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Published Every Saturday. OWNERSHIP OF THE EARTH AND THE FULLNESS THEREOF. By ALL the People, and Not by Part of the People.

TREMENDOUS SOCIALIST GAINS EVERYWHERE!

ASTONISHING SOCIALIST GAINS EVERYWHERE.

The election was a surprise all around. The republican majorities were cut down and the democrats were defeated, but the Socialists increased their vote everywhere with an astounding leap. The prediction of the Appeal that the increase would be 300% has been verified by the reports. The total vote in the Nation has been something like 400,000. The news from every section has been an exultation to Socialists. We care nothing about who was elected. That is a personal matter. PRINCIPLES are with us and will as surely win as the earth revolves. The election in the West has proven that the "fusion" of the democrats and populists has been repudiated, and the democratic donkey has been deserted by the people. Never can the old prostitute win a National election. This will cause myriads of the voters to line up with the Socialists. You will notice that republicans will not go over to the democrats, and vice versa, but both of them will come to be Socialists without prejudice. The Socialists of the East are having bonfires to express jubilation over their victories in Massachusetts, which will be repeated everywhere at the next election. Taken all in all, the election has been a great victory for the Socialists. The organization has been planted everywhere in the North, and a few places in the South. But the North is the battle-ground for industrial liberty. The aristocracy of the South will go to the republican party as it loses the North, which it surely will, to the Socialists.

From now forward the Socialist march will be one triumphal march of victory. The lines are divided. Hundreds of thousands of votes would be cast for the Socialists today if the election could be held over, and with it a knowledge of the results. Commence the campaign of 1904. Do it now, while they are disgusted with results. Hurrah for Socialism. It is the winning ticket. And when it wins, it will win forever. Next week a full report from every section will be given.

In your exultation over the results, don't forget that the Appeal is striving for a million circulation, and that you should at once sign and cut out the attached blank and return it to this office at once. This is the kind of work that has produced the result—scattering Socialist literature. To each comrade who does this this, and averages five subscriptions a week during the coming year, the Appeal will present a suitably engraved, full-jeweled watch, enclosed in special design, 25-year, gold case. Come, help the Appeal to do its work.

Volunteer No. (Do not use above space.) J. A. WAYLAND, Publisher Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kan. Comrade—You may enter my name on the Roll of Five Thousand, for the Twelve Months Campaign for a Million Circulation. Name Postoffice State



California. Hemet—Socialist, 43; Rep., 62; Dem., 19. Watkins. Colorado. Falcon—Socialists polled 22 out of 90; last year 4. Woodside. Platteville—Socialist vote 15; none last year. Miller. Newcastle—Socialist vote, 55; last year, 5. This is 15% of the total vote. McQuaire. Grand Junction—Precincts heard from give Socialists 428, and the balance will swell it to over 600. This gives us a legal standing as a party. Stewart. Connecticut. Rockville—Socialist vote, 166; S. L. P. 31. Krieger. Waterbury—Socialist vote averages 100; S. L. P. 2. This is about 500% increase in the Socialist vote and a practical disappearance of the S. L. P. Stafford—Socialist vote in 1900, 27; this year, 77. Sidaway. Illinois. Chicago—The gains in the Socialist party were remarkable. With three wards missing Larsen, the Socialist candidate for sheriff, was given 9,637 votes. The party leaders are much elated over the showing made. The sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth wards are yet to be heard from. The Socialist vote was far ahead of the prohibition, single tax or S. L. P. Johnson. Abingdon—Socialist vote, 4; first time; for initiative and referendum law, almost unanimous. That is glory enough for one day. Wallace. Moline—Vote about 700; in 1900, 228, beat the democrats in several precincts in city. Weizenbach. Galt—Vote 4; last year 2. Agnew. Chicago—Third precinct 28th ward; Rep. 100; Dem. 55; Socialist 78; S. L. P. 18. Hougaard. Canton—Socialist vote 118. Bennett. East Dubuque—Socialist vote 25; last year 6. Schaver. Fairbury—Two years ago five Socialist votes were cast in this township. This year we cast 32 votes practically all from new converts. New campaign commenced and will push the Appeal stronger than ever. Sype. Noble—Richland county cast 34 Socialist votes. Vote in 1900, 22. No local ticket. Palmer. Winnebago County—Socialist vote 537; last election 75 for Deba. The Socialists, to whom the democrats and prohibitionists turned over the local field, made a good showing but not as much of one as some of the leaders expected. If they had, John Hallden with the help he received from republicans and democrats would have been elected. The returns would indicate that there are 500 or 600 Socialists in Winnebago county who are strong enough that way to get out and vote. Hallden did not receive the organized labor vote as expected. If he had he would have been elected. Mr. Hallden made a fine run however, and demonstrated what the organized labor of this city is likely to do in the near future if it stands together—elect a representative in the legislature. Bloomington—McLean county gives Houser, Socialist candidate for Representative, 637. Vote in 1900, 55. Walker. Table Grove—Five Socialist votes; two last time. Picron. Sandoval—17 votes for Socialists was the result of the first poll ever made here for that party. Lemay. Deuster—Socialist vote, 79; two years ago, 27; S. L. P. 13; two years ago, 18. Lyons.

Marissa—The two Socialist parties cast 30 votes here. At the last election there were 2 S. L. P. votes. Ling. Indiana. Versailles—Two years ago this township polled 9 Socialist votes. This year we poll 49. Spencer. Elkhart—Cleveland township, Elkhart county gives the Socialist ticket six votes, a gain of four since 1900. Total vote in 1900, 146; in 1902, 102. Evans. Milton—This township gave 14 votes; last year 3. Parkins. Odum—Socialist vote 19. None before. Mitchell. Boonville—My precinct gives 23 Socialist votes against 4 last election, while the adjoining precinct gives 8 against 1 before. Helm. Cardonia—Vote for Socialist state ticket, 31. Crosser. Raglesville—Socialist vote in Van Buren township, 13; in 1900, 9. Madison township, no vote in 1900; this year, 19. Campaign of 1904 commences this week. French. Georgetown—The first Socialist ticket in the field received 15 votes here. Kelly. Columbus—Socialist vote in 1900, 16; this year, 153. Arnold. Elwood—Eleven precincts out of 14 give 131 Socialist votes, as against 49 in entire city two years ago. Woods. Laketon—Three precincts Pleasant township, Wabash county, give Socialist vote of 16. Same precincts 1900 gave vote of 5. Seven of these were for S. L. P. through parties not understanding which ticket they wanted to mark. Pontius. Evansville—One of the great surprises of the election was the large Socialist vote cast; 47 precincts in the county out of 75 give Ed Meyer Socialist candidate for secretary of state 1,033. From these returns it is estimated that the total Socialist vote in the county was about 1,400. Returns are slow about coming in and it is possible that the vote may be over 1,500. The Socialists carried the 27th and the 29th precincts in the 4th ward. Their vote in the first named ward was 72, and in the last named 77. Moses Smith, Socialist candidate for congress, is running along with the head of the state Socialist ticket. In 1900 the Socialist vote in Vanderburg county was less than 300. The chances are the vote this year is 1,500 if not more. There is a gain this year over two years ago of 500%. A Comrade. Iowa. Centerville—Socialists started in this county in 1900 with 44 votes; had 172 last year and as near as can be ascertained from incomplete returns have 310 this year. Thompson. Mt. Airy—Socialist vote in Ringold county, 12; last year, 4. Saltzman. Burlington—Socialist vote in Des Moines county, 281; last year, 241. Hagerty. Hocking—Socialist vote for secretary of state, 93; last year's vote, 17. Republican vote, 76; democrat, 48. Hurt. Boone—Socialist vote in Boone county, 258, and 13 precincts not heard from. Vote cast fall in entire county, 105. Bisbee. Lake City—With no Socialist vote here last year, we polled this year 32 votes in city and have gained in the surrounding townships. Wood. Crawford County, Milford Precinct—Twelve votes for Socialism this year; 2 last year. Browne. Waterloo—Socialist vote here, 84; last election, 23. Egan. Winterset—Socialist vote, 116; in 1901, 42; in 1900, 9. About 29 of our voters are working and failed to vote. Miller. Dubuque—Socialist vote last fall, 313; vote

for secretary of state this year in city, 760. Iowa Socialist. Davenport—Socialist vote 850; last year 414. Keep your eyes on us. W. Jacobs. Des Moines—Polk county Socialist vote, with 5 precincts missing, 480; last year 168. The gain will be 300%. Jacobson. Altoona—Socialist vote 11; last year 2. Andrews. Muscatine—Approximate returns give Socialist vote in Muscatine county at 200, a gain of over 200% on last year when only 66 Socialist votes were cast in the county. Party gains official standing on the ballot. Grant. Derby—Five votes, 2 last year. Many others are thinking hard. Shuck. Little Rock—Socialist vote 9; none before. Attlesea. Hanna City—Socialist vote for Logan township, 7; previous election 2. Increase caused by six Appeals coming regularly to this place. Fuller. Alta—Socialist vote 12; vote last year 3. Des Moines—Polk county gives 475 Socialist votes, an increase of more than 100% in one year. Sioux City—Socialist vote 334; last fall 181. Oelwein—Socialist vote 90; in 1901, 11. This is 11% of total vote. Expect to elect two aldermen next spring. The Appeal and the local did it. Borst. Kansas. Girard—Socialist vote in this county, 257; for governor, 1900, 88. The vote in the state will be about 4,000. Harding—Three Socialist votes two years ago, thirteen this time. Bule. Parsons—The Socialist vote in Parsons is between 50 and 60 where only 8 votes were cast for the ticket at the preceding election. Churchill. Cedar Junction—De Soto precinct casts ten Socialist votes and Cedar precinct casts 15. Four years ago these two precincts polled only two Socialist votes and two years ago only 18. Hymer. Herington—This is the home of Engineer McAllister, Socialist candidate for governor. Rep. 171; Dem. 135; Socialist 48 for McAllister. The balance of the Socialist ticket received an average of 27 votes. Emporia—The Socialist vote exceeds 200 in county; 1900, 6. Canton—Canton township elected Jos. Coons, trustee, head of Socialist ticket over ALI opposition by 30 majority; total vote of township 215; state ticket average 22. Vote in 1900, 2; increase 1000%. Battle Hill township, 15 votes against 1 in 1900. Spring Valley township not in but all velvet. Campaign for 1904 begins this a. m. Big bonfire. Frank Baldwin, 1001. Whiting—Two Socialist votes; none before. Cherokee—Socialist vote this precinct, 26. Holly McColm. Tribune—McAllister, Socialist, 12 votes; none before. Fryle. Enterprise—Vote in this precinct 45; last election 8. Merrillot. Pollard—Socialist vote 12 out of 56 total votes. First vote ever cast. Bethers. Hutchinson—100 Socialist votes at this poll, being over 6% of the total. Last election only 10 Socialist votes. Bishir. Topeka—Socialists cast 117 votes in the city. Last year they cast 60 in the whole county. Arkansas City—Two hundred Socialist votes in this city and 500 in Cowley county. Cowley county gave Clemens, candidate for governor in 1900, only 27 votes. Hess. Green—Socialist vote 37; none ever cast here before. Everybody surprised. Start ball rolling for 1904. Moore. Simpson—Socialist candidate for sheriff received 165 votes. Straight Socialist votes in county about 100. Vote in 1900, 37. Wanzer. Arkansas City—Socialist vote, 1st ward, 35; 2d ward, 45; 3d ward, 48; 4th ward, 28—total, 151. Two years ago the total was 16. Total vote, 1,023. Socialist vote is 14%. We meet Sunday to push the good work. T. S. Murray. Burrton—This township cast 23 Socialist votes, the first ever cast here. Osborne. Okon—Socialist vote, 11; in 1900, 1. Elkton. Kincaid—Socialist vote 2. First time. Woolery. Kentucky. Covington—Geo. Briehl, Socialist candidate for congress received 431 votes in Covington, 665 in county and 1,708 in district. In 1900, the Socialist candidate received only 346 votes in the entire district. In the city the vote for alderman has increased from 181 in 1900 to 337. West Covington cast 65 votes for Briehl, Socialist, 84 for the republican, and 48 for the democratic candidate. Hinkey. Dayton—Our vote for four years is this: 1899, 3; 1900, 29; 1901, 53; 1902, 128. Have one-sixth of the total vote and more coming. Lyon. Newport—Campbell county gave 206 votes to Debs in 1900. This year without the vote of the country precincts which had not been heard from at this writing, the Socialist ticket received 1,014 votes. Listerman. Massachusetts. Brockton—Socialist victory. Ransden, Socialist, for representative, elected by 173 plurality; governor, Bates, Rep., 2,899; Chase, Socialist, 2,105; Gaston, Dem., 1,541; senator, Deals, Socialist, 2,733; Pratt, Rep., 2,611; Hogan, Dem., 1,116; Socialist gain 300%. Burk. Rockland—For representative, McCartney, Socialist, 974; Bradbury, Rep., 693; Mansfield, Dem., 84. For Governor, Chase, Socialist, 543; Bates, Rep., 717; Gaston, Dem., 82. J. A. Billings. Orange—Vote for governor, 133; last year 60. Socialist vote for congressman, 117; S. L. P. casts 6. Taylor. Ware—Total Socialist vote this year, 304; last year, 130. Republican vote this year, 377, democratic, 244. For Socialist congressman, 284; republican, 376. For Socialist senator, 230; representative, 334. Hitchcock. Reading—In this city the Socialist party (formerly the Social Democratic party) polled in 1900, 12 votes; in 1901, 14; and this year, 74. Sawyer. Natick—Socialist vote 258; last year, 68. Malden—In the 14th ward of this city the state Socialist ticket received an average of 50 votes, where last year only 2 Socialist votes were polled. Parker. Oxford—Socialist vote for governor this year, 76; last year, 15. S. L. P. vote last year, 40; this year, 5. From Boston Herald of Nev. 5. BOSTON'S VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. Chas. S., 3,142; Berry, S. L., 1,108. This remarkable increase in the Socialist vote doubtless affected, more or less disastrously, the vote Gaston would otherwise have received.

The average edition of the Appeal to Reason for October was 253,500.

A very interesting and significant feature of the election throughout the state was the large increase of the Socialist vote, which reached nearly 9,000 in Boston. In Brockton the Socialists cast more votes for their candidate for governor than the democrats could bring to the support of their candidate, and elected a member of the house in a hitherto republican stronghold. In Somerville the Socialists polled nearly 500 votes as against less than 200 a year ago. Boston Vote for State Senators—1st district, Spero, 279; 2d district, Galvin, S., 1,781; Brayant, rep., 2,017; 3rd district, Segal, 908; 4th district, Mahoney, S., 1,288; Sawyer, rep., 1,642; 5th district, Piller, 713; 6th district, Steig, S., 1,479; Neith, rep., 1,535; 7th district, Sheehan, 910; 8th district, McIsaac, 276; 9th district, Hooper, 882. BOSTON SOCIALIST VOTE FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE. Ward 1—Marcus, 310; Miller, 295. Ward 2—Grady, 372; Sharoff, 287. Ward 3—Breslin, S. C., 177; Pownceby, S. C., 144. Ward 4—Pendergast, 196; Gonzales, 163. Ward 5—Donovan, 193; O'Leary, 171. Ward 6—Cohen, 199; Finks, 165. Ward 7—Dyer, 228; Moore, 187. Ward 8—Robbins, 471. Ward 9—O'Shaughnessy, 413; Zorn, 300. Ward 10—No candidates. Ward 11—Nystrom, 76; Shea, 586. Ward 12—Avery, 186; Piller, 161. Ward 13—Harper, 298. Ward 14—Tait, 657. Ward 15—Lawler, 464. Ward 16—Levine, 258; Touvin, 150. Ward 17—Brophy, 625. Ward 18—No candidates. Ward 19—Haertl, 892; Moffe, 532. Ward 20—Goldsmith, 458; Moran, 407. Ward 21—Ballam, 328; Fingelstein, 312. Ward 22—Barry, 535; Collom, 474. Ward 23—Botcher, 306; Hoffman, 263. Ward 24—Worcester, 657. Ward 25—Coyne, 954. MASSACHUSETTS CITIES. Candidate is a Socialist unless otherwise noted. Fall River—Berry, 200; Chase, 255. Holyoke—S. and S. L. tickets together got 586 votes. Berry, 193; Chase, 373. For Representative, Christensen, 203; Lev, 218. Medford—Berry, 45; Chase, 157. Chelsea—Socialists made considerable gains. Last year Wrenn got 117. Chase gets 633. Newton—Berry, 19; Chase, 227. Congressmen, Hayward, 232. State Senator, Annis, 241. Waltham—Total Socialist vote was 339, several times that of former years. Berry, 33; Chase, 389. Winthrop—Berry, 10; Chase, 38. Milton—Berry, 5; Chase, 55. Salem—Berry, 160; Chase, 318. Malden—Berry, 73; Chase, 424. State Senator, Perry, 491. State Representative, Ritchie, 502; Stout, 445. Melrose—Berry, 5; Chase, 89. Wakefield—Chase, 152. Winchester—Berry, 13; Chase, 69. Beverly—Berry, 28; Chase, 147. Everett—Berry, 95; Chase, 283. State Representative, Gibbs, 274; Hart, 260. Reading—Berry, 6; Chase, 56. Woburn—Berry, 100; Chase, 69. Watertown—Berry, 7; Chase, 91. New Bedford—Berry, 184; Chase, 296. Lawrence—Berry, 191; Chase, 661. Fitchburg—Berry, 99; Chase, 859. Taunton—Berry, 62; Chase, 191. Revere—Berry, 36; Chase, 166. Newburyport—Berry, 31; Chase, 315. Chicopee—Berry, 47; Chase, 401. Marlboro—Berry, 79; Chase, 189. Congressman, Mullen, 208. Lynn—The Socialists gained 814 votes over last year. The Socialist Labor people made slight gains. Berry, 258; Chase, 1,021. Congressman, Jordan, S. L., 361; Turner, S., 914. State Senator, Goldthwaite, 789; Tracey, S., 1,211. State Representative Stone, 282. Springfield—Big Socialist gains in every precinct, coming largely from republicans. Berry, 175; Chase, 1,267. Quincy—Berry, 48; Chase, 360. Congress, Sherman, 550. State Senator, Packard, 725. State Representative, Carlson, 477; Turner, 853. Brockton—Socialists poll 500 more votes than the democrats and elect a representative. Berry, 87; Chase, 2,105. State Senator, Beals, S., 2,733; Hogan, D., 1,148; Pratt, R., 2,611. State Representative, Holmes, R., 674; Powers, D., 616; Ransden, S., 847. Tenth Representative district, McKendrick, 607; Sullivan, 648. Brockton—11th Representative district, Broderick, 663; McFarland, D., 266. Cambridge—Berry, 147; Chase, 912. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Representative districts, Hancock, S., 236; Johnson, S., 187; De Bay, S., 172; Lehman, S., 178; Lusk, S., 166. Somerville—Berry, 79; Chase, 481. Gloucester—Berry, 54; Chase, 95. Haverhill—Berry, 50; Chase, 1,630. State Representative, Keene, S., 418; Millay, D., 324. Eighth district, Strayton, 275. Fifth district, Carey, S., 811; Ham, D., 85; Smith, R., 714. Lowell—A noticeable feature was the increase of Socialist vote from 262 last year to 477. Berry, 133; Chase, 477. Worcester—Berry, 211; Chase, 865. Northampton—Berry, 43; Chase, 135. When no party designation is given, man is a Socialist. PHILIP T. POST. 5 Cordis Street, Charlestown, Mass. New Bedford—Chase for governor receives 296 votes. At previous election Socialist party received 110 votes. Bear. Walpole—Socialist vote this year, 46; last year, 28. S. L. P., last year, 14; this year, 3. Wetherbee. Ware—Socialist vote for governor, 304; republican, 377; democrats, 244. Hitchcock. Waltham—Socialist vote of this city this year, 339; in 1900, 60; S. L. P. in 1900, 60; this year, 38. Drew. Everett—Socialist vote increased 500%. Malden—Socialist vote, 424; S. L. P., 81. This is an immense increase. Leominster—Socialist vote, 279; S. L. P., 35; last year, Socialist, 40; S. L. P., 63. Boston—Returns received show Socialist party have polled 32,105 votes in 291 cities and towns of Massachusetts. Last year total vote in state was 10,743; S. L. P. vote will decrease over 8,000. Representatives James Carey, Haverhill, and Frederick O. McCartney, Rock-

land, are re-elected, and Wallace C. Ramsden, elected to legislature from Ninth Plymouth district, making three Socialist members in legislature. Socialist candidates in Quincy and Brighton districts polled large votes and narrowly escaped election. Bridgewater district lacked only 20 votes of election. Largest increase for Chase, for governor, in Boston, 8,142; votes polled this year to 1,231 last. Brockton: increases from 887 to 2,105 this year. Haverhill: increases 500, Chelsea increases from 117 to 663, Fitchburg from 288 to 558, Lynn from 272 to 1,031, and every place heard from shows increase. Socialist senatorial candidates got highest vote in Brockton which was expected by us, has caused a sensation and the republican and democratic politicians are staggered. Municipal election occurs month from now and campaign begins immediately. Election of Socialist mayors in Brockton and Haverhill practically assured, with chances of further increase in other cities. William Malley. Cambridge—Socialist candidate for governor polled 912 votes; last year 174, a gain of 738. The S. L. P. polled 147 votes; last year 243, a loss of 96 votes. Comrade Chase will have about 40,000 votes for governor. Westmark. Michigan. Dryden—Socialist vote 17; last election 7. Last election the S. L. P. had six, this year none. Lamb. Jonesville—Socialists polled 24 votes; two years ago 8. S. L. P. disappeared. Hunt. Dowagiac—Without agitation and without organization the Socialist vote of this city has increased from 4 in 1900, to 13 at this election. Fletcher. Saginaw—Socialist vote in this county this year about 900. Elected Benjamin R. Cushman alderman in the first ward. Benton Harbor—Socialist vote on state ticket about 80. This is about 100% increase. Battle Creek—Over 600 Socialist votes polled in Battle Creek, against 296 in 1900. Calhoun county will show gain of 200%. Kuto. Kalamazoo—Socialist vote here, 160. Socialist congressman received 169. Our highest vote last spring was 93. Wood. Maryland. Baltimore—Only candidate in congress for 3d district, Socialist vote, 494. This is the first vote. Minnesota. Minneapolis—Partial returns indicate that the Socialist party received about 2,000 in Minneapolis, 1,500 in St. Paul and from 12,000 to 15,000 in the state. Nash, candidate for governor, runs behind as his name appeared on the ballot without a party designation. The S. L. P. profits by the omission, more than two-third of its vote being intended for our candidate but their total vote will not reach 3,000. The Appeal did splendid work. Leonard. St. Cloud—Cast 25 Socialist votes for governor where only three were cast in 1900. Thirty votes for lieutenant governor. Fischer. North Fork—Socialist vote for governor, 10; in 1900, 2. Nelson. Austin—Socialist vote 150; last year 14. Bucklin. Leota—Very light vote. Five votes for Socialist secretary of state. No vote before. D. Boer. Austin—Socialist vote, 138; last year, 1. Bucklin. Angus—This township cast 9 Socialist votes being one-fourth of the total. Last year, on vote. Wilson. Hammond—Vote in this village is as follows: Socialist, 20; Rep., 13; Dem., 10. Last election it was Socialist, 2; Rep., 17; Dem. 23. Zimmerman. Missouri. Butterfield—This township 5 Socialist votes, none before. Cheney. Morrellton—11 Socialist votes out of 66. First votes ever cast at this poll. Chiles. California—State Socialist ticket polled 4 votes in this county. Our first county ticket received 39. Debs' vote in 1900 was 23. A. other parties lost heavily from former vote. Phifer. Mt. Vernon—The Socialist vote in this county is 153; in 1900 it was 55; in 1898 it was 3. H. H. Smith. Carl Junction—Socialist vote, 9. First vote ever cast here. This does not represent the strength of the sentiment, however. It is many times this vote. Vance. West Plains—Average vote for state an county Socialist tickets, 67; two years ago for state ticket, 18. Williams. St. Joseph—Socialist vote 157; in 1900 it was 57. People got mixed up on the Public Ownership ship party and S. L. P. Will make bigger report next time. Cragan. Lamer—Socialist vote, 38. Baldwin. Cuba—Socialist vote 17; none last election. Follow. Norman county gives 200 Socialist votes. Debs vote in 1900, 11. Hudson. Sherburne—Socialist vote 12; S. L. P. 1; this is the first time a ticket was ever voted for here. Halberg. Montana. Butte—Socialist vote increased over 500% compared with last vote. Elliott. Butler—The state and county Socialist tickets received a vote of from 61 to 74. First Socialist ticket in the county. Walker. Stocking district of this citadel of capitalism with two election districts to hear from, the Socialist vote is 350; S. L. P. 166. In 1900, the whole district cast only 155 Socialist votes; in 1901 it was 172 with 111 for S. L. P. More than doubled our vote in one year. Clarke. Mt. Vernon—Socialist vote 105; S. L. P. 55. Last year total Socialist vote 55. Beardley. Continued on fourth page.

A Home in Girard Free. To the person sending in the most annual subscriptions before December 1, the Appeal will give one of our finest building lots in the city of Girard on one of the best streets. The lot is 50x120, with shade trees. Don't say you can't have a place on God's footstool to live on, when you can get this to work for Socialism. For three weeks' work at odd times you can have a spot that will make you a fine home. Send in your list as rapidly as this property is worth more than the effort you will make to get it. Let us start the campaign now. This is free for all. Girard is growing rapidly, and this property is worth more than the effort you will make to get it. Let us start the campaign now. 501

Foreign Ferment.

Germany has about one million trade unionists. There are 225,443 masters and men employed in the merchant marine of Great Britain. Sheffield, Eng., is establishing a municipal telephone system. Tired of the bad service and corrupt influence of corporation service. The average rate of wages in Great Britain has fallen since August by 1s. 3/4d. per week. The outlook is bad. At present there are 89 fewer steamers in course of construction in the United Kingdom than at this time last year, while the decrease in tonnage, some 400,000 tons, is even more marked. A musician's strike in Paris, France, on Oct. 30, has left many of the theaters without orchestras. The managers announced their intention of fighting the strike but several have yielded to the demands of the strikers. Socialism is making great progress in Trieste, Austria, where there is a Socialist club with 1,000 members. They also generally work with the trade unionists of the town, and several trades have been successful in obtaining a rise in their wages. Two thousand dock laborers went on strike at Montreal, Canada, Oct. 30, completely tying up the business of the port. The men have been at work all the season on a flat scale of 20 cents per hour, night or day work, and they now demand payment at the rate of 30 cents per hour for day work and 35 cents per hour for night work. The central committee of the Socialist Party at Sofia, Bulgaria, has just published its annual report. From this it appears that there are 73 societies with a membership of 2,507. Of these 712 are workmen in factories. There is a weekly paper with a sale of about 3,000 copies, and there are seven Socialist deputies in the parliament. The czar of all the Russians has nothing so vulgar as a fixed income. He just helps himself whenever he feels inclined to out of the public treasury. He owns, besides, one million square miles of land, comprising farms, forests, mines, and other resources, from which it is estimated he receives between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 a year. The Boer leaders were very well received in Berlin. It was essentially a popular greeting. The one man in Germany who has made no sign of welcome is the Emperor, and yet it is the same man who, after the infamous Jameson raid, sent the well known telegram to Kruger, informing him, in fact, that he would have lent the Boers aid if they had not been strong enough to defeat the raiders. Yet he abandoned them to their fate. He is as contemptible as Napoleon III. in abandoning Maximilian in Mexico. A dispatch from London states that C. M. Schwab, president of the United States steel corporation, is spending money in Europe at such a rate as to gain him the title of "The Mad American" from the astonished Europeans. The Yankee workmen out of whose hides the Schwab millions have been extracted will probably read of this with patriotic pride. Eighteen cases of suicide were reported in one week to the various London coroners. Hartlepool workhouse is so overcrowded that twenty of the male inmates have to sleep on the floor. The situation is a gloomy one at Newcastle, where the trade union officials estimate that 14,000 men are out of employment. The high price of coal is seriously accentuating the depression in the iron and steel industries, and shipbuilding and engineering firms are said to be feeling the pinch severely. The shipyards are steadily paying off men, and matters are made worse by the fact that several hundred reservists have returned to find no work obtainable. It was recently stated that prior to the South African war quite £20,000 per month was being sent by miners to relatives in West Cornwall, England. A Cornishman, who has been out in the Transvaal, writes to me on the subject as follows: "A simple calculation will show that the loss amounts to nearly three-quarters of a million of money. The Cornishmen commenced to leave the Rand directly after the Jameson raid. Besides the large sums sent home for the maintenance of their families, the miners banked considerable amounts, which they brought home when they left the country. A drive from Redruth to Camborne will show you a continuous street, four miles long, dotted with new villas that have been built with South African money—a strong reason why Caine, an anti-Jingo, is returned for this division. I may mention that the average wage of a miner in Cornwall is about £3 a month. In South Africa, under the Boer government, his wages would be nearer £60 a month. But these good times are unhappily gone, never to return." Such is the result of government by Tories and financiers.—Reynold's Newspaper, London. More municipal debt! Glasgow has decided to borrow £750,000 for the erection of houses for the poor. It is really wonderful how these improvident municipalities live on their losses. For example, in thirty years Glasgow has done away with its slums, built model lodging houses, acquired a magnificent water supply, and installed an electric tramway system second to none, which makes a gross profit of over £100,000 yearly. It has laid out parks, runs its own gas and electric lighting undertakings, and was the first municipality to have its own telephone system. Glasgow corporation, adds the Daily Express, owns profitable markets and slaughter houses, maintains baths and wash houses, employs 10,000 people, and possesses more than £13,000,000 worth of property. What have the croaking prophets of the Arthur Chamberlain type to say about Glasgow?—Robert Blatchford, author of "Merrie England." The government of Nicaragua has recently put into effect a remarkable act regulating and defining labor which would not do in this or any land of liberty. The law defines a laborer as any person, male or female, over sixteen years of age, not having the equal of \$100. It reads, in part, as follows: "All laborers must have an employer. Any one found unemployed will be imprisoned for twenty days and made to labor on public works while awaiting an employer." The act further provides that each laborer must have a receipt from his employer, which he can show to avoid arrest for being idle. If he takes advance wages he must satisfy the debt before he can leave his employer, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. He must show his receipt from his former employer before he can make another contract. Any person employing a laborer without the receipt is subject to a fine of \$49. This looks more like slavery than anything else. If there

is no employment for a laborer seeking work he must go to prison and work for the state. Consul Donaldson of Managua says that the law caused "general consternation," as might easily be assumed, but he says that it is being enforced and "every one is becoming reconciled." Perhaps this remarkable law is intended to avert a revolution. If the laborers are intelligent it would be pretty certain to lead to a revolution. But they are not intelligent, and will be compelled to submit to this piece of tyranny.—Philadelphia Press. The editor of the Press might have added that the laborers of America are intelligent and that is why they object to being degraded to the level of the Nicaraguan. California has a dozen farmers' unions. Eighteen Bell telephone linemen are striking at Topeka, Kansas. The iron forge mills of the country are forming a \$14,000,000 trust. The strike of the machinists of the Union Pacific threatens to extend to all of the Harriman lines. A machine that will pick up as much cotton as fifty men has just been patented. More leisure for the colored man. Female factory employes at Flint, Mich., average 91 cents a day, and one-half are employed by the piece. The Leadville, Colo., Trades and Labor Assembly, representing all the unions of the city, declared formally for Socialism and endorsed the Socialist ticket, state and local. Central Trades Council of Des Moines has been enjoined from giving aid to the striking telephone operators. It is the first one issued in Iowa, and has caused commotion among the unions. Seamen have appealed to President Roosevelt to stringently enforce the Chinese exclusion act, and they say that steamship companies are openly violating it. Chicago is to have a restaurant trust capitalized at \$5,000,000, so say the dispatches. The plan of the promoters of this scheme contemplates the control of all cafes and an increase in prices. The Shoe Machinery Co., of Boston, Mass., which has practically a monopoly of all the shoe making machinery in the country, has just started a shoe factory in Boston. Here is the beginning of a complete trustification of the shoe industry. Watch the combine grow. It is announced in Chicago that unless the Chicago & Alton and Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroads granted the increases demanded by machinists, boiler makers and blacksmiths, strikes on these roads would be ordered next week. Other strikes likely would follow. A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., states that the machinists, helpers and boiler makers employed by the Wabash road struck October 31, and began a campaign among the railroad machinists of the west for higher wages. Unless the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroads grant the demands of their men within the next week they, too, will suffer from a walk-out. The Buell woolen mills of St. Joseph and the largest in the state of Missouri has a strike on, due to differences over the wage scale. Some of the strikers say that all but four employes have agreed not to return to work in the morning. The management expresses no fears of a shut down of the plant. The demands of the strikers, if allowed, would mean an advance of from \$1 to \$3 per week in pay. A company of capitalists, headed by W. A. Shepard, proprietor of the Onondaga Whisk Broom Works, Syracuse, N. Y., with a capital of \$5,000,000, is taking options on broom manufacturing plants through the country with a view of forming them into one gigantic organization. Manager John Merkle, of the Charleston Broom Works, states that another scheme is on foot to organize the manufacturers should the Shepard project fail. The solidarity of organized labor is illustrated in the strike of thirty employes in Kelly's flouring mill at Kansas City, Mo. This strike was only a local affair until taken up by the Longshoremen's National Union who will handle none of the Kelly flour in transit until justice is done the handful of mill hands who are battling for better conditions. By this the claims of thirty men has become an international question. The Patternmakers of Milwaukee sent this bit of sound advice along with the money they collected for the miners: Resolved, that in sending the \$329.70 collected in the various shops the Patternmakers Association of Milwaukee and vicinity for the relief of the striking coal miners, the secretary be instructed to write the miners officials that in this age of concentrated capital we seriously doubt the efficiency of the strike and advise the mine's official to use their influence in showing their members the absolute necessity of striking at the ballot box against their masters as well as striking for better conditions on the economic field. From 1870 to 1880 in southern cotton mills the number of men increased 92.8%; women, 77%; children under 16, 140.9%. In the next decade the increase was: Men, 21.8%; women, 26.9%; children, 106.5%. And again, from 1890 to 1900: Men, 79%; women, 158.3%; children, 270.7%. The labor of women and children is making the new industrial south! Provision has been made by the board of directors for the Illinois Central road to install a block signal system between East Cairo and Fulton, a distance of about sixty-two miles. It is understood that the company will, as fast as possible, block the system from Chicago to New Orleans, and so arrange the stations that trains can be run without the usual train orders, as is done now on the Chicago division of the Burlington road. In this undertaking the company's telephone system, which is rapidly being completed to cover the system, will be utilized to its fullest extent. Hazelton, Pa., Oct. 30.—The strike at the seven collieries of Cox Bros. & Co., the four mines of G. B. Markle & Co., and the Silverbrook operation of J. S. Wentz & Co., was officially renewed today through an order issued by District Secretary Gallagher of the United Mine Workers, upon instructions from President Mitchell. The strikers at those mines were not permitted to return to work in a body, the Coxes insisting that their employes make personal application for their former positions, and G. B. Markle & Co. requiring that each man before going back to work promise to abide by the decision of the arbitration commission. The mine workers allege that the

object of these requirements is discrimination against men who were prominent in the strike. It is announced that the consolidation of the meat packing interests of the country, which probably will become effective about Jan. 1, will be followed by a combine of the stockyards. The consolidation of the various stockyards companies could be effected with comparative ease after the consolidation of the beef packing interests. With the exception of the Chicago stockyards, which are controlled in Boston, all the properties involved are owned and controlled by the owners of the principal beef packing plants. Having the ownership of these various properties so closely concentrated in the hands of the people whose other interests are so united makes it seem certain that there will be little to hinder consolidation. The plan for the consolidation has not progressed as yet to a point where the amount of stock required has been more than discussed. It would undoubtedly run close up to \$100,000,000. Illinois State Federation of Labor resolved that members of trade unions should withdraw from the militia. The adjutant general of the state has issued an order that all union men could withdraw if they cared to. During the New Orleans street railway strike a whole company laid down their arms and refused to do riot duty because of sympathy with the street car strikers. At Shamokin the same day four Pennsylvania militiamen headed a procession of strikers carrying a large American flag, who were holding a demonstration for the Socialist party. Four members of one of the companies of a regiment stationed at Schenectady, N. Y., evaded strike duty by hiding from the police, and the Trades Assembly of that city voted to recommend the expulsion from local unions of all their members who belong to the National Guard of their state. Is rebellion against militarism brewing?

Domestic Doings.

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The strikers at those mines were not permitted to return to work in a body, the Coxes insisting that their employes make personal application for their former positions, and G. B. Markle & Co. requiring that each man before going back to work promise to abide by the decision of the arbitration commission. The mine workers allege that the

Twice Told Truths.

Private property in the means whereby you live enables the owner to make you pay for living. Vote to own the means of life yourselves—collectively.—Advance. Puck sagely remarks that the footsteps of our forefathers have been walked in by so many sloppy statesmen that it is no longer possible to tell which way they point.—Iowa Socialist. A strike settlement simply announces a declaration of truce between employer and employed. The industrial question will never be settled until it is settled right. It will never be settled right until it is settled on a basis that will guarantee to labor the full product of labor.—Metal Worker's Journal. Bellamy puts it this way: "You might have a man fined for dashing a cup of cold water out of your hand, but he can legally acquire the spring and you must die of thirst or pay him his price or water." That's the kind of law that upholds "coal barons" while women and children freeze.—New Time. History shows that the foundations of governments have always been laid by the lowly and their proudest histories are written by their hands. Decay began with the rise of plutocracy and ended in death and dust when their control became complete. How far are we today from plutocracy?—Southwestern Advocate. Less than 1% illiterates among the children of foreign born parents in this country. This speaks volumes for our public schools. The dark side of the picture is that in the South 10% of the children of native whites cannot read and write, and as the cotton mills have 10,000 or more children under 12, it is likely the percentage will increase.—Ft. Worth Union Banner. Remember that it is the "respectable" class in society that is back of the big rascalties in government. Who do the bribing of our representatives but the railroads and corporations, and who are the corporations but the "respectable" rich men banded together? The rich are a danger to the nation. The poor, if they will only band together, can save the nation. Are you ready to do your share, Mr. Worker?—Social Democratic Herald. You say you do not like the trusts but vote for the same parties under which the trusts have arisen and flourished. You have no remedy for the trusts but oppose the Socialists who have a remedy. What's the matter with you, anyway?—White Slave. The Appeal to Reason announces an enlargement. In a short time it is to appear in eight page form, doubling the amount of reading matter. Already crowded full of hot shot it is to spread its work, opening the eyes, joggling the memories, stirring up the thoughts of the masses. On with the good work.—People's Paper. We don't want a state religion, nor will there be any place under Socialism for a state church, we will be able to practice the great commandments, especially to love our neighbor and the people will, in all probability, have time to look after God.—Cleveland County Socialist. The street car companies are catching on now. From all over the country there are reports that larger cars are being put into service, thereby reducing the number of the employes or at least doing away with the necessity of hiring more. It will be noticed that the employes don't get the benefit of the change. The laugh is continually on the workers.—Railway Employes Journal. The cost of maintaining our navy last year was fourteen and a half millions. The amount expended on new ships was fourteen and a half millions more. In addition to this nearly six millions were expended in repairs, and to these items must be added the expense of running the department. During the year the navy has done one service to humanity, sent one little ship to relieve the suffering occasioned by the eruption of Mt. Pelee.—American Cooperator. Socialism has shallows where a chile may wade and depths where a giant must swim. Any child can understand the injustice of his big lazy brother taking his apples away from him after he had gone down to the orchard and gathered them. The little fellow cannot fortify his conclusions with a scientific exposition, but there are those who can. Socialism has its superficial phase easily understood and its philosophic aspect that will appear more reasonable as scientific analysis probes the deeper.—People's Press, Albany, Ore. When you see big, strong, and presumably intelligent men worshipping at the shrine of capitalism; and when we hear them about themselves hoarse for a system that has systematically robbed them of the fruits of their labor; and when we see them idolizing millionaires whose moral lives are rotten and whose political records are black with corruption, we feel like saying: "If you are slaves, do not presume to be men. But if you are real men,

stand erect and confront the world squarely; worship only right and truth; applaud nothing except justice, and, for your own sakes, stop this idolatry of men, and vote for principle.—Butte Labor World. Don't tell the little storekeeper that he is a wart on the nose of industry—a non-producer. In the first place he won't like it, and in the second, it is not true. Wholesalers and retailers are necessary under the present system of distribution as the railway engineer. The truth is that he is expending a maximum of effort with a minimum of result. What the Socialists want to do is to systematize the methods of distribution so that there will be fewer distributors and better pay for those who are necessary. At present it is always well to remember that goods are not "produced" in the economic sense until they are placed in the hands of the consumer.—Utah Socialist. The greatest paradox in history is the persecution of men with high social ideals by those who would be benefited by such ideals. Ever since the dawn of civilization, the prophet of spiritual or material life to the people has been compelled to drink hemlock or eat hucks at the hands of those who thirst and hunger. The mental makeup of the average man is beyond the comprehension of the finite. The average man will crawl on his hands and knees for a drink of stagnant water out of a cow track, and will walk a mile to beg a chew of tobacco from the humblest neighbor, but the moment some one tries to show him how he can have everything desirable without the pain of physical or mental fatigue that some one is set upon and barked at as though he were a wolf in hunt of a young lamb. It is the man above the average who takes that some one by the hand and appreciates his efforts.—Worker's Gazette.

Odds and Ends.

When his hands will no longer get what he needs a man becomes willing to reach for it with his head. Socialism does not ask for hand-outs, Carnegie libraries or any other form of mis-called charity; but it demands justice and justice it will have. Does familiarity breed contempt or how do you account for the fact that Bryan's home precinct went republican and Roosevelt's home precinct went decidedly democratic? If "it's every fellow for himself and the devil take the hindmost" it requires no great sagacity to see that it is only a question of time until the devil will have the foremost. People who hoped by diligence to keep the wolf from the door find that a big coal-black Baer between them and the cook stove is as much to be feared as some other beast. It takes thirty-six policemen to guard the executive mansion at Washington, D. C., notwithstanding the fact that there is neither coal nor a coal bin in the remodeled structure. You will get what you wish when you wish hard enough. When your desire for Socialism is such that you will talk for it, work for it and vote for it you will get it and don't you forget it. "Hunger," wisely remarks Mr. Dooley, "is much the same under a republic as under a despotism." An empty stomach fares much the same under capitalism and republicanism as under capitalism and royalty. God made man with thinking power and muscle; God gave the world to man, commanding him to rustle. Man made capitalists to gobble all creation, and now to un-make what he's made's the workman's salvation. The extensive repairs recently made on the executive mansion at Washington, D. C., were nearly completed when it was discovered that no provision had been made for heating the building. No space had been reserved for the furnace or storage of coal. Whether this was a genuine oversight or whether it was purposely done to give some contractor another swipe at the national treasury, the fact remains that the great men at Washington make mistakes such as the commonest clod-hopper would be ashamed of. Capitalists are using all the genius they can buy with wages to invent schemes whereby they can get along with as few laborers as possible. Double-header trains are run to cut out a train crew, trolley cars are being enlarged to carry more passengers with less help and automatic machinery is being installed in every factory to take the place of laborers. These are all called labor saving devices and suggest to the intelligent workman the value of a CAPITALIST-SAVING DEVICE which will cut out the expense of maintaining those brass collared gentlemen. Old Soldiers Thinking. Through the medium of your widely circulating paper, we wish to thank Mrs. Kraybill for the grand intellectual treat given to old soldiers the 26th inst. We have listened to bombastic flattery, pension taffy pullings of office seekers until we are sick, and the nation is still sicker. We have also sat in the sanctuary of Revs. and D. D.'s and listened to their ravings about theoretical christianity until we have become case hardened, and indifferent because they have been at it for two thousand years and have not accomplished anything more than excited quarrels and bloody wars, and have beat out men's brains trying to pound the love of God into their hearts. When Mrs. Kraybill declaimed that Socialists not only believed in a theoretical Christ, but wished, and were striving to put his teachings into practice by administering justice to all God's created beings, she touched the key note of humanity, and at every thrust of her intellectual bayonet, fogymism, ignorance, superstition and hypocrisy fell in every direction and the blind saw, the lame walked, and mental lepers were healed. The eloquent manner in which she handled the subject made it new and plain, and that only through Socialism can we bring to man the answer to "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." DYOLF. The Check of the Czar. The czar advises the peasants to get rich not by theft but by thrift. It seems that some of the peasants, driven desperate by hunger, had stolen from the estates of the rich. The czar very emphatically said that these culprits were causes of the crime; and he did not say that the rich should be punished for withholding the bread, or the means of life, from the poor. In my opinion, the government of any country wherein it is necessary for the poor to steal to live, is the party (or parties) that ought to be punished, if there is any punishment to be given.—Northern Weekly.

Appeal Army in Action.

Comrade Callahan of Los Angeles, Cal., is leaving the lump with five hundred Appeals per week. Comrade Blevins of Gorman, Tex., sends a club of ten and says he is determined to do everything he can to help with that million subscribers. "I pick cotton for money to buy Socialist books" writes a poor woman from Oklahoma. The widow's mite is today building the temple of justice as in the days of old. "Let the good work go on. Enclosed find \$1 and a list of fifty names, that's all. Your Appeal for four weeks will do the rest."—Comrade Chaffe, Milburn, N. J. Comrade Race of Springfield, Mass., sends us a club of yearlies and says Father M. Brady spoke in the Springfield City Hall to an enthusiastic audience of 2,000. Comrade Colvin has the wheels revolved at Omaha, Neb. He says there are lots of people in Omaha getting wheels in their heads and sends along five of them to have the tires set. The Appeal Army has carried the war into Africa. Comrade Roberts of Jamestown, Cape Colony, South Africa, sends a club of five and so the Volunteers keep up the march around the globe. Comrade Mears of Santa Monica, Cal., sends us a subscriber who was converted to Socialism by one copy of the Appeal and Comrade Mears will catch many more before the robing rest again. "The Appeal is the best paper I ever read. It is always to the front with something new and spicy. I wish you the very best of success as you truly deserve."—Comrade McCuen, Seattle, Wash. Comrade Best of Winchester, Ind., says we might as well put the engraver at work on his watch for he is sure going to have it. Good for Comrade Best. The Best Socialists in the country ought to carry a good watch. "Enclosed find twenty-five cents for which you will renew my sub and forward me the best Socialist paper in the world. Every page is clean, clear and convincing. Long may it live."—Comrade Daisley, Latah, Wash. "I have been reading the Appeal since last March. The first copy set me thinking and then I discovered that I had been a Socialist for years but had not known it, and I believe there are others."—Comrade McKinzie, Winterset, Iowa. How is this for speed? Comrade Brownfield of Eureka, Mo., captured fourteen subscribers in twenty-nine minutes. At that rate it will take just ten minutes per week to do your share in the Twelve Months Campaign. Better join the procession. Comrade Lewis, who is busy casting out evil spirits at Elma, Wash., stopped long enough to send us an order for assorted ammunition and tell us what a glorious time he is having. No one on earth is as happy as an enthusiastic Socialist doing missionary work. Comrade Dustman of Berlin Center, Ohio, orders a score of postal sub cards and says that while the trusts are opening up the foreign markets for American beer and bull beef they are also opening up the home market so it is easy to sell subscriptions to the Appeal. Comrade Horsman of San Bernardino, Cal., comes along with his batch of five yearlies and an order for the "little red stickers." By the way, how would you like some BIG red stickers? The sticky man is making some and we will tell you all about them when finished. Comrade Fulbright is doing them with "little red stickers" at Republic, Mo. Some of the "best sasiety" of the town tear them down but they go up again and Comrade Fulbright amuses himself between sticking times in writing Socialist articles for the local press. "Say Mister Wayland, you have so much to say about the TRUTH ABOUT SOCIALISM, I want to know what it is. I have aubus bin a denikrat and can't rede, but wun ov my gals haw lurnt how. So find enlozsed 25 sents and fire the Truth this w pleaze. We want to start a nite skule."—Gib Johnson, Crossroads, Kan. Frank Allen of Bedford, Okla., is a bright Socialist boy who wants to start a library in his home town for the benefit of the public and not having money to purchase the books asks Appeal readers who have any literature to spare to mail it to him with their addresses so he will know who makes the contribution. Don't be bashful, comrades. Send in those letters for the Army Column telling the other workers what you are doing and how. Write on a sheet containing nothing else. Boil it down to 100 words and put it all on one side of the paper. Send the comrades a word of cheer and it will be published in this column. Head your article "For the Army Column." Comrade Allen of Tampa, Fla., orders a bundle of five for the big year and says: "I am glad you are getting so well fixed to add to the Appeal and yet it seems to be pretty near the whole thing now as it is. Well, let the good work go on. The coal operators are unwittingly giving us a boost towards Socialism. I suppose the devil himself sometimes overreaches." "The Appeal strikes the key note. There have been men here calling themselves Socialists whose violent declamations against trade unions have done more to retard Socialism than either of the plutocratic parties. Then we have the so-called trade unionist who trades against Socialism. The two factions should be placed where they belong on the sucker list of the plutocratic parties. Organized labor is beginning to think for itself and its members realize the inconsistency of being union men every day in the year except election day and then scab. With conscientious, persistent effort (and the Appeal) we can bring about unity of action. If one million voters will read the Appeal to Reason and Wayland's Monthly for only a short time we will win."—Comrade Groff, Seneca Falls, N. Y. MADE A TURN OVER. Any One Can Do It. A principal in a public school in Ohio had a food experience that will be familiar to many school teachers. "The hard work of the school room was so wearing that I was completely worn out and could barely walk home at night and at other times I was so nervous that it was with much difficulty I ate or slept. I attributed my failing health to improper food, and felt that it would be necessary to quit my profession or get some food that would sustain my nerves. "Fortunately enough at this juncture I discovered Grape-Nuts and am very grateful that I did. After using the food for a month I felt decidedly better and like a new man resurrected from the grave. The sluggish feeling, headache and nervous spells have all left me and I feel young and active. "I can better concentrate my mind upon my work because my nerves have been strengthened and my health and energy has returned and I take interest in my work which before seemed a burden. "I use Grape-Nuts every day because it is the best food for my system, has restored my health and I am correspondingly grateful." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.