Total number of subscribers July 4th 314,170
Number of expiring subs for week ending July 11th 8,320
Number of new subs for week ending July 11th 8,130
Loss for week 190

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FIFTY CENTS A YEAR
Six Months 25 Cents.
Clubs of Four or More 25 Cents.

Appeal to Reason.

This Is Number 660

J. A. WAYLAND

Entered at Girard, Kansas, postoffice as second class mail matter.

FRED D. WARREN, Managing Editor.

Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., July 25, 1903.

LOOK at the yellow address label, and note the number following name. If it is No. 661 your subscription expires with the next number. You should renew at least three weeks before your subscription expires so that you will not miss any numbers.

No man is great enough or rich enough to get this paper on credit or for a longer time than paid for. It is published as an advocate of International Socialism, the movement which favors the ownership of the earth by ALL the people—not by a PART of the people.

The First Man to Bat.

This letter from Comrade J. H. Arnold, of Columbus, Ind., reached the Appeal office Tuesday morning, July 14: "Dear Comrades of the Appeal:—I have seen enough comrades to raise a weekly contribution to enable us to take 1,000 copies of the Appeal for the twenty weeks during the campaign. You may send us 1,000 copies each week, commencing with this issue, and I will collect the money and send the same at once."

Surely there are one hundred and ninety-nine other cities in the United States where the comrades are willing to buy and distribute one thousand copies of the little old Appeal each week between now and election. There are two reasons why this plan should be adopted and without delay. First, it will serve notice on the gentlemen at Washington that there are enough Socialists in two hundred towns to give the Appeal a circulation of 200,000 copies even though the papers have to be sent by express. A protest of this kind will prove of greater value to the Appeal and to the liberty of the press than anything else we may do.

There is another reason and an important one which you will at once recognize. This campaign promises to be the hottest in the history of the country. The republicans announced that it is to be a campaign of education and that the people are to be told of the fallacies of Socialism. Surely we are not going to be outdone by the plutes when it comes to distributing educational literature! True, our opponents have the advantage of free use of the United States mails, but I will guarantee that one copy of the Appeal to Reason will knock out a ton of the trash sent out from republican headquarters. It only remains for you to see that one copy circulates until it is worn to shreds among your acquaintances and shopmates. I feel it in my bones, as I write these lines, that there are a score and more of orders like the one reported above now in the mails speeding their way to Girard. Let us close up the ranks, dig into our pockets, and make good our boast that we will grow in spite of the obstacles in our path, placed there by designing politicians.

Who follows the lead of Columbus, Indiana?

And Here are Others.

Dear Comrades:—Your proposition to send 1,000 copies per week until election (or for four months) to Durant for $80 looks good to us. We have studied the matter and secured a sufficient number of comrades to contribute 50 cents per month for the four months to raise the money. Start the papers at once, as we want to get right after this thing and do it right. We'll make this campaign hum with activity, or you can place my name along with that of Ananias.—H. M. Coon, Durant, Oklahoma.

Dear Comrades:—I started the ball rolling with a proposition to pay one dollar per month for the four months. We raised eight dollars and decided to hold it open until next meeting. If we raise only ten dollars I presume you will give us a 500 bundle at same rate.—R. M. Asbury, Ottumwa, Iowa.

"Can't hardly stand a thousand per week, but will take 250, and want them to start quick," writes Comrade Bringaman, Elwood, Ind.

Abolishing the Constitution.

Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the press.—Article 1, Amendments to the Constitution.

Smarting under the restrictions imposed by the British king the American revolutionists made haste to embody in the fundamental law of the new nation the above provision. The members of the first constitutional convention of the United States understood quite well that no nation could long remain free that did not permit the utmost liberty of discussion of public questions through the press. They sought to prevent a recurence of absolutism in the new world by providing for unrestricted criticism of the acts of public officials. They well understood the danger which lurked back of a successful attempt to censor the press.

For nearly fifty years this section of the constitution was never questioned. Not until the anti-slavery agitation did it occur to the ruling class that this provision of the constitution was objectionable. Then commenced a series of petty attempts to prevent a discussion of the system of chattle slavery. These attempts consisted of the destruction of the printing presses of offending editors, followed by the murder of the editor if he failed to heed the warning thus administered; the holding up by postmasters of abolition papers, the indictment for high crimes of the editors who could not be reached by the mob and finally by an appeal to the postmaster general of the United States asking for authority permitting local postmasters generally to destroy suspected literature.

So strongly rooted in the public mind, however, was this provision of the constitution establishing an untrammeled press that the postmaster general, under the regime of the Bourbon democracy, feared to issue such instructions, so he merely sidestepped the issue by announcing that he would not instruct postmasters to forward incendiary and inflammatory abolition literature!

It remained for Postmaster General von L. Meyer in this year of the Lord, 1903, to establish a press censorship which his ante-bellum predecessors lacked the nerve to inaugurate. A comparison of the two epochs will show how far removed the nation is today from the ideals of the old colonial revolutionists who risked their lives when they took up arms against King George.

Contrast, if you will, the spectacle of a Lincoln restoring the mailing privileges of the old Chicago Times after it had been suppressed by General Burnside for violent, but just criticism, with a Roosevelt backing a subservient postmaster general in his frantic attempt to prevent an intelligent discussion of the bread-and-butter problem!

And remember, too, that when Burnside suppressed the beligerent Chicago Times the country was torn asunder by civil war and he justified his action on the ground of military necessity.

Today, Roosevelt boasts of peace and prosperity which the country is enjoying!

How, then, can he and his friends justify his attempt to prevent a discussion of the problems which he publicly admits he does not know how to solve?

Railroad Censorship.

The Journal of the Switchmen's Union for July states: "On one road they have issued a bulletin stating 'any employe caught reading Socialist literature will be dismissed' and two employes desiring to know that the company would carry out the mandate of that bulletin, stuffed each an Appeal to Reason in his outside pocket so it could be observed at a glance, and lo and behold! the two gentlemen were called to the office and told their services were no longer desired."

This is an answer of plutocracy's agents to the arguments of Socialism. Perhaps these wise gents think they can stem the rising tide of this movement by such absurd tactics. The fact is that for every man discharged for reading Socialist literature there are one hundred laid off because there is no business. And every man thus divorced from his job becomes in a more or less aggressive degree an agitator.

There is nothing that will induce a man to do more serious and harder thinking than suddenly to be deprived of the means of earning a living. There are several hundred thousand railroad men in the country today who are idle through no fault of their own. These men have no jobs to lose. Hence they are not afraid of reading Socialist literature.

As an industrial movement, Socialism has nothing to do with religion. Yet, when all men are assured of plenty, it stands to reason that each man will be enabled to develop his religious nature, in the line he may want, much better than he can now. In this way, and in this way alone, Socialism is the truest friend of religion in the world today.

In claiming to favor equality of opportunity the republican platform *lies*. Such equality is *impossible* so long as one is born with millions at his disposal and another is born without a penny, and the hypocritical slaves of the trust know it.

Toiling is the only thing that doesn't pay.

As dictators the two Bills are successes.

The object of the few is to master. The masterful many should object.

The capitalist is a parasite and a degenerate. He is a brother to the louse.

There are no complete men under individualism, but only "heads" and "hands."

Capitalism makes markets for the bodies of women and the hands and souls of men.

The master is not successful. What he holds in his hands is the stolen and minted lives of his brothers.

Since man made the machine and the master captured it, most men are machine made and of one pattern.

What the trusts have joined together let not Roosevelt put asunder is the revised reading of the capitalist service.

The House of Rich is built on the back of Labor. Some day Labor will shake himself, and the house will fall.

Comrade Debs addressed 20,000 people at the state Socialist picnic recently held at Milwaukee. The enthusiasm was tremendous.

There were no tramps fifty years ago. Capitalism has created the tramp. Why did not the republicans cite him as one of their achievements?

Socialism does not expect or favor equality of ability or reward. It does expect to provide equal opportunity from birth for all people, women as well as men.

A lumber merger, the third largest business organization in the world, has just been effected at St. Louis. Another evidence that Roosevelt is destroying the trusts.

Some rich philanthropists of Philadelphia are building a roof garden for cats. The children of the poor may go to the cellar or try to get a little sleep out on the sidewalk.

Miss Democracy is sure becoming frivolous when she gives Grandfather Bryan a soul kiss lasting an hour and twenty-seven minutes. One begins to suspect that the lady wears a sheath gown and split skirt.

The Wall Street Journal, while admitting the severity of the "late" panic, explains that "it was rather a preliminary convulsion, and that the true ending of the cycle will come in 1912 or 1913." How do you like what "individualism," what capitalism, says it has in store for you?

The latest is an addition to the plutocratic conspiracy of silence relative to the Socialist party and its nominees by announcing Preston, the imprisoned candidate of the S. L. P., as the candidate of the Socialist party. But plutocracy has not the only press in the United States, and its misrepresentations will come back on its own head.

The new fiscal year for the government starts out bravely with a deficit of ten millions for the first ten days of July. The treasury deficit for the year ending June 30 was more than sixty millions. Mr. Cortelyou announces that this deficit is more "apparent than real." What he means is that it resembles the full dinner pail.

Now comes the report that the republicans are going to conduct the campaign by offering work in protected factories and mills to the 6,000,000 idle men in the country, providing they will vote for Taft. Inasmuch as there is no assurance that the job will continue after the election, the bribe is a very small one in each instance, although in the aggregate it is the most stupendous bribe ever offered.

The Wall Street Journal is a year or more behind Socialist papers but even it is beginning to catch on. In a recent issue it says: "Those who thought that they saw in the business spurt of May and early June a pronounced upward turn in business and prices have revised their views and are prepared to face a period of gradual and limited recovery coupled with a very moderate volume of business."

One thing is obvious: More people are listening to Socialist orators this year, by fivefold, than ever before. Another significant fact is that Socialist speeches are receiving greater applause than speeches made by either of the old parties. A third fact is that the party membership, of dues-paying members, is increasing in this period of hard times as never before. Comrades, we do not half appreciate the possibilities that are before us.

Please read "A Panic in Boytown," printed on the second page of this issue, to your next-door neighbor. It is a story especially written for boys *over* 21 years of age. It is written in simple language so that old boys with the grey matter on the outside of their heads may readily understand. The story, written ten years ago, "hits off" the present panic accurately and more perfectly describes "What's the matter with America?" than anything in print.

Individualism is certainly a very safe thing, even if it is not sane. Charles J. L. Meyer, at one time a millionaire lumber and railroad magnate of Chicago, was recently, at the age of 77, utterly destitute, refused admission to the county poor house, which he himself, in more prosperous days, had helped to establish. The story is of special interest to republicans in these days when the party declares in favor of individualism, from the fact that Meyer was at one time a prominent republican politician, having twice been delegate at large from Wisconsin to the republican national convention.

"MY REPLY TO THE PRESS CENSOR."

APPEAL TO REASON, Girard, Kans.

Find enclosed $_____, for which send to the address below _____ copies of the Appeal to Reason for four months.

Signed _____

P. O. Box or St. No. _____

25	copies each week, 4 mos..	$ 2.00
50	copies each week, 4 mos..	4.00
100	copies each week, 4 mos..	8.00
200	copies each week, 4 mos..	16.00
500	copies each week, 4 mos..	40.00
1,000	copies each week, 4 mos..	80.00
2,000	copies each week, 4 mos..	160.00

City _____

State _____

A Debate Between Roosevelt and Debs!

Roosevelt has launched his thunder-bolt against Socialism from his citadel at Oyster Bay. It has been given wide publicity by the Associated Press. Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for president, will reply in detail in an early issue of the Appeal. Watch for announcement.

DEBS, THE SEER.

From the St. Louis Mirror.

Debs is the candidate of the Socialists who are moved by the vision of a better world. Debs himself is a seer, a prophet, a lyrist. His views are spacious and generous, even if empirical. His expression of them has the fervidness of poetry. Whatever one may think of his remedies, no one can dispute the splendor and exaltation of his aspirations for humanity. It may well be that he predicates too much of mankind, that his own heart outleaps in love the heart of the multitude, but for all that, his is a glorious illusion or delusion.

In the matter of brains and eloquence and yearning for the betterment of men, Eugene V. Debs is the peer of any candidate for the presidency. He seems destined to poll at least a million votes this year—and there is no doubt whatever that many of those votes have been made for him by the possibily unconscious and surely unwilling cachet given to his ideas by the utterances of Roosevelt, Bryan and Watson. All these men, we must say, have worked for Debs and for Socialism.

Advocates Press Censorship.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean announces in its editorial colums that the news distributing agencies should be subject to federal supervision and federal inspection. The immediate cause of this outbreak was the sending from New York of a news dispatch containing the following paragraph:

The east side poor suffer to an extent that is hardly capable of description. The long winter of poor food, small wages and little work left the poor people in no position to stand the physical strain of the days of humidity and heat.

"This poisonous passage," says the Inter-Ocean, would never have appeared in print, if "the forces of righteousness held full sway." As I read this editorial comment I could not keep down the wish that the editor of that paper could be forced to change places with one of the east-siders of New York whose pitiful condition is so vividly portrayed in the paragraph above! I can conceive of no cruelty greater than the effort to prevent a knowledge of the deplorable conditions of these victims of capitalism reaching the public! My God! What sort of men are these editors of the metropolitan papers who would deny the suffering creatures of New York's slum districts the poor privilege of making known their misery! Try as they will to suppress it the bitter cry of these toiling, suffering millions will be heard and heeded!

Standard Oil in Oklahoma.

They are wiser in Oklahoma than in Kansas. It will be remembered that several years ago this state undertook to put the Standard Oil out of business. The result was that Standard Oil put the oil industry of this state decidedly on the bum and, through the kindness of the supreme court, matters were adjusted to the entire satisfaction of 26 Broadway. The efforts of the state were brought about very largely by the little producers who writhed under the exactions of the octopus.

In Oklahoma the attorney general is contemplating bringing action against the Prairie Oil and Gas company, a subsidiary of the Standard, to force it to relinquish all its leases in that state and to confine its operations to the business of running and refining oil. This concern has also learned from its Kansas experience and is for the time being given the little oil producer a run for his money, taking care of his product at fairly remunerative prices. As a result the little oil producers are standing by the Standard and are violently opposed to the action of the state. It is merely a case of economic interest. A little later on, when the industry has developed and the Standard has its clutches on all the oil lands it can use, it will begin to put the boots one by one to the little fellows. Then you'll hear 'em howl!

A WARNING FROM DEBS.

En Route—If you see any interview from me predicting either Bryan's or Taft's election, put it down for a lie. When I am interviewed by a republican he wants me to predict Taft's election and when by a democrat, Bryan's election, but of course, I refuse to make any such predictions. But when the interview appears they manage to slip it in and one such in which I am reported as predicting the election of Taft is being industriously circulated. When I am asked this question I answer that if the workers vote the ticket they ought to vote I shall be elected, but that I am not willing to discredit them in advance by predicting that they will elect a capitalist candidate instead of one who represents their own class.—Yours always, Debs.

Doesn't Like Being the Goat.

Dear Mr. Warren: We had already arranged for an interview with Debs by Steffens before someone in your crowd "sicked" the dog on us. We are getting a thousand postal cards a day, more or less, asking for this interview. I think your methods are wonderful when you try them on the other fellow, but when you make me the goat I do not like it very well. I am tempted to call the whole business off.—E. J. Ridgway, Editor Everybody's Magazine.

The Socialist vote in 1904 was just double the list of Appeal subscribers. A half million list this year—means a million votes!

Socialism is a political movement and an industrial program.

The Appeal is not to blame for the many misconceptions of Socialism that prevail, but a larger circulation of the Appeal will help to banish them.

There seems to be few entries in the republican committee's prize contest for the best essay, entitled "Why a Workingman Should Vote the Republican Ticket."

The ignorant are answering all manner of things which they call Socialism, but not even the brilliant have been able to refute the real tenets of Socialism.

The Appeal would like to have one hundred-word articles from men who voted the republican ticket four years ago, telling why they are going to vote the Socialist ticket this fall.

The Leader, a catholic publication, San Francisco, in its issue of June 27, threatens the editor of the Appeal with death. It is safe to say that this incitement to murder and assassination will be conveniently overlooked by Postmaster General von L. Meyer.

So far from being an enemy of private property, Socialism is a system that will enable private property to be created in much greater quanity than it is now, and at the same time enable all men and all women to acquire private property, with this difference: It cannot be used to exploit and rob others.

The Star-Chronicle, of St. Louis, in its issue of June 17, suggests that if some one must be lynched the following members of the house of delegates would make good material: "Tyrre, Gallagher, Bourg, Brennan, Sebell, Tobin and Weeke." As the Star-Chronicle is owned and edited by a safe and sane old party-ite the postmaster general will overlook this littie indiscretion.

The republican party never overlooks a real bet. When it deliberately turned down Gompers' anti-injunction plank it did so knowing that the average workingman was too stupid to resent the affront. In no country in all the world is the labor vote so easily controlled as in the United States. The rattle of an empty dinner pail or the promise of a job next year or a glass of stale beer will buy nine out of every ten votes cast by the horny-handed sons of toil!

Did you ever notice that in every electric light plant of any size there is always a small dynamo connected with the larger machine? If you ask the electrician what particular function this small dynamo performs he will tell you that it is "an agitator." He will explain further that were it not for this little machine, which is used to start the electric current, that the big machine could generate no electricity. It would be a dead and lifeless thing. The agitator in human society performs exactly the same function as this little agitator dynamo does for the big electric plant. He keeps something going on, otherwise this big social machine of which we are a part, would become a stagnant and lifeless mass. Just remember this the next time some of your old party friends chide you with being an "agitator."

The Socialists are putting up a vigorous fight in Los Angeles for the right to speak on the streets. Four of our women comrades, Mrs. Cloudsley Johns, Mrs. Holloway, Mrs. Daley and Mrs. Bacon are among those now in jail awaiting trial for the heinous offense of talking to the multitude on the streets of General Otis' city. These women comrades are imbued with the true revolutionary spirit. Jails and judges have no terrors for them. The outrageous action of the city officials in putting these women in jail is doing much to stir the people of Los Angeles and many are flocking to our standard who otherwise could not be induced to investigate our cause. The price paid is high, but the results justify the sacrifice. Here's to the Socialist women of Los Angeles! May their numbers increase by the million!

Taft's campaign manager has announced that he will make public all campaign contributions. The New York World wires Eugene V. Debs and wants to know if he is in favor of making public the names of those who contribute to the Socialist campaign fund and the purposes for which the money is spent. The World might have saved the telegraph tolls by calling up by telephone local headquarters of the Socialist party in New York. There the World would have found on file a complete list of all the contributors to our campaign fund and a detailed statement of how the money was expended. This plan has been in vogue by the Socialist party in all countries where it has an organization. Imitation is the sincerest of flatter. The frantic efforts of the old parties to imitate the Socialist party is pretty good evidence that our movement is founded on correct principles.

A young man returned to Girard last week from the western harvest fields. This young man votes the old party ticket and thus could have no ulterior motive in stating as a positive fact that during the few weeks he was on his tour looking for work he met ten thousand men from out of the state who during the entire harvest season failed to secure a single day's labor! This story is confirmed by a dispatch from Topeka sent out by the director of the state free employment bureau, ordering the gates of Kansas shut to harvest hands. The twenty thousand extra men needed to harvest the wheat crop in Kansas were secured in a very short time and this year no stories were sent to the metropolitan press of militant farmers kidnaping husky laborers. This year the farmer found it necessary to stand off at the point of a shot-gun the hordes of men who wanted to exchange their labor for bread and butter.

War and Business.

"Business revival does not fill expectations." This is the heading over a special dispatch from New York City. Of course there is no business revival. What is to improve business? You're a sane, practical man. Now look this situation squarely in the face. You recall quite vividly the panic of 1893. It came at a time when the democratic party was in the saddle. These saviors of their country were hard at work, but conditions continued to grow worse until after the election of McKinley. Then came the Spanish-American war. Well do I remember an exclamation made by a good old lady when the announcement reached the little Missouri town in which I then lived that the United States was going to war with Spain. "My, my! But that will make business good!" She understood, in a dim fashion, the philosophy of the capitalist system. The destruction of life and property furnished work, work means wages, and wages mean profits and business. Then came the Boer war which opened up a market for our mules and horses and other farm and manufactured products. This was followed by the Japanese-Russian war. Millions of dollars' worth of war materials and machinery of American make found their way to the Orient.

This series of disasters "made business good" in the United States. The loss of life depleted the army of workers and reduced competition for jobs. The destruction of war material opened the shops, mines and factories of the United States. Then it should be remembered that during the last twelve years the great southwest territory was opened up and had to be supplied with railroads and machinery of all kinds. Many miles of railroads were built into this new territory. Electric lines were established and equipped, and today we find the great machines of production and distribution able to care for double the present population. Now half of it is idle.

This briefly tells the story of republican prosperity during the McKinley-Roosevelt administration. Assuming that the United States does not engage in a foreign war, what is there on which to base a continuance of capitalist good times? "No panic" circulars and "keep smiling" advice may stimulate for a brief moment activity along certain lines, but no one realizes better than their promoters that it is going to require something more tangible to fill the empty dinner pails of the millions of jobless men now tramping the streets and highways of this country, looking for jobs.

It is certainly not a brilliant prospect! And yet how quickly all this might be changed if we were only sane enough to walk to the polls this November and vote for Debs and Hanford as president and vice president of the United States. Debs and Hanford stand for that idea in government which proclaims that the wealth produced in this nation by the working class shall be turned over to the workers as compensation for their labor. Not a part of it—but all of it. You can readily see that if there was no surplus products it would not be necessary to look for a foreign market. If the wealth produced this year is consumed by the workers, it follows then that the mills and mines and other wealth-producing machinery would continue in operation to provide those things necessary for the comfort and welfare of the workers next year.

A Campaign of Education.

Wade H. Ellis, attorney general of Ohio, who is credited with having drafted the important provisions of the late national platform, gave out an interview to the daily press that "this campaign would be one of education to make clear to the voters of the country the dangers of socialistic incilations in government." Said Mr. Ellis:

"Remedies that are offered as expedients for the cure of immediate public ills are accepted too frequently by communities without inquiry as to their ultimate results. The public does not know that the seeds of Socialism are being sown in this manner throughout the country. Men who support this or that innovation in government, especially local government, would be astounded if shown the direction in which they are moving, and if convinced that the principles involved meant ultimate Socialism would immediately reject them. I am convinced that the safety of good government demands intelligent public discussion of present socialistic tendencies, that voters may escape from dangers into which good government is being drawn by a lack of exact knowledge of what Socialism is and what its employment means to our institutions. The republican party is the party that will undertake this campaign of national publicity."

This is a very sensible view of the situation. What we want is discussion. All the Socialist asks is an intelligent investigation of our claims. All we ask is that you read our literature. We are anxious that you read all that our opponents have to say. If we cannot meet the argument of those who are opposed to Socialism and show to you, as a plain, practical man, that there is a better system, then we deserve to be defeated. This spirit of tolerance and investigation manifested by Mr. Ellis, if accepted by the republican party in dealing with this new problem, will find the Socialists ready to meet them more than half way.

You may believe what you please in regard to religion and science. Socialism, by making the bread need sure of being supplied, will help to the development of your religious ideal as nothing else will. There cannot be high spiritual development so long as the world is in material want.

Socialism is an enemy of dividing up. Under this damnable system of robbery the worker is required to divide up with the profit mongers at the time-honored ratio of sixteen to one. Socialism would put a stop to this iniquity.

[The following article is the opening gun of the republican campaign against Socialism. Read it carefully. Please note the "square deal" and its immediate effects on the United States, with its panics, idle millions, suffering wives and hungry children. You will admit, no matter what your political bias, that Roosevelt's picture of what would happen in the Socialist state is not one-hundredth part as bad as what has happened under the McKinley-Roosevelt administrations. In an early issue of the Appeal, a reply to Roosevelt's speech will be printed, written by Eugene V. Debs, foremost Socialist of the world.]

SOCIALISTS PLAN ROBBERY, SAYS THE PRESIDENT

Tells in Speech of Difference Between Square Deal and Socialism—Favors Equal Chance—Reward Will Be Unequal So Long as Service Rendered is Unequal.

Associated Press Dispatch.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 11.—The difference between the "square deal" and Socialism was the text of a characteristic speech by President Roosevelt this afternoon at the unveiling of the Underhill monument at Matinecock, L. I., a short distance from here.

The monument commemorates Capt. John Underhill, a soldier in the Pequot Indian war, who died 211 years ago. Some of his descendants are prominent in this locality.

For a few paragraphs the president praised the old Indian fighter and complimented the Underhills of today. Then he suddenly swerved to national themes. He said:

"We have made this country what it is partly because we have measurably succeeded in securing, in the past, equality of opportunity. That is very different from equality of reward.

The Square Deal.

"I believe emphatically in doing everything that can be done, by law or otherwise, to keep the avenues of occupation, of employment, of work, of interest, so open that there shall be, so far as it is humanly possible to achieve it, a measurable equality of opportunity; equality of opportunity for each man to show the stuff that is in him.

"But when it comes to reward, let him get what, by his energy, foresight, intelligence, thrift, courage, he is able to get if the opportunity opens.

"I do not believe in coddling anyone. I would no more permit the strong to oppress the weak than to tell a weak man or a vicious man that he ought by right to have the reward due only the man who actually earns it.

"Very properly we, in this country, set our faces against privilege.

"There can be no grosser example of privilege than that set before us as an ideal by certain socialistic writers—the ideal that every man shall put into the common fund what he can, which would mean what he chose; and should take out what he wanted.

Calls It Robbery.

"The theory is that a man who is vicious, foolish, a drag on the whole community, should take what is not his, what he has not earned; that he should rob his neighbor of what that neighbor has earned.

"This particular socialistic ideal will be to enthrone privilege in one of its grossest, crudest, most dishonest, most harmful and most unjust forms. Equality of opportunity to render service—yes, I will do everything I can to bring it about. Equality of reward—no, unless there is also equality of service.

"If the service is equal, let the reward be equal; but let the reward depend on the service. And, mankind being composed as it is, there will be inequality of service for a long time to come, no matter what the equality of opportunity may be or the inequality in service, it is essential that there should be inequality of reward.

"But securing measurable equality of opportunity, let us no more be led astray by the doctrinaire advocates of a lawless and destructive individualism than by the doctrinaire advocates of a deadening Socialism.

No Line to Be Drawn.

"As society progresses and grows more complex, it becomes more desirable to do many things for the common good by the common effort. No empirical line can be laid down as to where and when such common effort by the whole community should supplant or supplement private and individual effort.

"Each case must be judged on its own merits. Similarly, when a private or corporate fortune of vast size is turned to a business use which jeopardizes the welfare of all of the small men, then in the interest of everybody; in the interest of true individualism, the collective and common power of the community must be exercised to control and regulate, for the common good, this business use of vast wealth; and while doing this we must make it evident that we frown upon envy and malice exactly as we frown upon arrogance and oppression."

The Tribute You Pay.

The production of coal in this country amounts to six tons of coal to each person. Now if the coal magnates make one dollar a ton above the cost they levy a tax upon each family of five of an average of $30 a year. Some people do not use any coal directly, but coal enters into the price of everything they eat, wear or look at, so they pay some of it just the same. Now the sugar trust makes more than $5 a family, the meat trust twice as much more and a thousand smaller trusts each its bite, and together they make enough to keep the work people on the edge of poverty, while the recipients of this tax live in kingly splendor. But you foolish people continue to vote to have your necessities privately owned and no amount of gouging seems to awaken in you a sense of what is the matter. Under Socialism all these profits and taxes would go to you in the way of a decreased cost and thus you would be able to have an income from the amount of work you perform of five times as much goods as you now buy with your measley wage. But then perhaps you prefer to pay high prices. And in that case you are all right.

The idea that Socialism means to interfere with individual views is preposterous. It proposes an industrial democracy—the chance for you to express your views and live up to them. The present system, with its bossism, its press censorship and its misrepresentation, is the monster that is seeking to curtail your liberty.

There can be individuality for only a few under individualism. It takes social action to break up the dead slough of want, to end the dead level of profit-mongering fashion.

In the game of grab it is a gamble and but few can get.

Socialism would give the weak as well as the strong a chance.

A PANIC IN BOYTOWN

AND HOW IT WAS BUSTED—A STORY FOR BOYS OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE

BY FRED D. WARREN.

HI! TOMMMY, come and ride on my steam car," cried Young Bill Short, as his boon companion passed the garden gate. Tom came over and inspected the "steam car." It consisted of a platform about three by five feet, mounted on the running gear of an abandoned hand-car. A track made of old scantlings, boards, etc., was carefully laid out for a distance of 100 feet or so.

"Ain't it a daisy?" said Bill, as he viewed his work with admiration. "Get on, and I'll give you a free ride." Tom mounted the car, and Bill started the thing going by pushing it along.

"Golly, but that's nice," exclaimed Tom, as the end of the journey was reached. "Lemme ride back."

"All right," said Bill, "if you buy a ticket."

"Eh? A ticket? How much?" inquired Tom, in surprise.

"What's you got?" asked Bill, shrewdly, with the air of a financier. Tom emptied his pockets and took an inventory. It disclosed the usual assortment of articles. Bill looked the collection over with a critical eye, and said:

"That will buy four tickets."

After considerable haggling the trade was made.

By this time rumors of the new railroad project had sped throughout the village, and boys of all sizes and descriptions appeared on the scene. Bill was soon doing a land-office business. His exchequer disclosed the fact that he was getting wealthy. Soon he became weary of pushing the car, and decided to hire a couple of boys to do the propelling act. This he did, and soon the improvised train was going at a merry clip. Bill found this much more to his liking, and he made as much "money" as before.

In a few days Bill had every marble, every pin, every ball and ball-bat in town, besides a miscellaneous assortment of kittens, dogs, cats, etc. But, notwithstanding he distributed his favors in the way of labor to the different boys, there was a falling off in business. He couldn't understand it. The boys were there and wanted to ride, the train was ready to start, and there were plenty of willing hands to do the pushing. Finally he hit upon the plan of offering reduced rates. This stimulated business a little, but after a short spurt the business fell off again.

"I've heard dad talk about panics; maybe we're havin' one. Still, I've got plenty."

Bill, who was a shrewd financier, set about to relive the distress. Bill had noticed that the "legal tender" which he paid to the boys to push the car flowed back into his hands rapidly and easily.

"Now, I'll just have these boys do a lot of things for me, and get some more money in circulation, then my business will be good again."

So, accordingly, Bill made it known that he wanted laborers to build a depot. The applications for places were numerous. He selected his gang, and then made it known that he would buy boxes, boards, nails, etc. Soon the back yard of Bill's parents was the scene of active industry. Boxes, boards and fence palings were surreptitiously hooked and brought to the scene and exchanged by the boys for the very articles they had given for tickets on Bill's railroad.

It was a busy scene, and activity in every department was stimulated. The railroad resumed operations on a larger scale, and the depot was rapidly nearing completion. The work was finished and the minature town had plenty of funds and the railroad still ran lively. In a few days, however, the railroad business dropped off, and came to a standstill. Bill took an inventory and found that he had accumulated a large amount of wealth, besides having his buildings up and paid for.

"Must be another panic," he soliloquized, as, with hands deep in his pockets, he gazed out through the little windows of his depot at the anxious-looking faces of the boys without. "I guess I'll have to do something to stimulate business again."

His fertile brain conceived numerous ways of giving employment to the boys, who were anxious to ride. The yard was cleaned and the fences and trees were whitewashed, the garden was weeded, for all of which he paid liberally, knowing full well the "money" would come back. Business was good for awhile, but was followed by the usual stagnation when the money was gone.

This time there was muttering among the boys. Tom, the first passenger, appeared to be unusually demonstrative. He saw that Bill was accumulating all the wealth of Boytown without the least effort on his part and he began to cast about in his own mind for a means to circumvent the youthful railroad magnate. He first concluded to build a road of his own, but be abandoned this idea, for he realized that the boys would have nothing with which to buy a ride.

At last he conceived an idea. He called a meeting in Jerry Simpson's barn, just across the alley from Bill's railroad project. Bill viewed the meeting with some misgivings. He did not altogether like it. He sent his bosom friend and lieutenant, Skinny Jones, over to report the progress of the meeting.

Tom called the meeting to order, and commenced:

"Now, feller citizens, it won't be any use fer me to explain the situation. You'se know it already. We fellers want to ride, but we ain't got nuthin' to ride with, notwithstandin' the fact that we've worked hard. Of course, there are times when we've plenty of marbles, pins, chalk, an' sich, but as Bill's got it all we can only get it when he has something for us to do, an' then we'uns go an' spend it with him over again, an' he soon has the money an' the product of our labor." At this point he was interrupted by thunderous applause.

"Now, feller citizens, I have a plan that I think'll work, whereby we can have all the rides we want."

"What is it?" shouted half a dozen eager voices.

"It's this way, we'll build a road of our own."

"Can't be did," shouted a voice in the rear.

"Oh, yes, we can," replied the speaker. "We'll issue a notice to all the boys of this 'ere town an' tell them that if they wants ter help they can have all the rides they want."

Contributions of material, etc., were called for, and by evening an assortment of wheels, boards and timbers were gathered together. In a few days the Boytown Co-operative railway was well under way. Little slips of paper were prepared, on which was scrawled the number of hours each boy labored. When the road was completed lots were cast to see who would be the first passengers. After that the boys pushed and rode in turn.

Bill, the capitalist, was nonplussed. As he looked across the way and noticed the business the other road was doing he became envious. He viewed with alarm his now rusty car.

"I'll go over and see the blamed thing," he said to himself, as he closed the door of the little depot and went out. He was greeted cordially by his former passengers, who took pleasure and delight in explaining to him just how the thing operated.

"I see that," replied Bill, "but where does the profit come in—who's makin' any money outen it?"

"There ain't any profit, an' no one's a makin' any money. We're all ridin' an' pushin', an' every feller gets about six rides to one push. When we'se workin' on your road we had to push twice to get enough to ride once. Oh, I tell yer, it's a great scheme!"

"Believe I'll ride," said Bill, as he stepped upon the car. He tendered the conductor some of the collateral that was good on his road, but that functionary refused it disdainfully.

"Dat don't go on dis line. If dat's all you've got you'll have to get off an' walk. See?"

"Well, that's all I've got. How'm I to get what you fellers have got?" he anxiously inquired.

"Get off an' push de car, an' den you can ride on dis line. Labor talks here."

WEALTH BUYS LIFE.

The aged millionaire sighed.

"I'd give all my money," he said, "if I could buy twenty-five more years of life."

"But your money has already bought you that," said the physician coldly.

"What rot are you talking now?" the millionaire asked peevishly.

"No rot at all. For it is a fact, a dreadful fact," said the physician, "that the rich live, on an average, twenty-five years longer than the poor. Born rich, you are assured of a quarter-century more life than would be your allotment were you born poor. Wealth buys you all that. And yet they say that there is nothing in money. Why, man, money buys life."

"How do you mean?" said the millionaire. "This sounds rather like nonsense to me."

"Oh, wealth protects one from so many ills. Rich babies nearly always live, but poor ones die of a hundred complaints induced by poverty. Poor babies die off shockingly. And so with boys and girls, with men and women—if they are rich, they live healthily, and therefore long; while if they are poor, they live unhealthily, and disease, accident, contagion, privation—all sorts of preventible things—carry them off.

"Yes, money buys life, and reliable statistics show that if two children are born today, one rich and the other poor, the rich one will outlive the other by the tidy margin of twenty-five years."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Poverty the Basic Cause.

At the bottom of every ill, of every moral wrong, of all graft, robbery, crime and disease lies poverty. Unless poverty and the fear is forever gone from human thought great progress is impossible. Poverty exists solely because of its antithesis, affluence. If there were no exploitation there would be no poverty, but plenty of riches for all. The underlying cause of poverty is exploitation. To remove poverty exploitation must cease. The power to exploit lies in ownership—private ownership. Legislation against exploitation is helpless and hopeless—the thing to be removed is private ownership for gain. When this is no more then, and then only, will universal and stinging poverty be forever at an end. Only an intelligent people can discuss and solve so complex yet so simple a problem.—The Laborer, Dallas, Texas.

Forces of Nature Our Slave.

Robert Ingersoll once said: "I do not know what inventions are in the brain of the future, I do not know what garments of glory may be woven for the world in the loom of the great ocean of discovery. I do not know that science did just take a handful of sand and make the telescope, and with it read the starry leaves of heaven; I know that science took the thunder-bolts from the hands of Juptier, and now the electric spark, freighted with thought and love, flashes under the waves of the sea; I know that science stole a tear from the cheek of unpaid labor, converted it into steam, and created a giant that turns with tireless arms the countless wheels of toil; I know that science broke the chains from the human limbs, and gave us instead the forces of nature for our slaves; I know that we have made the attraction of gravitation work for us; we have made the lightnings our messengers; we have taken advantage of fire and flames and wind and sea; these slaves have no backs to be whipped; they have no children to be sold, no cradles to be violated; I know that science has given us better pictures and better books; I know it has given us better wives and better husbands, and more beautiful children; I know it has enriched a thousand-fold our lives; and for that reason I am in favor of intellectual liberty."

IN PRISON FOR PRINCIPLE.

Socialist women of Los Angeles are still being thrust in jail because they will insist on speaking for the cause on the street. Not only that, but they are being treated with a brutality which reminds one of the dark ages. Mrs. Cloudsley Jones, formerly Countess Pointkowski, one of the victims of capitalist oppression, thus describes her accommodations in the Los Angeles Record:

I have been unable to eat one morsel of food since being incarcerated, and my friends have partaken of scarcely any. The toilets are filthy and the beds in as bad a condition.

We have no sheets or pillows and lie on dark blue blankets. Each prisoner has a cot, but the mattresses are in a questionable condition. We have our own combs and towels and are fortunate in having them.

There is no segregation, negro women and white women mingling in common.

Tuesday night I slept in the "drunk tank" with a drunken woman and another afflicted with an incurable and contagious disease as cellmates. Vermin abound everywhere and we have to exercise the greatest care to keep free from their depredations.

But, despite all this, we are firm in our determination to fight for the cause to the last ditch. There was never a cause won without suffering and martyrdom, and we propose to show the men that we are not made of weak material.

One of the women, Mrs. Bacon, was under care of a physician when put in jail in the interest of free speech under a republican administration, and still is treated in this brutal manner, with the result that her ailment is growing much worse.

Dr. Arthur D. Houghton, a former member of the city council, but who voted against the infamous order prohibiting free speech in Los Angeles, arose the other evening to make a public protest against the police outrages, and was promptly put under arrest.

"What are you arresting Houghton for? He's a democrat! You are after the Socialists," shouted a man in the crowd.

Nevertheless the doctor was taken to the police station, and for a few hours refused to furnish bail, but was afterward prevailed on to do so, and was released.

All but one of the Los Angeles papers have come out against the wholesale arrests that are being made. The Herald of a recent date says:

"Since women of good reputation have been siezed by the police of Los Angeles and thrust into jail on the charge of making public speeches without official permission, it is in order to ask, whose official permission sanctions the presence in Los Angeles of women who are not of good reputation, do not pretend to be, and in fact make a living by their lack of reputation? A list of thirty-two disorderly houses was submitted to the police commissioner by a tax payer, who accompnied the list with a petition that they might be suppressed. They were not suppressed. Police were not detailed to raid the places, put the inmates in the drunk wagon and rush them to a filthy cell. Delicately nurtured women who made speeches on the public streets without obtaining permits were arrested and thrown into prison. These educated and refined mothers met with scant regard from the burly, big officers of the law. But the sisterhood of unchastity plies brazenly its vocation in Los Angeles. Are we to infer it has a police permit? If so, on what terms and from whom was the permit secured?"

At another date the Herald says:

"We hope the city of Los Angeles may not have to pay dearly in damages for the tory provincialism of the enforcers of a city ordinance which contravenes and defies an explicit provision of the supreme constitution of the land we live in. Whether or not our city may have to pay in damages, it is only too certain she is already paying in reputation."

There are now twenty-four in jail, many of them women, awaiting trial in October and refusing bail in the interest of free speech.

Cloudesley Johns, secretary of the Los Angeles local, writes the Appeal: "Comrades all, our women in jail left children outside, and they need food. Our boys, five of the twenty in there, left families as well as jobs. We must help them, and the Los Angeles comrades cannot do it alone. Send us some money, even if it be only a little. Send it to W. S. Bradford, Treasurer, 649 S Main street, Los Angeles, Cal."

THE S. L. P. NOMINATION.

I see that a certain Socialist Labor party has nominated a convict for president. What is this party, and cannot a union be effected between it and the Socialist party?—Bakersfield, Calif.

The Socialist Labor party was the original Socialist party, but on account of its tactics it never seemed able to get much of a following. Then the Socialist party was founded, with practically the same principles, but differing in tactics, and this soon far outstripped the other. The Socialist Labor party will not unite with the Socialist party as a body, though its membership is gradually dwindling as individuals desert it for the stronger organization. The last national convention had only twenty-three delegates in attendance, representing a minority of the states. The man nominated for president is named Preston, and is now serving a sentence for murder in the Nevada penitentiary. The deed was committed during labor troubles and only after great injustice had been suffered by Mr. Preston and others. Preston would have been freed as doing the deed in defense of womanhood, except for a bitter class war that prevailed.

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HOW YOU CAN HELP THE APPEAL

Every subscriber we secure at 25 cents means a loss to the Appeal. We must secure a certain amount of advertising to make up this loss. Every reader of the Appeal knows of some good, reliable advertiser who does not use the Appeal. Every reader of the Appeal patronizes some reliable advertiser who does not use the Appeal. Every reader of the Appeal should write to such advertisers and tell them they ought to use the Appeal; that Appeal subscribers give preference every time to our advertisers; that if they want your trade and the trade of all other subscribers they must advertise in the Appeal. Every reader of the Appeal should write, not to one such advertiser, but to several; they should write to them not once, but at regular intervals until their "Ads" appear in our columns. When the Appeal Army sets out to do a thing it generally accomplishes it. Now, then, comrades, do your duty. Keep up a bombardment on these advertisers and watch them come tumbling into the Appeal's advertising columns.

QUESTION BOX

How Determine Value?

Suppose the Socialist system established, private property made illegal, competition abolished, and the state the sole employer of labor. Without competition, how would it be possible to decide upon the relative values of goods?—A. F. T., Chicago.

Your supposition is supposable only by one who is ignorant of what Socialism is and what it seeks to accomplish. The idea that Socialists would make private property illegal originated in the mind of some individual who has imagined more than he has investigated.

The aim and ultimate object of Socialism is to secure to every producer private property equal in value to his product. That is, that every person who works should have for his or her own use and enjoyment as much property as by labor he or she produces. This means more private property for the man who works than it is possible for him to acquire today.

But it is impossible for the producer to receive the full value of his product so long as the tools, machines and land with which he labors are privately owned. The private owner of the machine will not allow the actual worker to use it save on such terms as will give the owner more or less of the product. By private ownership of land, machines and other means of production the private owner is able to absorb part of what laborers produce; and he does this without doing any part of the necessary work. The capitalist stands between man and the machine and collects toll, tribute, interest, rent, profit, surplus value, or whatever it may be called, out of the values created by the workers.

So long as the capitalists are able to take this tribute it is impossible for the workers to get all that their labors bring forth. To get all that is theirs it becomes necessary for them to remove this human sponge who serves in no way other than to soak up values and deprive their rightful owners of them.

To dispense with the private owner of these necessaries and avoid paying him for nothing it is necessary to establish a collective ownership—not of everything but of the collectively used means of production. The effect of such an arrangement would be, not to make private property illegal, but to make it possible for everybody. Everybody would, under collective ownership of the land, machines, mines, etc., have access to these things and therefore the opportunity to work at all times. Each worker would at all times be in possession of a job without dependence on the favor of such persons as now privately own all these things.

The relative or exchange value of goods would be determined then as it is now by the average amount of socially necessary human labor required to produce them. Human labor is the one thing which enters into all commodities, and is therefore the only thing which can serve as a means of comparing them. It is clearly recognized that if two days of average labor are socially necessary to produce a coat, and that two days of average labor are socially necessary to produce twenty yards of linen, then the coat and linen necessarily containing equal amounts of average labor are equal in value.

But suppose we emaxine them with a view to ascertaining their value by means of competition. How much competition is there in the coat, and how much in the linen? Is there an equal amount of competition in each? and if so how do you measure competition? It is true that supply and demand, and the competition that affects supply, have something to do with the prices of goods, but it has been demonstrated beyond question that they have nothing whatever to do with determining the value of goods.

The value of goods in the Socialist system would be measured by the amount of average labor required to produce them.

Competition and Stagnation.

Would not the lack of competition in the conduct of industries under Socialism destroy enterprise, make those in charge of departments indifferent and result in general stagnation?—J. S., Belleville, Ill.

We can only guess as to what people might or might not do under certain untried conditions; but there is now one industry co-operatively owned and not affected by competition which seems to be getting on about as well so far as the alertness and service of its employes are concerned as those which are privately owned.

I refer to the United States postal system which employs more labor than any one industry and renders a social service second to none. Do you find the clerk at the general delivery window of your postoffice any more indifferent than, for instance, the ticket agent with whom you deal at the railway station? Is the postal railway clerk who shuffles and sorts mail any more careless than the baggage smasher who handles trunks for the railway company and its patrons in the next car? Which usually reaches you in the better condition: the letter mailed to you from a distant point, or the package forwarded from the same place by freight or express?

The postal system is cited as an example, not because it is perfect, but to show that, notwithstanding its imperfections which are many, its work is carried forward with dispatch and without any suggestion of the stagnation predicted for industry when operated under the same ownership, but under a better control.

Does collective ownership of the army and navy render the individual soldiers and sailors less enterprising than they would be if bandits and pirates serving a private owner? It is not necessary to go into the future to find lack of enterprise and general stagnation. Look at your privately owned mills when periodic hard times settle down upon them, with thousands in enforced idleness and not a wheel turning. Socialism would start every wheel and put every man to work.

Stagnation and lack of enterprise are always present in a greater or less degree under the present system. You are having now what you are afraid you will have in time to come. Scratch the scales off your eyes and see what is going on before you.

Choice of Occupation.

If choice of occupation were free would not all choose the pleasant occupations, and no workers be left for those less agreeable? Would this not make it necessary for officials to dictate employment and tell each what he might or might not work at?—B. M., Des Moines.

You seem to overlook the obvious fact that different people have different ideas as to what is pleasant. You may like to ask questions concerning Socialism and I may like to answer them. You might like to make boots and I might like to wear them. The diversity of taste and inclination which manifests itself everywhere would tend to meet each demand for an article with a person to supply the demand.

Most people would likely regard swinging a heavy maul and driving tent stakes or fence posts as something disagreeable and decidedly undesirable, but if you ever visited an old-fashioned county fair and observed the man with the striking machine you saw that there are people who are willing to pay for the privilege of doing that very thing. The only essential difference in the two instances is that the man driving posts or stakes must keep continually at it until what in moderate amount would be mere exercise when continued becomes drudgery.

It is difficult to conceive of any activity that would not become disagreeable if enforced through the hours, weeks, months and years of a lifetime. A short walk is a delight to the person who is tired of resting; and a short rest is equally delightful to the person who is tired of walking. Work becomes labor, labor becomes toil and toil becomes tiresome drudgery according to whether there is just enough of it, more than enough or entirely too much.

If it were posible for the choice of occupations to be absolutely free, it would result in a diversity of work that would transform labor into recreation and rob it of its distressful wear on mind and body. But that would be too good to be possible at all times even under Socialism. If you were to work for society what you would work at would be determined to some extent by what society might need. In case a number of houses were required for the comfort of the people more than anything else that demand might make it necessary for you to work as a carpenter or painter, notwithstanding your preference to make shoes or weave cloth.

But is there anything so very disagreeable about doing a reasonable amount of any useful work that contributes to human comfort and wellfare? It is usually the case that an intelligent person prefers to work at those things in which he is skilled, and in so doing he would benefit both himself and society by producing a better quality and larger quantity of product than he could elsewhere. This makes it to the mutual interest of the individual worker and of society that he work at what he likes best when his product can be utilized.

As to the dictation of officials it will be seen that collective ownership democratically managed means that officials in industry would be chosen by the men with whom they work and would be responsible for their dictatorship to the people to whom they would dictate. The effect would be to reduce dictation to the minimum and obliterate the disagreeable autocratic features of superintendence that exists where superintendents are chosen not by the workers, but by the private owners of industry.

The dictator is the whole thing under capitalism because he is hired by a boss and answerable to him only for his acts and their results. Under democratic industry all exercising authority would be chosen by those over whom such authority would be placed, probably from among their own number, and would be subject to discipline or removal by them were he to become autocratic or otherwise unsatisfactory.

Don't worry about getting your feet wet until you come to the river. The water may be gone before you get there, and, besides, there are more than enough troubles here and now of the same kind that you fear might be under Socialism.

Only Knocking.

The *Northwestern Chronicle*, a Catholic paper of Chicago, says that if Socialism were put to an actual test it would fail because it would be necessary to pay each worker the same amount for his labor without reference to the kind or amount of work done, and this would discourage the competent, at the same time putting a premium on incompetency.—G. P., Joplin, Mo.

Don't take too seriously anything you may find in that kind of a paper, the most of which never miss an opportunity to oppose Socialism with just such unwarranted and extravagant statements. There is not a reputable Socialist in the world who believes in equal pay for all.

All Socialists who understand Socialism believe that the man or woman who works should be paid in exact proportion to what he or she does. Socialist writers are so clear on this point that no one need be mistaken as to what is written, taught and accepted in regard to this by the whole international membership.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the editor of the paper quoted lied when he made that statement, and that he lied wilfully, maliciously and with the sole intent of misrepresenting a cause which he is unable to combat with honest and honorable argument.

A Laborer Fined $29,240,000.

Recently a workingman in Oklahoma was brought into court on some trivial charge. He was duly found guilty. The judge in imposing the fine placed the neat little sum of $29,240,000 against the culprit. In placing the fine, however, he stated that the man before the bar should be exempt from the payment of same until such time as the Standard Oil Company should pay its fine for a like amount.—The Laborer, Dallas, Texas.

By their fruits ye shall know them. War, starvation, the brothel, the sweat shop, graft, waste, want, worry, are all here, born of the immoral lawlessness that prevails. Do you want to continue them and the conditions that breed them?

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Republican Promise for the Future.

The panic of 1907, in the intensity of its crisis and the severity of its succeeding depression, was nearly if not quite equal to those of 1873 and 1883. But the panic of 1907 . . . was not a major crisis, but rather a preliminary convulsion, and *the rise ending of the cycle will come in 1912 or 1913.*—Wall Street Journal, June 24.

AMAZING EXPLOITATION.

How the Eden of California Has Become a Worker's Hell.

Harvey Eldridge Westgate has issued a little pamphlet called "Facts about Salaries and Living Conditions in Southern California" that paints a vivid picture of the blight that capitalism places on a veritable natural paradise like Southern California is. Mr. Westgate is a resident of Los Angeles and speaks from personal knowledge; he is not a Socialist, hence does not knowingly aim at capitalism; he is not a mere kicker, and has only the highest praise for the natural beauty and healthfulness of the region whose industrial condition he depicts.

The fault, as the author sees it, is that many who go to Los Angeles, for the climate, and on getting stronger turn almost to a man to the real estate business, because it is about all they can do. Nearly all these men have a few friends whom they can induce to go to California, and many of these in turn become agents for the sale of real estate. The result is that Los Angeles is laid out in lots sufficient to accommodate *three million people.* Much land that might be cultivated thus remains idle, and real estate is overboomed.

Then, of the wealthy people who go to California, a majority want some means of occupying their time and hence enter into competition with labor for places, bidding almost nothing in order to get employment for their dragging time. The same is true of semi-invalids who want to partly pay their expenses. In addition, Chinese, Japanese, Mexicans and Italians are in the labor market and in business, and the result is an almost unbelievable condition in the ranks of the workers. The author says: "It is practically impossible to find a lucrative position in Los Angeles which from *fifty to three hundred employes* are not scrambling for. School teachers and college graduates—men and women of fine appearance and who come from some of the best families in the east—are compelled to work for a pittance. In one store forty cashiers (women) work at $5 per week. How do they live? We don't know. But the statements made are facts. . . . Imagine a retired business man, probably worth $50,000, asking for and accepting a position as collector, furnishing his own horse and buggy, or automobile, and drawing a paltry $25 or $30 a month." A recent advertisement for a bookkeeper brought two hundred and fifty replies, and this is no exception to the rule. Mr. Westgate remarks: "*With transportation furnished, one-third of the population would leave Southern California in twenty-four hours.*"

Mr. Westgate cites the case of Gen. Otis, proprietor of the Los Angeles Times, and his fight on the typographical union. The fight has been going on for years, and Mr. Otis has been able to keep it up merely because the need is so great in Los Angeles that men are driven to accept low wages by fear of actual starvation. The latest ruse of Mr. Otis is to start a school of lynotype setting, in a building adjoining his, and run under another name. There, after flaming adverising, the pupils are taught the business in an eight weeks' course, *after paying $100 for the privilege of learning, and are kept busy setting up Otis's paper. At the end of eight weeks they are turned adrift and new victims take their places.*

Then the real estate man gets in his work. He induces the hard-pressed worker to invest in a home under the guise of saving rent, paying down what he can and paying the rest in monthly installments. But living is hign in California. Wood is from $10 to $15 per cord. Eggs often reach 60 cents, butter 50 cents, steak 25 or 30 cents. Nearly always the worker some time fails to make a payment, and then he finds that under the terms of the contract *he may be turned out, and receive nothing for what he has paid.* "Many homes in Los Angeles," says Mr. Westgate, "pretty little bungalows with climbing vines and rose bushes, surrounded by the beautiful things for which California is famous, *have been sold time and time and time again, and in each case the man who paid a few hundred dollars on it was the loser and the original owner, or real estate agent, was the one who gained by the transaction.*"

The author closes with the admonition, "Think twice before purchasing a ticket to the Golden State." And he does not say it as a "knock" on California, but as a warning to the poor man which he believes ought to be given.

PROSPERITY NOTES.

How do you like individualism, republican "equality of opportunity" and "my policy" as far as you have gone on the road to hell?

The Wall Street Journal, after saying that the "late" panic is one of the severest in history, asserates that it is only a preliminary thing, and that the real panic will come in 1912 or 1913.

In order to help toward good times, it is announced that $750,000,000 in public funds is to be used at once in the development of contracts for public works. Inasmuch as the nation is running in debt some $40,000,000 a month, it will be seen republican prosperity comes high.

Stuyvesant Fish, a well known financier of New York, recently remarked: "There is no indication of a revival in business. I base this observation on conditions as they exist in Newport. Wealthy persons are not paying cash for their customary expenditures, but are stretching their credit as far as possible. There are many who are unable to find the needed cash. The army of the unemployed will grow."

The press report that the millionaires are generally beginning to retrench on expenses. The total curtailment in this line it is estimated will reach several million dollars a year. In addition to retrenching on living expenses, they are cutting much more on their contributions to charity, and it is estimated that, at the very time when charity is most need, dozens of charities will have to shut down because the rich will no longer support them. Of course all this will be good for the tradesmen, and will help improve times with them! There is no mention that the rich will cut their contributions to the republican campaign funds. But that is a different matter—it is "business."

The Capitalist Mind.

A doctor, at the request of one of his patients, a wealthy woman who was recovering from a serious illness, allowed her to eat an egg after a long course of liquid food. She ate it with a mingled air of contempt and relish, and as the nurse removed the plate said:

"Doctor, an egg is a delicious thing. What a pity it is so common among the poor."—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

The Socialist vote in 1904 was just double the list of Appeal subscribers. A half million list this year—means a million votes!

START A LENDING LIBRARY OF SOCIALIST BOOKS

It will cost you nothing but a few hours work. Here is the plan: For Five Dollars we will send you by express PREPAID 10 fifty cent volumes, cloth bound, 60 five cent booklets and 20 ten cent pamphlets. Sell the booklets and pamphlets at regular price and you will get your five dollars back. Then you will have a lending library and it will have cost you nothing.

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LeMonte's Socialism, Positive and Negative.
Spargo's Capitalist and Laborer.
Plechanoff's Anarchism and Socialism.
Lewis' Evolution, Social and Organic.

The ten just named sell for fifty cents each. Then include the following ten cent books, two copies each:

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Marx and Engels' Communist Manifesto.
Spargo's The Socialists.
Darrow's Crime and Criminals.
Simons' Class Struggles in America.
Vail's The Socialist Movement.
Deville's The State and Socialism.
Deville's Socialism, Revolutionism and International.

With these we send 60 five cent books, no two alike, or you may make up an assorted order for any 60 of our five cent books as you prefer. You may also substitute any of our other ten cent or fifty cent books for those named above, but remember that we do not supply books of other publishers.

If you are a stockholder we will also send the International Socialist Review one year; if you are not we will send a credit slip for a dollar good toward the purchase of a share. All this for five dollars if you order before November.

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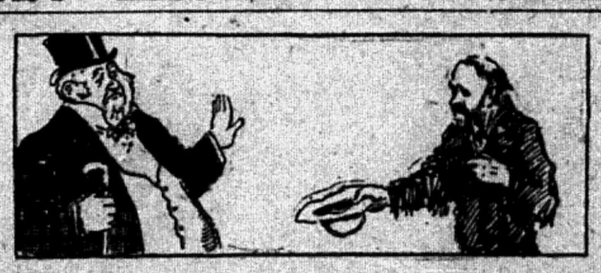
155 East Kinzie Street Chicago

FIRST LESSONS IN SOCIALISM



LESSON V.

HERE IS A MAN who begs. Why does he not go to work? He would, but he can not get a job. Can he not go to work in a shop? No; for a Fat Man owns the shop. Can he go to work in a mine? No; for a Fat Man owns the Mine. Can he go to work on the Land? No; for a Fat Man owns the Land. IT IS A GREAT SCHEME! When the Thin Man can get work, he must work for the Fat Man. The Thin Man is poor. Is the Fat Man poor? The Thin Man makes the Fat Man rich. Would you like to be the Thin Man?

WHO WORKS FOR THE FAT MAN?

WHO IS A SLAVE?

10

The above is an exact reproduction of page 10, Lesson V, of our "CHILD'S SOCIALIST PRIMER," though, of course, it is printed on heavy egg-shell book paper and in attractive covers. It contains the Alphabet in large letters and 32 lessons on the Class Struggle arranged for children, and a number of reading exercises including Warren's wonderful little story, "The Boytown Railroad." The book is attractively illustrated throughout containing over sixty drawings by Ryan Walker, and is the only Child's Text Book not published by a trust.

Prices: Single copy, 25c; five or more to one address, each, 20c; per hundred, $15

MASTERY OF THE MACHINE

Extracts From Debs' Splendid Speech Before Cheering Thousands at Oklahoma City.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, COMRADES AND FELLOW WORKERS: I need hardly say that I appreciate this cordial reception. It is more than a passing pleasure to me to stand in this inspiring presence.

Yesterday, a hundred and thirty-two years ago, the Declaration of Independence was issued. Crowns and scepters sunk together, and for the first time in human history man stood forth the political sovereign.

When great changes have occurred in human history, when great principles have been involved, as a rule the majority have been wrong, the minority right. In the march of time, the minority, in alliance with the forces of evolution, become the majority; their principles are enrolled and then all the world applauds. Living, these men are reviled; they are treated as the enemies of human society; dead, they are almost deified and monuments are erected where they sleep.

But, my friends, we are not yet free. It is true that we are living in a so-called republic, but no man is truly free unless he is master of the means that sustain his life. The Revolutionary patriots proved to the world that politically they were capable of self-government. It now remains to prove to the world that we are also capable of industrial self-government.

Machine-Made Slave.

A political party expresses the material interest of its supporters provided they have intelligence enough to understand their material interests. When your grandfathers and great-grandfathers lived they worked with their own tools. They were then masters of their product and they were reasonably free. It was about that time that the simple tool was transformed; it became the machine and industrial revolution had a beginning. Up to this time the employer was also a workingman and had to pay them substantially what they produced as they could quit his service and provide themselves with the simple tools required and work for themselves. But the tool became the machine, and we have today one class who are the tool owners, called capitalists, and on the other hand, that great class who are the tool users and who are known to us as the wage earners. These two have different interests and are continually pitted against each other, and we have a constant succession of strikes and lockouts, sometimes accompanied by blood-shed. This, my friends, is the class struggle. The capitalist seeks to obscure this fact that his position and possession may be perpetuated, but the socialist points it out that we may put an end to it, that we may work side by side and begin the march to the noblest civilization that the human race has ever known.

In this system, in which the capitalist owns the machine that he does not use and the workingman uses the machine that he does not own, we have a fundamental contradiction—social labor, social production upon every hand and individual appropriation of the social product. Eighty-five per cent of the wealth is produced by the machine of today. When it was produced by hand, the man who produced it furnished a market for it. But the machine does not furnish a market for what it produces. The capitalist produces for the whole world in competition with the capitalists of the world. In order to hold his market he must produce more cheaply than his competitor. To produce more cheaply he must have a more effective machine, and in exact proportion as machinery replaces labor the market is restricted and destroyed and this accounts for the fact that every few years we are afflicted with what is called over-production, and we suffer all these ills because we have machinery with which we can produce in such over-whelming abundance.

Great Production and Great Poverty.

Upon the average you can produce twenty times as much wealth as your grandfathers did. Why should you that are willing to work, suffer for the want of it? And have you ever thought about it long enough to satisfy yourself that every system of society first appears immature, then matured and then passes away to make room for one more in harmony with the onward march of civilization? Capitalism is only about one hundred and seventy-five years old. We have passed through all the early stages of it. Competition has been, and is being constantly eliminated. Going forward we shall soon have industry organized upon a co-operative basis, all workers working together co-operatively in every department of activity; and thus laying the foundation gradually for a new social order and for a higher civilization than mankind has ever known.

The Laborer and His Master.

How fares the master in this system? We are taught that he is its beneficiary and that he has solved the problem of success. But take the average capitalist, subject him to ordinary examination, and you will find that he is wonderfully deficient in all those qualities that dignity and glorify manhood. I am not referring to the smaller capitalists, but to those that are full grown. Most of you have just started your pin feathers. Most of you are opposed to Socialism. Most of you are not ready for a king. You have but little and that little not for long. We are not going to take from you what you have. Your larger competitor will tend to that and when he gets through with you, you will be ready for us. But take the full-grown capitalist. He has an abnormal brain development. He is not wise but cunning. He can see an opening for profit; he knows how to take advantage of his fellow-men; he can beat you in a trade; he is very unscrupulous; but ask him a few simple questions about the history of his own country and you will find that he doesn't know as much as a school boy ought to know; ask him about evolution and he never heard of it; ask him about the science of economics, or again of literature, and he knows nothing about it, nor of art nor of the sciences. He simply knows how to gouge profit out of the working class. He knows nothing about the higher enjoyments; though he lives in a palace and fares sumptuously and has a private yacht, he does not enjoy the ecstasy of the hand clasp of comradeship; loves no one and is loved by no one. John Boyle O'Rilley says he lives apart from the common heart of humanity; does not know the meaning of human brotherhood. Take him out into the woods, and if your ears are attuned you can hear the trills of birds, making the woods vocal with their melodies, and he looks at the great monarch of the forest that towers aloft—I never see one but I want to put my arms around it and hear its heart throbs—and when the capitalist looks at it he can tell you to a nicety how many feet of lumber it contains and how much profit this will bring in the market. He is filled with fear and dread; he knows about the pitfalls of trade; is suspicious of his fellow-men, and when he appears on the streets, he tries to hide his identity.

Parties and Classes.

The republican party held its convention a few days ago. I would do them no injustice, but I would ask you as workingmen what they did for you? Now your father may have been a republican, and may have had good reasons for being a republican. The trouble with you is that you do not think for yourself. You do not know that parties are subject to the laws of evolution, and that parties that serve a good purpose today may be out-of-date tomorrow. Many of you workingmen vote the republican ticket because your fathers or grandfathers did. You imagine that you are respecting their memories. As a matter of fact you are disgracing them. There is only one way in which you can respect their memories and that is by being true to yourselves. Did it ever occur to you that you have a brain and that you should use it in your interest instead of being satisfied to use your arms in the interest of your master. A beast can fight; it takes a man to think. It is his highest and noblest characteristic. Shakespeare said there is no darkness, but ignorance; and there is no slavery but ignorance. The great majority of mankind have always been ignorant and this is why they have always crowned their oppressors and crucified their saviors. There is no longer any excuse for ignorance or poverty, and but for ignorance there would be no poverty. Nothing is so easily produced as wealth. All the earth consists of raw material—in every sunbeam, in every waterfall—which properly applied transmute these raw materials into wealth and if there is a human being upon earth who cannot secure life's necessities, it is not due to Nature, it can not be charged upon the Almighty, it is due to man.

The Right to Think and Speak.

The right kind of an education is the great need of this time. Are the capitalists trying to educate you workingmen? Are they not doing what they can through the politicians to perpetuate the power by which you are now enslaved. You are satisfied with too little. The average worker with a wage that will keep body and soul together is content, and he is told that he is blessed to be content. I am doing what little I can to incite him to discontent. Intelligent discontent is the torch-bearer of civilization. Jefferson, Payne, Otis, Franklin, Adams, all of the revolutionists whose memories you revere, yesterday were agitators. It is a choice between agitation and stagnation. The majority said: "Let well enough alone or you'll bring trouble upon the country." They did bring trouble upon the country and it resulted in American independence, and if it had not been for their agitation, you would still be British subjects. Many are proud to call themselves the children of the Revolution, but talk to them of the Revolution coming and they have chills and fever. Being now on top, they want to suspend the law of evolution, and the revolution that is coming is condemned. Why, do you suppose that we have had our last revolution? Do you suppose that the laws of evolution can be suspended by any class until at last mankind in the aggregate is released from the degrading thralldom of the ages?

The workingman has had to struggle through all the phases of his development. He was the abject slave of ancient masters; he was the serf of feudal barons; after which he is the exploited wage-worker of modern capitalists; he is to become the free man in Socialism, the next stage of our advancing civilization.

The War of Classes and Its Ending.

There will be this difference between the impending social revolution and all others which have preceded it since the dawn of history. Hitherto in every revolution the ruling class has been overthrown by another lower, but middle class, which then became the ruling class, but the working class can only emancipate themselves by emancipating all humanity.

As I speak here this evening about one fifth, or 20 per cent, of the working class is in a state of enforced idleness. There are about thirty million of these and there are about six million out of work. Take the coal miners in this vicinity. Many of the mines have been shut down four long months, and the miners are in a state verging on starvation. I have just been in the coal fields. I have seen the victims of this insane system. I know of what I speak. Now what do you think—and bear in mind that this condition prevails under republican and democratic administrations? In the past twenty-four years we have had eight years under the latter and sixteen under the former, and panics with enforced idleness under them both. Don't talk to me about tariff or about the currency when thousands are starving for the opportunity to work. From ten thousand rostrums, the Declaration of Independence was read, that all men are created equal, that they have certain inalienable rights, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. No man has the inalienable right to life unless he also has the inalienable right to work. Whatever stands between him and work must be removed. Now, why don't these thousands of miners work? Is it because they are not willing to work? No, because they are denied it. I have already stated it. There is no demand for their labor power. They themselves are in a state of degeneracy. They will become tramps, and criminals. It is in this way that criminals are created—all the way from petty larceny to homicide.

The Right to Work.

How are you workingmen going to make it possible for you to have the inalienable right to work? In just one way. First of all, you must recognize your interests; you must unite. The very hour you unite there is nothing between this earth and the starry heavens that can stand between you and emancipation; but as long as you divide upon election day, as long as you vote the capitalistic ticket, you will be responsible and you must accept the consequences. It is you who must change this. It will not be changed until you do change it. You have a part in this great struggle. Every workingman who has a conception of the duties he owes himself, his country, and his family, and every one who sympathizes with the workingman and his class—and there are many of them, and I pay to them the humble tribute of my respect; they are only a few, but they are so highly organized, spiritually and intellectually, that they espouse this cause, this cause that is ultimately the cause of humanity.

I was in New York last month and attended a meeting there of seven thousand people, called together by two hundred and ten ministers of the gospel, representing all of the various denominations, and in that meeting these ministers, who are the true followers of the Nazarene, the carpenter, these ministers appealed to their people to vote the Socialist ticket this fall. There never was such an awakening in all the history of the United States.

We are just beginning to understand the true meaning of civilization. We are just beginning the first anthem of real freedom. Many hear. Men and women are joining this conquering movement. Many of understanding are rallying to the standard of emancipation. Don't think the Socialist party wants your property. Disabuse your mind of that vagary. You cling to a grain of sand and you become an insect and you are afraid you will lose it and come into possession of this planet; and if you were to keep your property, there is nothing in your life of which an intelligent, self-respecting man could feel proud.

Parties and Their Ways.

Now the Socialist party is differently organized than any other party in the field. It has no corruption fund. It has never bought a vote and never will. If it could buy the vote of Oklahoma with a 5-cent piece and sweep into power this fall, it would scorn to do it. Socialists know that Socialism can't come until the people are ready for it, and the people will be ready for it as soon as they know what it is. Most of you have everything to gain and nothing to lose, and from a true rational point of view, you have everything to gain and nothing to lose. No one has any reason to fear it.

The two old parties organize just before election. They represent the predatory interests and they both get their campaign funds from the same interests. Even Mr. Bryan's party got $15,000.00 from Thomas Ryan, the notorious traction manipulator in New York. Mr. Bryan says he knew nothing about it, but his party not only accepted it, but sent a committee to New York to get it. That is the party I am discussing and not the individual. Do they rely upon the intelligence of the people? Don't they do all they can to keep the people ignorant? Don't they make campaign funds just as large as they can for the purpose of debauching the people? The corruption funds flows out like lava. If the democratic party is the be scrupulous, it is because it can't raise the same amount. As a rule the big capitalists belong to the republican party and the little ones to the democratic party. The little ones would be big; they stand for the same principle and I defy anyone to show me the slightest difference so far as the workers are concerned.

The middle class is being ground to atoms in the mill of capitalism, and the democratic party, that is the expression of this middle class, is in a state of disintegration. What is democracy, is the great question. A few days ago Mr. Parker offered a resolution before the democratic convention. At once there was up roar. It was charged that in glorifying Mr. Cleveland, he was outraging Mr. Bryan.

In due time the big capitalists will find their way into the republican party, and the little ones finally into the Socialist party. We will have but one party representing the capitalist class and the Socialist representing the working class. They will have the dollars and we will have the votes.

Capitalism's Love for Labor.

In the last session of congress Senator LaFollette named one hundred capitalists who absolutely control our industrial and political life. No man is appointed to the courts unless his record is perfect—not only his ability, but his willingness to obey, and every time the decisions are in favor of the capitalist class and against the working class.

A striking case was that in which William Howard Taft issued one of the first injunctions that paralyzed organized labor. This same gentleman appears on an anti-injunction platform appealing to working men for support. Can you think of anything more grotesque? And but for the injunctions he issued I would not be the candidate for the presidency on the Socialist ticket. A certain engineer refused to haul certain cars, preferring rather to quit work. This man was arrested and sent to jail. Bear in mind that he was a free-born American citizen and he simply exercised the right to quit work. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers appealed his case to the supreme court. The supreme court affirmed this decision—that a workingman hasn't the right to quit work unless his employer is willing.

In another case, where a workingman had been discharged for belonging to a union, he took the case to the lower court, and then to the supreme court and the supreme court decided that the company had a right to discharge him and place his name upon the "black list" so that he cannot again obtain employment and must become a hunted vagabond until he commits suicide.

Growth of the Working Class.

We have 30,000,000 wage slaves. About 7,000,000 of these are women and about 2,000,000 of them are children. The capitalist system wants the cheapest kind of labor. Women and children can operate the machinery and they receive just enough to keep them in working order.

They say we are going to destroy the home. What kind of a home can a woman have on $3.20 a week? Go there, if you have time to spare in this savage competitive system, go to any of the great industrial centers with their red light and slum districts. What kind of homes are these? In this miserable system the laboring man must exchange his labor power for just enough to keep him in working order and after awhile he loses even this. He has his two hands and sinew to exchange for those things that are needed for himself and wife and three or four children, but the mills are closed down, so he leaves the home, their very humble home, where there is no paper nor pictures on the wall, and starts forth looking for employment that can't be found. He doesn't ride on a Pullman, but on the trucks—if he is not found—and renews his search for work. He can live only by permission. He has no tools; they are privately owned though socially used. He becomes a mendicant; his clothes become seedy; nobody knows him but the policeman; he reaches a point three of four hundred miles from home; he is a stranger in a city of thousands of human beings, famished in heart; he takes a backward look at the little cottage; he's heart-sick; he recognizes that on all of God's earth there is no one to call him to the banquet board of nature. He is a tramp. It is but a step from this condition into crime. That is why we are having great and growing armies of tramps; why all our penitentiaries are filled to over-flowing; why the insane asylums must be more numerous; why crime is rampant. In all the centers of population these are the fruits of capitalism, which has outgrown its usefulness, and ought to be abolished, not only in the interest of the working class, but in the higher interest of all mankind. It is this constitutes the issue in this election, and on this issue we make our appeal to you. There are mill hands, factory hands, farm hands—all hands and no head. They want you to run to hand. You remember Lincoln said that if God Almighty had meant for some men to do all the eating and others all the working, he would have produced some all mouth and others all hands. They don't want you to think. When they think, they think in their interest, and when you think it will be in your interest, and when you think it will be against their interest. I mean their so-called interest. Ultimately it will be in their interest. Their grandchildren will rear monuments to where you sleep. You are in the majority, but you do as others do. They tell you that Socialism would destroy your individuality. That would be miraculous. That would be a miracle! Because you have none. No man has any individuality who has got to beg for permission to live. They charge us with destroying what doesn't exist. That is true of the charge of destroying the home. The great majority have no homes.

Mastering the Machinery.

Socialism is going to make them masters of the machinery they work with so that they will have the inalienable right to work. Then work will be as elevating as it is now degrading. It is well enough for you in an office to talk about the dignity of labor, but let me put you in a saw-mill or mine, and then ask you what you think about the dignity of labor—under a boss who treats you as a menial and then ask you what you think about your individuality; and if you marry a nice girl, you have got to reduce her to your level if she is not already there. The wage slave feels his insecurity. It is bad enough to be a single man when you are out of work; it is infinitely worse if you are married. Every man ought to have a family and taste the sweets of home, where the noblest aspirations are induced. These things don't exist and never will under capitalism. Every charge capitalism makes against us it is guilty of itself. It is claimed that Socialism is a dream; that it is impossible; and so long as you think it is impossible, it will be; but when you think that you can make a machine and then own it, we will have Socialism. Your grandfather owned the tools he worked with. You don't though you can produce twenty times as much as your grandfather could. Every man ought to have abundance and every man would have abundance if the tools that are socially used were socially owned. That is the issue that divides the Socialists from the capitalists.

How are you going to effect this change? It is so easy that a child can grasp it. You have a majority of the votes. Read the Socialist party platform. That party is the only party that declares that when it succeeds to power it will transfer the machinery of production to the people. It can be done legally and peacefully, and it will be done legally and peacefully if the capitalists will submit to the majority, and if they don't it will come anyway. Now when the Socialist party succeeds in power it can legally relieve Rockefeller and Vanderbilt of their burdens. They will not relieve themselves. We will have to do that for them. Their great-grandchildren will thank us. We can afford to wait.

Bringing the Good to Be.

What can we promise you? Ostracism and persecution. We can promise you more. We can promise you victory in the interest of the human race. I want to see the time come when every human being on this earth is free. I want to see the time when human society is reconstructed—not by destroying private property, but by establishing private property, making it possible for every human being who works to possess the fruits of his labor, making it possible for him to live a complete life. We don't propose a public ownership of pictures and musical instruments. These are privately used. We propose the common ownership of the things collectively used. When industry has culminated in the private monopoly, such as the oil monopoly, we will socialize it. Now can we run it? It is running itself now. When Rockefeller was put on the witness stand he testified that he had had nothing to do with the oil business for seven years. He might just as well live upon another planet. Here's a full-fledged capitalist. We propose to deprive him of the taxing power. Socialism will transfer this social enterprise to the people. It is already co-operative and self-operative, since competition is eliminated. Society will take these enterprises and operate them for the benefit of all. First the firm, then the corporation, then the trust; next the people. Society is to succeed the trust. As soon as we have socialized these trusts, we will give work to all. Then the working day need not be more than four or five hours long. What it will be, will be determined by society. Society could not be given the perfected machine now, but they are being educated and when evolution has completed its work, revolution will come as the climax. There need not be a drop of blood shed.

PARTY NOTES.

In a recent election in Finland the Socialists won a sweeping victory—84 deputies out of a total of 190.

By recent referendum, Jasper McLevy, of Bridgeport, has been elected national committeeman of Connecticut.

Six Socialist locals were organized in one week in Wisconsin recently, and the membership at large is increasing rapidly.

Comrades Thomas L. Bule and Guy E. Miller have been elected as national committeemen, and Comrade Lewis E. Floaten as state secretary of Colorado.

From 5,000 to 8,000 persons heard Mother Jones at Granite, Okla., July 4. Another evidence that it is the Socialists who are drawing the crowds this year.

There is to be another Socialist daily. The Inter-Mountain Daily Socialist is to begin publication August 3, at Laidlow, Ore., at 10 cents per week, 25 cents per month. John A. Seabury is to be the editor.

J. L. Fitts was kindly invited by a committee of "citizens" to leave Laurinburg, N. C., because they did not want Socialism taught to the ignorant mill people of the neighborhood. Education makes slaves dissatisfied with their lot.

To State Secretaries: If you have any Scandinavian locals ascertain if they desire a date for Comrade A. C. Meyer, of Copenhagen. About August 1 he will arrive in New York City, and will remain about one month in the country. Applications should be filed with the national office.

Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri, has rendered an opinion to the effect that the Socialist, prohibition and people's parties may place the names of presidential electors on the official ballot without petitions, as required by the new primary law, so a special dispatch from Jefferson City announces.

The Socialist party of New Mexico held a convention at Willard July 4. We had a splendid meeting, there being twoney-one delegates present from all parts of the territory. The convention was called for the purpose of perfecting a territorial organization. From now on keep an eye on New Mexico.—Wallace Berger, Albuquerque.

ADD PARTY @ tel, tE. mb

Members of locals in Quay county, New Mexico, are requested to attend the county convention at Tucumcari, Saturday, August 1st, for the purpose of transacting such business as may come before the convention and nominating a full county ticket. Convention will be called to order at nine o'clock.—T. C. Rivera, Tucumcari, N. M.

Lena Morrow Lewis, national lecturer, will speak at the following places in Nevada: Carson City, July 24; Dayton, 25; Virginia City, 26; Empire, 27; Reno and Sparks, 28-31 inclusive. Comrade Lewis reports that the outlook in Nevada is splendid, that a state organization was effected at Sparks July 4, and that everything looks encouraging in the newly organized state.

Good reports received from the state convention held at Winston-Salem, N. C., July 6. Papers all over the state have given plenty of space and prominence to the convention, principally because of the convention ruling out an office holder in accord with Art. II, Sec. 2 of the Constitution. According to Comrade Goebel's report the pie-hunting politicians are found in groups discussing such a singular thing."

Since last report charters have been granted by the national office to locals in unorganized states as follows: Waynesville, N. C., seven members; Jackson, Miss., ten members; Springer, N. M., six members; Mogollon, N. M., six members; Aztec, N. M., nine members; Goldfield, Nev., (Finlesh), fourteen members; Yerington, Nev., five members; Smelter, Nev., five members; Long Pine, Neb., seven members; Comstock, Neb., six members.

National Organizer George H. Goebel has just completed a tour of Virginia and North Carolina, and comrades everywhere report fine meetings and enthusiastic reception of Goebel's lively, tactful, clear and vigorous way of presenting the facts. Many days he has spoken twice, each time in a different place, and yet was not able to gratify all applications for dates. Keep your eye on some of these southern states—North Carolina in particular.

Comrade Phil Callery, the splendid young orator from Missouri, who did himself so proud at the national Socialist convention in his nominating speech for Debs, and who is now working under the direction of the national office, will speak at the following places: Richmond, Ind., July 23; Cincinnati, O., 26; Dayton, 27; Columbus, 28; Massillon, 29; Akron, 30; Cleveland, 31. From here he goes to New York and will work under the direction of the state committee during the month of August; then to Pennsylvania for the month of September.

The Spirit of the Revolution—A comrade writing from a western state says: "May organize a local here, at least am going to try; although the difficulties are great, as the distances between neighbors are great. Will visit Cooper, over six miles, and Almond, four miles further on, then Hennessey, twenty miles the other way, and Morrison's four miles beyond. Will also work out toward Knox and get at more of the boys and talk it over. May get a local, and if we cannot hold meetings we will at least distribute literature systematically."

The Wisconsin record has been broken during the last week. Never before in one week have so many applications been signed for charters of Social-Democratic locals. Chippewa Falls, Bloomington, Weyerhauser, Albertville, Boscobel and Redgranite have sent in applications. Add to this that every mail brings new members-at-large, and it will be seen that Wisconsin is in good shape for a live campaign. Organizers are reporting large and enthusiastic meetings at all points. Harvey Dee Brown, candidate for governor, is holding successful hall meetings, in spite of the warm weather.

The Socialists of Elkins, W. Va., have opened a free reading room in the very heart of the city, where all, regardless of their political affiliations, are welcome. Will not the comrades who read the Appeal send at least one book or pamphlet to the writer, to be placed upon our tables? Do this, comrades, and help to make this scheme "go." We expect to purchase a library, but money sufficient to get all that we should have is out of our "jeans" searching for the "full dinner-pail" that the plutocrats told us should be the portion of all, provided the "plutes" were kept in control of the government machinery and permitted to legislate for the "masses."—W. G. Howell, Secretary of Local.

H. O. Cummings was recently arrested and fined $5.00 for delivering an illustrated lecture upon the streets of Orange, Cal. The ordinance upon which the arrest and fine was based reads as follows: "It shall be unlawful for any person to hold, conduct or address any assemblage, meeting or gathering of persons, or to make or deliver any public speech, lecture or discourse, or to conduct or take part in any public debate or discussion, in or upon any public street, alley or park in the city of Orange without first having obtained a permit in writing from the police committee of said city; or in or upon any vacant lot or private property in said city without the owner's written consent."

The Socialists of West Virginia held their convention July 4th, at Parkersburg, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, H. W. Houston; secretary of state, J. R. West; superintendent of schools, Mrs. L. E. Pennybacker; auditor, C. W. Kirkendall; treasurer, Dr. A. S. Bosworth; attorney general, Alva Hanes; electors-at-large, G. W. Gillespie and S. M. Bennett. Aside from this, West Virginia has nominated five candidates for congress, twelve for the state senate and a full delegation of electors. Arrangements are already under way for several of the nominees to tour the state. All counties in West Virginia will please make nominations for house of delegates and county tickets as soon as possible and send same to George R. Kline, McMechen, W. Va., State Secretary.

From the reports appearing in the southern dailies it is quite evident that North Carolina Socialists held one of the most successful state conventions that ever convened in the south, on July 6. Following is a list of the state officers nominated: Governor, J. A. Transou; lieutenant governor, F. A. Dorset, of Greensboro; secretary of state, George F. Wilson, of Pfafftown; auditor, E. L. Barkley, of Spencer; treasurer, E. B. Wells, of Asheville; attorney general, Dr. J. W. Summers, of Davidson; insurance commissioner, R. J. Morton, of Greensboro; corporation commissioner, W. J. Newton, of Winston-Salem; commissioner of labor and printing, R. J. Smothers, of Winston-Salem; commissioner of agriculture, P. E. Burke, of Lewisville.

THE BUNDLE BRIGADE.

25 copies each week,	4 mos..	$ 2.00
50 copies each week,	4 mos..	4.00
100 copies each week,	4 mos..	8.00
200 copies each week,	4 mos..	16.00
500 copies each week,	4 mos..	40.00
1,000 copies each week,	4 mos..	80.00
2,000 copies each week,	4 mos..	160.000

You see how the Bundle Brigade is growing—why not get aboard the Big Boat and help swell the list? Every order helps, and we can put such a foundation under the Appeal that we will have no fear of what an autocratic postmaster general may do. Let me add your name or the name of your town to the list below. See new bundle rates above.

Name	State	No.
Columbus,	Indiana	1,000
Durant,	Oklahoma	1,000
Ottumwa,	Iowa	500
Elmwood,	Indiana	250
L. H. Edmiston,	California	200
E. D. Carlson,	Oklahoma	200
G. A. F. de Lespinasse,	Iowa	100
William Walsh,	Oklahoma	100
G. N. Cohen,	Pennsylvania	100
W. A. Weatherall,	Tennessee	70
E. C. Holmes,	Louisiana	60
G. W. Beswell,	Missouri	50
Lucy S. Carroll,	Pennsylvania	35
Peoria Lodge of Socialists,	Ill.	25
Charles Lloyd,	California	20
E. H. Stuart,	Wisconsin	20
John Lyle,	California	20
G. E. Baker,	Nebraska	20
J. A. Renfro		20
W. G. Markland,	Tennessee	20
J. A. Beatty,	Massachusetts	15
John Mandis,	Pennsylvania	10
D. P. Blevins,	Texas	10
A. J. Hauser,	Virginia	10
H. E. Caywood,	Iowa	5
Frank Thomas,	California	5
N. C. Mann,	California	5
Mrs. M. E. Rockwell,	California	5
C. A. Horsman,	California	5
W. Horsman,	California	5
Fritz Zieelbach,	Florida	5
H. S. Carmichael,	Illinois	5
George W. Bemis,	Indiana	5
A. H. Herman,	Kentucky	5
J. F. Hopson,	Michigan	5
John H. Kock,	Missouri	5
Henry Topel,	Montana	5
C. G. Tinguely,	New Mexico	5
W. A. Ellis,	Ohio	5
Monroe Blaylock,	Oklahoma	5
Benjamin Joffle,	Pennsylvania	5
S. Weissberg,	Pennsylvania	5
Bruno F. Liebert, Jr.,	Pennsylvania	5
John Whipper,	Pennsylvania	5
John T. Preston,	Rhode Island	5
Charles Redies,	Texas	5
Christen Jensen,	California	5
Francis Reast,	Texas	5
P. L. Davis,	Texas	5
W. H. Schock	Utah	5
William Nesbitt,	Canada	4
J. L. Gardner,	Iowa	2
Albert Evenson,	California	2
The Native Saloon,	California	2

The Socialist vote in 1904 was just double the list of Appeal subscribers. A half million list this year—means a million votes!

DEBS' DATES.

Sunday, August 30—Chicago, Ill.
Monday, August 31—Indianapolis, Ind.
Tuesday, Sept. 1—Terre Haute, Ind.
Wednesday, Sept. 2—Davenport, Ia.
Thursday, Sept. 3—Des Moines, Ia., or Ottumwa.
Friday, Sept. 4—En route.
Saturday, Sept. 5—Kansas City, Kas.
Sunday, Sept. 6—Kansas City, Mo.
Monday, Sept. 7—St. Louis, Mo.
Tuesday Sept. 8—Colorado.
Wednesday, Sept. 9—Colorado.
Thursday, Sept. 10—Utah.
Enter California Southern route.
Friday, Sept. 11—California.
Saturday, Sept 12—California.
Sunday, Sept. 13—California.
Monday, Sept. 14—California.
Tuesday, Sept. 15—En route.
Wednesday, Sept. 16—Portland, Ore
Thursday, Sept. 17—Seattle, Wash.
Friday, Sept. 18—Butte Mont.
Saturday, Sept. 19—Butte Mont.
Sunday, Sept. 20—En route
Monday, Sept. 21—Deadwood, S. D.
Tuesday, Sept. 22—En route.
Wednesday, Sept. 23—Minneapolis, Minn.
Thursday, Sept. 24—Duluth, Minn.
Friday, Sept. 25—Hancock, Mich.
Saturday, Sept. 26—En route.
Sunday, Sept. 27—Detroit Mich
Monday, Sept. 28—Toledo, O.
Tuesday, Sept. 29—Cleveland, O.
Wednesday, Sept. 30—Erie, Pa.
Thursday, Oct. 1—Buffalo, N. Y.
Friday, Oct. 2—Rochester N. Y.
Saturday, Oct. 3—Syracuse, N. Y.
Sunday, Oct. 4—New York City.
Monday, Oct. 5—Hartford, Conn.
Tuesday, Oct. 6—New Haven, Conn.
Wednesday, Oct. 7—Providence, R. I.
Thursday, Oct. 8—Boston, Mass.
Friday, Oct. 9—Massachusetts.
Saturday, Oct. 10—Massachusetts.
Sunday, Oct. 11—New Hampshire.
Monday, Oct. 12—Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tuesday, October 13—Newark, N. J.
Wednesday, Oct. 14—New Jersey.
Thursday, Oct. 15—Philadelphia, Pa.
Friday, Oct. 16—Baltimore, Md.
Saturday, Oct. 17—Scranton, Wilkes-Barre or Hazelton, Pa.
Sunday, Oct. 18—Wheeling, W. Va.
Monday, Oct. 19—Cincinnati, O.
Tuesday, Oct. 20—Louisville, Ky.
Wednesday, Oct. 21—Illinois.
Thursday, Oct. 22—Illinois.
Friday, October 23—Wisconsin.
Saturday, October 24—Wisconsin.
Sunday, Oct. 25—Wisconsin.
Monday, Oct. 26—Illinois.
Tuesday, Oct. 27—Illinois.

Speakers' Dates.

Thomas F. Kennedy: Georgetown, Pa., 19; New Brighton, 20; Elwood City, 21; Mahonington, 22; New Castle, 23; Voland, 24; New Wilmington, 25; Sharon, 26; Greenville, 27; Stoneboro, 28; Jackson Centre, 29; Mercer, 30; Grove City, 31.

THE AGITATION LEAGUE.

On hand last report	$341.80
Collected since last report	80.80
Total to date	$422.60

The Appeal Agitation League is composed of men and women who contribute ten cents per week to a general propaganda fund, which is used to circulate Socialist literature at points where we consider the need is great and the results likely to be large. In this warfare of ideas it is sometimes necessary to quietly marshall our forces at some particular point, and this can be done by using the League funds. This method enables many who are not situated so they can openly work for Socialism to do effective work. Better add your mite this week. The following comrades have contributed since last report:

Name	State	Amt	Name	State	Amt
M Osteen	Ariz	$2.75	H Duncan	Mo.	3.00
G. deWit,	Cal.	.50	Mrs Readmond		
C Lundgren,	Fla	.50		Neb	1.00
G Crassel	Ida.	6.25	S Haverstick	Col	.75
L Rathfon	Ida	2.75	P V B Cox	Mo.	1.00
A Webster,	Ks.	4.00	C Gallaher	Pa.	1.00
C McFarland	Mo	5.00	J Vareiman	O.	1.00
J D Ream	Neb	5.00	Mrs A Wood	Cal	1.00
J Anderson	Neb	1.00	S Hilton	Cal.	.50
Robt Kerr	Ohio	.40	J Collins	Cal.	2.00
J Gillmore	Ore	.75	J Copenhaver	Mo	1.00
M E Ferrell	Pa	8.00	W Williams	Ia.	1.00
F J Gosh	Tex.	1.00	C Scheffer	Pa.	1.00
T Roberts	Tex.	10.00	P Buhre	Utah.	1.00
A Hanna Jr	Tex	1.00	A Ensminger		
C Brant	Wash.	3.00	Mont		1.00
M Anderson	Ore	1.00	T Goodwill	Cal	1.25

The Socialist vote in 1904 was just double the list of Appeal subscribers. A half million list this year—means a million votes!

What are you going to do for the campaign? Have you tried to think of something you could do? You can do no better than to get the Appeal Campaign Book Combination, and circulate them. It contains 1,900 copies of our best leaflets and pamphlets, and five of the Debs Watch Fobs—a total retail value of $25.65 for only Five Dollars.

ARMY NOTES.

Big Ten.

Name	State	No. Subs
L. Zogg,	West Virginia	48
Ben Conant,	North Dakota	38
William Opel,	Indiana	25
E. W. Kanel,	Minnesota	24
Rich Whiteside		24
Fred Bode,	Illinois	22
Karl J. H. Webber,	Washington	20
J. G. Schwalm,	Colorado	20
W. H. Ihrig,	Iowa	20
J. V. McGillewray,	North Dakota	18

—"Enclosed please find four more who have gone to the bad," says Comrade Porter, of Lott, Texas.

Comrade Myers, of Meridian, Miss., sends us an order for letter heads, envelopes, statements and bill heads this week.

—With a modesty that is certainly commendable, Comrade Demmer, Burton, Neb., quietly drifts in with a list of eight.

—Comrade Sweazy writes from Carbon Hill, O., enclosing a list of five, saying: "Look out for more, as I will not stop at this."

—"Dear Comrades: Here is a bunch of six undesirables. Please dry them for fall use," writes Comrade Watkins, Mulkeytown, Ill.

—"I am trying to do what I can to spread the good word," says Comrade Adams of Goldfield, Ia., in his order for eight subscription cards.

—Comrade Walker knows the kind of orders we like, and comes in this week with one for 1,000 each of letter heads, envelopes and bill heads.

—A specimen page from The Child's Socialist Primer will be seen in this issue. Start the children right. 25 cents per copy; $15.00 per 100.

—"Here is $1.25—easy money—I picked it up from the following list of names which you will know how to handle."—D. O. Gittings, Pittsburg, Pa.

—Comrade Scovell hikes in from Galena, Kas., with a list of four, but couldn't stay, as there were a few unsaved yet in his locality, who must be taken care of.

—"On into Africa with the war" is the word from Independence, Kas., where Comrade Tuchel lives and thrives in the fight. His last consisted of four yearlies.

—"True, I am a panic victim, but still in the fight and doing what I can to accomplish the downfall of this already decayed system," writes Comrade Gatlin, of Abilene, Texas.

—Comrade Taylor, of Sasakwa, Okla., requests that we handle the new names which he is getting in with quite regularly now, very carefully, as an overdose might prove disastrous.

—Four subs with the encouraging words: "This is only the beginning of an answer to the postmaster general's efforts to throttle a free press."—A. G. Bastrup, Jamestown, N. D.

—In terror Comrade Taylor, of Las Cruces, N. M., writes: "Have just discovered that my sub expires next week. For heaven's sake don't let me miss a copy." Enclosed a club of four.

—Comrade Smith, of McKendree, W. Va., just now came running in and when asked why all the hurry said that he must have some letter heads, envelopes and statements. The pressmen are now busy printing them.

—"Stamps enclosed for the four Appeal cards which I want you to hustle to me as soon as possible, before a couple of prospects I have in tow weaken" is the method used by Comrade Ansley, Jessamine, Fla., for quick action.

—Many have done and are doing the same as Comrade Williams, of Tumelton, Ind., who has just sent a list of six and writes: "Some time ago I sent you some subs and told you that I would send more soon. Here they are."

—"Say, fellows, don't it just make a mans blood tingle to note how the minds of the American people are whirling towards Socialism these days. The enclosed bunch of five came easy—more soon."—A. Rosenquist, St. Paul, Minn.

—"The old parties are playing the game strictly into our hands," writes Comrade H. P. Bower, from the National Military Home, Kansas. "I'm a candidate for sheriff of this county, and if I don't give them a run for their money this campaign it isn't me."

—"My! My! I wish I was that man," said the Office Boy as he ushered in a comrade. The man proved to be Comrade Snow, of Huntington, Ark., who wanted 10,000 platforms for their state printed. The Boy thinks that name, Snow, sounds good these warm days.

—"Here is one

HOW IT GROWS!

	Number Subs
Second week in July, 1906	225,731
Second week in July, 1907	306,011
Second week in July, 1908	313,980

Circulation of Appeal to Reason by States.

State	Off	On	Total
Oklahoma	432	400	24,309
California	323	363	20,289
Texas	374	382	19,797
Pennsylvania	489	342	18,358
Missouri	327	298	16,677
Ohio	329	400	16,104
Kansas	326	127	15,752
Illinois	219	290	12,607
Washington	222	191	11,862
Indiana	147	271	10,957
Arkansas	139	218	10,083
Michigan	191	219	9,398
Minnesota	171	185	9,086
New York	170	118	8,563
Iowa	150	103	8,503
Colorado	147	91	7,525
Oregon	231	103	7,070
Nebraska	57	87	5,655
Massachusetts	82	108	4,948
Wisconsin	75	68	4,692
West Virginia	120	78	4,443
South Dakota	58	52	4,127
Kentucky	109	39	4,055
Montana	59	86	4,024
North Carolina	62	119	4,004
Florida	109	73	3,768
Canada	65	102	3,731
Louisiana	75	34	3,544
North Dakota	84	83	3,572
New Jersey	43	32	3,296
Tennessee	71	49	3,070
Alabama	46	46	2,845
Utah	53	27	2,784
New Mexico	24	51	2,664
Idaho	125	113	2,469
Arizona	49	13	2,128
Foreign	1	6	2,092
Maine	28	27	1,702
Virginia	16	20	1,562
Georgia	41	29	1,439
Maryland	19	15	1,394
Wyoming	16	19	1,315
Connecticut	14	28	1,313
Mississippi	33	56	1,246
Nevada	14	12	1,074
New Hampshire	24	39	867
South Carolina	40	9	716
Vermont	10	11	663
Alaska	3	6	625
Rhode Island	4	4	598
District of Columbia	5	6	309
Delaware	—	7	238
Total	6,350	6,160	313,980

Expirations for week ending July 11th	6,350
New subs for week ending July 11	6,160
Loss for week	190
Total	313,980

Socialist dues pay the price of emancipating the race.

The only way in which capitalism can escape conviction of criminality is to plead that it is insane.

Socialism doesn't want your property, but it wants that you and not the captain of industry should have it.

Socialism will not enslave people to a system, but will free them from the machine—the iron machine of the factory and the golden machine of profit making.

Roosevelt pleads for "inequality of reward." Of course. The whole idea of reward is criminal. A man should have what he produces—less is robbery, more is "reward."

Mr. Bryan feels he has to publish (part) of the democratic campaign contributions in order to avoid the suspicion that the bulk of it comes from the captains of industry.

President Roosevelt is enlarging his sphere of influence. Not satisfied with dictating the republican nomination for president in the United States, he has sent an army to Panama to see that the right man is elected president.

Socialism in America is an American movement. It has a place here, because it proposes a rational industrial system in place of the insane anarchy of capitalism, and capitalism is nowhere more rampant than in America.

The good work of Roosevelt in destroying the trusts is shown in the fact that Schwab has just succeeded in organizing an international steel trust. Incidentally he says that the United States must have a ship subsidy, and Roosevelt knows his master's voice.

And now some one has found a use for Orchard. He is wanted by an insurance company to prove that damages which the company paid in San Francisco for the explosion in the Bradley house were not just. If Harry does not get this job, the republican party might give him employment in proving that the "late" panic is over.

The press suggests that more than $1,500,000 will have to be raised by the republicans this year merely to put it even with the start of other campaign years, because heretofore the railroads have contributed that much in passes to republican spellbinders, and under the operation of interstate commerce law they dare not issue passes this year.

The Morning Register, of Eugene, Ore., which is in the belt where the great Harriman timber frauds have occurred, is authority for the statement that Mr. Harriman will not be prosecuted, and that the understanding is that he will contribute to Mr. Taft's campaign fund. This is the end of the president's vainglorious denunciation of his former practical friend, Harriman. Merely another trust killed.

The vice commander of the Spanish war veterans is reported by the United Press to have made a speech in San Francisco, June 29, stating that Admiral Dewey and the commander of the Spanish fleet in Manila fixed up a sham battle for the purpose of giving the Spanish commander an opportunity to send home a large list of dead and missing. The Spanish commander had been carrying on his pay-roll for years men long since dead. The speech has created a sensation.

President Amador, of Panama, had designated Senor Arias as his successor, the very thing Mr. Roosevelt did relative to Mr. Taft. But this action did not suit the wielder of the big stick, and so he sent battle ships to Panama and unloaded armed marines there in the interest of a "fair election." Arias was not intimidated—oh, no—but he resigned just the same, leaving only one candidate in the field. It is the same as though pressure should be brought to bear to leave Bryan the only candidate in the field here. This is the republican idea of political democracy, as exemplified only now in Panama.

"Equality of Opportunity."

Mr. Roosevelt has broken out in a new place. He has killed Socialism again. He has come out in favor of a divide up at birth, so that every child may have equality of opportunity. He has declared in favor of a destruction of the republican party, so that the whole scheme of special privilege may be destroyed. At least, one may infer these things from what he says. Hear the he-sybil of plutocracy:

I believe in doing all possible to keep alive equality of opportunity for each man. As to the man's reward, let each man get for himself by his thrift and courage just as much as he can.

Properly, in this country, we do not believe in special privilege. Some of our socialistic friends and socialistic writers make a tremendous mistake in this respect. Their theory of a common fund out of which each person may take what he chooses is a gross example of the worst kind of a special privilege.

For a long time to come, it is manifest, it will be impossible for the men of America to produce equality of service. Until such a time comes we must have in this country inequality of reward.

This celtic scholar, this reformer of spelling, this author of books, who is to get $2 a word for telling how he murders inoffensive beats, this swaggerer and meddler, who knows everything and doesn't care who knows that he does, tells us that Socialism demands a special privilege in that it would put all things in a common fund and let all men dip into it.

Poor fool! Any school boy knows, that is not the aim or purpose of Socialism. Any one who has studied anything knows how the republican party, with its land grants to the Pacific railways, its tariffs, and its bonuses, is the arch-fiend of special privilege. Anyone who knows anything knows that industrial democracy is no more a special privilege than political democracy is, but an inherent RIGHT.

And "equality of opportunity!" That is rich. As if a boy in the slums had opportunity equal with the kings of commerce. As if the fellow who hunts a job had opportunity equal with the man who owns the job. As if the man who must give profits from his labor has equal opportunity with the one who receives profits from the labor of others. The gall of it is monumental!

SOCIALISM IN JAPAN.

The following quaintly written news is by S. J. Katayama, editor of the Socialist News, Tokyo, Japan. There is something attractive about the odd diction, and it is clear what is meant:

"General election occurred on the 15th inst. Scarcely less than one in fifty can vote for the candidate, workers are of course excluded from this right on account of limited franchise. Thus workers are at the mercy of employers and freely or brutally exploited!

"Daily press all over the country reports that votes were commercially dealt with at highest bid among candidates. Each candidate has spent over ten to twenty thousand yen on his intended election!

"It is reported in the daily press that every Socialist soldier is to be watched in his daily conduct and when he goes out on Sunday or holiday he is secretly traced and watched with whom he meets or talks by a gendarme! There are in the army a very few Socialists. But ideas and principles of Socialism are spreading among soldiers like wild fire. Yes Socialism is growing very rapidly in a fertile soil of discontent! The army is terrified and said to have asked or compelled the other authority to annihilate Socialism out of existence entirely in Japan. This seems to be the changed policy of our government recently towards all the Socialists."

Gloating Over Beating Labor.

Measured by the market value of the output, the product of a man's labor in many different pursuits has been considerably enhanced during the past half dozen months. **The reversal of prosperity has deprived the wage-earner of holding the key to the productive situation.** Consequently there is a willingness to do more work for the same amount of income, while the burden of keeping industries going at all rests upon the responsible manager where it always should rest. **One benefit of these recessions is to put blatent economic fallacies on starvation diet long enough for people to get down to the rock bottom of plain reasoning.**—Wall Street Journal, June 19.

Another Tillman.

Appeal to Reason: You are mistaken in saying in a recent issue that Senator Tillman advocated the use of dynamite in the destruction of the saloon. It was Hon. John Tillman, LL.D., president of Arkansas State University, at Fayetteville. He used the language at Stuttgart, Ark., June 16, 1908, in his Chautauqua lecture.—S. J. Brownson, Fayetteville, Ark.

Carnegie is exceptionally unkind in saying that Mr. Bryan has politically been a jack of all trades and good at none. It is tatamount to identifying him with the democratic ass.

People follow fashions now and think in ruts; they are on a dead level, a low level. Socialism will give the individual a chance.

A dependent is a slave and a pauper. On whom are you depending for a job under this system of open robbery and murder?

It is announced that the president will take the stump in the interest of Injunction Bill. He seems to be up a stump now.

The man under a boss has no initiative. There will be no true initiative, no true incentive, until every man works for himself.

Socialism will do nothing for you except to make it so you can do something for yourself.

When men co-operate intelligently they will create private wealth with rapidity.

If you are out of a job, it is because others own the tools of production.

The right to liberty means the right to a job when you want it.

The workers make things so the masters may make profits.

Men have but little here below, and the trusts want that.

Socialism is not an invention, but a natural method.

THE CORNER GROCERY NOW

Influences at Work to Put Him Out of Business.

An interesting article by C. E. Heren, showing how big business has devoured the small retail grocer, appears in the "workers' magazine" of the Chicago Tribune:

"The corner grocer has almost run his course in the cities," says the article. "A new competitor has entered the field and is underselling him 40 per cent. The merchant who refuses to modernize his business methods is doomed. The department stores have crippled the grocery business, but the new twentieth century merchant, who sells to the consumer at wholesale prices will make it almost a forgotten indusry within a few years.

"By the new plan all profits except of the producer and distributer are eliminated, and the merchant who is not ready to make the change must step aside. He may have fought a good fight, but he has finished his course.

"It will be a battle where the fittest survive, and the new merchant will slush the skids for many a wholesaler as well as retailer.

By the new system a housewife can save 40 per cent of her grocery money without affecting her cuisine. If compelled to economize she may save more than half by carefully buying and still live well.

"The twentieth century merchant imports his own teas and roasts his own coffees. He buys his canned goods from the canning factory or has them canned in a factory of his own. His sugar, flour, dried fruits and cereals are all bought from the producer and he pays no fictitious prices for advertised brands. Instead he creates and advertises his own.

"The new merchant will force the consumer to buy a little heavier than before. Instead of a single can of corn he will have to buy a half dozen. Instead of a pound of tea or coffee, a dollar's worth will be the minimum purchase. Sugar and soap also will be sold by the dollar, dried fruits in three-pound lots and butter in five. By this plan it takes no more of the clerk's time to sell a large order than it does a small one. The cost of the paper and string in wrapping one practically is no more than the other, and the wholesale profit on the larger order is many times greater than the retail porfit on one a tenth as large.

"The twentieth century merchant delivers nothing unless you make a purchase amounting to $5. By doing so he saves an expense of $6 a day for each delivery wagon.

"Chicago is the last of the big cities to eliminate the middleman. New York has more than eighty stores under the control of two firms. One of these has more than a hundred branch stores in the larger cities of New York. Boston is the pioneer in the wholesale to the consumer business. Fifteen years ago a young man conceived the idea there.

"The first day his sales amounted to $1,000. The first year he disposed of $1,000,000 worth of groceries. The third year his sales agregated $3,000,000 and he saved his customers a quarter of a million dollars that year. His operations in these years caused three large wholesale brokers in Boston to fail and forced hundreds of retailers to close their doors and seek other vocations. It is now known throughout Massachusetts as the 'grocers' trust.'"

A "CHARITY" REPORT.

The Amazing Self-Control of the Poor Under Suffering.

From E. A. Halbert Smith's Annual Report of the Bethel, Kansas City, Kas., Church Mission.

The poverty of our community has been depressing in the extreme, this year. Some of our foreign-speaking neighbors have not earned a cent for six, seven and eight months. The patient endurance of such desperate conditions is a marvel to me. No Americans would be willing to stand such a strain without rebellion. The fanatical measures against, and unreasoned fight of certain Americans over anarchy bear poor comparison with the self-control of the poor foreigners who have starved and starved along without any violent retaliation whatever against these irresponible rich, who could have easily prevented all this if the object of their business had been to clothe the naked and feed the hungry instead of to make themselves rich. Any person who consents to turn the control of our great industries over to irresponsible men who will thus neglect the common necessities of humanity is guilty of oppression. Christian people have no right to delegate their responsibilities in these matters. No amount of charity will substitute for justice. Wise statesmen have got to look out upon our land and use its resources to care for humanity. There is absolutely no other purpose for which these resources were created. This is our first duty to the people, who are poor, to affirm these principles, and I have not neglected to do so when opportunity presented.

CAPITALIST'S FALSE PROMISE.

How the Laborer Was Duped Under Guise of Benevolence.

The Pennsylvania railroad is being sued by 3,000 employes who were recently discharged at Altoona, Pa. These employes some time ago were drugged into the belief that the Pennsylvania Railroad company was a generous corporation, and when the officials of the railroad proposed a plan for raising a fund to take care of the employes in sickness and old age the slaves not only bit at the bait but swallowed hook, sinker and line. In order to be a beneficiary of this fund the slave had to become a contributor. So much money a month was deducted from the wages of the employes, and this fund was handled by the railroad company. This assessment that had been levied upon the wages of the employes was known as the "voluntary contribution," but should the employe object to taxation by the company he was discharged immediately. Since the Pennsylvania Railroad company discharged these 3,000 employes they have been separated from any benefits in the relief fund raised by the "voluntary" assessments. The railroad company holds the "wad," and the poor slaves that were deluded are now going into court with expectation that a judge on the bench will command the railroad company to disgorge. In the language of Puck: "What fools these mortals be."—Cleveland Citizen.

LITTLE STORIES FROM HISTORY.

About John Brown.

McCarty, Okla.—Please give a short sketch of the hanging of John Brown, the abolitionist. Also, did he compel his daughter to marry a negro?

John Brown was a Puritan, fanatically religious, who, during the free soil agitation in Kansas became impressed with the idea that he was predestined to overthrow slavery. His first effort in this line consisted in leading a small force against a community of pro-slavery men in Kansas and butchering them, even mangling the remains. It is related that afterward he raised his hands, still stained with dried blood he had shed, to bless the food at his family table. Horrible as this was, the other side did things equally as bad. On one occasion, eleven abolitionists were taken and without trial lined up and shot. In retaliation for this, Brown and his few followers crossed into Missouri, and set free half a dozen slaves, taking them back to Kansas. For this act the Missouri governor offered a reward of $3,000 for his apprehension. His plan to capture Harper's Ferry, arm the slaves and invade the south was in pursuance of an idea he had that he was foreordained to this work, and in the enterprise he was financed by Boston abolitionists. Up to this time he had gone cleanly shaved, but now he let his beard grow long as a disguise and adopted the name of Hawkins. The Appeal is unable to speak authoritively as to whether he made his daughter marry a negro, but thinks it unlikely. Rhodes' history records that he tried without success to get his daughter to induce her husband to join his expedition for the invasion of Virginia. However, two sons were among the eighteen who undertook the work, and it related that when one was killed and the other lay dying, Brown felt the pulse of the wounded boy with one hand and with the other held a rifle. When wounded and captured, Brown behaved with great coolness, and impressed even Governor Wise of Virigina as being very sincere. Ten of his men were slain in the fight preceding capture, and the remainder were hung under the laws of Virginia.

A CASE OF PERSECUTION.

From the Northampton (Mass.) Daily Record, July 8, 1908.

The Appeal to Reason is a paper whose editor has been persecuted by the United States government and arrested for uttering alleged seditious matter, yet although apprehended a long time ago, has been unable to get a trial. His case was to have come up in the courts last May, and the defendant was ready for trial, but the government was not and the case was again put over until after election, the government not daring to bring the matter to trial during a presidential campaign. The editor says the prosecution hope to make the costs of trial so heavy that it will cripple his paper, but as he has now 313,000 paid-up subscriptions, he is not worrying much, as he believes that a free press must prevail.

It is much to be regretted that the post-office department has shown an inclination towards censorship of the press. The result may sometime prove deplorable.

While it is all right to forbid the publication and circulation of violent and inflammatory matter such as would be calculated to provoke murder, arson and riot, the safety of republican institutions is compatible only with the utmost liberty of the press outside of the foregoing description. But during the last congress a law was surreptitiously smuggled through permitting postmasters in any small town to throw out of the mails anything they consider seditious or objectionable.

This is obviously carrying the matter too far and savors strongly of Russian governmental methods. Even with a lawless class it is best to allow the utmost liberty compatible with public safety, for the people can easier protect themselves against desperadoes and traitors who expose themselves in public utterances than it can to smother or tie down the safety valve of public utterance.

Violent counsels of seditious and lawless leaders will never avail if exposed to open ridicule and refutation, but persecution will often endow them with vitality and power.

Honest officials, in a republican form of government should never punish honest criticism, and the criticism will have no great weight unless it is founded on some truth.

"SUPPRESSED INFORMATION."

How the Information Will Not Stay Suppressed, Although Censorship and Fines Confront It.

On July 6, Oscar Ameringer was arrested at Shawnee, Okla., and fined $7 for selling the pamphlet issued by the Appeal and entitled "Suppressed Information." Ameringer is from Columbus, Ohio, and was disturbing no one, further than by asking them to buy the pamphlet. The chief objection to it seems to have been that it was "incendiary" in nature. This is all the more remarkable because it consists of official reports made by Carrol D. Wright, late commissioner of labor, which, because of its startling nature, was very quickly "out of print" after being issued. Seeing the value of the work for propaganda, Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal, complied the sensational features of the public document, together with other public reports that had been similarly suppressed, and had them printed for circulation among the people. It is remarkable that these official reports should be termed "incendiary," and equally remarkable that they will not stay suppressed. Nearly a million copies of this remarkable booklet have been printed and circulated.

If you owned your tools you would own jour job. But how can you own a factory or a railroad?

The Socialist vote in 1904 was just double the list of Appeal subscribers. A half million list this year—means a million votes!

What are you going to do for the campaign? Have you tried to think of something you could do? You can do no better than to get the Appeal Campaign Book Combination, and circulate them. It contains 1,900 copies of our best leaflets and pamphlets, and five of the Debs Watch Fobs—a total retail value of $25.65 for only Five Dollars.

STEVE ADAMS ACQUITTED

The Last Case Against the Federation Men Won By the Defense.

The trial of Steve Adams for the killing of Arthur Collins, manager of the Smuggler Union mine, at Telluride, resulted in a verdict of acquittal. The evidence of McPartland was thrown from court and eight men testified that Adams was with them, a distance from the scene of the killing, at the time the tragedy occurred. Adams is the last of the Federation men, five in number, who were accused of crimes during the labor war in Colorado and Idaho and whose guilt was loudly proclaimed throughout the country; and all of these, after trial, have been acquitted. But Adams, perhaps, fared worse than either of the others, in that he was kept in prison for nearly five years before his trial occurred. Thus was a man, proven to be innocent, punished in advance, by the most amazing conspiracy of perjury and murder ever perpetrated by capitalism. Threats had been made to arrest Adams on his release on another chage, but the mine owners at last have concluded they have had enough of it and will drop the other trumped-up charges. The Appeal congratulates the working class of America on this complete collapse of the hellish conspiracy made against them.

ARRAIGNMENT OF PINKERTONS.

Splendid Effort of O. N. Hilton in Defense of Steve Adams.

From Report of Daily News, Grand Junction, Colo.

"General Bulkeley Wells, the valiant soldier and sleuth, with a courage as sublime as it is unusual, with two or more revolvers and ammunition strapped to his lusty loins, has journeyed from Colorado to Idaho time and again in collusion with the Pinkerton detectives and the officers of that state in a purpose to send Adams to an ignominious death. Twice already he has been tried. Wells and retainers—Idaho and its zealous officers, a United States senator and four other attorneys paid to prosecute, and an ex-congressman—a man of attainments and ability—all joining hands in this chase, in this vicious and brave hue and cry to count the sands of this man's life. What does this mean? Why this extraordinary zeal?

"Why, the remarkable spectacle of this poor, simple fellow, humble in life and station, pursued for years by the greatest and most depraved detective organization the world has ever seen, at an expense all told of more than $200,000? Don't you know that this means something—that there's something wrong in this case?

"Is it not an unusual spectacle to see a simple fellow who can hardly write his name, fighting for his life in the third prosecution of like kind with every office in both states reinforced by the most abandoned detective force in the world today—the Pinkerton National Detective Agency?

"I want here and now to select from this bunch of human jackals that are following this defendant with their tongues lolling out and their noses close to the ground, a certain few choice leaders and show you, as I think I can, what their commission has been and how royally they have discharged it. And first permit me to observe that it is no pleasure for me to bring a railing accusation against any man or set of men, but I desire early in this inquiry to look earnestly into every eye that glistens before me and say to you under deep sense of the responsibility that oppresses me—do you not realize here the part they have played in this cowardly and merciless prosecution? Do you not know their work when you see it and their mission, whenever called, whether in the mining camps or in the fruitful valleys where some of you live, in the great city where I reside, anywhere, everywhere, their vile shadows fall, that perjury stalks close behind, and villainy and false witness go hand in hand together?

"Ruined homes, shattered reputations, dishonored wives and husbands, false and perfidous—all on tap—all for sale by these traffickers in blood, these human hounds and past masters in lying, deliberate villification and perjury—Is this not so?

"Go with me to Denver when this trial is concluded. You are in the city, if you please, on the Sabbath day, and are alone and with no place to go. You stroll out in the evening and pass a church door invitingly open; and in a quiet corner you hear again from the good father the old yet ever new story of infinite mercy and love divine. Don't you know that these men, these Pinkertons, this man McPartland, will place you that very hour in a disreputable house on Market street and prove it by any number of apparently respectable witnesses in a court of justice, if there is money enough in it for them?

"How I wish I could tell you of their foul crimes as I know them, of the broken hearts, and the tears of those worse than widowed and orphaned, made so by gold placed in the hands of these monsters in crime, these Pinkerton detectives.

"Let me say one warning word to you here and now that will be a guide to you; never fail to cast out and trample under foot as false, lying and perjured the testimony of any man or woman in a court of justice, brought to you by one of these depraved creatures—a Pinkerton detective. For thirty years I have met them in the temples of justice—never, thank God, in any other capacity than a consistent and earnest foe. No ties are too tender for them to tear asunder, no woman's virtue a sacred thing, no man's integrity or good name a refuge in the hour of need and distress when these villains are bought to manufacture proofs, when they are hired to tear down and destroy."

Men have so long been taught that it is the proper thing to die for their country that it isn't so hard to convince them that it is just as nice to starve to death for capitalism.—Trackman, Fort Scott, Kas.

There are 40,000 unemployed women in New York City who have no means of existing except by their labor or—. This is a fruit of the God-and-morality-party policy. What hypocrisy!

If you want a job you must vote the republican ticket. That is the bribe you will be offered by the advocate of "equality of opportunity."

In less than a century individualism looted America of her splendid timber supply, and now republicans and democrats alike have the nerve to declare for individualism.

If you can't get a job how can you live? Making you a dependent on the boss for your very life is an example of individualism.

If it is wrong to own and manage industry socially, why is it not wrong to operate it socially? No factory is run by one man.

You have no private property now, and Socialism is not to blame for it, either.

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America has been confiscated by the capitalists—but it never was theirs.

The joy of comradeship is sweeter to all than the word of command.

It is jawsmiths now. After election they will turn to grafting.

No crime is punished so severely as the crime of being poor.

A New Doctrine.

State Commissioner of Education Draper of New York startled the six hundred new members of the New York University Summer school by stating that American school children should not be taught to rise out of the class in which they are born.

"In foreign countries," he said, "boys expect to follow their fathers and are expected to stay in the class where they begin. Here all are encouraged to move out of their class and do a more intellectual kind of work than their fathers did. In other words, our educational system, acting upon our national temperaments, often leads children into mischief. It often encourages them to undertake things for which they are not fitted.

"I think we make a mistake in telling the child that he can be president of the United States. It is not a mistake to tell him that he is eligible, but we do not explain the remoteness of the possibilities. We err in describing the road for reaching distinction."

Some of the students—they are nearly all teachers—were indignant on hearing these remarks and denounced them as very un-American.

"Some radical readjustment," he continued, "is apparently necessary in order to maintain the intellectual and industrial equilibrium of the nation. We attempt to do a great deal more than most other countries do, to the end that every boy and girl may have a chance.

"Our present educational system trains for purely cultural, professional and managing vocations, to the exclusion of the industrial. In the next twenty-five years the equilibrium will have to be restored."

This is a brutal statement of the capitalist position of today. We have been repeatedly told by press and pulpit that there are no classes in free America! Observers who took the trouble to scrape away the thin veneer of Fourth of July platitudes know better. It has been the custom to teach our schoolboys that they were eligible to any position in the gift of the American people. All mothers, no matter how humble, have dreamed of the time when the cooing babe, held fondly to their breasts, would occupy the white house! The lives of Lincoln and Jackson were cited as examples of the possibilities for the poor youth who had no start in life but that obtained on a backwoods farm and in a log schoolhouse.

With the changing of idustry and the herding together of millions of work people the opportunity to become president fades away. The fiction has been maintained up to within recent years because shrewd business men understood that a youth who was amibitious was a good workman. But we have reached that point in our career where there is a clear demarcation between the master class and the workers. It suits the purpose of the masters today better to impress on those who have been born into the ranks of the workers that there is no hope beyond.

Collis P. Huntington, the railroad magnate, before his death publicly stated that the children of the poor should not be educated. Education breeds discontent.

John Mitchell, ex-president of the United Mine Workers, announced several years ago that there was little hope for the worker to rise above the station into which he was born.

IMMORALITY TO OFFSET SOCIALISM

Deliberately Corrupting the Youth to Prevent Them Turning Socialist.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch

St. Petersburg, June 27.— Immorality is taught in the schools of Russia by action of the school authorities, according to the "Riecht," a daily newspaper. The object, it is charged, is to divert the minds of youths from revolutionary studies.

Free love leagues are admitted to exist in all parts of the nation and the responsibility for them, the newspaper charges, should be placed with the school management. One of these leagues, it is asserted, has three houses in various parts of Odessa. The organization, which is known as the "Drefa," is largely composed of students.

Members are permitted to go and come as they please and no questions are asked regarding what transpires within doors. Over the entrance is the bold but significant motto: "He who enters here never comes out as he entered."

Cases are cited where teachers have directed students to read from the works of Arzibasheff and Kuzamin, well known writers of pornografic stories. It is claimed that there was never so much indecent literature in circulation in Russia as there is today. There are papers which have for their sole object the publication of licentious stories for sale among the pupils of high schools.

No attempt has been made by the police to suppress these publications, nor have the school authorities attempted to dissuade the pupils from reading them.

The "Riecht" asks for an investigation, but states its belief in advance that the request is in vain.

[Mr. Taft is a personal friend of the czar, and lately drank to his health.]

The Socialist Woman has been moved from Chicago to Girard, and will hereafter be published in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Kaneko are the editors and proprietors of this excellent monthly magazine for women. Mrs. Kaneko will be remembered as Miss Josephine Conger, who at one time was connected with the Appeal staff. The magazine is to be increased in size and otherwise improved.

A Specimen page from The Child's Socialist Primer will be seen in this issue. Start the children right. 25 cents per copy. $15.00 per 100.

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THREE DOLLARS A WORD.

The Appeal Offers the President the Highest Price Ever Paid a Writer.

Much is being made of the statement that an eastern publishing house has offered Mr. Roosevelt $2.00 per word for articles on hunting in Africa after he quits the presidency, and this is said to be the highest price ever paid for literature in all history. The Appeal will go this one better. Mr. Roosevelt has been hunting, in America, bigger game than he will find in Africa, and he ought to be paid more for telling about his victories over the larger animals. Therefore the Appeal will pay Mr. Roosevelt *THREE DOLLARS A WORD* for a list of the trusts he has killed in America. Let the great hunter report his biggest achievements, not merely the slaughter of tied tigers.

The Politician.

The Politician is my shepherd,
I shall not want.
He leadeth me into saloons,
He filleth my pockets with bad cigars,
My beer mug runneth over;
He inquires for my family
Even to the fourth generation.
But after election he knoweth me not -
And I shall live in the house of my landlord forever. —Bennie.

"The Red Special."

So great has been the demand for speeches for Debs during the campaign that the national executive committee has decided to charter a special train for him during the final two months. The train will be painted red.

The train will consist of a combined sleeper, observation and dining coach, one day coach, a baggage car and engine. Local speakers will be carried in each state and a band will be aboard to arouse the citizens of each town through which the red flyer passes. The baggage car will be filled with Socialist literature and it will be replenished as often as may be required. The terms of the contract also will permit the carrying of passengers to the capacity of the train and excursions, will be run to the places where speeches are to be made.

It is planned to start the train from Chicago August 30, covering the south and west as far as the state of Washington. The train then will come back through Minneapolis and St. Paul, going east to cover New England, stopping for a monster New York City meeting at Madison Square Garden on October 4. The Ohio river route then will be followed back to Illinois, and Wisconsin for the closing dates. At that time Manitowoc will secure a date from the party leader, October 23 having been selected.

As soon as the Debs trip had been announced calls began to pour into the national office from cities not provided for. The special train was then arranged for, thus enabling Debs to speak to at least four times as many cities as he otherwise could have visited

AMONG THE PARTY WORKERS.

George D. Brewer and A. O. Mattingly, candidates for the state legislature from Crawford county, Kansas, and J. E. Snyder, candidate for the senate, will unite and conduct a vigorous campaign. They are going in to win.

Miss Caroline Lowe, of Kansas City, Mo., is working with State Secretary J. E. Snyder at Girard this summer. She is training herself so as to be prepared to take up that kind of work for the party at some future time. We train speakers, why not secretaries?

Otto Branstetter, state secretary of Oklahoma, is now a full-fledged editor, having charge of one page of the Appeal each week. Branstetter certainly deserves a great big compliment for his excellent work in Oklahoma the past year and a half. The organization has doubled in that time, growing from 1,400 to 2,800.

Benj. F. Wilson, candidate for election to congress from the Third district of Kansas, is having wonderful meetings nowadays. He reports that in spite of hot weather the busy farming period and wind, the people are coming out in large crowds to hear the message. It is predicted that Ben will win.

Winnie Branstetter, national secretary of the Woman's Committee of the Socialist party, has just ordered a large supply of stationery and reports that things are doing in that line already. A good many manuscripts have been submitted and women and men are writing from all over the union asking, "How can I help to make things go?" Address Winnie Branstetter, Estancia, New Mexico, for any information on the work.

George Hibner, candidate for governor of Kansas, finished his first month's campaign July 4th. It was a month of surprising success and letters come from nearly every point stating that Hibner did splendid work. He has begun his work once more and will keep in the field every day until election. He predicts a good substantial increase in the vote in Kansas.

Mrs. Hope Berry, of Joplin, Mo., came to Girard last week to see how things were going. She was much pleased with the situation, and we found her as enthusiastic and earnest as ever. She is certainly one of the brightest in the movement and will be a valuable adjunct to her husband, Clyde, in his campaign for congress in the Fifteenth Missouri district this summer and fall.

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He Understood.

During the financial flurry a German farmer went to the bank for some money. He was told that the bank was not paying out money, but was using cashier's checks. He could not understand this, and insisted on money. The officers took him in hand, one at a time, with little effect. Finally the president tired his hand, and after a long and minute explanation, some intelligence of the situation seemed to be dawning on the farmer's mind. Finally the president said: "You understand now fully how it is, Hans, don't you?" "Yes," said Hans, "I tink I do. It's like dis, ain't it? Ven my baby vakes up at night and vants milk, I gif him a milk ticket."—Ex.

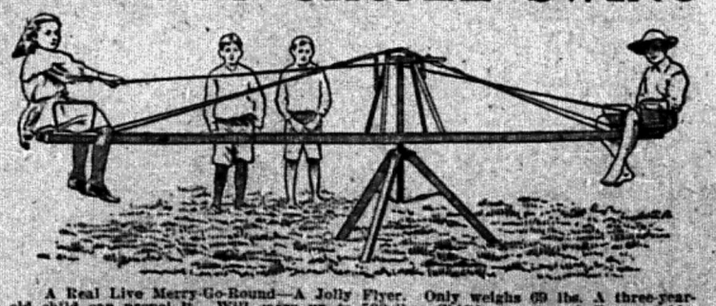
Universal poverty is as disgraceful to the world as is universal ignorance.

Honor your father's political beliefs by voting the ticket that will free your children.

Any person may produce wealth at will, if he has access to the raw material and the tools to do it with.

If you are poor it is because others have taken possession of the earth and the tools of production.

THE OTT CIRCLE SWING



A Real Live Merry-Go-Round—A Jolly Flyer. Only weighs 69 lbs. A three-year-old child can propel it. Will carry up to 500 lbs. Shifting seats so ladies can ride. Can't tip over. Easily and quickly adjusted for persons of different weights. Either rider or both can propel it—either rider can stop it at any time. Very substantial—lasts a life time. $12.50, f. o. b. Girard

THE GIRARD MANUFACTURING, CO., Girard, Kansas