CASH PAID IN ON CAMPAIGN FUND

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR peal to season. GIRARD, KANSAS, U. S. A., JULY 21, 1900

THE PASSING CHANCE

The gentlemen of the old parties are pouring forth unstinted yellow press has suicided and that the leaders are millions for purposes of public slavery. THEY flaunt the fruits of the exploited masses before the world and will part with monied fortunes in the next few weeks to place their literature before the reading public. THEIR the rulers reasoned that the desire for her literature will be as free-even freer-than the air of heaven, for the priv- possessions would naterally produce war. All ileged classes understand the value of reaching those who read. Their war has for its basic cause the possession of perfecting presses will run day and night, turning out the manufactured the wealth of others not one sown. In this hanks the full amount of the parks the parks the full amount of the parks the pa lies with which to fool the workers—to gain the consent of the toiling millions to consent to another years of crusts and rags and misery. lions to consent to another a years of crusts and rags and misery.

In the way of paper, presses and money they have some little advan
profit. Now those who assisted her in the

tage of us. But in another way we have it and it is a great one. We robbery will make was among themselves to ury for the law. need to make a socialist voter but once-and he remains so ever after. see who will get the solen hooty. In this need to make a socialist voter but once—and he remains so ever after.

struggle you will see thousands of the poor have failed in this country, and the evidence. The tide of socialist ballots will rise higher this year than ever before and Chinese—those who have been despoiled of it you have all about you. How? Well, The tide of socialist ballots will like inglief this year like or that robber leader to assist this very booty—hilling each other to assist this very booty—hilling each other to assist this or that robber leader to got this wealth! by individual enterprise? Are not all the

CONSCIOUS SOCIALISTS. The duty of the present is to astonish the world with our present vot- They never have a thought of getting it ing strength. There is no word of Debs' candidacy in the old party papers. Skillfully is this concealed in hope of ballot box profit. It is our duty to uncover the fraud and tell the trade-unionists each week and every week wanted Spanish rule of that and other colothat there is a Social Democratic ticket in the field, headed by their old ness. And it is that same desire to get somefriend, E. V. Debs. \$1,250.00 will do this in good shape by sending the thing by reason of holding positions or mak-Appeal 6 months to 10,000 officers of local labor unions. This covers the int a profit in the way of trading or land field thoroughly. These men represent over one and one-half million men owning that the relog class of this in the labor organizations of the United States and they meet in their halls there was no possibility of profit to any peronce every week, as a rule, and in other cases once a month. But these son in this country, there would be no desire officers are always among them and they will carry the news and keep it to annex any territory. The dullest of us before them that a real champion of labor is at last running for President of the nation. Our platform is all right-our candidates are all right and if we do not get that million votes the old party politicians say we will get it is our own fault. The \$1,250.00 is to be raised by popular subscription. No subscription should be for less than one dollar. You may send more if you wish and as often as you wish till the fund is completed. Time is valuable now-please let us hear from you at once. Every contribution ac7 knowledged by postal card. Remember that national campaigns only come once in four years-this one gone we have no further chance to learn our voting strength for four more years. GET IN AND DRILL! Let us make this world something more than a cheap sideshow-a charnal house of laboring millions.

never be address d to an employe, but always to the paper or J. A. Wayland. This will save possible annoyance.

Appeal in single wrappers instead of bundies, it is not practicable under the system we are using. But as soon as a linotype can be installed will go back to the system of bundles.

The statement that the accounts of the postmaster at Independence. Kansas, were cloudy, was without foundation, according to information from that town. I noted the statement in a Kansas City daily, but the daily press of our capitalistic friends is mighty onsartin. The dispatch evidently referred to some other town, and by error had it Independence.

Dun's report says there were 5,356 failures (over \$5,000 each) during the first half of the year, with los es of \$100,570,000. Of this 30 were banks and corporations with one-fourth of the whole sum! Now if the banking had been done by the nation there would or money come from to pay these expenses? not have been a single failure, no losses to those who trusted their money to the nation. no confidence de treyed. But then the good millions—even those who failed are not work- it impossible for her or any other person to would enjoy tue munder socialism. Such rich ized nation! It reads like an incident of men who run banks would not have made ing for a living -they dress and eat well yet But people are afraid to trust their nation with their money. They claim to be much in produced its equivalent for society that fur social is more active, carnest advocates, unto the with their money. They claim to be much in produced its equivalent for society that fur social is more active, carnest advocates, unto the with their money. They claim to be much in produced its equivalent for society that fur social is more active, carnest advocates, unto the with their money. They claim to be much in produced its equivalent for society that fur social is more active, carnest advocates, unto the with their money. favor of government, but are not willing to never produced any wealth nor has the fath. The poor people oppose it as much as the trust it with a dol ar! Really, the socialists or from whom she received the money to do rie for the same r ason—ignorance of the are the only ones in favor of government who have any confidence in it. And yet some people are heard to say that socialists sisters.— That \$20,000 was profit off wage. Size to the same reads a first of the same reads of different mud than other women who are sisters.— That \$20,000 was profit off wage. are opposed to government!

BEFORE the paternal government of the U. S. assumed control of Hawaii her people elected their own officers; now they have them. appointed. Saves them the trouble, don't you know. Besides this they had a postal savings bank in which the people had deposits of over a million dollars, although the whole country had but 110,000 people. The people did not ask to have it abolished, but the bankers who have always had the ears of the rulers here, did ask to have it abolished and it had to go. The bankers wanted the use of that million without interest, and as the people had no otherwhere to put their money of course they put in the banks of the corporations. Again the people had a parcel post that carried packages at a very low rate and there were no express companies. At the request of the men who formed an express company to skin the people the parcel post was abolished and the skinning of the people at an extortionate figure goes gaily on. this is a good government-for the banks, express companies and other corporations.

vehicles can hardly pass. Most of these filled this nation with blood Free discusincreasing.

LETTERS pertaining to the APPEAL should ever be addressed to an employe, but always to the paper or J. A. Wayland. This fill save possible annoyance.

In answer to complaints about mailing the appeal in single wrappers instead of bundless of life ones they produced an equivalent paper. The single wrappers instead of bundless of life ones to the state of the system 20.60 work women have not a these worth one doller, the peop e of this country are so intelligent, they won i support useless rocally not they work to they would now we suppose that the AF EAL to IRASON would now Miss Creek r buy a called a sess for a doller, aske it heads axed \$19.920. It was feetingate for a targe mones working people that M as Crocker wanted such a hand dress, for if the he dot, she would not have put so mone in circulation. This is colling more footish those who condemn people who apent their money pasts—Enterprise, B aumont, Tex.

It is a very common error to suppose that the character of employment has nothing to enough for that hey are counted idiots at do with its influence on the workers or society at large. All that some people see is that employment is given and wages paid and they call it good. But if that were true then the emperor of Germany, the Czar of Russia, the Sultan of Turkey and other rulers are right in wanting the largest possible standing armies-for they furnish employment and pay wages and furnish employment to milions not in the army in making guns, munitions and equipments. But where does the labor And we at do they do for the people whose sweat earth would be filled with a thousand joys employment. The paper says: "the mean fu nishes the means? I would not have Miss which all could revel in under socialism that were crowded into the jails and sweated like Crocker make her dress a d save the money, are not present t day. These the rich with race horses, but were not even allowed water but I would have a system that would make all their money can not have or c cate. They to quench their thirst!" And this is a civil get money for such extravagance unless they men as study and get the right conception of Roman, heastliness. "As ye have done it slaves, just as was the fine attire and money spent in gambling by the plantation, owners the profit off their slaves. The workers are not benefitted by the employment the pay for which has previously been taxed out of them. The \$20,000 paid for that dress, as all o her expenses of those who produce nothing, is taken from the worke's by either not paying the workers as much profit as the products of their labor is worth or charging t em more for the products than they are worth, or both. No employment is good for a nation that is not productive. What is bad for a nation is bad for the people in it. I am not system. Under socialism Miss Crocker could men and women and children into the arena ment for all people, is a matter of not underfinding fau t with individuals but with the s end all she wished for lace, but not until she had worked productively as long as the total time consumed in making the lace. present system.

some streets. The reason it was used was the livery of heaven to deceive the people THE Chicago Inter-Ocean complains that some streets. The reason it was used was the livery of neaven to make more the principal streets of the city are so filled because the contractors could make more and get them to worship him. And we live the principal streets of the city are so filled because the contractors could make more in the opening of the twentieth century! make blockades through which people and by direct employment nobody would have made any profit by the use of the refuse and meetings it says are caused by socialist healthful earth would have been used, hunspeakers and prominent citizens demand their dreds of lives and untold suffering would suppression. These humon leeches want the have been saved and some dishonest condenial of the public streets to the people to tractors not committed murier to make discuss public affairs! That denial regarding money. But then the people are not told the the free discussion of the slavery question real ause and the remedy and they keep on for bread from the great majority who raise should know better than they? believing the lie that work should be let out sion is nece-sary to peace in a republic, by contract so that the worst work the offi-That a great majority of these speakers are class can be bribed to accept will be done. socialists tells you how the propaganda is They would prefer diphtheria to getting a new idea

YOU SEE IT IN CHINA.

A dispatch from China says that the em-It was to tall the workers of Cuba that Spanish property owners and officials for none other had any interestrule in Chi a or Russis, but few see that the the trusts. ame desire animates car own actions. this country as in Chin; the men who do the gating and dying get none of the booty or

Under socialism all operations would be left on the matters pertaining to his special em-I am not is colligent enough to on matters regulating the medical profer-ion, but am qualified to vote on matters pertaining to the printing business. If voters re not intelligent enough to vote on a subfeet are they intelligent mough to select men ano are? Can any but: physician judge a a y intelligence, they are capable of voting on the matters that are directly under their onservation.

So far as the latter objection is concerned, division and misery now. Even the wealthbut they do not know that. The mere possession of wealth does not give knowledge.

for, and small sing his praises intelligently." Bishop Cranston, late Bishop to China.

It would be well for the world if such men were in China now taking their medicine at the hands of the Chinese. They might sing a different song about the inquisition. But while they are safe away, while they dress in tine linen and preach in fine editices, while others do he paying and bleeding, they are very loud with their mouths. Such men were at the he-d of the tortures of the early Christians; they made the fagot, the rack, the with wild beasts-they are a disgrace to the earth-not only of today but of the times when savages ruled. They stand for all that is savage, brutal and un Christian. The idlers under socialism. There is under the idea of pouring out blood and money to peace and good will. change the ideas that hold people! Ideas are not gotten that way. You must get the con-BROOKLYN, N. Y., has an epidemic of fidence of men to educate them. Force rediphtheria. The daily papers say it was pels. It appears to me that this is an incicaused by reason of foul refuse used to grade dent showing that the evil one has assumed

and the adjoining states can be accredited to The 1% charges do not pay the governthe present administration, why not the crop ment the clerical and other expenses confailures of the Dakotas and Minnesota? It neeted with the issuing of it. But this is is a poor rule that won't work both ways. And if higher prices for wheat are good for money-lenders. Of course not: The moneyvotes from farmers, why are not higher prices no wheat bad for votes for the same party?

that He should fire his oil tanks by lightning! people to combine to get more wages!

A Lor of fool republicans are denying that the government pays interest on the bonds it issues and then pays the national banks the full amount of the bonds in bank notes. That shows how ignorant they are of what their party has been doing. The government has always paid back 90% of the face of the bonds while paying the holders interest on the full amount, but at the last congress. the government pays interest on the bonds it the full amount, but at the last congress, they swiped the other 10% and pay the banks the full amount of the bonds in bank notes. You can bet on this statement and he denies it, write the secretary of the treas- baths, and many things you do not mention

INDIVIDUALIZED property and competition great industries merged into corporations, wherein the individual no longer claims personal ownership? Can any man say of a single railroad, express, telegraph or great factory that it is his? Not any. And have not these great industries abandoned competion and formed combinations? Where is your private property and competition? It is no longer a question of whether private ownership and competition is good or hadit has departed and does not exist except in the smaller businesses, and they are fast being absorbed. It is a question of whether the can see the robbery and injustice of the trusts shall own the people or the people own

> A SECRETARY of a corporation in St. Louis named Waters got off a street car the other day and the crowd jeered him. The people line from the lowest worker to the member of St. Louis are against the street cardesp ts of congress, and the price of articles would but ere tied by their council and the statutes. Waters pulled out a revolver and shot into the crowd and bit Julius Kulage in the breast and a boy in the thigh. He was arrested but released! It is not a crime for the rich to sill the working people in this country. He defied the laws, and is therefore an oatlaw, but he is eminently respectable, don't you know, and is not to be treated as other criminals. Had a laboring man done the same thing the country would have been filled with cries for his blood. And why? All be-cause the people of St. Louis have no control over their own streets. If the people could vote on the matter they would not permit the corporations to lord it over them. But they are tied hand and foot by the laws their masters have made. The man was not even arrested for carrying concealed weapons! The rich can do no harm, where property governs,

According to the Benton Harbor Evening if they are not intelligent News of June 27th, the officers of that town released 48 unfortunates called "tramps" and t sey were at once arrested by the officers of St. Joseph. one mile away, as soon as they it would not only not take away the use of their crossed the corporation line, and put in jail accommission (and that is all they want) but and kept there two days without bread or would add to them a thousand fold. Wealth water! Eight of the men escaped from the would not be divided but concentrated but officers and jumped into the river as the only all the people would be ow ers. We have means of escape from the terture. The humane officers there, who would at once arrest iest amilies would be happier under socialism, a man who would treat a horse or mule that way, did not raise their voice against such B t quadrapeds are of more imsavagery. Emerson was not tich, but was wise. The portance than men! The men were not offered unto the least of these so ye have done it

The great Mayo tobacco works at Richmond. Va., have been closed by the tobacco ownership, which is not, that party could trust that sequired the property about a year have done so at the last session of congress, No matter what it may cost, in money or in blood. Christianity is in China to stay, and it must remain in China until China shall acknowledge the glories of Jesus Christ and all He stands of officers, foremen, heats, lights, power and to it be last session of congress. many operatives. What is lost to the workers in loss of employment will be saved to the trust for dividends. No one can blame the trust for that. It is what every man in business does. Under socialism the hours of labor would be reduced and the full number of people employed Under private ownership the workers are discharged and the trust makes the gain. The working people are many to one of the nation, and that they should favor private employment that often throws them out of work to public employstanding socialism. Put the APPEAL and other socialist literature into their hands and the great change promised for the opening years of the Twentieth Century will come in

Wirm the establishing of the gold standard this government is now able to borrow all the money it wants at 2 percent interest, a rate lower than was ever known before said a rate lower than that se ured by any other government on earth. Still there are those who call this a crinic, and a conspiracy to help the money-fenders.—Council Cluds, Nouparell, June 14.

The national banks borrow money from the government without any interest. should the government pay interest of even 2%, and loan it to banks without interest? IF the great crops of Kansas, Oklahoma Bank notes are furnished free to the banks. not a crime and a conspiracy to help the lenders themselves say it is not, and who

Capitalistic logic: It is right for capitalists

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UNDER SOCIALISM.

cock, Ware, Mass.

You are right in assuming that the schools, will be free, and the time-cost of production will be added in percentages to the cost of other kinds of products. But if they are free then that cost now, will it not be the same as added pay? If a man got \$5,000 a year now he would spend it for these things, some of it going for tax for schools. If he got the schools and other things free it would be as that much added to what would now be really paid him in hand.

Under socialism there would be no need for a tariff. The public would import everything and the public would buy of the public. All the people could not make any profit off themselves any more than can an individual make a profit off himself.

The cost of government would be nothing. for every public official would be as much a producer as the foreman or superintendent of a factory and the products of the factory would have his time included as much as any other workman. Political government would give place to industrial government. Each trade or vocation would elect the men in the isclude the time of each and all engaged in the industry. There would be no other em-

As for the amount of benefits being overstated at \$5,000 a year it is only half stated. The productions of wealth for an 8-hour day, when all people where producing under national co-operation with the best machinery and conditions would be more than what is now represented by \$10,000. Again, not only would the cost of operating the free things be added to the time cost, but a percentage would also be added sufficient to feed, clothe, educate, and entertain all the children of the nation. And women under certain conditions should have an income without labor. When I state the \$5,000 mark, I do it because it can be more easily understood by those who are not read up on the ethics.

MUTTERINGS OF THE COM-ING STORM.

Trusts exist elsewhere. But what the people demand is that the republican party shall deal with these parasites, and that it offer some resistance to their further progress and development.

If the parties cannot control the trusts the peo-ple will, for education and enlightenment and free discussion are too prevalent now to enable any corporation to rob the public without being called to accoun? It rests, therefore, upon the republican party to provide some adequate

The plea that the trusts represent private enterprise, and that their property can not be taken
for the public use, will not hold, for we saw the
same claim made in behalf of slavery and witnessed how easily it was brushed away. Private
property is every day taken by the corporations
not only without apology but without provoking
ing any protest on the part of the owner. The
greed of the corporations is therefore gradually
braking their own leads.—Peoria, Ill., Daily
Star republican, June 25. The plea that the trusts represent private en

If it were the desire of the men who are in control of the republican party to provide an adequate remedy against the trusts, if such remedy were possible with corporate tion is one that overshadows all others. oppressing the people and subverting the institutio s of government, why has its party not put a stop to them? Is it incapable? Or is it not dominated by the very people who are at the head of the great trusts? Are not J. Pierpont Morgan, Rockefeller, Vanderbilts, Gou ds, and the whole nest of trust people the very ones who were directing the republican national convention and the actions of the last congress? What relief from trusts can be expected from the men who own and operate them? If relief from them may be expected, there is no reason why there should be any congressional action have the power to dissolve them without action of legislative bodies. The republican party can have no more power than it now has. It can now make such laws as it pleases. No laws in the interest of the people against the trust can be made except such laws take the trust properties as the slaves were taken, or else build competing plants and operate them at cost. It is only the fool who thinks such laws can be expected from the owners of the trusts who are a majority of congress as now constituted.

SUGAR goes up to six cents—the highest price in nine years. The independent companies have followed the price of the trust. This proves that static that competition is not possible where combination is possible. Postage stamps remain at the same figure as last year, and the system pays better wages than the sugar trust. McKinley and Bryan are not afraid of having public employment. AFTER all that Brother Rockerfeller has to combine to get more out of the people for Why should working people? The govern-done for God by contributions to churches, the same article, but wrong for the working ment could produce cane and make sugar at less price and pay better wages.

THE PROBLEM OF THE TRUST

H. G. WILSHIRE, LOS ANGELES, CALA.

destruction of trusts. They are now seen to thousand. be the inevitable result of our competitive economic system.

will generally be agreed upon, but upon the sities of existence, a wonderful conglomerate impossibility, in an economic sense, of the of beeisteaks, truffles, champagne, private once, before I raise false hopes in the galleries, food and clothing for their servants that I do not propose to show that consumables and is denominated by the gentrusts must fall to pieces of their own eral term of "spent" money. weight and that competition must be restored The other stream of wealth flowing to the owing to the entrance of fresh capital into rich is what is termed "saved" money, and the field attempted to be monopolized by the goes into the building of new machinery of trust. That would be an extremely silly production, new railroads, causis, iron position for me to take after having asserted naces, mills, etc. It is this last channel for the inevitability of the trust.

Neither am I attempting a glittering paradox by first asserting the inevitability of the trust and in the next breath its impossibility. Nor am I looking to that great drove of tem. donkeys, the American people, to rise in their might and drive the mouster from their midst. The theory which I shall attempt to the wonder of the ages, still the percentage demonstrate is that the natural and mevit- of the very rich is so small (three one-hanable development of our industrial system is from competition under private ownership to | 000) that all their efforts in lavish spendmonopoly under private ownership and from private monopoly to monopoly under public pared with the wealth they have been forced ownership. In claiming the impossibility of permanence under private monopoly, I speak discovering/ modes for "spending simply from the standpoint of the political is a grim satisfaction in the reflection teat economist, and I leave out of consideration the "saving" capacity of the nation is inpolitical and industrial changes that might or creased by this concentration of wealth might not be brought about by the voluntary Thrift is no longer a difficult-virtue when it uprising of a long suffering and insignant requires more labor and pain to "spead" than

Public ownership of industry might be brought about next month if the people had a sufficient desire to effect it. It is not to the "might be" I appeal to this night, but to the "must be.

I shall endeavor to prove that public ownership otherwise socialism, is not inevitable because it is desirable, but because it comes into the category of the inexorable necessity. My first task is to prove the necessity of the trust. My next is to prove the necessity of

The trust arose from the desire of the manufacturers to protect themselves from overproduction and the consequent mad and suicidal struggle to dispose of their surplus

Over-production arises because our productive capacity has been developed to the highest degree with labor-saving machinery consumptive capacity is crippled by the comwho constitute the bulk of our consumers, enormous strides that have taken place in the productive capacity of men due to modern machinery, nor will I harrow your souls with the well-worn details of the narrow, sordid life of squalor lived by millions of our workers. It is patent that the day worker of today consumes but little if any more of the necessities of life than did his grandfather of 50 years ago.

Statistically it can be shown that the consumption of beef, flour, potatoes, coffee, tobacco, wool, etc., has varied little if any per capita in the last 50 years. However, every student of history knows in a general way that the ordinary laborers of this country 30 or even 100 years ago fived in a fair degree of comfort, were warmly clad in their homespun and comfortably housed in their the destruction of the bil trust, not attempt-log cab as The best proof of their condi-ing in the teast to controvert Rockef-liers dealy found to be incapable of further tion was their cotoriously fine physical devel statement of facts showing that combination enlargement, but actually seems to be in the oment, longevity and dreedom from disease, I was an absolute necessity.

characteristic of today

1 do not think any fair-minded person can but admit that the modern day-laborer on his living in a city, wearing scoddy clothes, breathing sewer gas, eating tuberculous beef, drinking typhoid baccilii in his mick the marvelous nineteenth century.

But it may be pertinently asked, "Where has disappeared this immense stream of pro-

the workers. The ordinary workers must be better returns. given enough to keep them in efficient condition, part of the workers, the aristocracy of the profits in one business are abnormal and generally, the proletarians who sell their flow into that business until the returns are nature to warrant the investment of a large brains rather than their hands may get reduced to the normal. Hence as we may something above the mere necessities, but have inferred if capital was investing in orl broadly speaking competition prevents any refineries notwith tanding the unpromising

As the late David A. Wells says in his but and Gould wealth, and discover if you any return they may make to the American people. It is possible that somebody seem indeed as if the world during all the in any one industry the capitalists controll-

A significant change in public opinion re-|might strain his imagination into believing garding the trust issue has occurred in the that the Astors, the Rockefellers and the last few years. It is not so long ago when Vanderbilts, who between them have an inall our public men and newspapers had but come something like \$50,000,000 per year, one solution for the problem; "the trust perform some economic good in return, but must be destroyed," they said. Today, with I doubt if their most generous retainer would the possible exception of Mr. Bryan and a say that a hundred thousand a year each few other belated individuals, nobody in his would be too little considering that our right senses looks to the possibility of the college professors average less than one

The stream of wealth flowing into the coffers of the rich is itself again divided into The point I care more to dwell upon is not two streams, one of which goes to satisfy the inevitability of the trust, which I hope what they are pleased to regard their necespermanence of the trust. Let me say at cars and steam yachts, golf halls, picture breasts of the few classical economists etc., all classified under the general head of

> the "saved" money that has been the great shifee-way for carrying off the surplus product of labor and so avoiding the constant menace of a plethora in our industrial sys-

Notwithstanding that the prodigality of the American rich in unbounded loxory is dredths of one per cent. own \$12,000,000. ing" have had little effect economically comto "save," owing to a lack of ingenuity in it does to "save," and this is the p edicament of the very rich Americans,

No man cares for two dinners, and when Mr Rockefeller and his \$20,000,000 a year income "spends" over a thousand per day on his household he finds it probably both pleasanter and easier to "save" the remain ter than to lay awake nights devising becarre ways to "spend" it However, as the condition of affairs now is in the business world it must be admitted that it is about as difficult for him to discover channels to invest his savings as it is to invert ways to "spend" it. I pity him. When he started in the business of refining oil some 39 years or more ago, his income was not so great that he was bothered with any difficulty in spending it. nor was the oil business in that sate of plethora that there was no inducem at for saving money and investing in it. His in stinct of thrift was developed sufficiently operated by steam and electricity, while our to induce him to devote a certain part of his income to the latter end. Others in the petitive wage system which limits the laborers business, his competitors, did the same. Finally the capacity for refining oil became to the mere necessities of life. I will not greater than the market demanded. Each mine gets the same wages per day as the tire you with long statistics exhibiting the refiner was bound to get rid of his surplus product at any price, and the price of the surplus determined the price of the whole. Ruin stared them in the face. Over-production must be curtailed. The Standard Oil Trust was born.

> and again in the many federal and state in- be greatly enlarged, and at any rate it bears quiries into the Standard Oil Trust. Rockefeller has provet his case in the congressional investigation of 1888 to the hot that avoiding a flood of capital be looked for from competition was ruining his business and that combination had become an absolute ingenious as to spend enough to prevent ecessity. In fact there has been practically over-production. The great safety overflow no questioning his testimony establishing

The politicians, however, thought it was a chance to make political capital and urged that division of the stream which carries the The average family was from 10 to 14, and withstanding the efforts of the politicians to

\$1.50 per day, and very uncertain of that, green bay tree. Huge dividends on its necessity for more neavily watered stock continued to become has had any great augmentation in the the whole. To go back to the first days of tra scontinental railway? I think not, pleasures of life through the inventions of the trust we find that combination was a There are too many arready. natural remedy for cut-throat competition arising from over production.

If capitalists in the oil business overducts that is the result of the labor of the invested in that business causing over proflows into two broad channels, one to the because the opportunities for the investment capitalists, the bolders of wealth, and one to of capital in other industries promised to

the trade unionists and skilled labor if investment is open then fresh capital will could find that is of a sufficiently large preat augmentation of the share that goes to labor beyond that of the mere necessities. The whole of the remainder of the product of labor falls into the lap of the holder of wealth simply as a rent with no economic necessity on their part of doing anything in return for it.

Witness the enormous income of the Duches of Marlborough and the Countess of the oil business. The great industrial undertakings of the world are practically none promising good returns and that the only ones that seem to be good and the the mice in a granary owing to their insignificance.

The channel which carries off the surplus wealth for the upbuilding of new industries takings of the world are practically none promising good returns and that the only ones that seem to be good and that the only ones that seem to be good and that the only ones that seem to be good and that the only ones that seem to be good the manufacture and that the only ones that seem to be good and that the only ones that the o

years since the inception of civilization has been working up on the line of equipment for industrial effort-inventing and perfecting tools and machinery, building workshops and factories, and devising instrumentalities for the easy cormunication of persons and been made ready, the work of using it has, for the first time in our day and generation fairly begun; and also that every community other mouths for other industries. under prior or existing conditions of use and were, with its results."

There is no country in which the industrial machinery is not only so thoroughly completed, but actually over-completed, if I may coin a word, as in the United States. In normal conditions the machinery of produc- As in a real river, so it is with our imaginary tion will produce more in three days than we can consume in a week. The present boom dammed up the river no longer can find an is recognized by all as destined to be of a most ephemeral nature, and existing conditions no criterion to judge by. It is true that while over-production makes manifest if they are to remain secure. the desirability of combination, yet desirability does not necessarily mean practicability.

As a general law in economics it may be stated that the tendency to combination increases as the number of competitors dereases and the amount of capital for each connecting plant increases. The tendency for both these conditions to manifest themselves in our industrial world is almost too well known to mention

In 1880 there were 1.943, plants with a turing agricultural implements; in 1890 there were but 910 plants, while the capital invested had more than doubled. The number of plants engaged in manufactures of leather ecreased in the same period from 5,424 to 1,596, while the capital involved increased

A necessity

during the present campaign is a bundle of Appeals to distribute. You will want them to hand to the voting mules in windy arguments over old party catch "problems." 10 copies of the Appeal in one bundle to your address for 6 months will cost you t

\$1.00 E

from 67 to 81 millions. When the statistics for 1900 are published, the trend to concentration will be still more clearly shown.

memmani mamani

As has been delineated, the stream of production has been constantly rising owing to the development of modern machinery. There were two channels to carry off these products. The first channel carrying off the preducts destined to be consumed by the workers. This channel is in rock-bound banks that cannot enlarge owing to the competitive wage system preventing wages rising pro rata with increased efficiency. Wages are based upon cost f living and not upon efficiency of labor. The miner in a poor miner in the adjoining rich mine. The owner of the rich mine gets the advantage, not his laborer. The second channel conveys the goods destined to supply the wants and whims of the rich. This may increase somewhat, but owing to the small number of those All these facts have been brought out time rich enough to include in whims it can never such a small re ative proportion to the other e manel that in no event can much hope of this division. The rich will never be so channel which has been continuously more and more widened and deepenes to carry off the ever increasing flood of new capital is lowever not browns of being dammed up.

And why not? Man's material wants are neither the husband nor the wife felt the overturn the laws of nature and make water limited no matter how unlimited may be his dread of an addition to the family that is so run up hill Rockefeller persisted in combin. spiritual ones. If one bridge is sufficient to ing and making mo ey instead of following earry me from New York to Brooklyn, then their plan of competing and losing money

The Standard Oil Trust dours seed like a built on Broadway, there is no foom nor will remain unlent in the banker's hands.

Let us cast a broad sympathetic look over greater and greater from year to year until the surface of the United States with the to ay its capital stock of \$90,000,000 has a perplexed eye of a man with a million dollars and fusel oil in his whisky, and absorbing market value of nearly \$450,00,000, and or more looking for a promising and safe

Would be care to go into wheat-growing? Not if he is not in need of a guardian. One year it have then for the next three years there is either no crop on account of drouth. or there is low price owing to over-producnation applied to modern machinery?" duction of oil refineries the only reason that or there is low price owing to over-producfo ming a trust. Too many farmers to combine, it is difficult enough to get ten men int a combination, but when you have 10,-

000 it is manifestly an impossibility

Is there one single industre which he capital that is not manifestly overdone?

As for smaller industries there is consensu of opinion in the business world that there

ing that particular branch of the delta flowing to their industry were using all efforts to widen and deepen their particular channel. When finally they had received all the capital they wished and they formed their trust the process was reversed. It was as if they had thoughts; that this equipment having at last thrown a dam across the entrance of their of life and property. delta and diverted their current back into the main stream to be distributed through the

With this metaphor before you it is easy consumption, is becoming saturated, as it to see that with the closing of successive mouths by successive trusts so much the greater becomes the supply for the other mouths and so much the sooner does it become imperative that the capitalists in other industries throw across their protective dam river. When a number of mouths are has a strong tendency to overflow the first dams put up which will require strengthening

This is seen in our industrial world when a trust is submerged either by outside capof some other trust making an onslaught upon it.

Rockefeller with his enormous surplus in-

come, which he is bound to "save" and cannot from the very nature of things find room to invest in his own confessedly over-done oil business, and hence is constantly forced to seek out new industrial fields to conquer. He is the modern Alexander the Great of our ply by raising railway freight charges.

ombined capital of \$62,000,000 manufac- industrial field, sighing for more worlds to He has already taken possession of the

electric light and gas plants of New York City. He is fast coming into control of the iron industry. He already owns the Lake Superior mines and the lake transportation service, and his only competitor in the manufacture of iron is Carnegie, who is only waiting to make good terms of surrender. He is about to control the copper mines of the United States He is in control of the largest banks in New York. At least the most case-hardened classical economist will admit that when Rockefeller gets control of an industry that the temptations for outside capital to enlist against him are not all pow erful.

It seems to me that the proof that trusts are inevitable as a protection against the tising flood of capital is simply overwhelming both in theory and in fact.

It seems most palpable that every industry in this country must in time fall into the power of the trust. The trust with its enormous capital not only gives our domestic capitalists better opportunities for competition with foreigners in foreign neutral markets, but it is itself by damming up the old and natural domestic channels for investment actually forcing itself to cut out new channels for its overflow.

It is impossible to dam up all the mouths of the Mississippi no matter how high the dams. A flowing river must find the ocean somehow and if not by one channel then by another. The trusts are affording but a t-mporary breastworks for our captain of indus-

It will, however, be a flank movement rather than a frontal attack that will finally dislodge the captains from their fortress. The trust is not only a protection against undue competition but it is a labor saving device of the highest possible efficiency. Every argument in favor of combined production on a small scale is redoubled for production on the largest possible sca e. The trust pursues its ends in a perfectly sane and scientific manner. No longer do the o d planless methods of competition prevail. fue trust being the only producer in the field produces exactly what the market needs. There is no more danger of either an overproduction or a shortage of Standard oil in any city than there is of water, gas, or postage stamps. The trust no more needs can-This increased industrial effipostoffice. ciency of the trust together with its prevencation of machinery hastens by so much the completion of the world's industrial outfit.

ment. Interest which is determined by the The last incentive for the poor man to be in the industrial strife as was the armored Political autocracy is possible but industrial autocracy even if benevolent is impossible, time has passed. Half-way measures are At present the trust is an invaluable and impossible industrially and unsound politicabsolutely necessary weapon of defense for a ly. Revolution and not reform must be the capitalist in the industrial warfare, but our battle cry. The main plank and in fact when the enemy to be fought is not invading the only necessary plack in our political platcapital but a complete cessation of demaid form should be: We a for products owing to unemployed labor it alization of Industry. longer protects the owner. On board ship in mid ocean it I have control of the water supply I can demand every hing in exchange for the indispensible fluid, but when at last I have gathered everything into my possession then my monopoly is of no more value, as there is nothing left to be given. If I am wise I will then peaceably give up control of the water and let it be taken over by the crew collectively. I will be in great luck if they do not get the fever of co operation and come back after me for the good things they have already given up for the first water they were forced to buy. It is thus in the United States The monopolists have unwittingly run both themselves and the workers into an industrial cul de suc.

The capitalists may possibly see the danger Before there was an over-supply of capital short and precarious lease of life in their

age pensions, etc., all such reforms may ex

tend the capitalist system.

The best thing of all, however, to bolster up the capitalist system is a rattling good war between the great powers followed up by

a prolonged civil war with great destruction

If the principal industrial plants, railway shops and bridges, etc., of this country were destroyed the upbuilding of them would give labor unlimited employment and capital great scope for investment of savings. Witness the boom following our civil war, also the late Spanish war. The protective tariff is so far as it goes a supporter of the present industrial system inasmuch as it prevents labor and capital functioning at the point of greatest advantage.

A protective tariff gives better employment to labor exactly as inferior machinery requires exit through the remaining mouths and it more men to operate it than superior. A change in the money standard from gold to silver or paper would possibly also extend the time for a final collapse of the capitalistic system by reason of the industrial derangements it would cause. At best all ital in general or the concentrated wealth the advocates of silver can hope for is a little longer life for the small capitalist who is inevitably doomed under our present competitive system no matter what money standard we may have. Personally I have never been able to see how, for instance, the California orange grower could get more profits through silver coinage when Mr. Huntington stands at hand to take it away if he does get it sim-

> Then if Mr. Huntington overlooked anything the poor farmer still had a long gauntlet to run, with Mr. Rockefeller reaching for his surplus when he wants oil, Mr. Havemeyer for it when he buys sugar, etc., ad infinitum.

Some have suggested that free trade and equal freight rates obtained by government ownership of railroads would destroy trusts. The slightest investigation, however, would show that many trusts do not in the least depend upon favors from either railroads o: government. The taking over of the railroads by the government would, however, have most far-reaching and revolutionary results. The immense labor-saving that would occur from a centralized management would of cou se serve but to accentuate the unemployed problem. This would be the least of its effects.

The capital invested in railroads is half the whole industrial capital of the United States. A transfer of ownership to the state would mean the payment to the present railway owners of an enormous sum of money that would naturally seek investment in other industries.

These industries are already about at the point of crystallizing into monopolies owing to plethora of capital and the advent of such an enormous flood of money set free by the expropriation of the railroad owners would not only complete the process but would cause the amalgamation of trusts into one huge trust, the coming trust of trusts.

Nationalization of the railways would be letting free such a flood of capital that the ark of state would be immediately floated into socialism.

To resume: We are confronted by a fact and not a theory. The trust is here and here to stay as long as our competitive system of industry endures.

Democracy has been ousted from industry by autocracy and as our political institutions are but a reflection of our industrial institutions we should not presend that anything but a sham democratic political state remains. When we see imperialism, which is simply political autocracy, expressing itself in the Philippines or in the bullpen for the Idalio miners we should not stultify ourselves by striving to prevent a result without first attacking the cause.

The trade-unionists pure and simple, the anti-imperialists, the would-be destroyer of trusts are all right sentimentally, but are too vassers and advertisements to sell its goods limited in their vision. This nation has the than does the government to advertise the mightiest task cut out before it that the world has ever set to perform. The ship of state is in the Niagara above the falls. It is tion of waste of capital in u necessary dupli- not yet too late to sail down into the quiet socialistic Ontario around and the terrible falls if we only have the · Capital will in vain seek profitable invest- patience and brains to cut our political Welland canal. Delay is most dangerous. That amount of gain received by the last amount we shall finally get into our metaphorical borrowed will fall to zero and still money Ontario is absolutely certain. The only question is shall we go over the falls or through the canal. Now is the time if ever "thrifty" will perish. When the work is when this country needs earnest men who completed the workers engaged in producing know the truth and are not afraid to cry it new machi ery of production will join the from the housetops. Once let us get into unemployed army in regiments. The trust the rapids and nothing can possibly save us intellectual garbage from his yellow journal, John D. Rockefeller owns more than half of investment. Would be care to build another will be as defenseless against this new phase from the terrors of a violent revolution. Democrray must be established in industry and knight of old against hunger and thirst, re-established politically. There is really no first step to nationalization of industry, that

> Don't Get in the Road. Socialism being the product of the social

We demand, The Nation-

evolution, the only danger lies in obstructing it. Evolution is a normal development, a growth; revolution is a creation. To obstruct evolution is to invite revolution. - Rev. F. M. Sprague.

Will You Reason? He that will not reason is a bigot; he that

reason is a slave. -Sir Wm. Drummond. You've Soen it Yourself. As capital grows, so grows the presence of deep poverty seated hard by the gates of enormous wealth.—Lesselle.

annot reason is a fool; and he that dares not

Except in the Democratic Platform.

THE POOR MAN IS NOT FREE

What chance has the poor man today? Has not hard to answer.

No man has a chance who hasn't a job. The circumstances surrounding the poor man have improved, but the conditions are the

The conditions are no different today from what they were in the ancient days of white trickery has been practiced against union slavery in Greece and Rome. This is indeed a beautiful, a grand country in many ways. It is rich with the spirit of progress and invention rich by nature, but the poor man's ent in a fairly good condition, but we are condition is no better than if he were a under circumstances which would make the

All this country has done for him has been to give him a little more elbow room. He has a great, beautiful country to roam over, but he is no better off than-in fact, not as well off as the slaves of old.

We used fondly to figure the American brow and voted with his party as a sovereign, and we invited him to regard himself in that

Really, however, without the means of of another, he is scarcely the regal shape we figured him. The workingman out of a job can have little joy of his vote, and if he is meet, he can hardly will good to others, the sovereign act of the freemen, because he has none to will. It is true that he may rebel, that he may

renounce his employment when he has one and does not think himself justly paid, but without the means of livelihood he has no chance except to seek some other employment, and this choice is scarcely freedom. He may, of course, become a tramp, and in the loose play of our circumstances he may not suffer more than many others who remain patiently at work.

But, then, it is our circumstances that befriend him and not our conditions; these are the same for him as the workingman's conditions everywhere.

The only moment of sensible or positive political sovereignty for him is that of vot ing, but in that moment he parts with his sovereignty for a term of months or years, without respect to the men who shall make his laws and judge them and execute them.

He chooses, he elects, he gives, and "the gods themselves cannot resume their gifts,' much less a poor devil who has voted with

his party and has nothing to eat. For such a citizen of the freer state liberty can scarcely be said to exist in the sense that it exists for the more fortunate. He cannot choose, he cannot sa r fice himself for others. for he is already sacrificed. He can impart no advantages, for he has none, and he can have none until he has bettered his fortunes. He remains in the savage necessity of self assertion, in the warfare which manifests ttself in strikes, riots, mutinies, murders. The poor man knows, if the rich man does ot know, that the poorer man has always less liberty than the rich man, just as certainly as that he has less money. If he has not the means of livelihood in hif own hands, be cannot come and go when he will, he can not command his time, he cannot choose the kind of work he will do, as the rich man measurably can. He is often enslaved to hateful and loathsome services for others, such as each should do for himself. Until a man is independent be is not free: As lone as he must look to the pleasure or the profit of another man for his living he is not independent. His employer may not mean to oppress him. He may be his oppressor unwillingly, as when his own adversity obliges him to cut down his hireling's wages, but he oppresses him then, however unwillingly, and he oppresses him when he casts him off to some other support, not knowing whether he can find it or not. This fact often comes home to the humane employer, especially in the case of hirelings who have served him long and well, and more than any other it tells with the co-science against the whole relation of "hireling and him that hires The hireling may have all these rights which are inseparable from the old ideal of liberty and which we vainly suppose are the proofs of liberty He may have the right to speak freely, print freely, pray freely, vote freely. But he cannot manfully use his right, though warranted in it by the constitutions and the statutes of all States, if he is afraid another man may take away his means of livelihood

It is needless to say that the personal equation will have much to do with the character of the event Many-perhaps mostemployers are of a make so noble and of a self respect so fine that they would abhor to interfere with the constitutional rights of their hirelings, and there are hirelings so brave that they would starve and see their wives and little ones starve before they vielded their rights But slavery was none the less an evil because most slaveholders were kind and good people or because there was now and then a heroic slave. The man who is in darger of want or even in dread of want is not a Tree man, and the country which does not guard him against this danger and this dread or does not assure him the means of livelihood "is not a free country, though it may be the freest of all the freer coun ries.

Be Consistent.

'It is often argued that as speculation is attended by heavy risks the speculator is justly entitled to compensation for such danger of loss. On this principle the burglar whose business is still more uncertain has a right to a still greater reward. Society gets nothing for the risk run by those who try to plusder it, and can not reasonably be expect-ed to stand the losses of those engaged in Free America!

Wardner has been the battle ground between labor and capital for a good many years. Here the Standard Oil company own the great Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines; his condition improved? These are questions here they reduced the wages from \$3.50 to to \$2.00 and \$3.00, and maintained the latter scale for years, and fought, planned and plotted the downfall of organized labor. In no other part of America have union men been subjected to such unlawful treatment. Every scheme of corrupt capital and political men or him who sympathizes with unionism, but men could always be found to stand for right and Wardner has a good union at presunder circumstances which would make the average free man cry with shame. Persecuted by every hired thug and state official that comes along, we are denied the right to seek employment for ourselves and families; if by some hook or crook we get a permit to work along comes a deputy and we are told that we can't work any longer or we must go to who earned his bread in the sweat of his jail if caught working with a permit that don't belong to us. The state officials have made the permits a little harder to get. They have the description of the person wanting one on the back, it tells your height, weight, livelihood in his own hands, but in the hands color of eyes, hair, if clean shaven or mustache; they ask where you worked last, why you left last employment, what country you were born in and if you are a member of the very poor, if he is not making both ends Miners' Union. The officers have taken a a good many permits away in the last month, they were not all taken from union men, but m st had been members. As the election draws closer it seems to be the desire of mine owners and state officials to get out of the country all union men who are eligible to vote, so as to carry things their way. You see the new men won't be in the state long enough to be entitled to vote.

9999999999999999999999999 You will find

that a bundle of 10 Appeals coming to you each week and every week during the campaign will be a source of convenience, You will have one at hand for the necessi ties of the moment. The regularity with which they will come will be a pleasing comfort. 10 copies for 6 months cost \$1.00

Being Afraid of Socialism.

From the Indiana colis Press.

Among the "Minute Talks" in yesterday issue of the Press was one from L. P. Mc-Cormack, State Labor Commissioner, noting the steady growth of socialism among workingmen, and giving a note of warning to employers that continued injustice would serve but to accelerate the growth of socialistic tendencies.

There is socialism and socialism. The pure doctrine looks to the management of a industrial and commercial enterprises by the people. This sounds very simple, but when t comes to the working details, the first bi fact is that the people's agency is the goverument; and we have not yet devised proper means of carrying out through this agency all the functions that indisputably belong to government. There are socialists that would carry out the doctrine in part, and there are others that wou d go further; there are advocates for a hundred different degrees of so cialism Indeed, we practice socialism to a very considerable degree now, and we are likely to practice it in greater degree, whenever we become convinced that we can save money by exercising mun cipal control of various forms of public service, instead of permitting private corporations to perform

There is no reason on earth why socialism should be a bugaboo word. Bismarck seemed to regard it with terror during the days of his supremacy in Ge many, and his repressive measures had the effect of finally giving the socialists a larger number of seats than any other party in the Reichstag. Instead of proceeding to tear up the German Empire they have pegged along very much like other political parties, when intrusted with a measure of responsibility. In England, the so-America, except that English municipalities are making more rapid strides in acquiring control of all public utilities than are those of America. Socialism is entirely a question of political economy. There is nothing in it to suggest dynamite bombs or inspire terror in any form.

Just a Momert, Mr. Voter.

Do you find any comfort in standing on an anti-trust plank made by a trust party? Who today rules this country, if not the rich? Under socialism the people will be the rulers. If any of the other parties are elected, you can only expect a continuation of the present system of representative government, or the rule of policians and ourts.

Under socialism officers will be elected to carry out the will of the people expressed through the initiative and referendum, whereas, now when officers are elected the people have no recourse until another election and then they can only change their The people are masters of the situation, if they will but vote instead of being voted The Social Democratic party is the free man's party of 1900. Will YOU vote with the MEN?

Why Not be Logical?

We admit the universal right of all men to the air, to the seas; we have socialism in riv-ers and bridges and roads—why not admit the universal right of all men to the land. why not have socialism in the mills, in rail-ways and in ships?—Robert Blatchford.

On Good Authority.

On the irresistible momentum of these two d. Society gets inevitable and ever-growing forces—the coninevitable and ever-growing forces—the coninexibly be expectbase angaged in

F. R. Hays.

On the freshulos inometals of these two
inevitable and ever-growing forces—the concentration of industry and the growth of the
new democracy—socialism depends for the
realization of its schemes of transformation.

—Encyclopedia Britannics. What You Have a Title To.

You have a right—a title—to LIFE and consequently to all that life depends upon. Of those necessities of life which must be be made by men, you have a right to make

or earn or produce your share. Of those necessities of life which cannot be made by man, but of which the Creator men's bodies and souls have both to be has supplied a sufficient quantity for man's bought, and the best tools of war for them use, you have a right,—a title,—to JUST besides, which makes such war costly to the TAKE FOR YOUR OWN USE. Under maximum, not to speak of the cost of base this head come

1. Air. 2. Sunlight.

3. Surface of the earth.

Trace back anyone's title to land and you will find that someone JUST TOOK IT. He ever made it. He may have made the im provements on it, and the improvements are is, but the land is not his any more than ours or mine.

What a need have we for better land laws are forced to pay a rent for a privilege clearfrom the violence of mobs but also from the greed of capitalists.

Under the head of necessities of life which

must commonly be earned we have:

1. Food. This includes artificial heat, which warms the body and thus produces the rate loss and punishment to each person. same effect as food. We often cat the two together - hot food.

2. Artificial light.

3. Clothing and other shelfer.

4. Cleanliness.

5. Medical and surgical aid.

6. Personal adjuncts tending to convenience or to make the body more beautiful, such as the blacking on one's shees or the watch in one's pocket.

7. Education. This includes beneficence, for a good deed benefits the door in an educative way only, as a rule.

8. Recreation.

9. Transportation.

10. A reasonable amount of luxury. A person's mind is healthier if he thinks he is not pinned down to the bare necessities of life. Paradoxical as it may seem, a little luxury-of a harmless nature-is a necessity.

Not until a man is able to demand of the government the right to earn his living and the living of those he is morally bound to stretched arms and throbbing heart, for good support and to be immune from earning any- and great men, is changed in real life to a one's else living. - not until then, I say, will a great wrong of the ages be abolished. the law we must look for its abolition, thereand at all times, we must obey the law.

CHAS. A. JOHNSON, Battle Creek, Mich.

William Morris, "Poet, Artist, So-ialist."

The word Revolution which we Socialists are so often forced to use has a terrible sound in most people's ears, even when we have explained to them that it does not necessariy mean a change accompanied by riot and power for the moment. Even when we explain that we use the word revolution in its et mological sense, and mean by it a change in the basis of society, people are scared at the idea of such a vast change, and beg that you will speak of reform and not revolution. As, however, we Socialists do not at all mean by our word revolution what these worthy people mean by their word reform, I can't selp thinking that it would be a mistake to ase it, whatever projects we might conced beneath its harmless envelope. So we will stick to our word, which means a change of the basis of society; it may frighten people, but it will at least warn them that there is something to be frightened about, which will be no less dangerous for being ignored; and lso it may encourage some peop e, and will mean to them at least not fear, but a hope

Fear and Hope-those are the names of the two great passions which rule the race of man, and with which revolutionists have to fear to the few oppressors, that is our busi-ness; if we do the first and give hope to the Richard T. Elemany, the few must be frightened by their hope. It is not revenge we want for poor people, but happiness; indeed, what revenge can be taken for all the thousands of years of the sufferings of the poor?

Tracts That Would be Worth While.

The American Tract Society once offered \$50 for the best tract "On the Impropriety of Dancing." There was a Socialist around in the person of Horace Greeley to take ad vantage of this opportunity. He copied their announcement in the New York Tribune and "We would suggest premiums to be offered

as follows: "\$20 for the best tract on the rightfulness

and consistency of a Christian's spending \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year on the appetites and enjoyments of himself and family, when there are a thousand families within less than a mile of him who are compelled to live on less than \$200 a year.

**\$10 for the best tract on the rightfulness and Christianity of a Christian building a house for the exclusive residence of himsel and family, at a cost of \$50,000 to \$100 000, within sight of a hundred families living in hovels worth less toan \$100.

55 for the best tract on the Christianity of building churches which cost \$100,000 each in which poor sinners can only worship on sufferance and in the most out of the way

"That there may be no pecuniary hindrane we will pay the premiums if the American Tract Society will publish the tracts." Gree-ley was never called on to pay the premiums. She's Cracking.

If there is anything that cannot bestruth, let it crack.—Wendell Phillips.

Ruskin on Capitalism's Wars.

It is one very awful form of the operation ists wealth which supports unjust wars. Just them; for most of the men who wage such, wage them gratis; but for an unjust war, fear and angry suspicion between nations which have not grace nor honesty enough in all their multitudes to buy an hour's peace of mind with; as, at present, France and England, purchased of each other ten millions sterling worth of consternation annually (a remarkably light crop, half thorns and half aspen leaves, sorrow, reaped and granaried by the "science" of the modern political economist, teaching covetousness instead of truth). And all unjust war being supportawhen so many thousands of human beings ble, if not by pillage of the enemy, only by loans from capitalists, these loans are repaid ly their own to begin with! The land law of by subsequent taxation of the people, who the future will not only protect the home appear to have no will in the matter, the capitalists' will being the primary root of the war; but the real root is the covetousness of the whole fiation, rendering it incapable of faith, frankness or justice, and bringing about, therefore, in due time, his own sepa-Sesame and Lilies.

A Difference After School Days.

G. B. Beaham.
The lines in the copying book and the precepts of the teacher coincide with the moral teachings of the great men whose speeches and writings fill the pages of the readers. All teach the value of virtue. All hold up the rewards that go to honesty and truth. All seek to instill in the heart of the pupil a love for those with whom contact is had or to be had in society. All teach the doctrines of unselfishness, the lessons of charity, the dignity of labor, the grandeur of art and the true greatness of those who serve humanity with stendfastness and mercy.

The lessons of the world sap the moral teachings of the school, and swing the ambitions into line with the corrupt struggle for recognition in the world's contest for "honors" and reward.

The school house world, waiting with out struggle for place and power based on worldly To possessions. Society is waiting, but it is with stony heart, and with eager hands wil fore, pending the restitution of our rights, and at all times, we must obey the law. equity in the business world

When Socialism Will Come.

when will it come? Just as soon as the laboring people, both of hand and brain, awake to their true interests and vote it in. Already Germany polls 2,250,000 socialist votes-more than any one party there. In America there were 90,000 votes cast in 1898. all kinds of violence, and cannot mean a In the election in Paris a few days ago the hange made mechanically and in the teeth Socialist party took the lead, polling 142,981 of opinion by a group of men who have votes; the next strongest party was the nationallow managed to seize on the executive tionalists who polled 122,000. In France there are over 1,500,000 socialist votes.

For my own part, I fully believe that in ten years from today this country will be a S cial Democracy. Let us do our duty. The only peaceful way to bring it about is through the ballot. Talk for it, work for it, but above all VOTE for it. Now is the time for action.

Dr. Ely on Prosperity.

What do we mean by prosperity?, I have heard a great deal about the prosperity of the south. It is said to be growing rich. Does this mean the prosperity of the many or of the few? Not long since a friend on returning from Richmond told me that the people were making so muce nto ey that they could not spend it. I had not heard of any rise of wages. When walking on Charles street in Baltimore the other day I saw s huge poster setting forth the growing wealth of a newty developed region in Virginia, and among other attractions for capitalists I nodeal; to give hope to the many oppressed and fixed this "Cheap Labor." I have been fear to the few oppressors, that is our busi Richard T. Ely.

Our Christian Civilization.

The following is a sample of Christian civilization in these United States. Out of our population of 70,000,000 we have 60,000 clergymen to belp civilize us, 90,000 lawyers to help dist rt justice, 85,000 professional criminals and fully ten times as many non union criminals, mostly in high society and in Congress, 75,000 paupers and only 6,000 authors and s ientists. We have 1,000,000, 000 tramps and 5,400 professors; 127,000 bartenders, and 9,700 actors; 5,000,000,-000 common labores, and 9,300 de-igners and inventors. It can truthfully be said that we have discovered how to make money. but not how to make men .- Pueblo Conrier

Like a Thousand Others.

The treasurer in one of the large cloth mills in the east writes as follows: "Editor Appeal .- I enclose 50 cents for

which please send me your journal for one While I cannot accept all of your theories I am anxious to investigate them as I realize they are sure to have a remarkable influence in shaping the course of events in the immediate future." Our friend underestimates the strength of socialism. It is the coming power.

They Might Vote Intelligently The McCormicks of Chicago closed down

their big reaper works and started for Europe to take in the Paris Exposition. Their dorile wage-slaves, who produced the we in their masters are squandering, will remain at home and starve or start out to find other masters to buy their labor power. - Cleveland Citizen.

The Source. Inequity alone has created private property.

—Bt. Clement. Higher Civilization Coming.

The time will come when people will find of wealth in Europe that it is entirely capital- it difficult to believe that a rich community such as ours, having such command over exwars do not need so much money to support ternal nature, could have submitted to such a mean, shabby, dirty life as we do.-William Morris.

But Impossible Through Individualism.

I tell you, men of America, tuere is no eace but equality; no weal h but character; no security but brotherhood; no salvation but knowledge; and no supreme court but the enlightened conscience of man .- Herbert N. Casson.

Warm Weather Thought.

In the list of those overcome by heat you do not often read the name of a capitalist. He has arranged it to leave others do his work for him in warm weather. - Workers'

The Platform.

The Social Democratio Party of America declares that life, therty and happiness depend opon equal political and accommits refus.

It is not a superior of the present that it is not considered that there piece, the indivioual tool of fermer years having become the social tool of the present. The individual tool was owned by the worker whe employed himself and was muster of his product. The social tool, the machine, is owned by the capitalist and the worker is devendent upon him for employment. The capitalist this becomes the master of the worker and is able to a propriate to himself a large share of the product of his labor.

Installism, the private ownerships of the means of production, is responsible for the inscurity of outsetsmeet, the poverty, misery and decradation of the ever-growing majority of our peop c; but the same economic forces which have produced and now intensity they capitalist system will pecsatist the acception of so-vision, the collective everation of reduction of the means of production for the emmon good and welfare. The present system of social production and private ownership is rap dily converting social into two antagonistic classes, e., the capitalist chas and the prepartyless class. The midd e class, once the mest powerful of this great mains, is disappearing in the mill of competition. The issue is now between the two classes first named. Our political inderty is now of little value to the masses unless used to acquire economic liberty.

libery tainow of little value to the state union 'moveacquire economic liberty.

Independent political action and the trade union 'movement are the chief emancipating, factors of the working
class, the one represe ting its political, the other its economic wing, and both must so operate to abolish the capitainst system.

There are the Secial Democratic Party of America declares

First-The organization of the working class into a political party to conquer the public powers new centrolled by capitalists.

capitalists. Second—The abolition of wage slavery by the establishment of a national system of co-coverative industry, based upon the social or commen sweeth of the mann of production and distribution, to be saministered by society in the common interest of all its members, and the complete cannot pration of the socially useful slaces from the dominalism.
g class and all those in sympathy with their
no to resilze a higher o vilization should sever

The working class and all these in sympathy with spear historio masion to resilies a higher o vilitation should sever connection with all capitalist and reform parties and units with the Social Democratic Party of America.

The control of political power by the Social Democratic Party will be tantament to the abolition of all class rule. The solidarity of inher connecting the millions of class-convolent fellow workers throughout the o vilited world will lead to international socialism, the bretherhood of man. As steps in that direction, we make h-following demands:

lead to international socialism, the bretherhood of man.
As steps in that direction, we make h-following demands:
Firs - Revision of our fideral constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to complete centrel of government by the people irrespective of sex.
Second—The public ownership of all industries controlled by menopolies, trusts and semicases.
Third—The public ownership of all railreads, telegraphs and telephones; all means of transportation and consumication; all water works, gas and electric plants and other public controlled by the co

and international when southle.

Ninth-National insurance of working seople against soldents, lank of employment and want in old against Penth-Equal civil and pait of rights, for men and women, and the abelition of all taws discriminating against source. women.

Eleventh—The adoption of the initiative and referendu

respectional representation, and the right of recall of repr

Electronal representation, properties by the veters.

Twelfth—Abo ition of war and the introduction of interest and arbitration.

Social Democratic National Ticket for 1900

EUGENE V. DEBS,

of California.

SOCIALIST ORGAN ZATIONS For the purposes of aiding in organization, the Appeal will print notice of political sectings, conventions, c. c., for 2: cours a line. Send money with notice. If on use the space paid for by all, you should be willing to be p pay the expenses of the paper. J. A. Wayland.

THE Third Congressional District of California, compris-ing con the of Alameda, Contra-Costa, Solano, Yolo, Lake, til-pand Colona, is entiried to hold primaries for the election of delegates to District and County conventions. Commade, in these different countries are requested is take bart and make as good a shewing as po H. Philbrick, 1841 Myrtle St., On land,

Social Democratic Party.

Organize the socialists in your community. Full instruc-ions as to organization of Social D-mocratic branches gent in application to Theodore Debs 128 Washington St. Ohi-ago, headquarters of the Social Democratic Party of

Magnetic Healing.

Do you want the best books ever written on this subject, which embraces hypnotism, vital magnetism and mental science? If so, send for descriptive circular and prices to L. E. Stanhope, M. D., Nevada, Mo.

Books, keen-edged with wisdom.

"Empty thy purse into thy head."

PERTAINING TO SOCIALISM:

eaith Against Commonwealth, 550 pp. Henry D. Lloyd story of Parus Commonwealth, 550 pp. Henry D. Lloyd story of Parus Commonwealth, 550 pp. Henry D. Lloyd story of Parus Commonwealth, 550 pp. Henry D. Lloyd story of Parus Commonwealth, 550 pp. Henry D. Lloyd Backward, paper . Litward Heliamy quantity, citoth, 230 pages . Edward Heliamy quantity, citoth, 230 pages . Edward Heliamy quantity citoth, 230 pages . Edward Heliamy quantity citoth, 230 pages . Edward Heliamy quantity citoth, 230 pages . Edward Heliamy . Leonard D. Abbett in New Economy, cloth . Uconium d. Adams centry of the Fu ure. Leonard D. Abbett in New Economy, cloth . Uconium d. Comperative Commonwealth, 301 pp . Groundarite Eurland, 250 pp . Blackford of sera Swelaism . Vali sterodox Economies and Ortholox Profits . Ashpinat and Times, Cause and Cure 2: pp . F. G. Gordon iloxophy of Happiness, 90 pp . Bersford to its 100 pp . Sir Thomas Move, A. D. 1515 resertly, 16 pp . Pyburn, 5c, 3 for and Machinery, inher tasce . Pyburn, 5c, 3 for and Machinery inher tasce . Pyburn, 5c, 3 for and Machinery inher tasce . Pyburn, 5c, 3 for and Machinery inher tasce . Pyburn, 5c, 3 for pages . Thomas Move, A. B. 1515 pages . 3 for . Pyburn, 5c, 3 for . PERTAINING TO SOCIALISM:

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Worsan, in the Past, Present and Future

Commo for the People 664Robert

The Ruins of Empires ... Count Voiney, A. D. 1783
Wait ug for the Signal, cloth H. O. Morris
The Sad Say Stock wall
Caser's Column Ignation Domesia;
If Christ Casps to Congress Roward
Commission of Commission Commission

F. H. TIBBITS, a Boston bond broker, in a circular July 7th, says:

During the past two years the management of New York Central railroad has been generally

approaching a point of perfection unequalled by any other railroad in the world. Subordinate officers have been done away with, for \$32 a light a year. subordinate officers have been done away with, and the subordinate officers' employees have been placed is charge directly under the higher officers. Sections have been lengthened, and people who have been employed by the road for many years and found capable are placed in charge of more property; vet salaries have not been advanced. This is making the New York Central railroad system not only the greatest railroad system in the world, but increasing the revenue of the company. As it extends its system enue of the company. As it extends its system of management to lines under its control and acquires new lines of railroad, the stock ought to improve in value and advance in price.

All of which should be very pleasing news to the laboring people who have had more work put on them without more pay, and many of them let out of a job. The laboring people have been trained to fear public ownership of railroads. It is to the interest of with the corporations. They do not want the be voted on this month. workers to have any voice in the management of the industries in which they are employed. It would make them slaves, don't you know! To shorten the day's labor and have less work with the same pay would not leave the masters anything to buy dukes and princes for their daughters. This doing away with labor and heaping more and more on those who are retained will go on and on and on, until the masses are reduced to lower levels than any nation has yet seen. This is not the case in the U. S. only-it is true in every country where machinery is being perfeeted. This could not injure the workers if they did not vote the friends of corporations When machinery does the work the hours should be shortened But when the machinery is owned by individua's or corporation they will not shorten the hours but will discharge as many people as they can cause they are the majority and can vote in a clement in this country the goal of whose system that will shorten their hours and in, arguments and efforts is entire public ownerment of a few more hundred thousand men to make them see it. But they will see it.

Three 5 cent pamphlets on the trust question for 5 cents by ordering July Wayland's Monthly; order through your news lealer.

Some object to government ownership of railroads for the color, that every office-holder would put his friends in the best jobs and that no one would be a color his job when new heads went in. Is there any possibility of this under socialism?-C. Sherman, Northcote, Minn.

The intelligence that will make public ownership of the ratiroads a reality will also be of sufficiently high order to take the railroad employes out of politics. The rules govern ing employment and promotion should be under a board elected by the railroad employes and not by the general public. Today the ones who run the railroads put their friends into the best places, and men are more or less dictated to in their -political No railroad man can hold a job today who freely expresses himself in favor of public ownership or who is not in harmony burden upon the consumer. Heavy and conwith the party to which the general managers are favorable. There are not enough railroad men of one party to fill all places and the labor organizations that would be permitted under public ownership would protect men, se they do now. In the letter carriers there is as much independence in political thought as among the merchants. In every city there is a large percentthem who are socialists. They are under civil service that protects them. Under socialism there would street lighting will not expire until 1904 be no "best jobs." in the public service for every man and woman cannot secure release of the contract without who wanted employment and at a compensa- assuming the company's habilities, \$260,000. tion that would provide every such person The town has decided to erect its own planwith every comfort of life. The workers at once and furnish commercial lighting would control and operate the industries, alone until its street lighting cantract expires would receive all the benefits, would have an The public plant will be able to furnish lights evel best in this one. equal voice, and do you suppose they would for houses and stores at a very reasonable oppress themselves? They would elect their price; heretofore this kind of lighting has wn foremen, superintendents and managers. and parties such as we have today would hibitive rates the private company was comdisappear A different rate of compensation pelled to ask. would not long be tolerated when the workers operate the industries. This tendency is shown today by the opposition of workers to piece or sweat-shop work.

The second edition of Wayland's Monthly for May, "New Zealand in a Nutshell," is now completed and can be furnished to you in any quan-tity. One copy, 5 cents, 100 for \$4.

LET's have an open door to China. Let us force the Chinese to trade with us It will protect American labor! Being the poorest paid people on earth they will furnish an excellent market for the goods produced by high priced labor in the U. S.! Think of well paid labor being furnished a market where people get one and two cents a day! Let's put in machinery in China so that they can produce good and sell in our markets! That is what the capitalists are doing. The Chinese, once introduced to the knowledge of machinery, will produce with it at two cents P. A day as much as American labor, for the skill lies in the machine not the man. will the American voting king get the benefit of what he furnished the blood and money to do-force the open door on China. Americans will have to Work at as low wages as Chinamen or the capitalists will make goods in China with chean labor and ship them here. The same will be done tariff free from the Philippines. Some people do not see the intention of those who direct them. If they did there would not be a crowned head on E. M. Plumb, 719 Broad St., St. Joseph, earth. There is a funny animal on earth and its name is workingman

Canadian Postal Cards

Each good for a year's subscription, 20 for \$5. Comrades in, Canada will find them quicker, safer and more convenient than any

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Through municipal ownership Grand Rapids, Mich., furnishes electric street lighting

High insurance rates caused by the incompetency of private ownership was one of the inducements to Talladega, Ala., for municipal water works.

"If the St. Louis street car system had belonged to the city," says the Philadelphia North American, "there would have been no strike Municipal ownership would have preserved the peace in Cleveland and Brooklyn." You know of course under public ownership there is no incentive-to strike.

To save expensive litigation, procure new mains to keep progress with the growth of the city and secure efficient service-these are some of the things that make Oklahoma the king to always prejudice his subjects (ity, Okla., want public water works. A against any thought of freedom. So it is proposition to invest \$100,000 that way will

> "The Boston experiment has proven con lusively," says the Cleveland, O., Leader, that municipal business can never be done cheaper than private contractors will do it until all city business is transacted on business lines and politics is entirely eliminated from municipal control." Most of the newspaper comments on Boston are on this linethat where there has been any failure it is purely because of private greed and where it has stolen from the public. The failure in Boston is another case of the incapability of

The Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irisimen who go to Australia accept the policy of publie ownership at once and like it. Why: Simply because the people are better and more economically served than under private ownership. This rule holds good in both get along without. This is to their personal old and new countries and among people of interest, it is natural and they are not at all nationalities. There is no doubt of the fault. The fault lies with the oppressed be. fact that there is a large and rapidly growing crease their pay. t will take a little more ship, a d it is a question that will have to be perfection in the machinery and the displace-considered.—Jackson, Mich., Patriot.

> · "One of the main arguments against municipal ownership is that it causes political corruption," says the Crawfordsville, ind , Journal. "A more than sufficient answer to this statement is that the relations of private monopolies to the public corporathe best jobs and that no one involve a greater amount of political corrupinvolve a greater amount of political corruption than can possibly be coused by public ownership, while the very fact that a city has charge of large and important enterprises increases the dignity and responsibility of its public offices, thus offering inducements to capable men to accept office and acting as a spur to all good citizens to put their best men forward."

> > Mayor Richardson, of Boise City, Idaho, has given the city council the following reasons for a city-owned water plant: "The city has no adequate fire protection under the present water system. Present rates for water for all purposes cast an unreasonable tinued litigation is promised between the steps. water compacy now supplying water to Boise City and the city, which will render it im probable to procure a sa isfactory and ade quate supply of water for years to come from the present source." The mayor says tunt city ownership is the only remedy.

A peculiar example of the advantages of public owsership is presented at Richmond. Ind A private company's contract for There would be places Richmond wants municipal ownership, bu been out of the question because of the pro-

> The following is a list of comrades contributing to the fund to send the APPEAL to 10,000 officer of local labor unions:

August Gilbert, 1223 N. 4th St. W. Cedar Rajids, Iowa.

A. B. Asbury, Augusta, Ky.
F. H. Alexander, 1517 Jackson Ct., Omaha

Fred R. Hawk, Wh they Bldg, Rooms 307-308, Kansas City, Mo. C. A. Hunt, \$12-814 Brooklyn Ave., Kansas Frank Holcombe, 909 N. Pine St., San An-

L. Caylor, 91 E 8th Ave , Columbus, O.

T. J. Maxwell, 615 Kans Ave , Topeka Kan. sh, Johnsten, N. Y.
D. Goodrich, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
Gudenrath, Paint Rock, Ala.
O. W. Rives, 193 Mill St., Rochester, N. Y. D. Morrison, Milan, Mo.
J. Weaver, Granite Falls, Minn.

Trank D. Freeman, St. Paul, Minn.

C. Williams, Ft. Scott, Kan., or Y. M. C. A.

F. M. IcLefresh, Sturgis, S. D.

F. M. IcLefresh, Sturgis, S. D.

R. C. Massey, 31° Sh St., Fargo, N. D.

H. McCash, Black Hawk, Col.

Geo. Harris, New Burnside, Ill.

Cash, Me idian, Miss.

A. Wing, Miller (Gity, O.

Jas. B. Smiley, 232 W. Wash., Chicago, Ill.

E. N. Bowen, 133 N. Union St., Battle Creek

APPEAL ARMY

The other morning the army editor woke up and sauntered out upon the tented field with a view to estimating the probable casualties among the old parties for the day. An orderly rode up and handed him the fol-

The gang counts that day lost Whose low, descending sun Sees no new and gory scalps Into Kansas run.

-W. J. White, New Castle, Pa. A regiment, fully equipped with Krag Jorgenson rifles and a battery of heavy artil lery was at once ordered on a special train which immediately left for New Castle with instructions to capture or destroy White. Such dastardly attempts to get poetry into the campaign will be punished vigorously and the army editor gives it out cold that hereafter such actions will be considered as trea-

The APPEAL desires to spread out and get into localities where now unknown. If each of the army will take a bundle with him when travelling and throw off a few at each station it will do great good. Another way is to put a copy of the paper in empty box cars. It will be found by the man that loads it next. A little work along these lines will give us a greatly enlarged field.

The Appeal army has brought competition to the bar of judgment. From now until the election no pains or expense must be spared to poll a vote that will justify our past exertions This is the harvest timethe hour when the fruits of our toil is reduced to facts and figures. Strike now! Strike often!

A comple of western miners write that when the APPEAL comes they remove all the capitalistic papers from the bunk house and throw them in the creek. This leaves their esteemed fellow workmen nothing to read but socialism. The APPEAL army seems to be getting as tyrannical as the plutes.

The campaign is beginning to open up. The four presses of the APPEAL are in almost continual service and this week the steam power (in addition to the gasoline engine) was put on. Let every one of the army put in a club of subscribers this week. The APPEAL is ready for the ball to open.

Gents, please do not write long letters. The s ells are bursting continually—the ammunition is being rushed to the front-the artillery is rumbling into position and we are too busy to read long letters. Just take your gun and climb a tree and begin to pick

One of the APPEAL army took advantage of the fact that a debtor owed him several hundred dollars on mortgaged property to poke socialiam down the aforesaid debtor's throat. The army isn't overlooking any bets.

Comrade Dixon, of Mendon, Mass., gets to the front with an order for 20 postal cards and ten copies of "In His Steps." It will take a warm number to travel in Dixon's

the first job Comrade Philip, of Santa Rosa, Cala, tackled on a typewriter was a list of subscribers for the APPEAL. The typewriter editor marked the job O. K.

Comrade Wade, "the Arkansaw traveller, puts a blister on us in the shape of a ciao of 30 this week. It's very monotonous-always 30 suoscribers -never m re nor less.

vocatears ers Association has placed an order or 50 copies per week of the APPEAL. Get dug their eyes open, you see.

you t fail to send in a dottar for 10 copies week for 6 months. National campaigns don't come-but once in four years. Do your

The army editor has been too busy to get up a list of club raisers this week. The tale will have to go with the hide, as it were.

The Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembiy, of Wheeling, W. Va., toes the mark with an order for 1,000 Appeals.

Comrade Miller, of Harrisonville, Mo. amoushed 20 Filipinoes last week and got tueir scalps in here without trouble.

We want that million votes and every socialist from now till the polls close should ceaselessiv put out the literature.

Comrade Barringer, of Dayton, Ohio, got to the but with a club of ten last week. But Barringer often does.

The APPEAL army will deliver to the old parties a consignment of that tired feeling in November.

Comrade Richardson, of Alpena, Mich., will turn a trick with 20 of those subscription cards.

The Cigar Makers Union, of Janesville, Wis., placed an order for 50 APPEALS last week.

Comrade Hancock, of Neville, Ohio, got to the front with ten of those scalps last week. The Miners' Union, of Victor, Colo., turns

Wayland's Monthly

in an order for 10 copies weekly.

May number, "New Zealand in a Nut Shell:" June, Sullivan's "Direct Legislation" with addendum to 1900, July, "Hard Times: the Cause and Cure," "Trusts," and "Monopolies and 2.00 Trusts." Subscription, 50 cents a year; one copy 1.00 5 cents, 100 copies \$4. Much thought at a low 1.00 cost. Address, Wayland's Monthly, Girard, 10.00 Kans.

THE Social Democrats have tickets up in 1.00 thirteen states and more are coming. going to be a hot campaign, jaspers. your locality loaded with literature.

"Individualism Is Progress and Life." The newspapers of Chicago have been printing some steries about a labor difficulty in the Illinois Steel Company's plant at South Chicago. Here is what the Tribune had to of his master next November. say about it this morning:

"The feeling of unrest among the employes of the Illinois Steel Company has now somewhat subsided. The crowd of men who gathered in South Chicago saloons on Thursday night and plotted mischief was not visible during the day, and the police expect no All dynamite owned by trouble for them. the company has been carefully guarded and its whereabouts is kept secret from the excited men. A strong force of private detec tives and policemen is on guard at the mills, and the force in blast furnace No. 4, where the trouble on Wednesday sight occurred, is

under surveillance. "There appears to be no dissatisfaction visible among the employes of the company who are not connected with the blast furnace. and the force of 300 policemen and detectives is considered well able to cope with the 40 men employed in the blast furnaces. All of these men are not disaffected, however.

"The rumor that several hundred men were imprisoned within the gates of the company for two days proves to be false. The men were kept inside the gates from Wednesday evening until 6 o'clock on Thursworked twelve hours."

Other papers tell of the "hot' reception" that will be meted out to the "malcontents" in case they "attack the works."

One would think that a bunch of Chinese Boxers were in South Chicago waiting for a chance to burn the steel trust's mill and massacre all peaceful citizens.

Here is the story of the way the "trouble" started. It is the "other side," There is always "another side," but it seldom gets in print.

Listen to the other side: Jack Roedder is foreman of blast No. 4 at paper into a box to elect them. the steel trust's South Chicago plant. Under him was a big gang of men. Their work is the hardest and the hottest in all the great mill. Their wages are of the same generous proportions generally allotted to workmen by trusts.

On Wednesday, the Fourth of July, Independence day, the trust didn't celebrate. Instead it sent its white slaves into the furnace-like rooms and drove them on to toil.

The hot wave was on. The air was stifling. Other people, enjoying a holiday, could barely keep alive. The white slaves of the trust toiled on. Finally one fell to the hot floor, and then a second dropped like an ox in his place.

They were carted away to the trust's hospital, and there they died. They are John Leach of 9142 Mackinaw avenue and Andrew Cushman, 8500 Mackinaw avenue.

The other men in the gang gasped in agony, and finally Roedder could drive them no longer; he would drive them no longer. "Get out into the air, boys," he cried.

"Take a five minutes rest in the yard."

Gratefully the boys filed out, and then came Superintendent J. W. Maket. He called to Roedder angerly: "Why aren't your men at work? What are

they loating here for?" Roedder explained that two men had been fatally prostrated and that the others could

not stand the strain any longer. They would work overtime and make up the five-minutes oreathing spells.

"Get 'em to work," was the trust superin tendent's answer. "We've got to get this work out, and never mind the men.

Roedder protested and was treated to instant dismissal. . Go to the office and get your time," shouted Maket.

Roedder went to the office, got his pay and made his way to the entrance in the great stockade—the stockade that surrounds the crust's plant and keeps everybody from seeng how the blood of men is coined into gold Roedder went to the gate, and there he found wenty-four of his "boys" clustered like

frightened sheep. they were defying the trust! The great wives and babes in its cruel hands.

They were defying it, but they must show their love and appreciation for the man who dared to take their part. When Roedder walked out-discharged for being humanewenty four men walked out with him.

That was the strike.

The detectives, perhaps, were called. Per haps inside the stockade the cases of Winchesters were opened and boxes of cartridges broached. The Tribune says the trust's store of dynamite was double guarded,

What is the trust doing with dynamite? It won't tell

City police, paid by taxpayers, were called to protect the trust's stockade against the twenty-five men.

The trust feared that the story might spread so, having gotten the twenty-five men out, the stockade gates were swung shut and workingmen were made prisoners for twenty. four hours, though the trust explains, they were only compelled to work twelve hours The imprisoned men got no food, but that was to teach them what to expect if they should decide to stand by the men who walked out with Roedder.

Within forty-eight hours at least fifteen men were prostrated by the heat in the works. None was allowed to go home or to send word outside the stockade. They were haul ed to the trust's hospital. . That is what has happened at South

Chicago. There is no strike.

There is something else.

The noble and "independent American workingman" is not a "wage-slave," Ob, no! Its Only the deluded Socialists refer to him as Keep such. The gifted and highly paid Republican and Democratic orators will give him the cents, postpaid.

same old "jolly" about the "dignity of labor" and the "independence" of the laborer, and the intelligent working mule will forget the above if he reads it, and vote the ticket

Socialism would give the steel works and all other industries to the workers, and they could choose their own superintendent, and fix their own hours of labor, but that would be "slavery," you know! If you really want to be Free Men, vote for Eugene V. and the Social Democratic party. - F. R. in Social Democratic Herald.

SLAVES SHOULD NOT READ. Swift & Co., of Chicago, have issued im-

perative orders that none of their 8,000 employes shall bring any papers to the establishment. Many men spent the dinner hour reading. Reading is bad for slaves. You know the southern states made it a felony to teach negroes to read. It is now proposed to force the men to quit reading. They might learn something. Of course the influence on their votes has nothing to do with this order! Of course not! It is done under the cover of the slaves wasting some of their time. The order does not apply to the men in the offices. They are the slave drivers and being given better pay will usually serve the masters and be against their brothers who have to do the hard and productive labor. Now, day morning without being given food, but slaves vote for the men who want you to they were allowed to leave after they had be ignorant as plantation negroes. Vote the same tickets as your millionaire masters. Vote like you have all your lives and which has reduced you to the mean conditions of having your masters refuse you the privilege of reading with your dinners. After you are reduced a little lower in the scale of slavery you will be denied to take any papers home except as your masters are pleased to have you read. And you will keep on voting for the kind of men who fill the offices of the big masters until they will pass laws that will disfranchise you and then you will not have the fine fun of putting in a piece of They will. elect themselves without your ballot. It has been done many times before by a foolish people who voted as others had trained them.

> of killing his wife, father-in-law, mother-in-law and brother-in-law, to become heir to property-several hundred acres of valuable He got the land. He did not want land the land to use .. he wanted it to rent and thus get a good living without working. I will bet he is one of those fellows who oppose socialism because he claims it is a scheme to divide up the property of the industrious with the idle and worthless. The crime is the effect of private property in land and capital. Under socialism the whole of the land would belong to the people and he could no more have benefitted by the crime than he was benefitted by becoming the owner of more of the postal system by killing four of the nation's population. Private capital is doing these things all about us, in every land and in every age -and for the same reason, to get possession of the property to furnish a living without work. Nice, isn't it? Lovely system! Vote for it this fall, by all means. It will make tue earth so much better, don't you know. In every crime the lawyers look for the incentive (inducement)-in what way the doer was benefitted in wealth. Thus you see they know the cause of all crime. But they will not change the order that makes them good fees. And there is the same in-centive again. Socialism will abolish the ystem and its effects. What do you say?

AT Rushville, Ind., C. F. Dale is accused

A Word About Wayland's Monthly.

A Word About Wayland's Monthly.

The reception which as been given Wayland's Monthly shows that it will be able to do good work. The May number was exhausted in one anonth. The circulation is already past 10,000. Wayland's Monthly supplements the work of the APPRAL in two ways. First it gives at a very low price literature which naturally follows up a reading of the APPRAL. The July number contains "Trusts," by J. A. Wayland, "Hard Times, the Cause and Cure," by F.G.R. Gordon, and "Monopolies and Trusts," by Rev. E. M. Wheelock, giving the three for the price that is commonly asked for one of them. As far as possible this price will be cheapened, although in appearance and quality the Monthly will be improved. Then he magazine assists the APPRAL by utilizing some of the commercial advantages accoming to a ome of the commercial advantages accruing to a hey felt held their lives and the lives of their paper of large circulation that would otherwise to to waste. By taking advertising it uses the idvantages that come in that way and saves the office considerable money. This will permit a reduction of the price according as the advertising can be made to bear the expense of issuing. After the circulation reaches 30,000 it will be possible to cil advertising space enough to allow a sale of a much larger magazine for the present price and special numbers for propaganda work at very small expense to the workers. In this way another part of the commercial machine can be made to help the work. this can be done with Wayland's Monthly so that it will make good use of what is now lost.

Wayland's Monthly is already able to furnish more than the usual amount of the literature for its price, and will probably be able to do much better before very long. It can be made a great power in the movement, and every effort since can put forth to make it so will be done.

Methodists and Socialism.

Article 5 of a recent pastoral address of the Southern California Conference M. E. Church, reads as follows:

Art. 5. To acknowledge the claims of Chris-an Socialism as defined in the parable of the good Samaritan, so that Christian Brotherhood shall mean that the resources of which Our Father has given to society shall be available for the welfare of each member of the great social family.

Creatures, Not Masters.

Private property is a creature of society and is subject to the calls of that society whenever necessity shall require it, even to the last farthing. - Benjamin Franklin.

THE boys knocked the \$50 off the \$1250.00 fund to send the APPEAL to the labor officers before we could get to press the second time. The gang don't generally linger long when they are "gwine somewhere."

"Merrie England"-nothing better-10