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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY FOR PUBLIC OWNER... SHIP OF MONOPOLIES

"THE SOCIALISTS THREATEN AND HARASS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY."--Hearst's Chicago American, official democratic organ.

This is a pleasing announcement, coming from a paper authorized to say the word. The first national campaign of the socialists sees one of the old parties begging for quarter--whining at the feet of the power that is to eliminate it from the affairs of the nation.

Today do your duty on the APPEAL campaign fund, to the end that the officers of all the local unions of organized labor in the United States may be kept posted on the candidacy of the only presidential nominee who ever earned his living by honest labor.

This chance comes but once in four years. We won't elect Debs this year--but we will strengthen and make good the statement that "The socialists threaten and harass the democratic party."

Let us hear from you at once on this campaign fund to the end that we may get started on the good work. One dollar each from the gang who have wrung the words at the head of this column from one of the oldest and most powerful parties of the times is all we want. We will do the rest.

WHAT A STATE COULD DO.

A reader wants to know what a single state could do under the present environment if socialists controlled it. There is nothing in the constitution of the United States prohibiting any state from doing all things except levying a tariff, making money, creating a navy, maintaining a postal system, etc., none of which would interfere with a state owning and operating any industry the people might desire, just as they own and operate the common school, public roads, buildings, penal institutions and their industries.

Some blind, half insane fool killed the king of Italy the other day. There is a king in Italy just the same. "The king is dead; long live the king." Kings must be abolished in the minds of the people before they will disappear from the earth. Kingship has never been lessened by killing a specimen of it, for another is at once created by his death.

CHICAGO contractors boast that they are driving all the union men out of the city. Driving men away from the city they have built! When the workers vote for socialism they will own the houses, factories and goods they have made and who can then drive them away? When will they cease to be voting machines for the system that capitalists like and which enables the employers to drive them out of a city?

IT'S COMING!

The genuine Populist, what Breidenthal (Populist candidate for governor of Kansas) calls the educated Populist, is getting ready to go in for socialism. He is taking only a minimum degree of interest in the fellows of his party who are running for office.

The radical Kansas Populist hankers after some new field of theory to conquer, and socialism is becoming very attractive to him. He has never been loyal to personalities. Very rarely has a Populist been honored twice with the same office by his party. Neither of the state administrations elected by fusion succeeded itself.

"SOCIALISTS LUNATICS."

Let modern lunatics, who in America propose handing over telegraph companies and railroads and other things to be run by the government see the folly of letting the government get its hand on everything. I would rather trust the people than any government the United States ever had or ever will have.

The above extract from Rev. Talmage's book, "The Earth Girdled," shows how shallow are the arguments of the supporters of trust industrial government. Under the Pharaohs the ruler was the sole source of power. What the government owned was virtually owned by him, much the same as public property in Russia and Turkey today.

Under the Pharaohs the ruler was the sole source of power. What the government owned was virtually owned by him, much the same as public property in Russia and Turkey today. One man was the government. Government ownership in the United States or any country in which the people have a vote in directing affairs would be different--in fact would be just the opposite.

ITALY is in the throes of revolution. Which shows how "practical" is the present system! Socialism is impractical!

Ready For the Fray.

The Western Federation of Miners, which indeed practically includes all the miners west of the Missouri river at their recent annual convention in Denver, enunciated the following set of principles:

The Western Federation of Miners sends greetings: Impressed with the righteousness of labor's cause, and believing that beneficial reforms in industrial conditions can be accomplished only through radical changes in the present governmental institutions, we respectfully submit the following vital principles which we believe should receive the thoughtful consideration of all who toil and to govern political affiliation of the members of the Western Federation of Miners.

We believe that the wage system should be abolished, and the production of labor be distributed under the co-operative plan.

We believe representative form of government a fable, and regard direct legislation as the first step necessary to enforce legislative reforms, and therefore demand the initiative and referendum in making all laws, state and municipal.

We regard public ownership and operation of all the means of production and distribution as the logical solution of the industrial problem, and respectfully urge all working people to give the subject the thoughtful consideration its importance deserves.

We believe the time has arrived when all labor unionists should study and discuss economic and political subjects with the view of supporting the candidates for office best calculated to inaugurate the reforms for which we stand.

We recommend the full and free discussion of all economic questions by all unions of the federation.

We daily have this slur thrown at us: "Show me a socialist that is worth a dollar." Now please show us through the columns of the APPEAL twenty of the best financial fixed socialists in the U. S., and in such shape that we can slap the mouths of all such prating idiots.

The men who have given the world its greatest ideas, who have thought out its paths of progress, who have studied and discovered the wisdom that has lifted the race from savagery, have never been noted for their wealth. Had they devoted their time to accumulating wealth they could not have given the time and application to study that made them wise.

Ask such shallow pates if it is not true that the great mass of people who vote the old party tickets are not poor, and if that is an argument against socialists, why is it not against them?

If there is no socialist ticket to vote for, write the word "SOCIALISM" ACROSS THE BALLOT AND LET IT GO. That is the way to protest. Of the two evils choose neither.

JUST AN INCIDENT.

In the Kansas City Journal, republican, of July 29th, was a three column illustrated article on the slave production of coffee in the Sulu islands. These islands are under the protection of this country and our flag floats over them and the slaves. The XIIIth amendment to the constitution of the United States reads this way:

Neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except for punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, OR IN ANY PLACE SUBJECT TO THEIR JURISDICTION.

Now my loyal friend, how are you going to reconcile these conditions? Slavery exists under the jurisdiction of this country, and the grand old republican party controls the nation in every department.

A DAY'S PRODUCTS.

A reader questions the accuracy of the statement that under a perfect economic industrial system (socialism) that the wealth would amount to \$5,000 a year to each worker, and instances a house which he kept time on as evidence, each day's labor producing, according to the amount paid for the house, not nearly so much.

There are several vocations which are followed that are performed much as they were generations ago, such as stone and brick work plastering, quarrying, etc., but when taken in connection with all vocations the general average brings up a wonderful increase in the effectiveness of labor when aided by machinery, not only to the amount mentioned but much higher.

Let us suppose the people should take a wise notion to use their government to build themselves elegant homes. The government would proceed to open iron, lead and copper mines, build greater reduction works, foundries, shops, glass, tiling and terra cotta works than any other now on earth.

There would be no wear out and no repairs, for there would be even no paint about them to replace. Only the foundation would need repair. When the government was once prepared, I am satisfied that a seven or eight room palace, with every convenience, could be put up for not to exceed 500 day's labor.

When the nation were well housed, most of the people now building shelters that last only a few years could be put at other labor, and the building trade would not consume nearly so much of the national labor.

A CITIZEN of this town recently had a shipment of freight from Connecticut, on which the charges were prepaid. After being six weeks on the road they came in with charges 50% of the prepaid freight, though the rate and the weight were right.

At the election in Los Angeles to elect 15 freeholders to make a new charter for the city, Comrade Wiltshire was elected, notwithstanding the opposition of every daily paper in the city.

AIR FOR SALE.

A Country in Which the People Pay for Privilege of Breathing.

I had spent a part of the evening reading a paper entitled, "The Land and the People," which attempted to prove, and which at times I thought did prove, the justice, the wisdom, and the irrefutable rightness of the institution of private property in land. Bedtime arriving, I retired, and with my thoughts naturally running on the land question, I slept and dreamed. I thought that I awoke from sleep in a new country, which I could not immediately reconcile with any pictures or descriptions of foreign lands that I had ever met with. All around seemed unnaturally strange and an unknown gentleman was bending over me, holding a nozzle something like a doll's watering-pot, attached to a long rubber tube, just under my nose. He was a portly well-fed looking individual, and seemed to be somewhat interested in my awakening. I struggled up to a sitting position, rubbed my eyes and ask the stout gentleman where on earth I was.

Is the Country Prosperous? If Not, Why Not?

It is asserted by politicians that the people of the United States are very prosperous. Is the claim well founded? I contend it is not. A few are amassing great wealth I concede, but many can hardly make ends meet and millions are slowly sinking into hopeless poverty. In 1850 the total wealth of this country was \$8,000,000,000. The producer had possession of 62 per cent of it. In 1900 the wealth has been estimated at \$100,000,000,000, while the producer owns but 10 per cent of it. As the total wealth increases the wealth-creators own less and less of it. In 1850, as shown by the census of the United States, we had to each million inhabitants, 673 insane and 530 criminals. In 1890, we had 1,679 insane to the million of population and 1,319 criminals. In these forty years insanity has increased 703 per cent and crime 600 per cent. In 1890, of the 82,329 adult criminals, 71,225 had committed offences against property rights while only 10,104 were under sentence for crimes against the person. This is accounted for on the ground that the people were growing poorer and more in need of the necessities of life. It is very apparent from these statistics and other means of information, that the distribution of property is not equitable. The people who produce all wealth now own but a tenth of it and the shrewd idlers and non-producers are in possession of the nine-tenths of the total wealth. There are many evidences for cheating the workers out of their earnings but in this article I have space in which to mention but one.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Selma, Ala., has voted to municipalize the waterworks. Bound Brook, N. J., will soon vote on a municipal gas plant. McKeesport, Pa., is considering the question of a city lighting plant. Butte, Mont., is agitating the question of municipal electric lights. Hensley, England, owns 68 dwellings and will erect 60 more at once. The Butte, Mont., Journal is kicking for a city owned electric light plant. Talladega, Ala., bought the water works and will add an electric lighting plant. Quonah, Texas, has voted \$10,000 bonds for construction of waterworks. The city will also sink an artesian well. Louisville, Ky., owns stock in the gas plant and the Louisville Dispatch advances a proposition that the city buy the rest of it. Dover, England, made a profit of over \$15,000 from its street cars. Fare 2 cents with a workingman's 1 cent fare in morning hours. The mayor of Crookston, Minn., and the privately owned light and water company have put on the gloves. That means city ownership in time. Mayor Fiske, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., recently presented the council with a message advocating city ownership of public utilities. It's up to the council now. Last week the city council of Wellington, Ks., paid \$50,000 for the city waterworks, and at the same meeting contracted for a municipal electric lighting system. Moving you see. Enthusiastically written accounts of the municipal millennium of Glasgow, Huddersfield, Nottingham, and other English cities appear in nearly every paper throughout the United States. News, Charleston, S. C. Muscatine, Iowa, carried a proposition to buy the waterworks by a majority of 922. Possession will be taken next year. One hundred and twenty-one women voted -103 for to 18 against. The women seem to be all right. Mayor Jordan, of Westport, Miss., says: "Before our city installed a plant we paid \$75 per year for each light, with 1,200 incandescent power capacity. Our street lights now cost us virtually nothing, as both water and lights are more than paying expenses, and we consider that we are getting our fire hydrants and street lights without cost. Every city ought to own its own plant by all means. We have been running about two years, and are now saving some money, and our business is increasing every day. We have about 5,000 population."

Slavery.

William Dean Howells. What chance has the poor man today? Has his condition improved? These are questions not hard to answer. No man has a chance who hasn't got a job. The circumstances surrounding the poor man have improved, but the conditions are the same. The conditions are no different today from what they were in the ancient days of whiteslavery in Greece and Rome. This is indeed a beautiful, a grand country in many ways. It is rich with the spirit of progress and invention, rich by nature, but the poor man's condition is no better than if he were a slave. All this country has done for him has been to give him a little more elbow room. He has a great, beautiful country to roam over, but he is no better off than—in fact, not as well off as—the slaves of old. We used fondly to figure the American who earned his bread in the sweat of his brow and voted with his party as a sovereign, and we invited him to regard himself in that light. Really, however, without the means of livelihood in his own hands, but in the hands of another, he is scarcely the regal shape we have figured him. The workingman out of a job can have little joy of his vote, and if he is very poor, if he is not making both ends meet, he can hardly will good to others, the sovereign act of the freeman, because he has none to will. It is true that he may rebel, that he may renounce his employment when he has one and does not think himself justly paid, but without the means of livelihood he has no chance except to seek some other employment, and this choice is scarcely freedom. He may, of course, become a tramp, and in the loose play of our circumstances he may not suffer more than many others who remain patiently at work. But then, it is our circumstances that befriended him and not our conditions; these are the same for him as the workingman's conditions everywhere. The only moment of sensible or positive political sovereignty for him is that of voting, but in that moment he parts with his sovereignty for a term of months or years, without respect to the men who shall make his laws, judge them and execute them. He chooses, he elects, he gives, and 'the gods themselves can not resume their gifts,' much less a poor devil who has voted with his party and has nothing to eat. For such a citizen of the freer state liberty can scarcely be said to exist in the sense that it exists for the more fortunate. He cannot choose, he cannot sacrifice himself for others, for he is already sacrificed. He can impart no advantages, for he has none, and he can have none until he has bettered his fortunes. He remains in the savage necessity of self-assertion, in the warfare which manifests itself in strikes, riots, mutinies, murders. The poor man knows, if the rich man does not, that the poorer man has always less liberty than the richer man, just as certainly as that he has less money. If he has not the means of livelihood in his own hands, he cannot come and go when he will, he cannot command his time, he cannot choose the kind of work he will do, as the richer man measurably can. He is often enslaved to hateful and loathsome services for others, such as each should do for himself. Until a man is independent he is not free. As long as he must look to the pleasure or the profit of another man for his living he is not independent. His employer may not mean to oppress him. He may be his oppressor unwillingly, as when his own adversity obliges him to cut down his hiring's wages, but he oppresses him then, however unwillingly, and he oppresses him when he casts him off to seek some other support, not knowing whether he can find it or not. This fact often comes home to the humane employer, especially in the case of hirelings who have served him long and well, and more than any other it tells with the conscience against the whole relation of "hiring and him that hires." The hiring may have all those rights which are inseparable from the old ideal of liberty and which we vainly suppose are the proofs of liberty. He may have the right to speak freely, print freely, pray freely, vote freely. But he can not manfully use his right, though warranted in it by the constitutions and the statutes of all states, if he is afraid another man may take away his means of livelihood for doing so. It is needless to say that the personal equation will have much to do with the character of the event. Many—perhaps most—employers are of a make so noble and of a self-respect so fine that they would abhor to interfere with the constitutional rights of their hirelings, and there are hirelings so brave that they would starve and see their wives and little ones starve before they yielded their rights. But slavery was none the less an evil because most slave-holders were kind and good people or because there was now and then a heroic slave. The man who is in danger of want or even in dread of want is not a free man, and the country which does not guard him against this danger and this dread or does not assure him the means of livelihood is not a free country, though it may be the freest of all the freer countries. Outrigger Reformers. L. C. Bateman, in Lewiston, Me., Journal. We are living in a very peculiar age, and the writer of the article has had some curious experiences of his own. In religion and politics he has widely differed from the majority of his fellow citizens and has never had any hesitation about expressing his views. For instance, he never believed that a whale swallowed Jonah, that the earth was made in six days, or that the sun and moon stood still at the command of Joshua. For this disbelief he has been called an infidel, heretic and several other names not down in the category of saintly phrases. Now, when he goes into an Auburn church and hears ideas so much more radical than his own he is at a loss to believe his own ears. He feels that he is a back number, and on the tail end of the procession. The ministers have got so far ahead of him that he has nothing more to say. He shuts up as tight as a clam and lets the old line clergy do his progressive talking. The same in politics. For years he has gone up and down in Maine advocating government ownership and several other things not acceptable to the masses. In fact, he has taught most everything but democracy. For this course he has been called an Anarchist, socialist, and general disturber of the peace. Of course this has largely been in a Pickwickian sense; as the men who have called him those names are all good fellows and his personal friends. Now comes the funny part of this thing. The very class of men whom he has denounced with the most vigor have not only come over to his views, but are getting away beyond them. He begins to feel like a back number in social economics as well as in religion. When the financiers and managers of the great corporations begin to advocate co-operation and public ownership, then the writer begins to scratch his head and inquire where he is at. One of the senate doorkeepers stationed in the lobby next to the marble room had just warned a visitor not to puff the cigar which he carried in his hand. At that moment the electric bells sounded a call for a vote and Senator Lodge hastened in from a nearby committee room. He was puffing violently at a long black cigar. "Why don't you warn that man?" asked the visitor. "Because I know my business," replied the custodian of the door. "That is the man who made the rule."—Chicago Journal. For labor day you need a bundle of extras. Hand them out to the men who do the work. Per hundred, 50 cents; per thousand, \$5.

A bundle of 10 copies per week is not a luxury it is of necessity during the campaign. For \$1.00 you can get 10 copies each and every week for 6 months. Join the gang on this proposition.

An Example.

Bates Critic. "So you have endorsed that old idea of socialism?" queried young Mr. Doolittle to his former friend and erstwhile chum, Bob Workman, as they met on the avenue the other day. "Yes," replied Bob. "I've been investigating the subject, and as far as I've gone I heartily endorse the principles of socialism." "Believe in dividing up?" asked Mr. Doolittle, as he elevated his eyebrows and readjusted his spectacles. "Quite the contrary," replied Bob. "I do not believe in the 'dividing up' process—hence I am a socialist." They were walking through the west park, and Bob suggested they sit down on one of the seats under the shade of a wide spreading maple. The park presented a pretty appearance, with its carpet of green, its fountain sparkling in the sunshine, while here and there groups of children, under the watchful parental eye, played with that zest known only to youth. The two young men sat in silence for a few moments. "Who owns this park?" asked Bob. "Why, the people of Rich Hill," replied Mr. Doolittle, as he looked at his companion in surprise. "And as the property of all, the citizens of our town have equal rights in the enjoyment of its privileges, do they not?" asked Bob. "Why, certainly, but I don't catch your drift." "You will presently. Do you see that family group over there by the fountain?" "Yes." "They are secure in the use of that seat, and the ground they occupy. There is no legal process in all our jurisprudence that could evict them from their occupancy." "No, of course not," replied Mr. Doolittle, as he shifted uneasily in his seat. "Apply that idea on a broader scale and you have a slight conception of one of the principles of socialism. As this park, its seats, fountain, trees, etc., belong to the people for their use and enjoyment so was the earth and the fullness thereof created for the use of the human family." "Oh, that's all very fine and sentimental," remarked Mr. Doolittle with a shrug of his shoulder. "but it won't work." "Suppose," continued Bob, apparently not heeding the last remark, "I should buy your privilege to this seat, and then by Mr. Smith's privilege and in fact buy up all the seats in the park and then when you came to enjoy a seat charge you for the use of it. In a few weeks time I would have back the money paid out and own the seats besides. What a practical up-to-date picture you would observe! One man the possessor of an hundred empty seats while one hundred people stood wearily by. But that's what you call business, and so very practical, too." "Bob," said Mr. Doolittle, thoughtfully, "I never looked at it in that light before." Concerning Rights. Vaudeville Review. This reminds us of a story of an old highlander who travelled many miles to see one of the famous British battlemasters. He found it at the dock and at once boarded it and began to inspect it. This finished he asked to see the admiral. He was told the admiral was engaged. He replied, "Tell the admiral I want to see him." His desires were about to be gratified and the highlander was asked, "Who shall we tell the admiral desires to see him?" He straightened himself up and drew a long breath—"Tell him one of the owners is on board." If we, as citizens of Canada, had more of that spirit and gave our governments to distinctly understand that we are the owners we would get better value for our millions spent.

EDITOR APPEAL—Your large circulation in Battle Creek has certainly made an impression on the sentiment of the town and we can carry this city any time upon the question of municipal ownership. Yours fraternally, NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE LIBRARY ASS'N. Battle Creek, Mich.

THE CALF PATH.

One day through the primal wood,
A calf walked home, as good calves should.

The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way;

And many men would in and out,
And dodged, and turned, and bent about;

This forest path became a lane,
That bent, and turned, and turned again.

The years passed on in swiftness fleet,
The road became a village street;

Each day a hundred thousand rout
Followed the zigzag calf about.

For such reverence is lent
To well-established precedent.

They follow in the beaten track,
And out, and in, and forth, and back.

Ten copies each week and every
week for 6 months, 1.00.

White Slaves.
The women of New Bedford will supply
a chapter rather interesting to America.

"The negro at first would show sulkiness.
When the time for whipping came, she knelt and

"Nothing apparently could have been more
satisfactory. But the people of the North,

"The American nation talked a good deal after
that about American treatment of women,

"Again the cotton industry was involved.
White workers the women in this case.

"And the getting of the most work was not
difficult. The whip, of course, had been laid

"But something, of course, had to be done.
The tired women, watching eight looms,

"The white woman at the loom, aged from 15
to 60, was watched by overseers.

"Going for her pay she received instead of \$4
perhaps \$3.42. Fifty-eight cents deducted for

"The white woman, whipped in this modern
civilized manner, acted altogether differently

"No screaming as the negroes screamed.
But the lesson was well taught. It was rarely

will write it, is not imaginary. Every man
knows that. The New Bedford strike has brought
out the fight of the mill women against the sys-

What do you think of that system?
What do you think of the man whose pocket

Socialism.

The modern spinning machine can be handled
by a child, and will turn out more and better
work than 45,000 spinning wheels such as our

One boy now attends enough stocking knitting
machines to turn out 5,000 pairs a week. Shall

Mr. Bryan and the wise commercial travelers
are waging war on the trusts because the trusts

By means of improved machinery 24 out of 25
men employed in making musical instruments

The new Diamond match machines, operated
by 200 girls, turn out as many matches as 3,000

A weaver today must turn out, on an average,
about 400 yards of cloth, for a fair day's work,

One hundred and fifty "hands" can now turn
out as much cotton cloth as 95,000 "hands" formerly

Postal Cards
for subscriptions. 20 for \$5.
All the cards you buy during August
count on the 10 acre farm

The Public Service.
If all obligations to serve, represented service
rendered or to be rendered, there would be no

To illustrate this side of the matter, let us
suppose a ten-dollar bill extorted by a highwayman

The deceived are always the same eternally
deluded, foolish working folk, those who with

Always the same good-natured, foolish, working
folk, who, valuing, showing their white,

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deluded, foolish working folk, those who with

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Spirit of the Press.

There are a thousand and one reasons why the
workingman should vote against the capitalist

What an amount of energy on the part of the
voters goes to waste in throwing down one political

Something usually overtakes the workingman's
prosperity before it overtakes him. Rents rise

When the government issues bonds the people
become bondmen. If the bonds run 20, 30, or 40

Farmers were once among the capitalists of the
land. They are now mere laborers getting the

A workman needs more than a full dinner pail.
He needs leisure for mental improvement and for

Denver once had prosperous woolen mills, nail
factory, saddle factory, cement works, cooper

We cannot understand how any self-respecting
and intelligent workingman can conscientiously

While Britain is gaining a bogus reputation for
her humane treatment of the black races which

Every act of capital has the stamp of Cain on
it. He slew his brother for gain. He coveted

Here is an example of our boasted American
freedom that should make the "hardy handed

In the field of present day politics the republi-
can is essentially optimistic while the democrat

Keep your eye on the socialist. He will never
fuse with anything and it may take fusion of a

And is there any remedy today? One only—
governmental ownership. Buy up these great

"We have no civil service capable of adminis-
tering such a thing? I grant you. We have never

I challenge any reasonable mind taking up
this subject without regard to past prejudices

You can read the daily press of the country
most assiduously and with scarcely an exception

The deceived are always the same eternally
deluded, foolish working folk, those who with

Always the same good-natured, foolish, working
folk, who, valuing, showing their white,

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deluded, foolish working folk, those who with

Always the same good-natured, foolish, working
folk, who, valuing, showing their white,

Willie Stumps His Dad.

"Say, pop, you're a union man, aint you?"
"Sure thing, son. What makes you ask

"Well, I was just wondering who you
would vote for this fall—you don't allow

"I should say not! I'd like to see any
boss dictate to me on that point. I vote for

"Wrong again, son. What do you take
me for? A jay—to go cavorting around

"You bet they did! They're bright fel-
lows, they are, and can knock the spots off

"But say, pop, ain't Tom Taggart and
Murdock part owners in the concern you work

"Yes; so is Riley McKeen and a lot of re-
publicans."

"Well, if some of your bosses make the
republican party policy, while others of them

"Say, there's the old lady calling you.
You'd better go now and not talk on a sub-

"But I want to know if the bosses don't
dictate to all workers who vote for the big

"Go on, your mother'll have a sore throat
if you don't hurry."

Order a few hundred extras for lab-
or day and give organized labor a

Society employs all people and pays all
people. No people, no employment, no pay.

When society compels or permits people to
employ themselves with crude implements or

at useless vocations, society loses, just as an
individual employer would lose by such

Crudely supplied workers or illy
directed workers produce little to pay with

while uselessly employed or viciously employ-
ed or idle people produce nothing to pay

with and if they get anything they get what
other workers produce without any equivalent.

If I produce nothing I am entitled to nothing
in return. When society organizes its in-

results except those who have aided in produc-
ing and these in proportion to the necessary

time employed the production of wealth to
each worker will amount to \$5,000 to \$10-

Looking Forward.

The following is a table of wages paid in
Japan in 1898. As prices are now interna-

may be able to form some idea of what they
have to work for in the future. It will be

Table with 4 columns: Occupations, Highest wages, Lowest wages, Average wages. Lists various jobs like Carpenter, Plasterer, Stonemason, etc.

Drop us a dollar this week on the
campaign fund. We will do the rest
of the work.

Appeal Sub Stations.

For the convenience of the Appeal army the following
countries will keep in stock "Postal Card Orders" for yearly

- List of sub-stations: San Francisco—John C. Wesley, 117 Turk St.; Los Angeles—J. B. Campbell, 562 Hyacinth Bldg.; etc.

Social Democratic National Ticket for 1902.

For President, EUGENE V. DEBS, of Indiana. For Vice President, JOE HARRISIAN, of California.

SOCIALIST ORGANIZATIONS—For the purpose of ad-
ding in organization, the Appeal will print notices of political

Social Democratic Party.

Organize the socialists in your community. Full instructions
as to organization of Social Democratic branches sent

Magnetic Healing.

Do you want the best books ever written on this subject,
which embrace hypnotism, vital magnetism and mental

Books, keen-edged with wisdom.

- List of books: Between Caesar and Jesus, cloth, \$1.00; Wealth Against Common Wealth, 500 pp. Henry D. Lloyd 1.00; History of the Common Wealth, 300 pp. J. B. Connelley 1.25; etc.

PILGRIM.

The workingman who does not vote for Debs this year is a mule and deserves to be exploited, Bill McKinley and Bryan have both always been lawyers and lived on the sweat of other folks work.

The editor of the Lakeside Press, published in Cleveland, N. Y., is pleased and happy because "we" exported \$85,000,000 worth of agricultural products to Holland, and for which Holland has returned diamonds.

There is a famine in India. It is so severe that even the express companies have joined hands with the parsons in attempting to alleviate it. But it won't be done.

While we never hope to see \$40 paid for ore in this district again, we know there is no cause for the present low price of zinc ore, and that it is only the result of a combination on the part of the smelters.

I learn with great glee that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway is putting in a system of telephones, with which they intend to operate their trains instead of by telegraph.

Do not feel bad if some one tells you that everything is all right now and that you are a lunatic for opposing the competitive system.

I STILL have a few more New Zealand Labor Journals left at 15 cents, and the book of labor laws at 50 cents.

The militia has been called out in North Carolina to maintain "peace" at the elections, just to show that the present system with its conflicting interests is practical.

FOREIGN ITEMS

The Chinese government owns the 3,000 of telegraph and 350 miles of railroad in that kingdom.

Forty-five per cent. of the workers over 60 in England become paupers. Of two men over 65 one goes to the poor house.

"Give us justice, give us bread," was the demand of the French revolution; but ere long the wild cry was not for bread, but for the blood of those who dealt wrong and oppression.

There is a bill before the House of Commons, Eng., to prevent women returning to work in cotton mills, etc., within one month of their confinement.

The war has increased the cost of living in England to a considerable extent. Coal is 25 per cent. up in price, whilst food, clothing and rent average a good 10 per cent. above the prices prevailing this time last year.

Vorwärts publishes statistics relating to the socialist press in Germany. There are 43 daily papers, ten which appear three times a week, seven which appear twice a week, nine which appear weekly, three which appear monthly.

It is stated that over six hundred millions (\$900,000,000) were offered the government by people desirous of investing in the war loan.

The employment of women by London dust contractors was the subject of a discussion at a recent meeting of the St. Olave's (Southwark) Board of Works.

The Belgian socialists signalled the opening of Parliament by a monster demonstration in the Maison du Peuple in Brussels in favor of universal suffrage.

While we never hope to see \$40 paid for ore in this district again, we know there is no cause for the present low price of zinc ore, and that it is only the result of a combination on the part of the smelters.

In Australia on government-owned railroads, you can ride a distance of 1,000 for \$6.50, first-class, while workingmen can ride six miles for 2 cents, 12 miles for 4 cents, 30 miles for 10 cents.

Belgium tells the same story—fares and freight rates cut down one-half, and wages doubled.

In Germany you can ride four miles for 1 cent on the government-owned lines. Yet wages are over 125 per cent. higher than they were when the corporations owned them.

The lust for gold is likely to produce serious trouble elsewhere than in South Africa.

Eighty thousand men are preparing to go there when the ice breaks up, and as the harvest must be reaped in three short months, there is a busy time ahead for all concerned.

The capitalists of the Pacific have spent the winter in building a fleet of powerful steam dredges, fitted with huge suction pipes.

But there are 10,000 men already on the ground besides the 30,000 waiting to be ferried over, and they are in no mood to see their prospective fortune dredged away before their eyes.

But the capitalists who are sending out the dredgers are not men who will turn their cheek to the smiter.

To preserve the peace, the United States government is sending 12,000 infantry in a warship, and an armed despatch boat, to patrol the shore and stave off the threatened war.

APPEAL ARMY

Club of 10 from Comrade Henderson, of St. Thomas, Ont.

Ten yearlies from Comrade Jacker, Hollenburgh, Kan.

Comrade Sutton, of Lenox, Iowa, gets to the bat with a club of 10 yearlies.

Do not write long letters, jaspers. It keeps us busy preparing ammunition.

You want a bundle of 10 coming to you every week for six months. Price \$1.

Comrade Barrett, of North Hudson, Wis., gets to the bat with a list of 25 yearlies.

Comrade Reid, of Elkhart, Ind., scales the walls of Peking and put 17 boxers on our list for a year.

Comrade Farmer, of Nokomis, Ill., exploded a charge under us this week—13 subscribers and a castanet on the campaign fund.

Comrade Santer, of Bristol, Wis., got to the bat with a dollar on the campaign fund and a promise of two more. It's rolling in, gents.

Labor Exchange No. 220, of Cincinnati, Ohio, places an order for 20 yearly postals. This exchange appears to be in a very flourishing condition.

Comrade Alexander, of Omaha, quarrels frequently with the society editor's "Right to be Lazy." This time it's 49 yearly postal subscription cards.

Comrade Fox, of Butte, Mont., lined up on the firing line and gave us a campaign order for \$32.50 worth of ammunition. Watch Butte, Mont., this fall.

Comrade Kulp, one of Battle Creek's attorneys that will be heard of under a better system, hung an order onto us for 100 copies weekly. That's the way!

Comrade Grant, secretary of the Muscatine, Ia., Trades and Labor Assembly swooped down upon ten Chinese boxers last week and quieted their clamor. All for a year.

Comrade Tuttle, of Fitchburg, Mass., a manufacturer of plumbing supplies got the range O. K. and gave us a shell amiships with 30 yearlies in it. Also took 20 of those postals.

Comrade Crockett, of Alameda, Cal., moved around among the Chinese boxers of his town and secured \$15 contributions to the campaign fund and also took 8 yearly subscribers.

Haskell, of Abilene, Ks., comes at us with an order for \$5.00 worth of those postal cards and the information that he is betting all comers that the county he is in will cast 200 socialist votes this fall.

Comrade Dorchester, of Pratt City, Ala., got in on the Jacksonville, Fla., Evening Metropolis, with a half a column of Social Democracy. Go after your local papers the same way, fellows. Keep something going!

Editors don't usually subscribe for papers, but Editor Hitchcock, of the Warren, Mass., Herald, cares absolutely nothing for precedents. He gets one APPEAL—now he calmly orders one of those bundles of 10 for six months.

Comrade McArthur, of Cleo, Okla., jabs us with a list of six yearlies and remarks that he can keep up the pace until after the election. If the whole gang would do that the army editor would have to have help inside of 30 days.

Comrade Clinfin, of Manchester, N. H., got to the bat this week with a club and the wish "that some big plute couldn't sleep until he had given the APPEAL \$1,000,000." Don't worry over that Clinfin. The APPEAL army discounts all the plutes and their money.

"Comrade Nagel, of Nashville, Tenn., gets in action with a club of 11 yearlies. At first we were of the opinion that he was palming himself off for the Cincinnati Nagel, but upon reflection concluded it was merely a similarity of names.

Hereafter postal subscription cards except those bought before Aug. 1st, will not be redeemed in cash. This is because in competing for the farm it is absolutely necessary that every one in on the contest furnish the actual number of subscribers that he is credited with.

Comrade Lockwood, who is now on the road in Indiana with a propaganda wagon, dropped in on us with 20 subscribers this week. Lockwood is in earnest about his work and the APPEAL will consider it a favor if its readers extend Lockwood such courtesies as lay in their power if he comes their way.

Comrade Gage, of Hoquiam, Wash., made a dashing flank movement on the capitalistic cohorts this week by raising a subscription fund of \$35 for the union labor officers. Also took 20 postal subscriptions, ordered books, and closes up with a snort of defiance in these words: "On to victory!" We won't worry over Gage's vote.

Comrade Johnson, of Vancouver, B. C., comes at us with an order for 40 postal cards, an order for a bundle of 10 a week for 6 months, and a contribution of \$1 to the labor union fund. Johnson is on the wrong side of the line to have much fun with the animals this year but he appears determined to keep harassing them.

People ought to get tired of Dr. Enloe, of Nashville, Tenn., after awhile. His name does not appear here nearly so often as it might be because of a lack of space.

The subscription editor placed his hand to his head. "I am mad," said he. "It is a hallucination. It is contrary to the fixed laws of the universe, and I am mentally unbalanced. But death before the asylum!"—and he reached in his drawer for a large Colt's.

The following comrades have ordered bundles of 10 each week for six months at \$1.00: Jno. E. Skinner, Hartford, Wis.; E. Clogh, Vancouver, B. C.; C. J. M. Bratberg, West Superior, Wis.; C. V. Bratberg, West Superior, Wis.; S. S. Parsons, Stella, Wash.; W. D. Trotter, Dallas, Tex.; W. W. Freeman, Del Rio, Tex.; J. B. Wallace, Kountze, Tex.; B. H. Enloe, Nashville, Tenn.; C. F. Mayer, Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. E. Paris,

Frankfort, E. D.; Stanley Curtis, East Providence, R. I.; M. E. Rindle, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. W. Miller, Harrisburg, Pa.; Jesse G. Lyman, Austin, Pa.; H. M. Manville, Eugene, Ore.; Wm. McAnery, Wash. Okla.; Alshah Scourman, Columbus, O.; H. Zurkule, Coe Ridge, O.; W. M. Wood, New York, N. Y.; W. B. Ray, Iion, N. Y.; Geo. Roughed, Buffalo, N. Y.; Outhbert Henderson, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. E. Meade, Brocklyn, N. Y.; D. C. Combes, Oceanside, Long Island, N. Y.; C. G. Levan, Manchester, N. H.; Watson Van Eiten, Granite Mont.; J. A. Schepers, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank Tombridge, St. Louis, Mo.; Wm. E. Eckart, St. Louis, Mo.; D. T. Mitchell, Woodlandville, Mo.; J. E. Nash, Minneapolis, Minn.; Joel G. Winkler, Garfield, Minn.; Warren W. Morse, Granite Falls, Minn.; E. M. Plumb, St. Joseph, Mich.; Walter S. Allen, Palmer, Mass.; D. G. Hitchcock, Warren, Mass.; Frank J. Lavanier, Covington, Ky.; R. R. Glasgow, Clarinda, Iowa; L. P. Ballinger, Lacey, Iowa; S. Henry Rehmeier, Jacksonville, Ill.; John W. Kelley, Marion, Ind.; Wm. Senner, San Francisco, Calif.; Chas. L. Rosenquest, Visalia, Cal.

American Notes.

Socialists of Utah have put up a state ticket.

Michigan Socialists have put up a state ticket.

The tobacco trust, some of the iron and steel and clothing combines have closed down more of their plants.

All the churches of New York city, with every seat filled, will hold 3,500,000 people. The population is 4,400,000.

Employees of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad are prohibited from holding any political office or taking part in the coming campaign.

Three iron concerns in New York have assigned. The failures are said to be due to an inability to compete with the iron and steel trust.

John Brown was once manager of the poorhouse for Orange county, N. Y. Now at the age of 78 he is back again—not as manager but as a pauper. The competitive system seems to have fixed it easy for John to make comparison.

One of the interesting features of the parade of the striking tailors, held in New York recently, was a badge made of 100,000 pawn tickets, which represented property worth \$10,000, which was pledged for less than one-fifth of that sum, to buy bread, by the employees.

Three employment stations in Chicago for the week ending July 14 report 9,639 persons applying for work, and that six thousand were supplied with employment, leaving three thousand more men with a desire for one of those jobs that are looking for the man to come and find.

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

Charles B. Spahr, author of "The Present Distribution of Wealth in the United States," says that for the 4,659,000,000 of railway stock now in existence the original investors paid no more than 365,000,000, or only 10 per cent. of their face value. A railway that pays 3 per cent. is actually paying 30 per cent. upon the real invested capital. Labor creates wealth; capital appropriates it.

An extraordinary development in regard to women's work has come to light in the fact that 500 girls and women are employed in the foundries of Pittsburgh; doing work for \$4 and \$5 a week, for which men were formerly paid from \$14 to \$18 a week. They are principally employed in core-making and "snap" molding shops.

A well-defined plan is in operation to freeze out the small manufacturers of plate and bar iron and steel who began business during the recent boom in the iron market. During the last seven weeks the plate and bar prices have dropped from \$45 per ton to \$35 per ton. Already a number of small mills have been compelled to quit.

The Tin Plate Trust, which used to be the pet boast of the McKinley campaigners, and still is to some of them as a "creation of the protection policy," shows but an indifferent article of gratitude to its creator. The trust's recent discharge of 35,000 employes is a poor return for the years of benefit which enabled it to assume the position of a "robber baron" toward the American people.

New York's white wings are doomed. Street sweepers, teamsters, snow-shovelers—all are to be put out of business by a big machine, and one that can do three times the work of Percy Nages whose brigade. This machine sprinkles, sweeps and cleans at the same time. Already it has been placed on trial by Commissioner Nagle. There is no mystery about the invention. It was first tried in Wheeling, W. Va., in which state the company which exploits it was incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000,000.

The Appeal in Bundles.

For purposes of campaign propaganda the following rates are quoted:

Table with 3 columns: Quantity, Duration, Price. Includes rates for 25 copies weekly 3 months (\$1.50), 50 " " " " (3.00), 100 " " " " (6.00), etc.

The plutes have put the story of Debs' withdrawal in plates and are furnishing it on the "patent insides" of thousands of ready prints throughout the nation.

ONE railroad office in the East advises that there are twelve votes there for Debs and Harriman. Don't worry, Susie. We'll blacken their eyes this time and put 'em on the bum the next time.

THE world is getting into an uproar. You have often heard that the Twentieth Century would be ushered in by great events.

PROF. HERRON and Prof. Frank Parsons are associated with Arvon College, Trenton, Mo.

JOHN CLARKE RIDPATH, the historian, is dead. He opposed the present industrial system.

A Ten Acre Farm

The APPEAL will give to the worker who sends in the largest number of yearly subscriptions between Ga. m. Aug. 1, and 6 p. m. Aug. 31, a clear deed to ten acres of good land in the heart of the fruit belt of northern Arkansas.

Appeal Campaign Fund.

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the Appeal Campaign Fund. Includes names like Mosby White, Amesbury, Mass. (1.00), K. J. Doyle, Benitia, Cal. (1.00), John I. Bell, Minneapolis, Minn. (1.00), etc.