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**Appeal to Reason.**

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 FRED D. WARREN, MANAGING EDITOR  
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**THE APPEAL EDITORIAL STAFF**  
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# Servile Tools of Plutocracy

It will come as a surprise to many who read these lines to discover, as they will by reading the articles on this page, that they are not living under a democratic form of government—not even under a representative form of government—but under an ABSOLUTISM; the counterpart of which can not be found in the history of nations. While maintaining the pretense of rule by the people, the legislative power of the United States has passed into the hands of nine irresponsible men—an aristocracy of the robe.

On this page I reprint a part of a chapter from a book entitled, "Spirit of the American Government," by J. Allen Smith, professor of political science, Washington university. Prof. Smith is a profound student and you will be intensely interested in what he writes. His book is published by the Macmillan company, New York, and is one of the clearest, and, at the same time, severest arraignments of the federal judiciary in print.

Read carefully what is here printed and then pass it along to your neighbors. Recall what we have proved with reference to the career of one federal judge and you will appreciate the danger which threatens from this direction.

Do you think YOU and your family are safe when your life and your liberty is in the hands of gamblers and law-breakers, under a judicial system that gives you no protection in the rights which you have all along thought were inalienable?

Wake up, man, before it is too late!

BY J. ALLEN SMITH,  
 Professor of Political Science, Washington University.

A CONSTITUTION is in no proper sense the embodiment of the will of the people unless it recognizes the right of the majority to amend. Checks which prevent legal and political readjustment are a survival from monarchy and aristocracy and are not found in any full-fledged democracy. Constitutions which are really democratic contain only such checks upon the people, if indeed they can be called checks, as are calculated to insure the deliberate expression of the popular will.

The extension of suffrage was a concession to the growing belief in democracy, but it failed to give the masses an effective control over the general government, owing to the checks in the constitution on majority rule. It had one important consequence, however, which should not be overlooked. Possession of the suffrage by the people generally led the undiscriminating to think that it made the opinion of the majority a controlling factor in national politics.

The provision in the constitution of the United States for the life tenure of a non-elective judiciary was designed as a check, not upon an irresponsible executive, as was the case in England, but upon the people themselves. Its aim was not to increase, but to diminish popular control over the government.

It has retained the sympathy and approval of the conservative classes by carefully guarding the rights of property.

It has from the beginning had the full confidence of the wealthy and conservative, who have seen in it the means of protecting vested interests against the assaults of democracy. That the supreme court has largely justified their expectations is shown by the character of its decisions.

Granting that all can justly be said in behalf of the wisdom and reasonableness of the common law, the fact nevertheless remains that its development by the courts has been influenced by an evident disposition to favor the possessing as against the non-possessing classes.

That it is in reality a legislative and not a judicial power is amply confirmed by the uniform and time-honored practice of all other nations, even including England, whose institutions until a century and a quarter ago were our own.

There is, as a matter of fact, nothing in the political experience of Great Britain to support the belief in an independent judiciary. The judges there do not constitute a co-ordinate branch of the government and can not enforce their opinion in opposition to that of

parliament. Instead of being independent, they are strictly dependent upon parliament, whose supreme power and authority they are compelled to respect.

"In England," says Jefferson, "where judges were named and removable at the will of an hereditary executive, from which branch most mischief was feared, and has flowed, it was a great point gained, by fixing them for life, to make them independent of the executive. But in a government founded on the public will, this principle operates in an opposite direction, and against that will. There, too, they were still removable on a concurrence of the executive and legislative branches. But we have made them independent of the nation itself."—Works (Ford's Edition), Vol. X, p. 38.

Not only did the framers of the constitution depart from the English model in making the federal judiciary independent of congress, but they went much farther than this and conferred upon the body whose independence and irresponsibility were thus secured, powers which under the English system were regarded as the exclusive prerogative of a responsible parliament. This made our supreme judges, though indirectly appointed, holding office for life and, therefore, independent of the people, the final interpreters of the constitution, with power to enforce their interpretation by declaring legislation null and void. A more powerful check upon democratic innovation it would be hard to devise.

America can claim the rather questionable distinction of being the only important country in which we find this uncertainty as to the law, since it is the only one in which the courts have a negative on the acts of the legislature. That we have ourselves realized the disadvantages of the system is shown by the changes made in the constitutions of several states with a view of diminishing the frequency of the judicial veto.

Burgess, Pol. Sci. and Const. Law, Vol. II, p. 364: "This being the case, there is no ground for the contention that the power to annul acts of the legislature was necessarily implied in the general grant of judicial authority contained in the constitution. Moreover, it was not expressly conferred, for the constitution as submitted and ratified contains no reference to this power.

"There is no provision in the constitution of the United States . . . which clothes the judiciary with the power to declare an act of the legislature generally null and void on account of its conceived repugnance to the constitution or on any other account."

Dallas: "The legislative authority of any country can only be restrained by its own municipal constitution; this is a principle that springs from the very nature of society; and the judicial authority can have no right to question the validity of a law, unless such a jurisdiction is expressly given by the constitution."

Ford's Edition of Hamilton's works, Vol. X, p. 141, referring to Hamilton's defense of the judicial veto, Jefferson says: "If opinion be sound, then indeed is our constitution a complete *fait de se*. For, intending to establish three departments, co-ordinate and independent, that they might check and balance one another, it has given, according to this opinion to one of them alone, the right to prescribe rules for the government of the others and to that one too which is unelected by, and independent of the nation."

It is not otherwise to be supposed that the constitution could intend to enable the representatives of the people to substitute their will to that of their constituents. It is far more rational to suppose that the courts were designed to be an intermediate body between the people and the legislature, in order, among other things, to keep the latter within the limits assigned to their authority.

The publication of the debates on the constitution at the time it was up for adoption would have shown that the apprehensions of the people were not entirely without justification. The advocates of the new form of government did not propose to defeat their own plans by declaring their real purpose—by explaining the constitution to the people as they themselves understood it. For it was not to be supposed that the people would permit the adoption of a form of government, the avowed object of which was to limit their power. Therefore, the conservatives who framed the constitution and urged its ratification posed as the friends of democracy. Pro-

cessing to act in the name, and as the representatives of the people, they urged them to accept the constitution as a means of restraining their agents and representatives and thereby making their own will supreme. It was not the aim of these articles, written as they were, to influence public opinion, to explain the real purpose of the constitution, but rather to disguise its true character.

Tyler, The Literary History of the American Revolution, Vol. I, p. 300, says:

"In the first place, there was, prior to 1776, the official class; that is, the men holding various positions in the civil and military and naval services of the government, their immediate families, and their social connections. All such persons may be described as inclining to the loyalist view in consequence of official bias.

"Next were certain colonial politicians who, it may be admitted, took a rather selfish, and an unprincipled view of the whole dispute, and who, counting on the probable if not inevitable success of the British arms in such a conflict, adopted the loyalist side, not for conscience's sake, but for profit's sake, and in the expectation of being rewarded for their fidelity by offices and titles, and especially by the confiscated estates of the rebels after the rebels themselves should have been defeated, and their leaders hanged or sent into exile.

"As composing still another class of Tories, may be mentioned probably a vast majority of those who stood for the commercial interests, for the capital and tangible property, for the country, and who, with the instincts natural to persons who have something considerable to lose, disapproved of all measures for pushing the dispute to the point of disorder, riot and civil war.

"Still another class of loyalists was made up of people of professional training and occupation—clergymen, physicians, lawyers, teachers—a clear majority of whom seem to have been set against the ultimate measures of the Revolution.

"Finally, and in general, it may be said that a majority of those who, of whatever occupation, of whatever grade of culture or of wealth, would not be described as conservative people, were loyalists during the American Revolution."

**Power is represented in the United States by a small oligarchy of nine irremovable judges. I do not know of any more striking political paradox than this supremacy of a non-elected power in a democracy reputed to be of the extreme type.**

Our supreme court has thus what virtually amounts to the power to enact as well as the power to annul. Congress can legislate only with the consent of the federal judiciary; but the latter, through its control over the interpretation of the constitution, may in effect legislate without the consent of the other branches of the government and even in opposition to them. Under the guise of an independent judiciary we have in reality an independent legislature, or, rather, an independent legislative and judicial body combined. This union of sovereign legislative authority and ordinary judicial functions in the same independent body is a significant and dangerous innovation in government. It has not only deprived the people of the power to make the interpretation of the constitution and the trend of legislation conform to the public sentiment of the times; it has even taken from them all effectual power to prevent changes which they do not want, but which the judiciary in the exercise of its exclusive right to act as the guardian and interpreter of the constitution may see fit to make. Under our system, then, the people do not have even the negative power of absolute veto which they possess wherever they control a co-ordinate branch of the legislature. Insofar as the exercise of legislative power is controlled by the supreme court our government is essentially aristocratic in character. It represents

# Petty Graft by Federal Judges

Editorial Note—Please observe that in these preliminary articles on the federal judiciary, we deal only with the struggle of Little Capital against Big Capital. Subsequent articles will take up the record of the federal courts in dealing with the working class in its struggle for living conditions. With these incidents of looting unfortunate members of the small, capitalist class, by the aid of the federal courts, we have little concern. These examples are given here merely to show how the trick is turned. Mr. Middle Class Man, you who today sit in fancied security, surrounded by your family, may be the victim tomorrow of the conscienceless gang of gamblers, headed by Pollock, who prey on the people of Kansas.

By Geo. H. Shoaf,  
 Staff Correspondent Appeal to Reason.

THE Appeal to Reason does not indulge in personalities merely for the sake of being personal. As an exponent of International Socialism it teaches that men are the creatures of their environment, that Judge John C. Pollock is as much a victim of capitalism as the striking workman enmeshed in a court injunction, and it declares that neither the judge nor the workman can be completely free until all men and women have achieved their freedom in the Co-operative Commonwealth. Positively and finally, this paper cherishes no grudge against the man, Pollock. As a supporter and beneficiary of the capitalist system he is receiving punishment in a scared conscience, hardened heart and general unfitness for the genuine, sane joys of life greater and more far-reaching than could be visited upon him from any other source. Verily, he is receiving his reward, and far be it from the purpose of the Appeal to Reason to add to it one jot or tittle.

Readers and friends remember the strenuous fight the Appeal to Reason had with the postoffice department when Edwin C. Madden was third assistant postmaster general. Apparently, if ever this paper had reason to hate a man it was when Mr. Madden was causing it untold annoyance by reason of his strictures and unwarranted rulings. The time came when Mr. Madden himself was victimized by higher authorities, and, according to many papers, was forced to resign under a cloud. Contrary to the expectations of thousands, this paper said never a word in exultation at the downfall of its enemy. Quite recently the Appeal was given opportunity to hand Mr. Madden a few slugs in a litigation in which he is involved, but it withheld its attack. Whenever this paper selects an individual for purposes of analysis and public condemnation it does so not to exorcise the individual, as such, but because he typifies the system, which it opposes.

Against the capitalist system, with its labor enslaving institutions, an uncompromising fight is being waged. As an opponent of capitalism, with its governments, its courts, its commercial combinations for exploitation, the position of this paper is clear and undisputed. As it detests and opposes the capitalist system, so it despises and scorns capitalist institutions—including its corrupt government officials and its venal judiciary. It boldly and fearlessly advocates the destruction of every institution of the capitalist system that makes for the enslavement of the toilers, and in their place it would establish the institutions of Socialism.

The courts of capitalism, federal and state, can not in the nature of things be improved or abolished until capitalism disappears. The success of a working man's party, unless it carried with it a sweeping change of base in the system, would accomplish little. Legislators and judges act, and will act, according to their economic needs, and, in capitalism, those needs do not harmonize with the interests of the working class. Judge Pollock can not and will not be reformed, but by exposing his judicial career, and proving that it is representative of the whole judiciary, the Appeal believes it will go a long way toward arousing the nation to the necessity of revolutionizing the system responsible for the evils disclosed.

Among the many acts perpetrated by Pollock—an act which amounted to an outrage even un-

A post card request will bring you a copy of Warren's speech before Judge Pollock at Fort Scott, July 1st, also a complete history of the case.

der a capitalist code of ethics—was his acquiescence in the rape of the Devlin estate by the band of looters with whom he is politically and officially associated. Space forbids the relation of all the details of this complicated and far-reaching steal. To lawyers and newspaper men in Kansas, and to Devlin stockholders everywhere, the rape of the Devlin estate is an old story, but to the mass of the people the exact connection of Judge Pollock therewith is new.

In 1905 Charles J. Devlin, a mine and railroad promoter, found himself worth about \$5,000,000 in mining properties in southeast Kansas, and in banks and stores distributed through several states. At this time Devlin was furnishing coal from his Kansas mines to the Santa Fe Railroad company, the contract calling for \$50,000 worth of coal a month. J. E. Hurley, manager of the Santa Fe, seeing the profits Devlin was reaping from the contract, with others, entered into negotiations with the mine owner to purchase for the Santa Fe railroad the mines from which the coal was taken. Devlin was offered \$1,000,000 for the properties; he held out for \$1,500,000.

Shortly following the proposal of the Santa Fe railroad to buy his mining properties, Devlin went to Europe. On his return, a few weeks later, after a spell of sickness, he died in Chicago. Thereupon, the Santa Fe people induced Judge Pollock to declare the Devlin estate bankrupt, and to appoint as receivers the following: J. E. Hurley, manager of the Santa Fe railroad; Walter Reeves, a Santa Fe railroad attorney, and Cy Leland, the infamous henchman for Santa Fe political interests in Kansas. N. H. Loomis, a Santa Fe railroad attorney, and a personal friend of Pollock's was appointed referee in bankruptcy. Had Pollock turned the Devlin estate over to the tender mercies of the boldest of buccaniers it could not have fared worse than it did in the hands of his appointees. The mere mention of the names of Hurley, Reeves, Leland and Loomis in connection with any proposition involving graft, to the Kansas of average information, is sufficient to tell a story of plunder and loot louder than language can describe.

When, in behalf of the widow of the dead millionaire, a petition containing nineteen counts, asking that the receivers be removed, was presented to Judge Pollock, that judicial luminary referred it to Loomis, by whom it was dismissed. Judge Pollock quickly confirmed the action of the referee, and the wild waste of the estate proceeded. The Central National bank building—one of the best pieces of business property in Topeka—was sold to Dave Mulvane's father for \$25,000, about half what the building cost. Dave Mulvane is republican national committee man from Kansas, who helped boost Pollock into the federal judiciary, and is notorious for his allegiance to the corporations. Purposely, the estate was permitted to go to ruin, and, within a year following the appointment of the receivers, the mining properties for which the Santa Fe offered \$1,000,000, were purchased by that railroad for less than one-third of that sum.

The methods employed by the Santa Fe to secure possession of the Devlin mines are interesting, especially when it is understood that Pollock sanctioned them. In Wichita, Kan., the Jackson, Walker Coal & Material company maintained an office and yard. Through A. C. Jones, a Wichita director of the Santa Fe, who, with others, negotiated the deal, the bonds and stock of the Devlin mines were sold to the Jackson, Walker Coal & Material company for approximately \$300,000. This was on the surface. Later it developed that the Jackson, Walker Coal & Material company was a Santa Fe enterprise, and that the railroad was the real purchaser of the mining properties. When it is stated that one of the particular duties of J. E. Hurley, manager of the Santa Fe, and receiver of the Devlin estate, is to buy coal for his railroad, the significance of the

FROM THE SOCIALIST PLATFORM

The abolition of the power usurped by the supreme court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of congress or by a referendum of the whole people.

Among the many acts perpetrated by Pollock—an act which amounted to an outrage even un-

BLACK MOUNTAIN \$1.95. This suit is made of the finest quality material... Tailor-Made, Fit-to-Measure, Sold on Payment of \$1 a Week.

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SEND \$1 DEPOSIT. We have a large stock of goods... SPECIAL! Made to order at \$1.50... JOHN M. SMYTH CO. 150 N. W. CHICAGO.

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CASH FOR FURS. You get the highest price and the quickest service when you sell your furs to us.

Big Money in Trapping. While work is slack, do some trapping. It pays big profits.

SWIFTLIT WORKS LIKE CITY GAS. In Your Home or Store. No "boiler" needed.

AN UNWISE JUDGE. Reports (Ill) Transcript. A United States judge comes as near to being a czar as this country possesses.

THE CATHOLIC FATHERS. A few weeks since the Appeal printed quotations from the "Catholic Fathers" showing their views of wealth.

MAKING A LIVING. That's the basis of all philosophy, religion, or science. Start from any point, follow the subject through any channel.

MUST PLAY THE GAME. Taft has a big foot, but he seemingly has no difficulty in putting it in his mouth.

RISK 1 CENT - MAKE \$2200.00. Koraid did it in 2 weeks. Hundreds making phenomenal earnings.

MAKE MONEY EASY. Agents wanted in every county to sell the popular Novelty Notes for Christmas.

CHEATING GOVERNMENT. New York, October 26.—An echo of the government's false claims...

INTERCONTINENTAL. The press announces the formation of The Intercontinental Rubber Co., in New Jersey.

THE NIGHTRIDERS. The governor of Kentucky has issued a statement that he will pardon any man who shoots a night rider in defense of his home.

THE SOLDIER. One of Ferrer's utterances was: "The soldiers' uniform conceals crimes against humanity."

SIXTY SOCIALIST BOOKS. No two alike, and twelve different numbers of the International Socialist Review.

5 FINE POST CARDS FREE. Send only 25 cents and receive 5 colored Gold and Embossed Cards FREE.

THE WORKER MAKES ALL THINGS. He gets only the husks. Many men who have good ideas can't get capitalists interested in them.

PLANETARY OBSERVATIONS. Capitalist politicians, "the friends of the workingman," vanished the night of the election.

NEWPORT SOCIETY NEWS. The Four Hundred are returning from Europe to open the winter season.

MONKEY PARTIES. Monkey parties, charity balls, full-dress and no dress affairs of the indolent rich will again be fashionable this winter.

NEW PARISIAN GOWN. The creation of Madame Lubosky, worn by the youngest daughter of Mr. Humphry Skineak last evening.

AGENTS EARN \$75 TO \$300 A MONTH. The most profitable business opportunity of the year.

BUY THIS SUIT ON CREDIT. Tailor-Made, Fit-to-Measure, Sold on Payment of \$1 a Week.

WRITE FOR FREE STYLE BOOK. If you want to be one of the best dressed men in your community...

TEN MILLION DOLLARS PROFIT EVERY MONTH. In being made by those who invest in the natural resources of British Columbia.

WONDER OIL LAMP FREE. This is a genuine lamp made to introduce the new POWER INCANDESCENT LAMP.

WATCH, RING AND CHAIN FREE. FOR SELLING POST CARDS. We have a large stock of goods.

DEFY ANY PRIEST. To dispose of the facts I have given in my book "POPE OR CHRIST?"

BUY THIS SUIT ON CREDIT. Tailor-Made, Fit-to-Measure, Sold on Payment of \$1 a Week.

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DEFY ANY PRIEST. To dispose of the facts I have given in my book "POPE OR CHRIST?"

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR HARDWARE ATTENTION, HOME OWNERS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, EVERYBODY

STEEL RANGES \$12.65 UP BASE BURNERS \$17.95 UP NO MONEY IN ADVANCE.

Friends LET ME GIVE YOU A "Canada" Brand FREE \$16.00 3-Piece Suit

20 Post Cards Free 20 Reproduction of America's Most Beautiful Flowers in Natural Colors on Post Cards Absolutely Free.

Get this pair free DOCTOR HAUX DON'T SEND ME ONE CENT

WORKING CLASS SOLIDARITY. The power of working class solidarity is well illustrated in the...

Another Labor Buco. The trend modern industrial affairs are taking is nowhere better illustrated than in the recent organization of the railway employees in the organization known as The Railway Employees and Investors association.

SAID BY DEBS. I like the word revolution. It speaks of progress. Great fortunes are founded upon misfortunes.

Parable of the Great Editor. A Great Editor, who had made a reputation for advancement, thought he could break into the Appeal to Reason.

When a Speaker Holds a Meeting with Your Local. If you hold a propaganda meeting be sure to advertise it well, but be sure to learn the exact date and hour of the arrival of the speaker.

Pop's Bad Boy. Say, pop, who is the government? The government, my son, is the people. You mean the people who have the money, don't you, pop? A. J. BRADLEY.

The Dictator's "Democracy." From the jungles of Africa there arises a sound very like a groan. It is Roosevelt, who, having been obscured by the controversy over the pole, the Ferrer demonstrations and the Taft-Diaz meet, is trying again to get the public ear.

Every social system fulfils its mission and its active usefulness and makes way for another system. Let labor everywhere take heart and hope. The midnight of industrial despotism is passing, and the dawn of a brighter future is breaking.

Franklin on Freedom. While free from Force the Press remains, Virtue and Freedom cheer our plains; This Nurse of Arts, and Freedom's Fence.

What is the right profit for a dealer to make on goods? Did all the people starve before the capitalist was created?

The Socialist Party—Why? To direct humanity towards democracy. To make mankind lose its capitalist mind and take on the mentality of collective action in all things, socially, industrially and politically.

Send This Free Coupon NOW You Need Not Send Any Money



MY NEGROES. The following is a clipping from the Semi-Weekly News of Dallas, Tex., and will make good reading if read between the lines:

Franklin on Freedom. While free from Force the Press remains, Virtue and Freedom cheer our plains; This Nurse of Arts, and Freedom's Fence.

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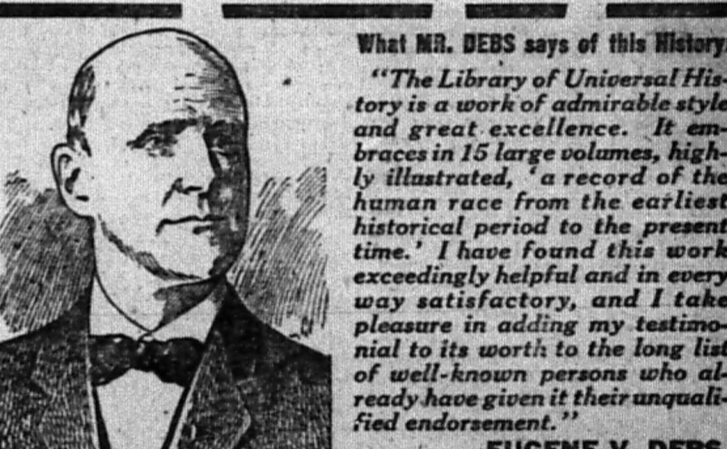
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I WANT a good, reliable representative in every locality.

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What MR. DEBS says of this History: "The Library of Universal History is a work of admirable style and great excellence."

The Library of Universal History The One History Fair to Socialism

Not Dominated By the Spirit of Capitalism The Library of Universal History is a history written for the people who work and produce.









A MIGHTY CONFLICT.

Date No. Copies. October 30th 988,000. November 6th 838,000. November 13th 824,000. (Later editions to supply orders and to meet subscriptions will run the total of each edition to more than one million.)

I realize fully just what this fight against the federal judiciary may mean to the Appeal—annihilation and suppression of the paper and jail for its editors and publisher. But even so, it is better to risk these consequences than to meekly submit to a slavery both hateful and degrading.

The contest this paper is now entering upon is one that will without doubt continue until the working class triumphs. The federal courts have been justly called the last bulwark of predatory privilege.

Every law demanded by the working class to better its condition has been vetoed by the courts or so emasculated that the advantage gained has been turned to the capitalist masters.

Our plans now embrace a far-reaching campaign that will cover the greater part of next year. I feel that what we have done so far has been merely the preliminary work incident to the Great Fight!

I am not undervaluing the subtle power possessed by the federal courts. The Appeal and its editors are now outlaws—and we can expect scant treatment at the hands of a federal judge before who may be called on a trumped up charge.

The figures at the head of this column tell a story more eloquent than words. Behind them stand an army of men and women who know what they want and how to get it.

Which? Our plans now embrace a far-reaching campaign that will cover the greater part of next year. I feel that what we have done so far has been merely the preliminary work incident to the Great Fight!

Our plans now embrace a far-reaching campaign that will cover the greater part of next year. I feel that what we have done so far has been merely the preliminary work incident to the Great Fight!

of slavery. The Charleston, S. C. postmaster took it upon himself to refuse to deliver these papers to the subscribers. He reported this action to his chief at Washington.

You will observe that in its subtle efforts to suppress opposition newspapers the postoffice department is making progress. Not only does it not condemn the unlawful acts of postmasters—as in the Redfield, Kan., case of last month—but it would seem from the letter quoted above that the department is actually encouraging the breaking of the postal laws in order to prevent the distribution of the Appeal.

Below I print another installment of letters from postmasters discontinuing the Appeal together with letters from indignant subscribers.

THE POSTMASTER. HORTON, WASH., Sept. 8, 1909. Your paper addressed to John Nelson remains undelivered in this office. Please discontinue it. Reason: UNCLAIMED.—Postmaster.

THE POSTMASTER. GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO, Aug. 27, 1909. Dear Sir: The following name, J. W. Hazelbaker, No. 748, should be struck off your list of subscribers. He is destroying the papers for two of his subscribers as you have had notice to stop their copy. Reason: REFUSED.—H. C. Eng, Adm. P. M.

THE POSTMASTER. PEABODY, KAN., Oct. 10, 1909. Your paper addressed to James Johnson and J. J. Foster remains undelivered in this office. Please discontinue it. Reason: REFUSED.—H. B. VanNest, P. M., J. M.

THE POSTMASTER. LENO, ILL., Nov. 10, 1909. Your paper addressed to F. G. Arnold remains undelivered in this office. Please discontinue it. Reason: REFUSED.—Postmaster.

THE POSTMASTER. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., Oct. 22, 1909. Your paper addressed to A. M. West and C. P. West, remains undelivered in this office. Please discontinue it. Reason: REFUSED.—J. B. Smith, Postmaster.

THE POSTMASTER. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., Oct. 22, 1909. Your paper addressed to A. M. West and C. P. West, remains undelivered in this office. Please discontinue it. Reason: REFUSED.—J. B. Smith, Postmaster.

THE POSTMASTER. ENTERPRISE, KAN., Oct. 22, 1909. Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kan. Gentlemen: Have the kindness to discontinue the following named paper, coming to this office, viz. E. Spangler. Reason: REFUSED.—James Frey, P. M.

THE POSTMASTER. ENTERPRISE, KAN., Oct. 22, 1909. Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kan. I never ordered the Appeal discontinued.—Wm. Keup, R. R. No. 3, Station A, Topeka, Kan.

THE POSTMASTER. ENTERPRISE, KAN., Oct. 22, 1909. Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kan. I never ordered the Appeal discontinued.—Wm. Keup, R. R. No. 3, Station A, Topeka, Kan.

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now regularly for some time, is constantly being REFUSED by the addresses. Now I wish to say that if these papers are still addressed to AMBROSE, N. D., and continue to be refused in future as they have been in the past, I will destroy all subsequent copies of same which arrive here after the next thirty days.

LETTER No. 2. AMBROSE, N. D., Oct. 30, 1909. Mr. Fred B. Warren, Girard, Kan. Sir: There was a patron of the office came in today and said that he had been informed by the Appeal to Reason that we had ordered his paper discontinued.

FLEECING THE FARMERS. Farmers produce individually and sell individually. The result is that they do not get anything near what their products are worth. Capitalists do differently. They pool their interests both in production and selling.

WHAT is the use, spending millions in costs to protect the people from fraud and adulterations in the things they buy? If the government is wise and good enough to do this for you, why is it not wise and good enough to take over the industries and make good goods at cost for you?

Talk about your government serving you: A manufacturing plant in this little town sends goods by mail to Australia cheaper than it can send them to the next town—10 miles away!

THE MAKING OF A PAIR OF SHOES, exclusive of the leather, fifty years ago, required two days' work and they could be bought for three days' average wages.

YOU are poor and you vote the rich men's tickets—and that's what keeps you poor. You see no connection between your poverty and your politics—but the first is produced by the latter.

"UNCLE" JOE recently witnessed a prize fight at New Orleans. Cannon will soon be high authority on the knockout punch, as he is scheduled to furnish the stiff at the next congressional bout.

EXTRA COPIES. Of this edition of the Appeal, No. 720, may be had, postpaid, at the rate of fifty cents per hundred copies. These papers will be sent in a bundle of one hundred or they will be mailed to separate addresses, postpaid, at the same rate.

NOW FOR THE WEST After a Successful Speaking Tour in the East, Comrade Debs Goes to the West.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs, speaking tour through the east has been signalized by big crowds and marked enthusiasm. He spoke in half a dozen states, and everywhere the report was the same—fine attendance and great interest.

STATECRAFT. The game of kingcraft and statecraft has ever been how to manage to keep the masses of people working and giving them just enough to keep in working order.

A \$100 share of Wells-Fargo express stock is now held at \$550. It has \$8,000,000 capital and is going to increase it to \$40,000,000, giving each stockholder four additional shares free.

THE WORKING CLASS received the full value of their labor, and none of it was taken to build up millionaires, do you think it would destroy the incentive to work?

JOSEPH H. C. DENMAN, an attorney at Indianapolis, has been disbarred for unprofessional conduct. The specific offense is not given in the press dispatch.

DO YOU BELIEVE IN FAIRIES? It takes at least a hundred dollars to buy a fairy complete Socialist Library. You may often have wished for one, both for your own reading and for your neighbors to whom you would like to lend books.

IT'S A TRUE FAIRY STORY. The Fairy is the International Socialist Review. We can afford what a short time ago would have been impossible for us. What we can and will do for you is that if you send \$2.00 we will mail you any book or books published by us to the amount of \$2.00 in full price, and we will also send you two Review Subscription Cards, each good for the Review one year to a new name.

A PACKAGE OF REVIEWS will be sent you postpaid, free of charge, if you write that you want to use them in taking subscriptions. And a book list will be mailed free if you ask for it.

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 135 Kinzie St., Chicago.

You may call yourself a republican or a democrat—but you want the thing or condition that Socialism will produce. You do not have to change any of your desires in life to become a Socialist. You merely have to take up another machine of process for getting what you want.

A FARMER, with modern machinery, can raise 80 acres of wheat in a season without using up 300 days of labor, including whatever help is necessary in harvesting.

Suppose all the millions piled up in the hands of a few thousand men had been left in wages to those who work—wouldn't they have had that much more incentive to activity?

THE average work of one person, with modern machinery, produces twenty-seven pairs of shoes a week. How many pairs of shoes can one of the workers buy with their week's wages?

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could use would bring you all of them, what would you want with any more? Suppose you could have all the good that any other citizen, and have that guaranteed to you and your children forever.

When Socialists propose that the industries be taken over and operated by society (government), we are met with the "argument" that the public officials are not competent, that they are corrupt.

MAN proposes—but the trust "disposes" is the way it reads these days. That little advance of 10 cents on print paper means several thousand dollars to the Appeal, and it may make it impossible for us to carry out our plan of "no advertising," as we have announced.

AMERICAN sewing machines have been introduced in China. The pay of operators is \$5 per month, nine hours a day, seven days a week.

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DUPES OF DEMAGOGUES. You forget. That is the greatest short-coming. The capitalists know you much better than you know yourselves.

PRINT PAPER HAS ADVANCED. (From Our Regular Correspondent) Paper Trade Journal. Appleton, Wis., Nov. 1, 1909.—Western mills generally announce an advance of ten to one hundred points on print paper.

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