUGGESTED NAMES IN THE BLANK SPACES BELOW.

California

The Socialist Party of California has the progressive and independent labor party field to itself this year and is making the most of the enormous ground syndicalist mass the issue. The public ownership of the great water power projects that are developing in California in another important issue.

With Upton Sinclair, noted author, as standard bearer in this fight, and Lena Morrow Lewis, a veteran Socialist organizer in charge of the campaign, Socialist prospects are good.



Lena Morrow Lewis, Socialist candidate lieutenant governor, California. Most prominent Socialist woman candidate.

The candidates are: Governor, Upton Sinclair. Lieutenant Governor, Lena Morrow Lewis. Comptroller, J. Levitt. Congress, Fourth District, William Melms. Congress, Ninth District, Charles E. Conley. Congress, Tenth District, N. Jackson Wright.

Among the candidates for the state Assembly are: Arthur H. Egger, Fifth District; Thos. E. Feely, Twenty-first; Oscar E. Lawrence, Sixty-second; Frank H. White, Sixty-fourth; Harry Scherr, Sixty-sixth; Alex. W. Anderson, Seventy-first; Charles Frederickson, Seventy-second; John V. Pitts, Seventy-fourth.

New Mexico

An encouraging recent development is the surprising growth of Socialist sentiment in New Mexico. This sentiment had developed sufficiently by September 8 to result in a convention

in Roswell and the nomination of the following ticket: Congressman E. E. Denniston, Roswell. Governor, Q. M. Bixler, Mount Dora. Lieutenant Governor, C. A. Rode, Clayton. Secretary of State, Mrs. Letitia Richardson, Roswell. Treasurer, Samuel Butler, Roswell. Superintendent of Public Instruction, T. C. Rivera, Chamita. Auditor, W. T. Flowers, Clovis. Commissioner of Public Lands, George Lawrence, Farmington. Corporation Commissioner, R. B. Cochran, Patancia. There is an enthusiasm in New Mexico like real old time. The leaders of the awakened movement are going out to get 10,000 to 15,000 votes, they declare. The message of Socialism will be carried to the Spanish side of the State.

Colorado

Socialists not yet affiliated with the Socialist Party have named a state ticket. The following are the candidates: Governor, Frank H. Rice. Lieutenant Governor, Daniel Mc Ginley. Secretary of State, John Bradford. Attorney General, Charles T. Hickey. Treasurer, Walter Moore. Auditor, George Dube. Superintendent of Public Instruction, John E. Kring. Associate Justices Supreme Court, Albert Wilson and Fred B. Keeler. Congress, Clyde Anderson, Denver.

Oklahoma

Socialists not affiliated with the Socialist Party have elected a ticket in Oklahoma. Oklahoma was at one time one of the banner Socialist states. It is full of people of Socialist persuasion and is bound to be active in the movement again.

Washington

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Arizona

The Socialists of Arizona have reported that they have filed a state ticket this year. They neglected to send in the names of the candidates nominated. There has been a considerable socialist revival in Arizona since the American Appeal was launched.

Socialists of New York Back Labor Program

The twelve legislative proposals presented to the convention of all three political parties by the New York State Federation of Labor were all concurred in by the official State Convention of the Socialist Party held in New York last Saturday. It was the opinion, however, that organized labor was demanding far too little in the way of a shorter working week for women and minors, and should have asked for a five day week of forty hours.

Why should organized labor permit Henry Ford to set the pace in working-hour reduction? The twelve legislative proposals presented to the convention of all three political parties by the New York State Federation of Labor were all concurred in by the official State Convention of the Socialist Party held in New York last Saturday. It was the opinion, however, that organized labor was demanding far too little in the way of a shorter working week for women and minors, and should have asked for a five day week of forty hours.

Citizen's Union Indorses Thomas

NEW YORK CITY — Though his opponent, the incumbent Senator Bernard Downing, is the Democratic leader in the upper House of the New York State Legislature, Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for the State Senate in the 10th District, is given the endorsement of the Citizens Union. Downing is found qualified for office, but Thomas is "endorsed and preferred."

Other Socialist candidates praised by the Citizens Union are Evelyn West Hughan, Nathan Fine, Nina E. Lofquist, David Mikel, Samuel A. De Witt.

A Million A Day

How would you like to be making \$1,000,000 a day? That is what Henry Ford is supposed to be doing. Detroit bankers are authority for the statement that Henry and his son have a cash balance in the banks of about \$600,000,000, and that they are adding to this balance at the rate of \$1,000,000 a day.

Shams and Realities Behind the Political Struggle

By JAMES ONEAL

(Editor New Leader, New York)

Some day a competent social scientist will give us an infirming study of what has become known as the "progressive" movement in politics. If the job is well done it will illuminate some dark corners of the American mind.

The striking thing about "progressivism" is that it defies classification. If a thorough conservative in congress happens to say something in favor of free discussion he is said to be a "progressive." Senator Borah represents this type. In England Borah would easily qualify as an intellectual Tory standing for the old order but supporting free expression of all opinions.

Labor Progressives

Another type that is regarded as "progressive" is the Democrat or Republican in congress who supports one or two measures that are accepted by the unions but because these measures are fully satisfactory to the unions but because the latter believe that these faulty bills are the best that can be obtained. These Republicans and Democrats do not have any outstanding records as fighters for labor and human progress. In fact, almost all their other votes may reveal them as nothing more than a machine, yet they are often given the "progressive" label.

Still another type must be considered.

He is the unknown man who has no record at all in office. A thorough reactionary in office is up for re-election or re-nomination, like Senator McKinley. If the frank conservative or reactionary comes his opponent, Smith is supported as the "progressive" not because he is known to have any views more modern than the 14th century but because he is the opponent of Senator McKinley. But in the very process of selecting Smith as an opponent he is revealed to be a corruptionist on a large scale and a servant of the most conservative capitalist interests.

"Nonpartisan" Hoax

Here we have three types of men who bear the "progressive" label and who find organized workers sincerely running after them, spending wads of cash and placing their organizations back of these men. It would be unfair to say that the trade unions who follow this course are insincere. On the contrary, they are in deadly earnest. That is the tragedy. This has been going on since the thirties. We have had 20 years of this form of action and yet who can point to a distinct labor group in congress and say that here is a group that by its continuous, faithful and uncompromising fight for the interests of the workers of this country? Congressman Heger is the only man of whom this can be said and he is the one man who does not owe his election to the so-called "progressive" policy.

The reason for this humiliating policy is that the organized workers ask or demand so little that they are not regarded as an important force in politics. If the frank conservative or reactionary gets labor support because he has cast one or two votes for a questionable "labor" bill in congress, why should he go out of his way to support a full labor program when he gets this support for so little service? If the workers hold themselves so cheap there is no reason why he should not accept them at their own valuation.

Need Labor Party

As a matter of fact, in politics the organized workers, with some notable exceptions, are not progressive. When their minds meet with the minds of conservative representatives of the old parties the organized workers show that they have not progressed beyond the views of the professional brokers. The organized workers may outline a complete labor program, and they often do, but when they market their wares they cause a professional promises to support one or two items in this program the bargain is one-sided. The workers surrender nearly all their program for the promise of a fraction of it only to find the promise too often repudiated or repudiated with bills that are littered with "jokers."

The workers ask too little and get less than what they ask for and often are slapped in the face. This is all

that has issued out of "progressivism." The trouble is that we are always asking the workers to do more than we want as the workers have done in all other modern countries. We are still in the stage where they were 20 years ago. What is called "progressivism" was once really progress. It is now sterility. A real progressivism must advance beyond present practices or there will be no progress so far as the workers of the nation are concerned. We are still in the Tory age. Let us go on to the Labor age where labor fights its own battles with its own party. The "progressives" will begin to ask us when we cease asking them.

What Rules Politics

The student of American history and the evolution of American politics will be impressed by the fact that our early statesmen and politicians generally discussed politics in terms of the interests of the people. We frequently come across references to the banking interests, the agricultural interests, the commercial interests, and the manufacturing interests. These terms were used down almost to the middle of the 19th century when they gave way to northern interest, southern interest and sectional interests. After the Civil war all these terms disappeared. Politicians came to speak only of the "people" or of "citizens." The earlier type of politicians and

office holders knew that various economic interests were attached to various forms of property and investments. They also knew that these forms of property had their special political claims and that their owners had particular interests that clashed with other interests. They even changed their political beliefs as one form of property became more powerful than others.

How Interests Rule

Take Daniel Webster as an example. When he entered congress New England's chief investments were in commerce and he represented commercial interests. He favored free trade and was against a tariff in favor of manufacturing interests. But the factory system developed and before 1840 manufacturing property began to overshadow investments in commerce. Webster then became a protective tariff man and remained in office until he gained the friendship of Calhoun of South Carolina, who was originally a tariff man. He entered congress about the same time Webster did. The south hoped to develop manufactures but when it became apparent that the north was to become a manufacturing power, Webster became a tariff man.

These changes in political opinions can only be accounted for on the ground that these men did not represent an abstraction known as the "people" but

certain property interests. As conditions changed in the forms of property their political opinions also changed. Henry Clay who came from the border state of Kentucky represented a region between the north and south, a sort of buffer state between slave property and capitalist property. Clay recognized the conflict between the two forms of property and if there was a statesman to attempt a compromise between the two systems we would naturally expect him to come from Kentucky. Clay was precisely this type of man. The last 20 years of his life were devoted to working out compromises between the two forms of conflicting property and he became known as the "Great Compromiser."

Capitalist Camouflage

The Civil war forever settled the conflict between slave property and capitalist property. Since this period politicians rarely talk in terms of economic interests. They talk in the name of "all the people." They deny that there are special property interests that are in conflict with the interests of the great masses. They are quick to denounce any person who insists that we have classes and conflicting interests.

It is interesting to observe that the older politicians talked frankly of conflicting economic interests so long as the workers were largely disfranchised. They did not have to appeal to working

class votes. But as the workers increased their numbers and the franchise, the politicians changed their tune. They would not do to talk about particular classes with interests of their own to serve in politics and government. A rising working class acquiring the franchise. Suppose those workers began to think in terms of their particular interests, organized accordingly, presented their own claims in a party of their own. Representing a majority of the voters when aligned with the working farmers, labor interests would be supreme in the government.

To Fool Workers

To avoid this danger the politicians ceased to talk of special property interests except for two, slave property and capitalist property. When the quarrel between these two was settled they talked and they still talk of the "people" or the "citizens" only to smoke screens to hide the conflicting interests that is as false as ever. They hide behind them and behind these screens is considerable political crime. For the politicians to hide behind them and behind these screens is considerable political crime. For the politicians to hide behind them and behind these screens is considerable political crime.

Why Living Costs Must Continue Upward Under the Present System

Eight years after the War to end war and make the world safe for Democracy the cost of living is nearly double what it was before the great calamity.

With many waddlings, not only does the cost of living stay up, but rent keeps its country. The latest movement of the two, according to recent statements and the above map made by the United States Department of Labor, is an upward movement of the cost of living generally and a slight downward movement of rents. This movement follows a nationwide building program that has left a surplus of rooms in most of the cities.

Rents now stand at a point 65 per cent above 1924, while the general cost of living shows an advance of 75 per cent. The cost of living includes primary necessities like food, clothing, fuel, light and home-furnishing goods.

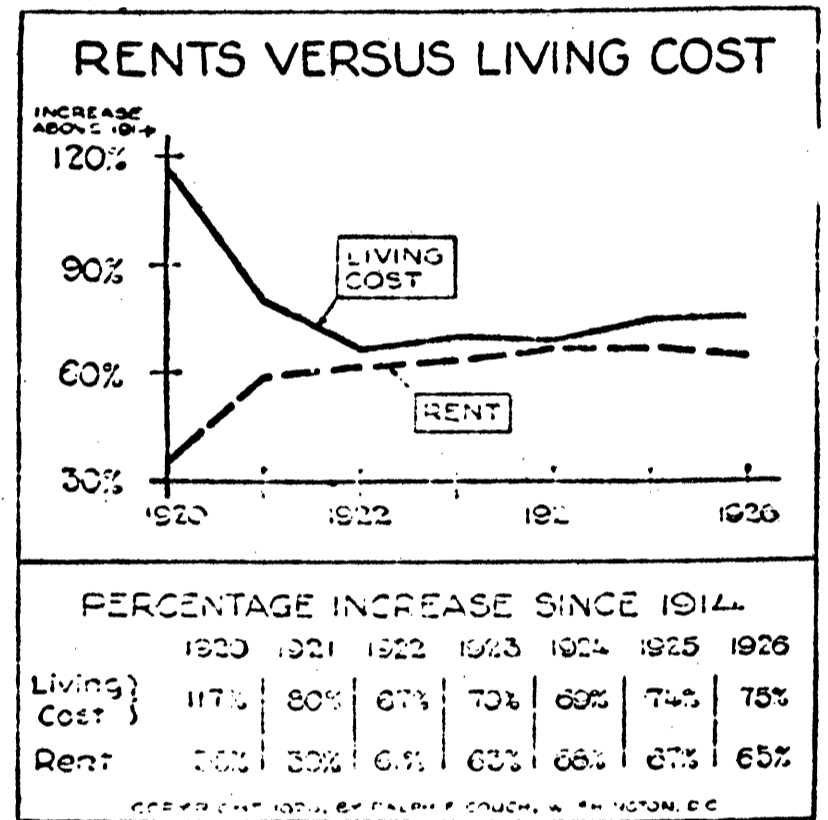
The cost of living, according to U. S. reports, reached its peak in 1920, the most difficult period of readjustment after the war. From the high peak of 117 per cent above the 1924 level it declined sharply for only two years and has been going up ever since with but one slight exception.

This continuous rise during peace times and during a time of rising business activities AND PROFITS, ought to furnish food for thought. Just why did the cost of living go up in the high and mighty year of unprejudiced business profits—1926?

Was it the profits?
 Rather.
 Just why are rents remaining almost stationary at a time when building is reported to have exceeded the requirements of saturation throughout the country?

It is because of the increased organized power of the landlord class. Rather HERE ARE THE DEVELOPMENTS SINCE THE WAR WHICH HAVE BEHELD UP LIVING COSTS AND ARE BOUND TO PUSH THEM HIGHER:

Cost of Living Going Up Despite Overproduction



Issued Through International Labor News Service

1—The power of private monopoly has increased. The growth of monopoly since the war has become almost unbelievable. ORGANIZED PRIVATE PRICE-FIXING AND DIVIDENDS REASONS FOR THE MOST REMOTE RETAIL TRADE. This means that the power of the owners to extract profits has become vastly greater and is rapidly increasing. This is reflected in the rapidly mounting income in the hands of INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS. THE AMOUNT OF INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE THE WAR. This increasing toll of capital lifts the cost of living visibly. It is perhaps the biggest cause for the advancing cost of living.

2—The increasing cost and waste of competition. It may sound like a contradiction to say that monopoly and competition are both increasing, but private monopoly has this characteristic that the more it crowds out competition in one field, the more violent and wasteful it makes competition in another. Although retail trade, for instance, now operates on the monopoly basis of PRICE UNDERBIDDING, the retailers compete from this new basis with increasing violence and cost. A retailer who sells for the same price as his neighbors has to go into increased expense in advertising, display, employment of agents and salesmen, growth of equipment, etc. in order to sell more goods. Despite vast trust organization and economy, we still have out miles and miles of retail stores cluttering our big cities with their countless costly duplications and their innumerable deliveries criss-crossing and covering the same territory. Despite the trusts, we still have goods passing through many hands, often six or seven, from the producer to the consumer. AND THEN THE TRUSTS COMPETE AND FIGHT AMONG THEMSELVES IN A VAST AND MORE DESTRUCTIVE TRUST COMBINATION THAN EVER IN FACT, THE TRUST IS NOT AT ALL CONCERNED ABOUT A BETTER ORGANIZED AND MORE ECONOMIC SOCIAL SYSTEM. THEY ARE CONCERNED ONLY IN THEIR OWN DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMY ONLY INSIDE THE TRUSTS, WHILE THEY SPREAD DESTRUCTION AND WASTE OUTSIDE.

3—The growing internal conflicts and convulsions of capitalism are rapidly increasing the system's overhead, in spite of the development of organization, efficiency and economy within each separate business. The great overhead of capitalism which threatens finally to

swallow it is the increasing cost of government. It takes more and more government, greater police and militia and naval forces, more powerful courts to hold the people down while capitalism holds them up. Many people wonder why the cost of government is going up faster than any other cost. IT IS BECAUSE THE JOB OF MAINTAINING THE PRESENT SYSTEM IS GETTING BIGGER AND MORE COSTLY ALL THE TIME. Robbery, oppression and the advancing cost of living breed crime, and revolution, necessitating larger and larger militias and armies. The struggle for raw materials and world markets breeds wars and vast military establishments. Local and national governments are becoming top-heavy and burdensome to the laboring masses, and are crushing the world. THE COST OF GOVERNMENT HAS DOUBLED IN EIGHT YEARS. How much longer can this thing go on?

4—Finally, capitalism breeds a method of getting the world of its cheaper and more easily accessible natural resources, thus increasing the cost of living by making raw material constantly harder and more costly to obtain. The hoarding and waste of the world's timber, mineral, coal, oil and gas resources, and the robbing of the fertile soil is the crime of capitalism against unborn generations. If not checked it will plunge the world eventually into a abyss.

In the face of these four capitalistic developments, ALL OPERATING DIRECTLY AGAINST THE COST OF LIVING, THERE IS NO PARTLY CHANCE FOR ANY PERMANENT DECREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING, WHILE THE PRESENT SYSTEM LASTS.

This form of robbery, FROM WHICH NO ONE CAN ESCAPE, and which often drives the victim to crime, suicide or insanity, IS BOUND TO INCREASE AS THE PRESENT SYSTEM DEVELOPS TO ITS LOGICAL CONCLUSION.

There is only one thing to be done. Let every laborer, let every farmer, let every prospective victim of the rising cost of living join the great army of Socialism which is fighting to change the system.

BEGIN THE FIGHT BY CASTING YOUR VOTE FOR SOCIALISM THIS YEAR.

Socialist in Challenge Pricks Prosperity Bubble

The Socialist Party candidate for United States Senator, Alfred Baker Lewis, at a rally in Boston on Friday, October 15, challenged Mr. Butler to debate the question of whether the Republican Party had brought prosperity to Massachusetts. Mr. Lewis read an open letter which he had just written to Mr. Butler, quoting figures showing that wages in Mr. Butler's own industry were as low as \$18.21 a week for men. The letter in full he read as follows:

Senator William M. Butler, Republican Campaign Headquarters, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Sir:

The Republican Party and its policies, according to your campaign speeches, has brought and will continue to bring prosperity to the State and nation. Can you, Mr. Butler, earnestly call the condition of the wage earners of Massachusetts a prosperous one?

Don't you know that the figures of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries show that 40 percent of

our shoe workers have been out of work all summer. Today, a third of the cotton mill operatives, the workers in your own industry, are out of work. And a quarter of the wooden mill workers are unemployed. In both cases the situation is worse than it was a year ago. Where can these workers find the prosperity of which you and the Republican Party boast?

Average wages in this State taking all industries, are less this year than in 1925, and were in 1925 less than in the previous year. Does this look like prosperity?

In the cotton mills of this State, in the very industry where you are a large employer of labor, average wages for men are only \$18.21 a week. Yet many of these men are heads of families. Would you think you were prosperous if you had to bring up a family on \$18.21?

Wages as low as that may mean prosperity for the big employers, prosperity for those who, like yourself, can buy labor as cheap as \$18.21 a week. But, by Heaven, in your own conscience you

cannot deny that wages like that mean poverty, not prosperity, for the working class.

I asked you, Mr. Butler, in a previous open letter, what the Republican Party has done for the working class of Massachusetts since 1920. You have not replied.

I now challenge you to debate the question of whether or not the Republican Party's policies have brought prosperity to Massachusetts. You may choose the place and any time before the end of October.

Very truly yours,
 ALFRED BAKER LEWIS
 Socialist Party Candidate for United States Senator
 Campaign Headquarters
 21 Essex Street, Boston.

Dogs and Dumbells
 By Basil Manly

One per cent of the American people own fifty-nine per cent of the nation's wealth. So says the Federal Trade Commission after careful investigation. You may accept this statement as conclusive. Otherwise the three per cent reactionaries who control this commission would never have permitted it to see the light of day.

Most people, however, fail to grasp the significance of this simple statement. They can't think in percentages. They can't visualize their meaning.

Let us try to picture the situation in somewhat more vivid terms.

Here are a hundred dogs with a hundred bones. One dog has fifty-nine bones. The other 99 dogs are fighting over the other 41 bones.

How long would ninety-nine dogs fight over forty-one fat gnawed bones, while one dog sat, fat and overfed, on a pile of fifty-nine nice juicy bones?

Ain't evolution wonderful?

Coolidge and Prosperity

It is becoming evident that there is absolutely no issue between the two old parties. Therefore Republicans are trying to sweep things before them in the city of Coolidge and prosperity.

And the people, fearful of their jobs, knowing what the closing of a few mills or a few banks might do for them, are likely to swallow the bait, hook and snare.

They do not seem to recognize that "prosperity" of this era has rested wholly upon expanding all the savings of America, and following this up by placing the people hopelessly in debt. Instead of paying off the public debt, Coolidge and Mellon have really increased it by assuming part of what Federal and Day owed America and loading it on the American people. Much is said about savings because government does not now cost as much as it did during the war. But it still costs more than double what it did before the war.

If Republicans win we shall find a repetition of the Democratic cry of "He kept us out of war," in that "Coolidge and prosperity" are certain to lead to a panic unprecedented.

Ford Sees It Coming

Henry Ford issues a warning that a collapse of prosperity is near. He bases his conclusion upon the great increase in credit selling, oblivious of the fact that more Ford cars have been sold on credit than any other ten articles, in value, in America. Henry says:

"Many a young—and for that matter many an old—couple own almost nothing which they use. They have been talking into pledging their freedom for months and years to come. They are not merely exchanging their freedom for goods. In part they are exchanging it for the cost of persuading them to buy and in part paying on time."

The facts are bullet proof. Henry's argument is:

"Continued tying up of credit in long contracts may destroy credit. Credit as an extension of confidence depends upon being liquidated at some time. We may, unless we call a halt, find that we have more credit out than can be liquidated. And that will mean a crash."

At one time Henry saw that the greatest manipulator of the people's credit was the private bank and said so, but since he has become a banker himself he is remaining discreetly silent concerning this. Henry is a fussy fellow.

Use the ballot on election day. Use the American Appeal every other day.

Real Meaning of Our Two Old Parties and Two-Party System

(From The New Republic, N. Y.)

Rarely in the political history of any nation which is supposed to base its government on the competition of rival parties for the approval of public opinion, has it been so difficult to read any meaning into the official political pronouncements or to expect any fruitful results from them as it is in the American of today. The American people are now engaged in passing on the rival claims of two major parties for the control during the coming two years of their national legislature. The Democratic Party expects to gain decisively the expense of the Republicans. It has a good chance of depriving its opponents of the present majority in the Senate and of putting the Republican majority in the House of Representatives to a new dimension. Yet a Democratic slogan to allege a sound reason why the electorate which deliberately bestowed a vote of confidence upon the Republican party in 1924 should decide to shift it to the Democrats in 1926. If the Democrats are victorious in November, their triumph will be undeserved. It will be the result merely of a meaningless mechanical and misdirectional reverse swing of the political pendulum.

The voters who decided to elect Calvin Coolidge President two years ago and strengthen his right arm with a Republican Congress, are now to be disconcerted with the record of his administration. He has furnished them with precisely the kind of government he promised. He pledged himself in general to govern the American nation for the benefit of American industry and business. He promised in particular to avoid all agitation and legislation which would unsettle trade and tend to diminish its volume and its profits, to do his best to promote prosperity, to recognize the cost of government, to give a large income to the burden of the super-taxes and so far as possible to regard any interference of government in business as an evil. He has scrupulously redeemed these pledges.

The communities which depend chiefly on agriculture for their subsistence have their share in this prosperity. The Republican majority in Congress under Coolidge's leadership has done nothing to remedy the grievances of the farmers, but the farmers had no reason to anticipate that it would. Ever since the election of 1924 they have had to share in the improved standard of living of the other classes in the community. It looked in 1922 and 1925 as if they would revenge themselves upon the Republican business man's government for its neglect of their interests, but in 1924 they were lulled into a sense of complacency by the result of the election and they helped to swell the Republican majority of that year. Inasmuch as they voted for Coolidge in spite of his manifest disinclination to pledge his party to pass the kind of legislation they demanded, they have no reason to complain of the result of the election. They are into the fold of privileged and protected interests. It would have been treachery on his part to repudiate Mr. Mellon.

Democrats No Better

If the Coolidge administration has not deserved to lose the confidence of its supporters in 1924, the Democrats have done less than nothing to earn a reversal of their contemptuous rejection by the electorate in that year. By nominating Davis the party refused to take up the challenge of Coolidge Republicanism and to offer to the American people a genuine alternative to a business man's government. The Democratic majority in Congress has followed in the footsteps of the New York Convention. In its tenderness to business and in its desire to give aid and comfort to the plutocracy it has gone beyond Mr. Mellon. During the last session of Congress it assisted him in reducing the estate and the super-taxes and now it proposes to use up the remaining surplus not in debt reduction but in still further relief for the income tax-payers. The trend of course, of the existing Democratic Senators and members of Congress are chiefly Southerners, and apart from a survival here and there Populism, the politics of the South is dominated by capitalists who are subservient to the bankers and industrialists of the North and Middle West. Although cotton planting is still the major economic activity of the South, the active and aggressive elements in its political and social life are the manufacturers, the financiers and the owners of its public utilities.

Function of Democratic Party

If the Democrats win a victory in

the Congressional elections next month, they will obtain the power to embrace the policy of the administration without possessing either the disposition or the ability to put the victory to productive use. Under our irresponsible American system, the only benefit which may accrue from the loss by a President of the control of congress in the middle of his term is the opportunity which is thereby offered to the opposition party to organize an attack on the administration and to realize for the electorate a power alternative to the existing government. But the Democratic party in Congress has ceased to be a genuine alternative to Republicanism without ceasing to be the official opposition. Judging by its past record it will during the interval before the next Presidential election merely parade its own ineffectuality, denigrate the electorate and smooth the way for the Republican victory in 1928.

The Republican Party

No doubt the time has not yet arrived for the formation of an aggressive alternative to the Republican party. Its coming may be delayed for one or two or another eight years. Until it does come our national politics is bound to remain exceptionally meaningless, futile, cheap and intellectually dishonest. The Republican party has elected itself the professional defender of a business oligarchy which has monopolized the attack and is threatened with another, but whose domination is not at the moment seriously threatened. In order to justify their professions its leaders are obliged to advertise remote dangers, to vitiate the office of its prohibitions, not to be needed, to foment the desire to exploit the opportunity of changing them and to insist on closing their own minds and the public mind against even the consideration of needed and constructive reforms. They are united chiefly by their opposition to the Republicans, their tabus and by the existing momentum of their industrial and political success. The incoherence of their opponents deprives their warcries of reality and their own organization of real cohesion. Like the Democrats they will continue to fight for the sake of fighting, which they do not deserve and which they are unable to win. They are united only by their mutual dislike and by their mutual contempt. Both parties seek to suppress rather than to encourage the emergence of any political group which is dedicated to the consistent and thorough-going alteration of this system. And when such a group does emerge it will function as a national party only by displacing the Democracy from its existing position as the recognized opponent of Republicanism.

Two Parties of Capitalism

Both the Democrats and the Republicans by their tactics during the last Presidential election demonstrated the only general alternative to Republican rule would necessarily be a party alternative. William G. McAdams tried to interfere with the Republican standing for an opposition to Republicanism, which was aggressive and radical, but the Democrats would have none of it. The Republicans won a great victory by insisting that the genuine alternative to Republicanism was the Democrats. The Democrats in Congress have acted as if the Republican contention were true. American political battles will remain meaningless as long as the Congressional elections of this fall until it becomes possible to fight Republicanism with some real and broad based coalition of forces. The Republicans will continue for a few years to win victories of Congressional nomination. They may even slip into the Republican Presidency, though they will not be able to do so in any sense. But such a victory would be a scandalous and evanescent. The Republicans embody the prestige, the success, the vested interests and the dogmas of proud and triumphant American capitalism. The Democrats embody the fight for a more democratic and a more just version of the same system. Both parties seek to suppress rather than to encourage the emergence of any political group which is dedicated to the consistent and thorough-going alteration of this system. And when such a group does emerge it will function as a national party only by displacing the Democracy from its existing position as the recognized opponent of Republicanism.

USE THE OLD BEAN

By JOHN M. WORK

I overheard a passage of wit between two boys. One asked, "Which would you rather be—a nut or a nutt?" The other replied, "I'd rather be like you at all!"

Which do you want to be in the campaign this year—a nut, a nutt, or neither? Do you have your choice.

If you vote the Republican ticket you are a nut.

If you vote the Democratic ticket you are a nutt.

If you vote the Socialist ticket you are neither.

All the evils which surround you and the rest of the common people are due to the fact that the majority of the people have been voting the Republican and Democratic tickets in the past. They have allowed themselves to be fooled. They have not used their heads.

Have you forgotten the conditions that prevailed before the war and again in 1921 and 1922, when millions of men and women searched in vain for work, and hosts of them were driven to crime, suicide, insanity, prostitution, or to half starvation on degrading charity? Do you want that experience repeated? Do you know that another industrial depression is bound to come unless further steps toward Socialism are taken? And do you know that the way to compel further steps toward Socialism is to be taken is by voting the Socialist ticket?

The old parties never do anything for the common people voluntarily. They are always on the lookout to aid the rich parasites with legislation throwing protection around them, relieving them from just taxation, and giving them special privileges in the public domain and otherwise. But they do nothing for the common people unless forced to. A Big Socialist vote frightens them into making concessions to the working masses. Past history proves this, for many of the good laws now on the statute book were scared out of the old parties by the Big Socialist vote.

The Socialist party points the way to the abolition of the robbery of the many by the few. It stands for the collective ownership and the democratic management of the exploiting industries which are now used by the private owners for the purpose of gouging the people out of most of their earnings. And the Socialist party, in the meanwhile, also stands for all of the lesser measures which make the lot of the useful workers happier and more comfortable, and which give them more time and means with which to improve their minds, elevate their morals, and make their lives worth living.

From every worthy point of view, therefore, any useful worker who uses his noodle must conclude that the thing for him to do on election day is to vote the straight Socialist ticket.

our shoe workers have been out of work all summer. Today, a third of the cotton mill operatives, the workers in your own industry, are out of work. And a quarter of the wooden mill workers are unemployed. In both cases the situation is worse than it was a year ago. Where can these workers find the prosperity of which you and the Republican Party boast?

Average wages in this State taking all industries, are less this year than in 1925, and were in 1925 less than in the previous year. Does this look like prosperity?

In the cotton mills of this State, in the very industry where you are a large employer of labor, average wages for men are only \$18.21 a week. Yet many of these men are heads of families. Would you think you were prosperous if you had to bring up a family on \$18.21?

Wages as low as that may mean prosperity for the big employers, prosperity for those who, like yourself, can buy labor as cheap as \$18.21 a week. But, by Heaven, in your own conscience you