DEBS' DATES

"ALL POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS SHOULD BE REMOVED TO FACILITATE THE PROGRESS OF INFORMATION."

--- From President Thomas Jefferson's First Message to the Congress of The United States.

A SUGGESTION

pper right-hand corner of this your neighbor and explain Appeal Army and the friends ton. Tell your neighbor the row is about and I think him to become a subscriber to Appeal to Reason, the paper with million readers that is making its uence felt at the very citidel of sitalism. The subscription blank ich is folded in this issue should filled with the names of your lib-y-loving neighbors and forwarded this office without delay.

and-water diet has been adopted in the army for desertion. When brutal upstarts oppress the enlisted men, making life a hell for them, stealing and selling their food, and the men desert, they are treated with meding and foolish boys join the army, ess as officers. The government so't want any other kind. They do out well-dressed, well-paid ovy ducks, gwing them so much slave for all they can inveigle into army. The corporations need

the patents on all the barbed making machinery. It, therefore,

DESERTIONS FROM THE ARMY eign country? Is there some secret

LEOPOLD AND IRELAND.

eval brutality of dungeon on bread and water! And this in free America! Speakable Leopold, of Belgium, Tell your boys to enlist to fight for their country! Such glorious work shocked all civilization. The Congo have shocked all civilization. The Congo commission, and such emment au the facts in all their shocking brutal

For New Glissow. Nova Boult. Courards for had been reading as well as observing. The process of the property o

decess Magazine for January If the public-the million or morou who read these words-for one hour look in on the actual workings of the Caunon (congressional) machine; if you could see the motives which guide if you could feel the atmosphere depravity in which it moves and breathes; if through some real per-sonal experience you could be brought to comprehend the virtual

WHERE one woman sells her body for bread, a hundred men sell body and soul for means of life. It is the way of a

in jail and have to pay, but he who steals and stays and grins and buys a court to free him, wins.

SENATOR CLARK, of Montana, on re-turning from England, said: "Socialism is spreading in England as never be-

they know for fear of being starved to death! Ye gods! can you citizens not see where we have drifted to? What more could tyranny exact? What more could tyranny exact? Let's have a new government—one in which each citizen will be as free 25 any other, without danger of being starved or hunted.

This accossite is by Comrade George E. Fre. New Glasgow, Nova Scotta. Comrade for being on page 58 in the eighth edition of the Framers on page 58 in the eighth edition of the Converted or seemed third, compassing.

Framers | Are | Are | Are | Are | Are | Are | Converted for many page 18 | Are | Are | Converted for my our death of the page 18 | Argel, 1000, Parameters of the construction of the policy of the converted for my our correspondent and corrupting classes. Will you valways to do it," writes a policy for men who it onto the pockets of the rich and corrupting classes. Will you valways to do it, "writes a policy for two cents a pound if it were stroy capitalism. Nothing could be some direct benefit to you which you will never receive so long as you vot will never receive so long as you vot in the individual of the long of the lact that consument of every movement of every movement of every do their lobbysts, to t

JOHN MARTIN, CUSTER'S BUGLER.

respectable citizens who are June 15, 1879, is an enthusiastic reade of the Appeal to Reason and a dyed in the wool Socialist and agitator Comrade Martin, although 58 years of age, is vigorous of mind and body and looks no more than 45 years old especially and is called on continuall to make addresses before G. A. F

M. C. As., church gatherings, etc. in the famous massacre. On June 15th, of each year, he visit Mrs. Custer. Comrade Martin ates most vividly the incidents of

VALUE AND COST.

the value of a comm

bit in the price of alls to normal first the communion of the saints.

PROSPERITEE YELP.

Wow! The Appeal is in receipt of a letter, from Abingdon, Va., from a democrat who is sure "prosperitee has came—out there in Kansas." I guess the product in the sure of the saints.

I guess I you would read up a little you would guil your dam calaulty how long. You see from the st. Louis Republic that right in your own state the farraces own their own homes, out of debt and have planes and they can get that—but to get an would guil your dam calaulty how long. You see from the reciosed cliphing from the St. Louis Republic that right in your own state the farraces own their own bomes, out of debt and have planes and rubber tired laugates and automobiles to sport around the prosperity of the artificial relationship of the desired of the production and the presention of guid. You will also legra that the presulting high prices of food commodities is mostly to consequence of underproduction, helped along a little, of course, by the Berease in the remode, the some body to work and stop howing or pretty soon they will observe the remode of guild. You will also prove that somebod it guilts to try thungry pretty soon because there will not be remoded for lowers to get to work and stop howing or pretty soon they will be running around the prosperity soon they will be running around the prosperity soon they will be running around with hungry bables at home and unable to buy any bread for them, for the reason that the prosperity rush has deleged the mescless to avoid the the use of a commodities is substituted to the production of the commodities is mostly to consequence of the production of guid. You will also the production and definite amounts of substitute of the mounts of alber time t until the production and the burning around the production and the production and the production of guid. You will also the production and the production and definite amounts of substitute the fact that the production of guilt will be produced the

Appeal Readers Marching to Washington

CONGRESS DELUGED WITH LETTERS.

gress. This is the testimony from people who rep-resent all sections of the country. It is the cause of more discussion than any other feature of the

political situation at this time.
"Nobody ever saw the like of it. A member from a Nebraska district received recently 103 letters in one day from seventeen states, commenting on the tendencies of things in Washington. The superintendent of an academy in Maine wrote one etter, and a professor in the state university of Washington wrote another.
"Private secretaries, clerks and stenographers

offices at senate and house have been crowded to their capacity. THE PHENOMENON IS SET DOWN BY EVERYBODY AS SIGNIFICANT OF SOMETHING OF THE GRAVEST POLIT ICAL MOMENT, BUT NOBODY IS POSITIVE WHAT IT ALL MEANS."

PROTEST POSTAGE RAISE.

Chairman Weeks Received 400 Letters in One Day

Representative weeks, as chairman of the post-office committee, received yesterday 400 letters from divers parts of the country against increasing the rates on second-class mail matter. Today he received 350 more letters on the same subject. Some 20 or 30 communications come daily from Massachusetts."

Senators and congressmen are beginning to hear from the people of the United States. The two telegrams which we herewith print give the net results of the first day's protest. By the time you get this paper the individual letters flooding Washington every twentyfour hours will reach into the tens of thousands and before the end of the first ten days of this campaign against Taft's proposal to increase postage rates, it is safe to say that more than one million letters will have hit congress like a tidal wave. Are YOU doing your part? Congress is used to handling lobbies and lobbies are used to handling congress but this Protest of the People is something new and as the

Chicago Tribune's special correspondent truly says, "Nobody is positive what it all means." "The phenomenon is set down by everybody as significant of the gravest political moment." This is correct, Mr. Tribune correspondent! The nation today is trembling on the verge of a political upheaval that will sweep this country clean of the capitalistic barnacles that have, for more than a generation, clogged the wheels of progress and advancement. This latest attempt of Taft, acting under instructions from the "big interests," to suppress all agitation and to prevent information from reaching the men who bear the nation's burdens, is the last straw. There isn't a sane man in the United States who does not recognize, as did the founders of this nation, that only by the freest exchange of views on all public questions can our liberties be preserved. I want to send a warning straight to congress that the American people are not going to stand for this sort of thing. You have gone one step too far, gentlemen, and if you persist in this effort of yours to muzzle the radical press the direful consequences must rest on your own shoulders.

Let me again urge on YOU, as a reader of the Appeal, to take up this work, write a letter to the gentlemen whose names appear below, who are now framing the Taft bill to increase postage rates, and add your letter to this mighty protest which is causing Washington to tremble as it never did before. Remember, it only costs you two cents, but your letter added to the thousands of others, means something momentous. Insist on an answer from the

congressman or senator you write to. Demand to know where the congressman from your district stands on this question. Next week we will print a few of the thousands of letters which our readers have already received from congressmen and senators. These

letters will show where these gentlemen stand. The name of every congressman and senator who dodges the issue or who defends Taft's effort to muzzle the press will be printed in flaming letters in every issue of the Appeal from now, until the election.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON POSTOFFICES AND POST ROADS:

Address, Washington, D. C.

An echo from the Colorado labor war in which an effort was made to hang leaders of organized labor, appears in a charge made by the Denver Bost which is very incriminating against some of the participants in that conspiracy. It is said that during the Peabody and Buchtel administrations the pardon board was in the habit of selling pardons to whoever was able to buy. In one case a man who had killed another and robbed him of \$7,000, being sent to prison for the deed, was pardoned for \$1,500, and went free to enjoy the remainder of the loot secured by murder. The Post of Jaimary 18th gives a list of twenty-live persons who it alleges, bought pardons, printing the amount each is said to have naid for his freedom.

Tapt is very much opposed to the burders of the papers of the country at one cert a pound. But he country at one cert a pound. But he country at one cert a pound But he country at one cert a pound. But he country at one cert a pound But he ship ping trust and the river and harbors and barbors and barbors and barbors and burder the plates are the most feared things of tyrants and looters in every nation. That is why they have censor ship laws. Intelligence is just what they are intended for \$1,500, and went free to enjoy the cases of eggs are in cold storage in page to change the continually in the smaller ones. The failure of Lathrop, Haskins & Co., and Fiske country at one cent a pound. But he continually increasing the continually increasing the

UDGE P. S. GROSSCUP, N. IAN SLAYER

AST week it was shown how Grosscup looted the funds of lawyer, and a half dozen able assist- I am ready to settle the whole thing City bank of New York, identified rowed the money with which he reach his court, it is wor ants. Instead of the case going be right now. My mind is made up on place formerly occupied by the Guaranty Trust company of New York. The whole courtroom was as-Old trust deed released."

AST week it was shown how Grosscup looted the funds of lawyer, and a half dozen able assist- I am ready to settle the whole thing City bank of New York, identified rowed the money with which he reach his court, it is wor continue in office a clerk up in the question at issue."

AST week it was shown how Grosscup looted the funds of New York, identified rowed the money with which he reach his court, it is wor continue in office a clerk up in the question at issue."

AND The whole courtroom was as-Old trust deed released."

AST week it was shown how Grosscup looted the funds of New York, identified rowed the money with which he reach his court, it is wor continue in office a clerk up in these, private deals and that Govin, of the Union Traction company of New York.

Countries the funds of New York, identified rowed the money with which he reach his court, it is wor anticle the whole thing City bank of New York, identified rowed the money with which he reach his court, it is wor anticle to the court of the court he invested his stealings is briefly but decisively disclosed. Sig-indge, Morton W. Thompson, of nificant in this connection is the fact that had it not been for the Danville, was called in to preside. awful wreck herewith described, Grosscup's status as a traction magnate would not have been generally known. A careful read-ing of last week's paper in connection with this issue will show inations of judges and lawyers when the motion in a decision in which he how a federal judge, whose salary is \$7,000 a year, can float a now a teaeral judge, whose salary is \$7,000 a year, can float a a person of influence and prominece held that the fact that the grand aminer, reviewing Grosscup's hold-traction system capitalized at \$500,000, secure ownership in is hailed into court to answer for his jury had reconvened after an indefinity, said: power plants, oil and gas wells, and sundry corporate enterprises, and increase his fortune from virtually nothing to a sum running between \$2,000,000 and \$5,000,000. Henry Clay declared he would rather be right than be president. Peter Grosscup says he would rather be a federal judge where he can "enlarge his connection with affairs." The Appeal has no grudge against Grosscup. He is doing only what the people permit him to do, and the law. But the extreme penalty of the law. But the chief director in Grosscup and make him impossible, the system, of which he is a legitimate product, must be destroyed.

indicted pals were tried at Charles-

ton, where, of course, they were ac-

Knew Rules Were Unsafe.

that for two years the rules and reg-

a general manager and superintend-

ent who were not trained and experi-

enced and not competent to operate

dispatch and run said cars," etc.

and slay."

BY GEORGE H. SHOAF, Staff Correspondent Appeal to Reason.

EIGHTEEN PERSONS instantly quitted by Judge M. W. Thompson, who quashed the indictment. killed and fifty-five wounded in The indictment, which was quite a wreck caused by two cars colliding lengthy, charged that "Grosscup et on the tracks of the Charleston and al. did then and there feloniously and n interurban line one mile west wilfully fail, neglect and omit to proof Charleston, Ill., on the morning of vide and establish, and to take care August 30, 1907, shocked the people and see to it that said company and central Illinois and sent a chill of railroad were then and there prohorror through the community where vided with proper, sufficient, and safe the catastrophe occurred. When the wreck occurred the Coles county fair ance of the employes of said com was in progress at Charleston. A long interurban car and trailer, ded with passengers bound for the fair, crashed head-on into an express car. Both cars were running forty miles an hour and all of them were reduced to kindling wood. Some of the injured, mad with pain and fright, fled into the fields, where they and the aforesaid felonious and wilful raved like maniacs. Farmers and citizens from neighboring towns loudly, denounced the management for permitting inexperienced employes to operate the cars under a set of rules and regulations that long had been a subject of adverse comfreight motor car, and said cars were ment. This condition, with rotten equipment, was held responsible for the wreck. each other, and by means thereof Following the collision, Attorneys

Andrews and Vaufe, counsel for the interurban line, applied to Judge J. W. Craig, of Mattoon, for a receiver. The application was a direct result of the wreck. Judge Craig appointed W. P. Avery, cashier of the Mattoon Savings bank, receiver. This was September 5th. It was said that the action was taken to avoid the payment of camages to persons who were injured. Thirty-three damage suits, however, were begun,

The bill requesting a receiver fo ould not pay their debts. Specifically named in the bill was a judgment confessed in the Charleston circuit court by the Illinois Central Traction, company for \$5,150 in favor of the Colonial Trust and Savings company of Chicago, covering two notes for \$2,500 each and \$150 attorney's fees. The L ll also averred that the company was burdened by two mortgages, one for \$350,000 and the other for \$150,000, representing the capitalization. These mortgages were held by various persons, the majority of whom resided in Chicago.

Judge Grosscup Held for Wreck. ORROR-STRICKEN as the people were, their consternation was no less great when they learned that the principal owner of the road, and the man who, more than anyone else, was responsible for the awful tragedy, was Peter Stenger Grosscup, the distinguished federal jurist of Chicago. This was disclosed in an indictment returned by the grand jury of Coles county at Charleston October 14, 1907, wherein those held responsible for the wreck and charged with manslaughter were P. S. Grosscup, Fancia S. Peabody, Arthur W. Underwood, Marshall E. Grosscup, Fancia S. Peabody, Arthur W. Underwood, Marshall E. Grosscup, Coles county, handed Judge Thompton and letter, during court. As he the defendants, and sell and the other Union Traction company, receivers filed a bill to restrain the City of Chicago from interfering with the 29-year claims of the Union Traction company receivers filed a bill to restrain the City of Chicago from interfering with the 29-year claims of the Union Traction company receivers filed a bill to restrain the City of Chicago from interfering with the 29-year claims of the Union Traction company receivers filed a bill to restrain the City of Chicago from interfering with the 29-year claims of the Union Traction company receivers filed a bill to restrain the City of Chicago from interfering with the 29-year claims of the Union Traction company.

"August 4, 1903.—The Mattoon Street Railway company filed a trust deed to secure \$500,000 bond issue, the board of directors of the road everybody rejoiced. It was felt that by the payment of damage suits that by the payment of damage suits the Union Traction company.

"August 4, 1903.—The Mattoon Street Railway company filed a trust deed to secure \$500,000 bond issue, the bonds of the Union Traction company.

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"August 4, 1903.—The Mat tragedy, was Peter Stenger Grosscup,

CHEAP INSURANCE.

A Philadelphia insurance agent says I don't know what I am talking about when I say that insurance by the state can be provided safer and better for one half that is now paid to private companies. The insurance reports of the various states show that the amount paid for premiums is three limes the amount paid for premiums is three limes the amount paid for premiums is three limes the amount of the losses. But amove the work and pay the losses are not the provision of the work and pay the losses. But amove the work and pay the losses the losses are not provided the premiums to do the work and pay the losses. But amove the provision of the work and pay the losses. But amove the provision of the work and pay the losses are not provided the premiums to do the work and pay the losses. But amove the provision of the work and pay the losses. But amove the provision of the work and pay the losses are not provided the premiums to do the work and pay the losses. But amove the provision of the work and pay the losses. But amove the provision of the work and pay the losses. But amove the provision of the work and pay the losses. But amove the provision of the work and pay the losses are not provided the premium and there are the provision of the work and pay the losses. But amove the provision of the provision of the work and pay the losses. But amove the provision of the work and pay the losses are not provided the provision of the work and provided the provision of the provision of the work and provided the provision of the provision of the wor

tained the indictment, the prisoners would have been tried, found guilty the Charleston and Mattoon railway tion company; Underwood was a into bankruptcy! prominent Chicago lawyer and speculator; and Potter was president of the road on which the wreck occur

How Justice Was Perverted. UDGE MORTON W. THOMP. SON is the brother of John R. rules and regulations for the guid- Thompson, present treasurer of Cook then and there being carried on the then being in the hands of a receiver secured . . . That by reason thereof, that dignitary had the power to dispose of the estate and order it to be car of said company being then and R. Thompson. Such was the situathere propelled at a high rate of tion when Grosscup appeared before speed on a single track came into Judge M. W. Thompson as a prisoner collision and violent contact with a charged with crime.

Several months previous to the then and there mashed, crushed and Charleston and Mattoon indictment, driven together and upon and into during an argument in Grosscup's mortal wounds were then and there Traction, Attorney Levy Mayer was inflicted upon and in the head and held in contempt by the judge. This body of William Nelson, who was contempt sentence was hanging over then and there a passenger on the Mayer's head when the disastrous aforesaid car, of which mortal wounds wreck occurred near Charleston. As Nelson then and there instantly died soon as Grosscup was indicted, Mayer . And the grand jurors aforesaid volunteered his services, which were Nelson then and there kill and slay." noiseless that no one heard it fall.

Mayer and his legal assistants argued a motion to quash before Judge LSO the indictment charges that Thompson three days. State's Attor-"Grosscup et al., well knowing ney McNutt presented the contentions of the indictment. The arguulations under which the said cars of ment of the defense was that in said company were managed and op- charging the grand jury, Judge Craig erated, were unsafe and dangerous urged the jurors to find indictments the Chicago to the lives and safety of the public against the board of directors, traveling on the said cars, and well thereby causing the charge to be knowing that faithful and careful em- prejudicial to the defendants. ployes could not operate the cars torney Mayer further argued that the under these rules and regulation then indictment contained 131 pages of cars, and disregarding their duty to 400 words. This was preposterous the public, Grosscup et al. did kill and unprecedented, he said, and, therefore, the judge should grant the Further, the indictment charged motion to quash. Again, he con-Grosscup et al. "with failure to se-tended, some of the witnesses before cure competent officials to manage the grand jury were not legally said company," and also that "gross sworn, as in several instances witand culpable negligence in planning nerses were given the oath by memand operating and dispatching and bers of the grand jury instead of by running of ears under the control of the foreman.

Attorney McNutt insisted that the road was in incompetent hands, that wrecks had occurred frequently with knowledge of the defendants, and

founded. The arguments proceeded, Here was illustrated the tricks and but they were pointless. The fol- Judge Admits His Traction Holdings mitted that the estimated cost of the a person of influence and prominece is hailed into court to answer for his crimes. Had Grosscup and his as sociates been poor and friendless no defendants constituted cause sufficient street railway securities was given to the public last fall upon their own dered the prisoners discharged.

The Price of Purfidy.

IMMEDIATELY upon his return I to Chicago, Grosscup issued reclerk of the federal court and re-ceiver of the Chicago Union Trac venting that gentleman from going anty Trust com "Neither did

Judge Grosscup as Traction Magnate A SIDE from Grosscup's criminal principal and interest were responsibility, as a director, for at the office of the Guarant by which he escaped a jury trial on ecuted at considerable expense, the manslaughter charge, the fact re- which the name county, Illinois. The Chicago Thomp- ling disclosure of the proceeding, pany in and about the operation and son was financially involved in the that he was a heavy owner in tracrunning of the passenger and freight Chicago and Milwaukee Electric tion stock, and for several years, durmotor cars of said company on said road, running north from Chicago ing his administration of the Union Mi motor cars of said company on said road, running north from Chicago ing his administration of the Union Mr. Sampsen or railroad, as aforesaid, so that the and known as the "Frost Road," to Traction receivership, had acted as brought mine existence brought mine existence with were safety and lives of the passengers the extent of \$700,600. The road a director of the Charleston and Matincorporators who said passenger motor cars would be and operated from Grosscup's court, ther disclosed that he was interested eral counsel in a gas and electric lighting plant neglect and omission of the said sold for the benefit of creditors. This for floating these corporations was ceivership of the Grosscup et al. a passenger motor procedure would have ruined John obtained by the judge after the Union Traction company was placed in his hands. To make this matter perfectly clear a chronological history of the coincidences in Judge Grosscup's rise as a traction magnate, as April 30, 1905, is herewith given:

corporated by local capitalists interested in securing an interurban line between Mattoon and Charleston, Ill. May 13, 1902.—Mattoon Street Railroad company, incorporated by E. A. Potter, Sidney Worthy and Ar-thur Dyrenforth. The two latter are incorporated by do say that Grosscup et al. did felo-niously and wilfully the said William incident was dropped with a thud so cago Union Traction company. Each owned one share, but J. F. assistant clerk in the office of Mar-shall E. Sampsell, clerk of Judge Grosscup's court, was credited with

> "When Grosscup Took Charge." bill in Judge Grosscup's court, that receivers be appointed for Chicago Union Traction com-Judge Grosscup took charge of the Chicago

and appointed as receivers Marshall

E. Sampsell, clerk of his court; R. R. Govin and James H. Eckels,
"June 5, 1903.—J. F. Wesfall, assistand there being used, with safety to typewritten matter averaging 400 ant clerk in the office of Marshall E. the lives of the passengers on said words to the page; or a total of 52, Sampsell, clerk of Judge Grosscup's court, as president, and Arthur Dyrenforth, a student and law clerk in the office of W. W. Gurley, general the office of W. W. Gurley, general counsel for the Chicago Union Traction company, as secretary of the Mattoon Street Railway company, filed an application with the secretary increase the capital stock

> "Start to Argue the 99-Year Act. "June 18, 1908.-Joseph S. Auerbach, New York, and W. W. Gurley, general counsel for he Chicago Unyear act before Judge Grosse "July 18, 1903.—Marshall E. sell and the other Union T: Traction

TWO DAYS before the publica-I tion of the foregoing The Ex-

statements of investments at Charles ton, W. Va. and Charleston and Mat-toon, Ill. But it was not stated by in their interviews of October hat the bonds that furnished the money for building the Charles-

Mr. Sampsell in their interviews say only needs to ask Sampsell, Government that in the deed of trust which secured the bonds of their line the cured the bonds of the cured the bonds of the cured the cured the cured the bonds of the cured the c Judge Grosscup nor the wreck on the Charleston and company, although the fact of the re- pany to be under mancial obligations Mattoon railroad, and the means used cital was considered so significant that a second deed of trust was exmains, and constitutes the most start- bank was substituted for that of the

Guaranty Trust company, zation of their interurban street railwere that the company was toon Railway company. It was furthe office of W. W. Gurley, the gen company; that the deed of trust the bonds was drawn in Mr. Gurley's at Mattoon, Ill., and that the money office after the beginning of the re-for floating these corporations was ceivership of the Union Traction is a statement of the company facts omitted from the October in-terview that is significant in this Sampsell, Grosscup & Co. an Invest-ing Firm.

connection.
"So far from making the disclosure regarding the organization of the Mattoon and Charleston corporacompiled by The Chicago Examiner, bonds that an investigation of the and to light, Judge Grosscup is quoted in-ter- no person connected in any way with "April 27, 1901.-Charleston and Traction company or any Chicago other traction company in has or ever has had any interest, directly or indirectly, in these com-panies, meaning the Charleston, W. a, and the Charleston and Mattoon, Ill., concerns.

Tangled as to Dates.

IE HAD FORGOTTEN the fact. 1 perhaps, that the papers for the incorporation of the Mattoon enterprise had been drawn in General Counsel Gurlev's office, and that the "April 21, 1903.—The Guaranty original bonds had been made paya-Trust company of New York filed a ble at the office of the Guaranty Trust company in New York.

"In his interview Judge Grosscup also showed a When asked when he interested in the companies he replied, Several years ago; long fore the receivership of the U Traction company was ever thought

that the incorporation of the Mattoon Street Railway company occur-red May 13, 1902, less than a year before the Union Traction receivership, and that the first deed of trust upon which money to build the lines until July 1st, more than two months things, after the Union Traction company "The had been put under the protection of the federal court by the Guaranty Trust company of New York. The the federal court by the Guaranty
Trust company of New York. The
right to build a railway between Mars his confidence. Let him, for instance,
toon and Charleston was not exertell the public the ames of the 'few
cised until after the underwriting other' corporations, besides traction
cised until after the underwriting other' corporations, besides traction
and become a netitioner of and gas and National Biscuit, in

time of the wreck, and when the October 14, 1907, wherein those held responsible for the wreck and grand jury returned indictments against the board of directors of the charged with manslaughter were P. S. Grosscup, Fancia S. Peabody, Arthur W. Underwood, Marshall E. Sampsell and Edgar A. Potter, comprising the board of directors, and are sulted in the killing and prising the board of directors, and when the sampsel bard in the trainmen in charge of the trainmen in charge of the wrecked cars. Indge Grosscup was writed that some analyses of the trainmen in charge of the trainment of the federal courts. Little at the deal trust company of the details of Marshall E. Sampsell had given his note that some one should be made to suffice of the Guizardo of the delauched by political ambidious had that the Guaranty Trust company of Chickago, of which lohn J. Mitchell is projective company of the fe

ion Traction company, endorsed the whom Judge Grosscup has recent loan. Judge Grosscup further ad-appointed his 'legal adviser,' veh road and equipment, including the

Intimacy Understood by Ashland

N an editorial April 30, 1905, The Tribune said:

"If it is true, as stated, that Mar-shall E. Sampsell, clerk of the United States court, has notes out for \$50,000 was a federal judge: Peabody was a ceiver s- certificates to John R. ton and Mattoon interrurban line were lins & Co., or any other person or first representing Union Traction in the receivership of the Union Traction in the receivership of the Union Traction of his claim against the Chicago and clerk of the federal court and results and provided until two months after the receivership of the Union Traction in the receivership of the Union Traction in the provided until two months after the receivership of the Union Traction in the provided until two months after the receivership of the Union Traction in the provided until two months after the receivership of the Union Traction in the provided until two months after the receivership of the Union Traction in the provided until two months after the receivership of the Union Traction in the provided until two months after the receivership of the Union Traction in the provided until two months after the receivership of the Union Traction in the provided until two months after the receivership of the Union Traction in the provided until two months after the receivership of the Union Traction in the provided until two months after the receivership of the Union Traction in the provided until two months after the receivership of the Union Traction in the provided until two months after the receivership of the Union Traction in the provided until two months after the receivership of the Union Traction in the provided until two months after the receivership of the Union Traction in the provided until two months after the receivership of the Union Traction in the provided until two months after the receivership of the Union Traction in the provided until two months after the receivership of the Union Traction in the provided until two months after the receivership of the Union Traction in the provided until two months after the receivership of the Union Traction in the provided until two months after the receivership of the Union Traction in the provided until two months clerk of the federal court and re Milwaukee Electric road, thus preceiver of the Chicago Union Trac venting that gentleman from going any Trust company of New York.

I day of the federal court and re Milwaukee Electric road, thus preludge Grosscup's court, April 23, as receiver for that company. It is
1903; upon the petition of the Guartion company; Underwood was a into bankrunteel. Trust company of New York. no difficulty in getting them. only needs to ask Sampsell, Govin-

> ceiver of the Union Traction comthe owners Manifestly, if Sampsell is under such obligations, he should cease to be a receiver. We think he Grosscup to determine. court. That is a matter for Judge

"The intimacy between Judge Grosseup and Clerk Sampsell, extending to personal, official and business life, has no parallel in the United

States courts, so far as we know.
"It made the appointment of Samp sell a dubious proposition as a re-ceiver of the Union Traction comwhich it was first announced pany which it was first announced. Men looked at it askance. They did derstand it now.

NINE MONTHS after the forego-ing Tribune editorial, The Chicago Journal, January 12, 1906, editorially said:

"Differing from some other critics, The Journal has never intimated that the firm of Sampsell, Grosscup & Co. many private speculations for profit as it chooses.

"It has been established that Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the U. S. circuit court and Marshall E. Sampsell, his court clerk, are heavily interested in traction and gas companies. In Mattoon, Ill., and in West Virginia, the investing firm of Sampsell, Grosscup & Co. is specially prominent.

& Co. is specially prominent.
"Mr. Sampsell, though much
younger than Judge Grosscup and a of the latter, seems to be the not deny that he and the judge are speculators and promoters. intimates that 'we' (mean intimates that 'we' (meaning him-self and the judge) are interested in many other ones already mentioned in the Chicago newspapers.

"We quote literally from an inter-view with Mr. Sampsell on October literally from an inter

13, 1904: "I don't know what damned business it is of The Journal's or any-one else's what we are interested in will say that we have the right to be in any legitimate business that we want to be in. This has nothing at all to do with the traction receiverin any , and that the first deed of trust ship. Why, we are in National Bism which money to build the lines cuit. We own some stock in that raised was not filed for record corporation. We are in a few other

tially frank, in the interview qu Mr. Sampsell should now be w company had become a petitioner of and gas and National Biscuit, in the judge, who, as an individual, was the largest stockholder of the downstate concern." Is it not true, for instance that the

"Grosscup's Clerk Gives \$50,000 Note"

Notional Biscuit company, in which Sampsell and Grosscup are stock holders, is frequently prosecuting certain alleged infringements of trademarks in the federal courts? We all hopes the judge may have are confined to the federal courts?

And the fact that John M. Harlan mently insists that the \$11,000,000 in

bonds of the Union Traction com-pany outstanding shall be paid within electric lighting plant, was between \$400,000 and \$500,000, of which he subscribed one-fourth. Grosscup) are interested. "Judge Grosscup Is a Lucky Man."

THIS is the top line of a fourdeck head over a two-column article printed in The Chicago Tribune, April 27, 1905, in which was set forth Judge Grosscup's West Viran oil and gas captain of industry, and intimated that the goal of his He wealth was in sight. Space forbids the republication of the article in the Hollins whether or not these state- Appeal to Reason. February 18th, of the same year, The Tribune, under the head of "Court Enjoins Judge Grosscup," contained a column account of Grosscup's West Virginia speculations, disclosing that the judge had been enjoined from engaging in a transaction the result of which would have been the monopolization of the gas supply of West Virginia. May 3, 1905, Judge Grosscut brought to bay, defended his handial operations in an article to The Tribune. He says: "Within the last few years the con

thin the task lew years the con-pution of the towns in West inia had so increased that Triple State company was in to increase its supply Virginia driven alternatives confronted either to lay a new pipe line to its own fields, a distance of sixty or seventy miles, or to come to not half that distance lines are expensive-the Triple State therefore, was to come consumers; our interest, therefore company and our company agreed is six-sevenths, as I understand it, the stockholders of the Triple Sta And every stockholder in either com pany was given an equal chance with every other stockholder to exchange his stock. There was no monopoly. his stock.

cost to the consumers Referring to the Union Traction receivership and his holdings in the Charleston and Mattoon railway the judge said:

"I did not forsee what the receivership case was to run into. I could, of course, have refused to hear the parties when they brought the bill. on the ground that I was interested But there was no reason for such re fusal stronger than would have existed in any case involving, say, the rights of landlord and tenant, for I. trade-mark, for back in my old I have an interest in a flouring mill that employes trade-marks in the merchandising of its flour. It sim-ply did not occur to me that the possession of property, even though re-motely like in kind to the property motely like in kind to the property in litigation, ought to disbar a judge from hearing a case."

Should Be Impeached and Punished. MPELLED by these and other considerations, Norman Hapgood, answered Grosscup in Collier's for February 4, 1905, in an article, entitled "This Paper's Reply to a Judge." wherein accord

**CHEAP INSURANCE.

A Pshidelphia insurance agent asys I doo't know what I am taking a system of the control of the present asys I doo't know what I am taking the companies. The insurance is private companies to private interior in the issue in the insurance is private companies. The insurance is private companies to private in the issue in the insurance is private in the insurance in the insurance is private in the insurance in the insurance in the insurance is private in the insurance in th

Jefferson and The Mails

Thomas Jefferson believed in the absolutely free transportation and delivery of the mails. When he was elected president and sent his first message to congress he specifically recommended that all postage on newspapers be removed "to facilitate the progress of information." Jefferson was a democrat and knew that there could be no democracy worthy the name unless it was based upon the intelligence of the people. To this end he sought to establish the free distribution and delivery of newspapers. But he was overruled. Then as now the moneyed interests were in control and the intelligence of the common people is exactly what they did not want, for when the masses cease to be "dumb-driven cattle" the money bags will no longer rule.

Just at present there is a revival of the periodical cry against the postal deficit, caused almost wholly by the robbery of the government by the railroads, and yet, consistently enough with capitalist misrule, there is no demand that the robbery shall cease but that the postage of newspapers shall be raised to a prohibitive level so as to exclude and suppress the papers of protest that are opening the eyes of the people. The game is so plain that a blind man can see it and the outrage upon the people so infamous that the most arrant coward ought

The army and navy and other departments of our capitalist government do not pay, but on the contrary are run at an enormous expense, aggregating millions, and yet there is no demand that less guns be manufactured for military murder.

Write your congressman and your senator at once and serve notice on him in plain terms that if he votes to shut your paper out of the mails and strangle the last breath of freedom out of your exploited body he had better have himself embalmed for his political funeral.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

the miners' convention at Indianapseeing that Mr. Mitchell is in the by the system of iniquity which they service of the Federation at a very handsome salary, besides enjoying handsome salary, besides enjoying your fellow-wolves. the many other advantages accruing from being in such close touch with the principal figures in the ruling class.

We are asked what Mr. Mitchell's salary and perquisites are, what he does to earn it, and from what source it is paid.

We are not definitely advised upo points, but report has it that Mr. Mitchell in his present position is furnished with an elegant office and is paid a salary of \$6,500 per year and expenses. As to what he does to earn his salary his appearance at Indianapolis furnishes a good illustra-Where workingmen meet Mr. Mitchell's business is to expatiate upon the beauties of the Civic Federation and when they go out on placate them and restore peace.

The source from which Mr. Mitchell draws his salary is the capitalist class and that class of course commands his service and of necessity he works in the interest of that class and in so doing against the interest

of the working class. ing John Pierpont Morgan is the power behind the Civic Federation and it is he, the head of the steel trust and other trusts too numerous to mention, that furnishes the funds out of which Mr. Mitchell's salary is

However this may be, the Appeal as an interest of its own in the Civic

bank might be. Because he was caught, the system he upheld turned against A few days ago John Mitchell him and proceeded to crush him. It is all the more condemnatory of the sys made an earnest plea for the Civic tem. But it points a moral. The very Pederation before the delegates of the who are today loudest in denunciation of Socialism and most strenuous in the miners' convention at Indianap-defence of the robbery of the worker olis. In this there is nothing strange, through profits, are liable to be crushed

CAN'T YOU SEE? Capitalist daily papers should con-

ince you that the present system is so bad that it ought to be changed. It ought not to need any Socialist argument to prove to you that some- this with splendid results. thing radical should be done and done you at once. Do not the crimes reported, the suffering of men, women and es we could handle the government. I pecially the little weat shops and mills and mines apsweat snops and miles and miles appeal to something in you? Have you are weak and you can post up. If no spark of good and humane feel-you can do nothing else, ask your local ings for others in your soul? Can't papers what Socialism really is, so they you see that the present system is will go read up something about it. impractical? That it is not producing the conditions you want to live under? Are you so dull of reason that you do not see that every crime is done for profit and, therefore, profit is the active cause of the crimes strike, or threaten to do so, he is and removing the cause would remove expected to use all his influence to the crimes? Do you believe that ansystem that would with the profits, that go in billions year to a few, could give you less for your industry than you are getting today? If it did not go to the rich, to whom would it go? You get only a small part of the wealth you produce. Do not the products of your hands and brains pile up the millions represented by the colossal for-tunes of modern times? If they do not colossal forcome from you, from whom do they come? Surely you must have brains enough to see, if you will but think, that when others make millions you lose what they gain. You see it is not like your work. Your work actually produces things—their work is only in manipulating you and your only in manipulating you and your products so that they gain without production. Can't you see that you are being robbed by a system based However this may be, the Appeal whas an interest of lise own in the Civic Federation, growing out of its intercent of the third working class. Mr. Mitch-cill told the delegates of the miners convenient that the Civic Federation was a great and good thing for the working class. The Appeal filled in the Civic Federation was a great and good thing for the working class. The Appeal filled in the Civic Federation was a great and good thing for the working class. The Appeal filled in the Civic Federation was a great and good thing for the working class. The Appeal filled in the Civic Federation was a great and good thing for the great filled in the Civic Federation was a great and good thing for the great filled in the Civic Federation was a great and good thing for the great filled in the Civic Federation actually is a by when it is controlled and what its purpose is including the was not controlled and what its purpose is, including the was not be reasonably in the Civic Federation actually is a by whem it is controlled and what its purpose is, including the was not become of the controlled and what its purpose is, including the was not because of the part of the controlled and what its purpose is, including the was not become of the part of the products of the part of the part of the products of the part of on profits to the extent that others gain? If you raise a crop, that crop

THE real life of shame is the life of

WEALTH is produced by the laborer and used by his neighbor.

Every dividend to the master is a gividend from the worker.

THE meat strikers are merely knocking themselves in the solar plexus.

The capitalist loves the worker-to keep him above the need of labor

CHARITY is conscience hush money paid by the robbers to the robbed.

CAPITALISM uses workers like it does cigars-burns them out and then casts

THERE is no patent medicine ven claims to cure that worst of diseases, prejudice.

Under capitalism the man who works is the man who starves, while the man who shirks feasts.

THE workers should quit dispensing heir charity in the form of profits to the man who will not work.

Competition is not dead after all. If you think it is, advertis Wanted," and watch results.

THERE is no happiness in leisure unless ease goes with it, and there is no ease for the worker under this system. MURDER and white slavery are great

crimes, but they are nothing, under this system, as compared with poverty and contempt of court. A woman forced by circumstances into selling her body is a victim, but a man who sells his brains for money is

Is capitalism breaking up the home? Well, announcement is made by the press that there are 20,000 wife desertions in New York city, the capital of capitalism, every year.

the real prostitute.

Socialism is not the end, but a means toward securing plenty for all and a cessation of the robbery of the workers. After this is secured mankind will de velop to untold heights, and that is the end sought.

An admiral of the navy gets \$14,850; rear-admiral, \$8,800 to \$6,600; captain, \$4,400; commander, \$3,850; lieutenant, \$2,640; seaman, \$312; gunner, \$330; coal passer, \$288. And the many who get the smallest pay have the votes to help make a change. But perhaps they think that officials need twenty times as much to eat and wear and drink as they do. What great fellows the officers are when compared to the drink as they do. What great fellows the officers are when compared to the men who actually do the work! About the same relative pay is in the army.

Why don't you write short articles to your local and other papers about Socialism? Many comrades are doing this with splendid results. It teaches how to write. It makes you defender of Socialism-and children in the some one conies back at you and tan-ills and mines apgles you up, you will know where you

THE NEW YORK HERALD in a recen ditorial makes clear the animus behind the effort to raise rates on second class matter for long hauls. It says: "Reasons advanced for transporting newspapers that they may spread intelligence on public questions do not ap-ply to periodicals issued merely to forward muck-raking or the promotion of an ism or fad of some individual or clique." It wants, in common with the administration, to stop the circulation of muck-raking magazines and agita-tion for Socialism. Yet these are the only things that really inform the precole

CAPITALISM AND GRAFT.

That capitalism and graft are, as charged by Socialists, synonyms, is no longer denied by any one with a grain of intelligence.

Graft is a fixed factor in capitalism. It dominates our political and industrial institutions and is as vital to the power of capitalism as are the nerve centers to the human being. What is capitalism? What is graft?

The appropriation of wealth produced by the working class by legal, or

BEN HANFORD.

Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas,

Another of our heroes has fal-a. Ben Hanford is dead. The The news will come as a shock to the many thousands of his comrades scattered all over the United States. Ben Hanford was in a arger and more real sense a hero any that ever fell upon of battle when the hugh battle when the blast cheered men on to th charge. For many years he was a physical suffered and his fragile body was sorely strained to hold his large and sympathetic heart and his great and tender oul. But he never complained. Jpon his brow all aglow with he light of the purpling east. oul. was never a frown his lips there never fell disheartening word. He was al self-relian and always serene. His buoyant spirits and good cheer never failed. Up to the very latest hour his uppermost thought was

the movement he had so loyally served all the years of his life. Ben Hanford was a perfect specimen of the awakened clear-eyed and resolute workingman; typical proletarian revolution ist. He had a tine mind, richly stored, and his was a gifted and forceful pen and an eloquent and inspiring tongue. And all he had and all he hoped for was for the movement, for his fellowmen, for humanity. He never had a for humanity. He never had a selfish thought, never a sordie ambition. His vision was cos-mic and his heart was full-of love for all mankind.

Never was there a braver wa rior in any great cause than th o who has just fallen upor field of battle. All his com rades bend in sorrow above hi bier, all pay homage to his noble life and valorous service, and all will lovingly remember him.

HE IS NOT DEAD.

Ben Hanford is not dead. It is true that he has passed the bourn of time and change, that his voice has been stilled and the trenchent pen has ceased to move in his folded fingers. But Ben Hanford still lives in his inspiration and his work. There was something sublime in the devotion which struggled for years in the thick of the fight when wounded to the heart with the shafts of disease. There is something inexpressibly fine in the sentiment which he left as his last message, when he called for pencil and paper and wrote just before into the unconsciousness that preceded the change:

"I would that my every heart's beat should have been for the work-ing class, and through them for all mankind."

In these words the man who twice ed the workers as their candidate for vice president assumed a new leadership as he passed into the mystery beyond. Those are words that in-spire. They should become a motto for every lover of humanity and prog-ress. They deserve to live that they may lead. Ben Hanford is greater than we knew. He triumphed in the hour and article of death, standing and affect of death, standing erect and almost colossal against the shadows of the gathering night. He did well. He fought his fight and then went out like one of the heroes of old pointing to better things and speaking of a freedom and glory to be

READY FOR WAR.

The infamous Dick military law, the provisions of which were first

the provisions of which were first given by the Appeal some six years ago, went into effect January 21, 1910.

This may be a surprise to many, as the law was enacted in 1903. But as, it provided for making every male citizen subject to the call of the president, and as the Appeal made an exposure of its provisions before it had gone into effect, public protest was quieted by postponing the time at which it was to go into effect. As a result, many concluded that h was all a hoax, and that the law had not been

THE machine is said to be a blind evolutionist, but it is not the only one. The capitalist is another.

Sociatism is destructive of explo

Only the poor are expected to work. The rich don't do any useful work. They do much bad work.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC has just absorbed eleven smaller railroads. Practically there are but five owners of all tically there are but five owners of all the railroads in the nation, and they are governed finally by the same group of men. Welcome the day when there will be but one system under one man-agement! A people that is so stupid as to permit the private ownership of their highways is fit only for exploi-tation—mere cattle for the profit of the Moreones.

Sometimes of the commonest necessities in a fine commonest necessary of the common figures. Something must be done soon to put prices on a reasonable basis and any method which will bring this about I endorse.—Cardinal

He will do nothing of the kind. He is opposed to Socialism, which will give to each worker the full social value of his products, and which means the elimnaion of interest, rent and profit-and minus these three elements we know that prices would fall to a natural cost But he is eduction. But he is not in favor lery. All the great capitalists wil say the same thing. But actions are better, lery. All the great capitalists will say are in favor of what is pood for the people—except getting off backs. Same with Gibbons.

THE POISON SOUAD.

In a recent address Samuel Hopkins Adams, expert in food adulterations, declared that the work of the pure food agitators covering seventeen years had ocen practically annulled by the acts of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, and manufacturers whom he calls the posion

secretary of Agriculture witson, and manufacturers whom he calls the posion squad. Mr. Adams says:

Sulphate of copper, aniline dyes, alumistarch, sand and stones have again resumed their pristine place upon the citien's daily bill of fare.

The unarket teems with honey that is mainly glucose; Jellies, Jams and fruit products adulterated with starch and agaragar colored with aniline dyes (coal tar) and preserved with phosphoric, sulphurous or benzole acid: coal-tar-colored favoring extracts. Innocent of any taint of the fruit whose name is upon the label; catchup that are thirted and doctored out of all semidance of what a decent extenup should be; pickles and relishes dosed with alum and benzole acid; blackberry brandles, and portwine "improved" with glucose, coaltar dyes and sodium bezonte; baking powder fortified with alum; candy, greened, roughed or yellowed with aniline; and pepper pleasingly variegated with ground olive pits, cocoanut shells, starch and sand and stones.

"LET THE USELESS STARVE."

Dr. W. T. Porter, of Harvard Medical school in a recent address said:
"Let the useless starve Let the unit
die. Charity is a disgrace." In amplifying the subject he said:

for the care and education and training of the children. As there is not enough money, why spend it on charity? When the poor are depending upon the charities of town and city they are hopelessly use-less from an eccnomic standpoint. Take the hospitals. We must concentrate our efforts and means of relief upon the hope-ful cases. Sternly let the hopeless cases to the way of nature. It is highly im-portant that the educated be saved. It is the educated man who must be kept alive as long as possible.

It will be noticed that

It will be noticed that his argument s from the monetary standpoint, from capitalistic economics. It is a biunt statement of the conclusion that the rich are rapidly reaching. It is the meaning of aiding only the "worthy." Plainly put, it is this: When men and women have been exploited to the last possible degree, it is a waste of money to keep them alive longer; let them die. Saye those only who have some money-mak-ing force left in them. They are the force left in them. They are the "fit." They are all we can use, and there is no money in saving any other kind.

This is the final logic of capitalism.

It is the point of utter callousness to which we have already arrived under its baleful influence.

MOTHER JONES AGAIN.

Mother Iones has been in Milwaukee as bottlers in the brewerles. wankee News says of her:

as bottlers in the breweries. The Aliwaukee News says of her:

"Mother" Jones is a singular character,
an unsung heroine. She is a gray-haired
women of seventy. Her features are furrewed by lines of care which are the
stamp of many battles fought to maintain
the standards of organized labor. Her
body is old and worn, but her mind and
purpose are young. Most women of her age
are content with the environments of home
and whatever may have been their mission
in life they seek domestic seclusion at
seventy.

Not so with "Mother" Jones. She has
been rolling unceasingly for the advancement of the working classes all her life.
Hardly a crisis has passed in any union
without her inspiring presence and guidance. And now at the time one would
suppose the fightly breaters
who love "Mother" Jones for her motherly
qualities and marked ability in general are
the members of the Western Federation of
Miners. While Moyer and Haywood were
in jeonardy Mrs. Jones campaland through
over the west. Her stirring speeches were
the ments of retaining the membership of
many wavering miners and of callsting
public strapathy for the imprisoned leaders.

GREAT GAINS IN SAXONY.

GREAT GAINS IN SAXONY. Great gains were made by Socialists

time. All other citizens are subject to call whenever in the opinion of the president an emergency may arise.

The first significant possibility of the new law is that in case of a strike the president may call militia from one state to another. It places an immense force at his dosposal, from varying sections, making the subjugation of the people almost certain. In Russia it is the Cessacks, from a remote state, who keep in subjection the people of other territories, whom

the election, in Die Neue Zeit:

With one vote for esch man all the opposing parties combined would acarcely have elected more than twelve of their candidites. This may be seen by taking one of the cities as an example. In the seven election districts of Leipsig the Socialists had 62.856 votes, and all the other parties combined 85.121. The number of Social Democratic voters, however, was 38,720, while that of all the other parties was only 28.314. Applying this ratio to the entire kingdom of Saxony there were 805.892 Socialist voters to 200,807 of all the other parties together. It is very probable, therefore, that the social democracy would have received an absolute majority of all the votes.

When the bors on the job with you lay off at the moon bour he sure to get in your work for Socialism. Improve the noon hour every day.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

JAILED FOR NOT HAVING MONEY.—At Cripple Creek, Colo., W. J. Davidson was jailed for contempt of court in tation and constructive of honesty and failing to pay alimony when he had no money. He had been out of work for a long time and had just got a job when he was jailed. He was kept in jail fiftythree days, against the wish of his di-vorced wife, who wanted to give him a chance to earn the money.

KNOCKS OUT THE "DRYS"-Judge Chocks Out the ball on G. Phillips, of the federal court of Missouri, has issued a temporary injunction restraining railroads of souri from refusing to carry liquor into Kansas, which is supposed to be dry territory. It is things like this that make the enforcement of prohibitory laws impossible.

QUASHES THE INDICTMENT .- Judge Hough, of the federal court in New York, has quashed the indictment against E Augustus Heinze the financier and promoter, on the ground that it is il-legal for anyone but witnesses and outhorized attorneys to appear in federal practice. This decision will not only free Heinze, but also Morse, the ice king, who was recently sent to prison for embezzlement. Besides, it will prob-ably prevent Warren from appearing in own behalf at the hearing of his case.

FOUNDATION STONES .- The story of a spiracy in Boston had all the smart lawyers in town back of them. The lawyers
filled the courtroom. The people of Boston who were trying to prove that there
was a combine had but one lawyer. The
expected happened. The court instructed
the invested to the gwedish strikers in Sweden.

—In Fernley, Nev., where there are
only thirty men all told, a Socialist
local has been organized with nineteen members, which, as one of the comerades puts it, "is going some."

—W. M. Wilkins' expected happened. The court instructed the jury to find that there was no com-bine and that they had a perfect right to combine as they did in the interests of business. It is to be hoped that this news will rebuke those who are so quick to belittle the dignity of our American courts—the foundation stones of our blessed liberties!"

THE AWAKENING.

Victor Murdock, the Kansas insurgent, has introduced in the house a reso-lution calling on the post office depart-ment for an explanation of why it has surrendered much of its paying business to the express companies, and why it pays railroads more for hauling mails express companies pay for carrying their matter.

At a conference of governors held in Washington, Governor Eberhart of Minnesota presented a resolution calling on congress to enact a law defining the jurisdiction of state and federal the jurisdiction of state and federal courts in matters involving the interstate commerce commission. Congressman Frederick Lundin of Il-

linois has introduced in the house of representatives a resolution calling for a committee to investigate the matter of old age pensions with a view to adopting them in the United States. The legislature of Illinois indorsed the con-gressional resolution by official vote. It is only a start, but it is a start. Write your congressman asking him to vote for the measure. Did you know that even the measure. Did you know that even now we Socialists can exercise the power of a member of congress and in a measure introduce popular rule into that body, by bombarding the representatives with demands for things that will benefit the people? See to it that you do your part as a member of the people's legislature.

H- OF A WORLD.

BREAKING UP THE HOME.—The Seattle Times of January 16th says that one third of the people married in Seattle are divorced later on. In the United general, according to the Times, there is one divorce for every twelve marriages. It is not Socialism but capitalism that is breaking up these

Decrease in Wages.—According to the report of the Ohio state railway commission, the wages of railway men in Ohio decreased in 1900 over the previous year, and this in face of the in-creased cost of livine. More work of the "advance agent of adversity."

BANQUET TO A Doc .- Arthur Wallinghorst, who has more of the workers' money than he can well handle, recently gave a banquet to his dog. Dixie, at

"There is no use, there is no use, the country is helplessly and hopelessly in the grasp of the Money Power!"

The late Judge Lyman Trumbul Chairman U. S. Senate Committe on Judiclary and author of Thirteent Amendment to U. S. Constitution after his argument in the Debe cas before the U. S. Supreme Court an the dicision by that hody in fave of the Railroad Corporation.

Baitimore. The dog sat at the head of the table, and wore a necklace valued at \$15,000, which was presented to him on the occasion of his birthday by Mr. Wallinghorst. The animal stood the ordeal with a great deal of fortitude, and on the occasion were the his remarks most sensible that were heard.

PARTY NOTES.

—W. B. Wilson, who is mentioned as the best propagandist of Montesano, Wash, died recently.

-Jack Wood, of London, Eng., spoke for three weeks around and in Chico. Cal., rendering good service to the cause -A local composed of farmers was recently organized at Broomfield, Colo., with the veteran Appeal worker, A. F.

Wyant, one of the members. —At a recent meeting of the St. Louis division No. 2, order Railway Telegraphers \$50 was voted and sent to the Swedish strikers in Sweden.

—W. M. Wilkins, a veteran Socialise and reformer, passed from this life at his home in Waverly, Mass., January 18th. He has spoken in practically every state in the union, and was always true to the interests of labor.

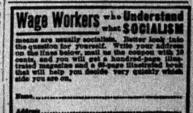
-Local Columbus, Ohio, has taken a new permanent headquarters at Room 5109 1-2 South High street, which they wil leall William Morris hall. It seats wil Icall William Morris hall. It seats comfortably three hundred people and all ordinary meetings of the party will be held there in the future. Walter J. Millard who will be in charge, will be plad to supply any of the Appeal readers of Columbus or vincinity with Debs tickets for Monday, February 7th in Memorial hall.

-The planters of Hawaii are meeting with no end of trouble in carrying out their immigration policy. On December 31st ninety-four Philippino laborers arrived in Honolulu, they having been imported under contract for the Sugar Planters' association. The bosses, contrary to agreement, refused to pay for the time occupied in transportation and placed a charge of \$7 against the amount of \$18, which the laborers would re-ceive after a full month's work. The Philippinos refused the new terms and the association's agents turned them loose in the town without food, shelter or money. At the same time reliable information places the number of unem-played in the city of Honolulu at seven

"THE FIGHTING EDITOR." or "Warren and the Appeal" is a new book containing the history of events that led up to the new fapous Warren case. Get one for yourselves and then get one for your neighbors and set them right on the way things are done in the courts of our land. Price twenty-five cents. Address all communications to George D. Brewer, Girard, Kans.

THE PROGRESSIVE WOMAN with its mass of articles, stories, poems, pictures and its Children's Department, gives you a new interest in the Socialist movement, it is just what you need to complete your socialistic reading. Monthly, 50 cents a year. Girard, Kans.

The Ladles' Home Journal is saking it readers to suggest topics for discussion through its columns. Hight now while so think of it drop a line asking for a custion of woman's station under Socialist



Charles H. Kerr & Co., 155 Kinzle St., Gale

Mother Jones Arousing The Girl Strikers



This is the cover design of the February International Socialist Review, and the opening article, Fighting to Live, tells the latest news of the great Shirt Waist Makers' Strike, which has practically won out in New York and is now raging in Philadelphia. Illustrated.

H. M. Hyndman, the veteran English Socialist, writes of The Curse

Compromise.
What's the Matter with Wisconsin? is the title of a keen satire by

L. Slobodin, that will delight revolutionists, rbarous Spokane, by Fred W. Heslewood, is a graphic story

Barbarous Spokahe, by Fred W. Helicular Progress in China, A There are short illustrated articles entitled Progress in China, A Strike in the Model Village, Hawaii the Beautiful, The Steam Engine and A Revolutionary Mining Machine.

This is only part of what the February Review offers its readers. A hundred large pages. Ten cents a copy; \$1 a year.

For \$1.25 we will send a complete file of the Review for 1909 and a subscription for 1919.

subscription for 1910.

For \$1.50 we will send the Review a year and the Chicago Daily Socialist four months.

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For \$2 we will mail forty copies of the Review to one address. They sell readily at ten cents each. Address

CHARLES H. KERR & CO., 155 Kinzie Street, Chica

Demand Investigation.

I have read with much interest the articles on the "federal judiciary" published in your paper. The allegations preferred are an everlasting shame. First, to the Appeal, if false, second to tae federal judiciary and the National administration if true, and third, to the American people whether true or false.

If false, it is a disgrace to the Amer can people to permit the circulation of such vile and unjustifiable slander against the judges of our nation; if true, a burning shame against the na-tional administration to allow these judicial lepers to occupy their exalted po-sitions, without bringing action for in-vestigation of these charges.

If the Appeal force can prove these charges true they should be given an opportunity to do so. If the federal udges are not willing to bring action in their own defense then it is up to the administration to bring action in its own Cheuse and that of the American people. It is a matter of fact their trace people. It is a matter of fact that the people will accept these charges as true unless proven otherwise and the confidence of the people is already so fearfully shaken in the judiciary of our nation that an investigation if not made impartially in the open light without any sideshow performance, will fail to consideshow performance, will fail to con-vince or satisfy our people. The time for dark lantern procedure has passed. The product of political corruption can not longer be hid behind partisan cur-tains. The collar and yellow dog parti-san has been delegated to the past, and the towns and cities. The laboring people are largely independent and, are studying the economic constitions of conditions of a theme of continuous thought and the people will assuredly hold the national administration responsible for the con-duct of the federal judiciary while holding office by their consent. ng office by their consent.

I this, if you please, makes the ad-

ministration accessory to the mal-ad-ministration of the federal judiciary. Those in authority will take notice that people resitting in judgment. Their ision will be rendered at the polls, s the writer a Socialist? I voted W. J. Bryan in every national race has made, also the state democratie I am an American citizen and as such I demand justice and am un-willing to be made a party to corrup-tion. Therefore, I demand of the pow-ers that be a fair and impartial investi-gation of the charges made by the Ap-peal.

J. F. Shinn. Piake, Okla.

Appeal's Influence.

following is indicative of the Appeal's influence in Swissvale, Pa.: Scene—Republican (and a "other") citizens en mass assembled shortly before the late presidential election to hear-congressman John Dal-zell tell them W-H-Y he should be re-

rell tell them W-H-Y he should be re-turned to congress.

We, speaking in a plural sense of our self, because we thought "we" were "all alone" at the time, which subsequent events proved otherwise, we, an hum-ble, obscure, uneducated working man, if one can truthfully be said to be ignorant after studiously reading the Appeal for two years, after patiently listening to his grossly untruthful state. listening to his grossly untruthful state nts as to the working man's well be-as a result of republican adminiswe requested an usher to hand following question: le John Daizeli

Honorable John Daigel?

Dear Six. Being an avowed exponent of the protective tariff will you kindly answer the following question: Why has the increase in the cost of living been greater than the increase; and there are many instances of reductions; in wages during the present regulation administration, and that, too, fluring a period of industrial depression, if the protective tariff is a benefit to the working man?

Has he answered that question? And the audience "noticed" it dican meeting in the "republican of Allegheny county" as we butted many other ways, captured the is not the point we wish to make. office congress is talking about ap-ing a committee to investigate the " of the high cost of living! We I see what we shall see. If Tait does the "increasing" the postage rate on per-icals like the Appeal, will that "re-ie" the poor working man's cost of ing, or does he think the poor man es by bread alone? No sirce, the n has acquired a craving for intellectual food which must be obpeased, and if he (the working man) is a reader of the Appeal at the "present time" he partakes of a sumptions repast once each week. Will congress have the hardihood to deprive him of this too? Let congress heware.

HENRY EDWARD LORENZ, 1837 Burton street. Swissdale, Pa.

'. It's Up to Congress.

Appeal to Reason, Girard, Ken. Gentlemen—Have carefully read your latest article regarding a certain United States judge sitting at Chicago, and it appears that what you say has the ring of sincerity and truth. If that, is 50, and I have heard similar comment from people at different times, which leads to believe that in substance you have the correct facts, why don't you go about getting this man deposed in the right way? You are undoubtedly aware that a federal indige's term is for life. Gentlemen-Have carefully read your

pers is one-half cent a pound. Ep till last year the rate for papers from office of publication for all papers published not less frequently than once a month was one-half cent in cities with free delivery; and also in other places beyond a radius of three bundred miles from place of publication. Within that radius in places other than cities with free letcarrier the rate was one-quarte a pound. Weekly papers were de

miles of publication. But the rate has been lowered since. During the postal year ending March 31 1909, the postal rate on papers pub-lished monthly, or more frequently, was lowered to one-quarter of of a cent a delivered in pound no matter where delivered in Conada. That is the rate I pay for pa-pers witether they go to Montreal or to British Columbia. At the same time to British Columbia. At the same time the area of free distribution was in creased to a radius of eighty miles for weekly papers. W. U. Corron,
Editor Cotton's Weekly.

Cowanaville, Oue. Can.

Questions About Socialism

Servants Under Socialism.

How would the servant problem be ma ed under Socialism, and what method yment and hours would be arranged?

Why should a girl or woman be come a "servant to another when she can be her own boss and have her full product? Socialism would solve the servant problem by liberating the servants. The women who have been used to doing nothing would have the work the servants and pathos of liberating the servants. would have to work then, as they should. But while there would be no "servants" under Socialism, there would be service. Every worker would serve and he or she who would not serve would not have anything to eat. It might be that some would serve in the kitchen; but this service. would be entitled to as much con-sideration as the service of one in an-other line, and the service would be as honorable as any. Work will be done under Socialism, but get out of your head the notion that some are going to do the work in order that others may be relieved from the need of toil. There will be no servants or slaves.

Uncarned Increment.

If, when Chicago was laid out, a man had bought a lot there at, say \$500, and had retained possession of it, without putting any improvements on it, until it was worth \$10,000, and then soid it, is he morally of ethically entitled to the \$5,500 increase that he gets? If not, why not? If not, to whom does it belong? If he holds this amount wrongfully, what ought he to do with it;—Illinois.

This increase is what economists call 'uncarned increment.' While legally it belongs to the investor, morally and ethically it does not. Expressed in language of this order, it properly belongs to the whole people of the circumbers whose presence there of the city, whose presence there made the value. Under Socialism it probably would not "belong" to any one or be reckoned as "worth" \$10-000. We are now living under capitalism, and no blame is attached to a man who these days takes a profit or employs unearned increment, for reason that these things cannot escaped now. As we are living under capitalism, a good thing to "do" with the money obtained in this way would be to use it in educating people to

Is it good propaganda to insist that un-der Socialism every worker will get all he produces, when you know that more than laif the workers are service employes, who produce nothing in the line of composities? We buy transportation, recreation, educa-tion and accommodation.—Inquirer.

If a man received his full product e could buy more of these things he could buy more of these things than he does now, and practically every person could buy them. If they were bought and paid for, would they not be "produced" and would not those sugaged in these occupations be enabled to reap according to what they "produced"? One can "produce" a play, another a book, another an entertaiument. All these things men use, therefore they are commodities. It is splitting hairs to assume that the teacher is not productive of any good. He serves just as truly as buy more of these things any good. He serves just as truly as does the man who produces a bushel of corn. We are all service workers, and on the other hand, anyone does a thing which men want are willing to pay for, is a producer

predatory national policy. The re-sulting large fortunes call for a massive government apparatus to secure the accumulations, on the one hand, and for large and conspicuous opportunities to spend the resulting income, on the other hand; which means a militant, coergive home administration and something in the way of an imperial court life—a dynastic fountain of honor and a courtly bureau of ceremonal amenuises. Such bureau of ceremonial amenities. Such an ideal is not simply a moralist's day-dream; it is a sound business proposition, in that it lies on the line of policy along which the business interests are moving in their own behalf " Veblen's Theory, of Business Veblen's Theory, or Busin ness Enterprise, p. 398

Jack London in the South Seas.

Jack London in the South Seas. Jack London in the South Seas.

that the results thereof will prove bene ficial to the community I am Respectfully yours. A Loyer of Justice.

Chicago, January 15, 1910

Corrects the Appeal.

Editor Appeal—I notice you state that the Canadian postal rates for newsparents.

Idd stories, did stories, it is the results of the Pacific Cate Socialism and thinks in the January number (it is understood the January number (it is understood the December number (it is understood the Dece

Push Philosophy

Good and bad are only orber words for social and not social; the one The rights of others, and the does not.

The world does not want to hear your troubles. When you talk it keeps it from telling about itself.

It is a great thing mistakes are not rimes. If they were everybody crimes. If they were everybody would go to jail; and it would be a mistake to put them there.

Nobody imagines he is an oppres others in order cape destruction himself, and always believes he was justified in his deed

Life is only a matter of talk. Light talk is gossip and passes the talk is gossip and passes the talk leads to action. If trivial talk, the action is comedy; if sa heroic it is tragedy. Talk is the leads of all commenced to the talk is the leads of all commenced to the talk is the leads of all commenced to the talk is the leads of all commenced to the talk is the leads of all commenced to the talk is the leads of all commenced to the talk is the leads of the talk is gossip and passes the talk is gossip and talk is gossip and talk is gossip and talk is the leads of talk is talk is the leads of talk is talk is t heroic it is tragedy. Talk is the basis of all romance, the creator of love, the maker of business, the upholder the tool of the builder, the knitter-fo-gether of society, the cause of quar-rels, the zest and pathos of life, the chief characteristic of mankind.

The Man Who Will doth like an eager player.
Rush into life, and shoring and arranging Thinks he is doing things, and gains arranging the state of the world, the concrete man and not the shartest.

not the abstract, and in his very vaunited power falls But He Who Knows is never understood, and never listened to. He has his eav To woods and waters, and dies, smiling

bravely.
Wish hope in men that act so foelishly.

Socialist Fables

The Good Masters.

A Jackass was talking one day. "How thankful we ought to be," he said, "that we have a good Master who gives us work and enables us to earn our own living!"

The Old Farm Horse looked on

"Enables us to earn his him in pity. living, you mean," the Farm Horse Well, howain the world could w

live if we didn't have masters? quired the Jackass. "Years ago, when land was open for all and not fenged up as it is now, thousands of us did live without having a master, on the plains of Kansas and Texas. Moreover, we didn't work at all, unless you would

call grazing work"

"I don't believe it. It isn't possible," replied the Jackass, who had something of a reputation for stubborness and felt inclined to sustain it. And the Old Family Horse replie "Perhaps it is not possible for folks like you. Jackasses can't help it if they are."

"As long as railroad lawyers are allowed to go on the bench to interpet legislation affecting the management of the railroads there is no hope. i have seen such gross perversions of the law by the courts that I have lost confidence in them and regret that I cannot feel the respect for them that I once had."

The late Judge John H. Regar United States Senator of Texas.

THE GREAT MOVEMENT.

Sequel to THE JUNGLE-In addition to a remarkable serial (now being pub' lished) by Upton Sinclair, who is a member of the editorial staff of Physical From a Capitalist Textbook.

"The quest of profits leads to a predatory national policy. The resulting large fortunes call for a massive government apparatus to secure the agazine.

Culture, its publishers make the analysical fession." Olin was threatened with about extrement that a sensational sequel to a composition which, to a Children of the resulting large fortunes call for a massive government apparatus to secure.

Culture, its publishers make the analysical fession." Olin was threatened with monument and headstone work shop for legal prosecution which, to a Children of the resulting large fortunes call for a massive government apparatus to secure the magazine.

Culture, its publishers make the analysical fession." Olin was threatened with monument and headstone work shop for legal prosecution, which, to a Children of the surgest that the composition of the magazine.

is much discussed book. "The Jungle" cago, agaitator, means Russin transfer will appear in a forthcoming number of the magazine.

AN UNENOWN GREAT MAN.—Out in Lancasfer, Pa., lites a man who has been a Socialist since 1871, who has a man who has a been a Socialist since 1871, who has a man who has a been a Socialist since 1871, who has this fittle literature. It is a student, and the reason he is so who we want is because the works how we want is because the work has not present the same of the support of the support of the same of the support of the same of the support of the supp

THE MINERS HOWLED

Wild Enthusiasm at the Debs Indiapolis Meeting-Great Interest

Everywhere. The Deba meetings continue to be well attended and to arouse enthusiasm to the highest pitch. Not even the Red Special, in the midst of a presidential campaign and advertised by the entire Socialist press, stirred the audiences as has this campaign against the abuses of the federal judiciary.

The biggest meeting of the week was held at Indianapolis, Ind., where the national convention of the Mine Workers of America was in session, attended by 1,500 delegates. The large Oh, how precious is life! Even in slims or on the sick bed, even in the sour house or prison, in shame and sorrow and suffering and pain, it is the richest, sweetest thing on earth. The living cling to it, though it is all they have. In midst of despair, while hunted like beasts, still it is dear. Oh, if it only had a proper chance!

large degree.

Between twelve and fifteen hundred people attended the Debs meeting at Sioux City, Iowa. The evening before the speech the papers all contained interviews with the speaker, played upon first pages, and splendid write-ups of the meeting were given by the local press after the meeting closed. The meeting at Ottumwa was an-

other rouser. Everywhere the enthusiasm was marked, and that the great masses of the people are with the agitation against abuses of the federal courts is apparent from the ap-plause with which Debs' utterance on thetic in its comments, which is in marked contrast with the experience former campaigns, and evinces a marked change of senti-Following are dates of future meetings:

Debs Dates.

Debs Dates.

Hamilton, Ohio—Collseum, Saturday, February 5th, 8 p. m.

Dayton, Ohio—National Theater, Sunday, February 8th, 2,30 p. m.

COLLMBES, Ohio—Memorial Hall, Monday, February 8th, 8 p. m.

CANTON, Ohio—Auditorium, Tuesday, February 8th, 8 p. m.

MANSFIELD, Ohio—Memorial Hall, Wednesday, February 9th, 8 p. m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Memorial Hall, Thursday, February 10th, 8 p. m.

FORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Kendall ball, Friday, February 11th, 8 p. m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Saturday, February 12th, 8 p. m.

EAST LIVERFOOL, Ohio—Ceramic Theater, CLEVELAND, UNIO CECAMIC Theater, 12th, 8 p. m. EAST LIVERPOOL, ORIO—Cecamic Theater, Sunday, February 13th, 2:30 p. m. STEURENVILLE, ORIO—Sunday, February 13th, 8 p. m. ORIO—Auditorium, Monday, February, 14th, 8 p. m. New CASTLE, PA—Tuesday, February 15th, 8 p. m. CASTLE, PA—Tuesday, February 15th, 8 p. m. day, February, 14th, 8-p. m.

New Cartle, Pa.—Tuesday, February
15th, 8-p. m.

Rochester, Pa.—Grand Opera House,
Wednesday, February 16th, 8-p. m.

UNIONYOWN, Pa.—Grand Opera House,
Thursday, February 17th, 8-p. m.

GREENSRUES, Fa.—St. Clair Theater, Friday, February 18th, 8-p. m.

ALLFOHENY, Pa.—Carnegie Music Hall,
Saturday, February 19th, 8-p. m.

DU BOIN, Fa.—Avesue Theater, Sunday,
February 20th, 2:30-p. m.

READING, Pa.—Auditorium, Monday, February 21st 8-p. m.

POTTSYLLE, Pa.—Union Hall, Tuesday,
February 22d, 8-15-p. m.

PHLADELPHEA, Pa.—Labor Liceum Hall,
Wednesday, February 23d, 8-p. m.

Pinched for Selling Appeals

Two Chicago comrades, Ben and James Morley, were arrested Tuesday, January 25th, for disturbing Appeals in the windy city. Due to the fact that neither men could be bluffed they were released after an hour's grilling by the police.

The comrades were arrested while "Fourth Estate" audience at the Grand opera house. This play is by Comrade. Joseph Medill. Patterson and shows in graphic style the corruption rampant on the bench. The crowds from this play have been eagerly taking and reading the judiciary expose of the Appeal.

Tuesday night Olin and Moriey took up their stand as usual with a hundle of papers. As each passed out

buildle of papers. As each passed out his first paper he was promptly arrested by waiting policemen. Socialists were taken to the Socialists were taken to the about 20 Detail station, where a sergeant and lieutenant set about extorting a "confession." Olin was threatened with "legal prosecution" which, to a Chi-

Chicago administration and press is under the control of Grosseup and the particular wing of capitalism whose tool he is. The Chicago fight will be pressed by the lotal division of the Appeal Army.

THE APPEAL ARMY "IT NEVER SLEEPS"

Swamped.



Comrade Dennis, Berkeley, Cal. pays the Appeal Army the following beautiful tributes. "Napoleon had his old guard that never failed or quavered but took and executed orders regardless of everything. The Appeal, also, has its old guard composed of those members who are financially able and willing to be just simply ordered to do such things as the management of the paper know to be extremely vital and no time for explanations. If they are ordered

Comrade Carlson, Ashland, Wis., takes a bat at the old parties, sending in four subs to the Appeal.

Comrade Hendrickson, Port Arthur, Tex. hit the back door and handed in a list of four to the Bull Dog.

Comrade Smith, of Valdez, Alaska, says: "The Appeal is cutting a big swath here. The Arsenal is alright." Comrade Howland, Denton, Kan, sends in a list of four and they have already been placed under care of the Bull Dog.

The February Issue of The Progressive Woman is a literary and dramatic number. Five cents a copy. With Appeal, one year, sixty cents. Within a year the Appeal converted Com-ade Blond, Morganville, W. Va., and he of out and rustled up three of his neigh-ors when he recided to renew.

Shoot it into the rascals. I voted the democratic ticket for forty years but no more of it in mine. I vote the Socialist ticket from now on.—C. H. B. Bile, Falian,

We are getting on our fighting clothes and expect to see a steady increase in the Appeal's circulation," writes Comrade Du-rail. Haskell, Ark, sending in a 181 of

"The Appeal is a bitter pill for the plutes. The reason they bate it is because it tells the truth about them," is the opirion of Comrade Funkerwhite, Kimberton, Pa.

ion of Comrade
ton, Pa...

"If the Big Man in Washington raises
the raies of postage we will pay one dollar for the Appeal. wrote Comrade Jones
Tacoma, Wash, renewing his subscription
and asking for some sub cards.

When it is announced in the plute press
that the postage raies have been raised I
will send in \$2.50 to pay postage on my
papers." wrote Comrade Stires. Port Orchard, Wash, renewing for five years.

Comrade Stuart, Sacramento, Cal., sends

Comrade Stuart, Sacramento, Cal., sends in for twelve sub cards and another copy of the Arsenal, saying that while he has copy of one of the first edition ne desires to keep up to date and wants one of the last edition.

"Bombard our mistaken friends in their stronghold and good linck to you sail. Here's fen dollars to belp do it," writes Countale Jurie, Ardmore, Okla, and his action shows that he is certainly with us in our work of emancipating the working class. Sending for one of the Dels books Comrade Exans. Springfield, Mo., writer:
"Debs made the grandest talk ever heard in this city. Weather was unfavorable but standing room was sold. The movement is steadily growing. I have enlisted for life."

Deeple.

Here follows a letter from a non-Scitalist. Evidently he is a fair minded man and we are aimost certain to win him over "Enclosed you will find three dollars for which you will kindly send the Appear forty weeks to the tweive names herein enclosed. There is not a Socialist in the list. I am not a Socialist myself, but I believe in hearing all sides of a question and in giving every man an opportunity in advance any theory of government he believes will tend to make conditions better for the masses.

the legislative, executive and especially the judicial departments of our miscovernment are for the capitalist class, and against the interests of the people. It has also shown the way out of the difficulty, by informing the wealth producers that a few wise men run the system and a multitude of fools let them. It has shown that laborers and miles are one-working for their feed, and kicking an empty trough.—

B. F. Bonnell, Paso Robles, (a).

The Appeal's Influence.

When the Appeal began circulating here were only two Socialist voters in my recinct. Now there are twenty-seven: When the Appeal began circulating here there were only two Socialist voters in my precinct. Now there are twenty-seven; in the adjoining precinct between common there are twenty. In precincis where the circulation of the Appeal is imitted the Socialist vote is also imitted. Not all Socialists become such by rending the Appeal but a large proportion of them do. A great many become Socialists by man to man and heart to heart talks, but the talker usually gets his argument by reading the Appeal. Every issue of the paper adds fuel to the frees of revolution and furnishes ammunition to the agirator to last ter down the erroneous ideas of the highest defenders of capitalism.—Aionzo Poling, Lone Wolf, Okia.

Bundle Brigade.

Bundle begins another's bundles in the one another's bundles in the Appeal workers who push the Appeal workers who pushes a with weekly bundles of papers and by scores and by several bundles are the several bundles and bundles bundles bundles in the several bundles bund propaganda with wee for free distribution

tation and hasten the day of industrial freedom.

The Bundle Brigade does a work peculiar to Itself. It reaches people who could not be approached in any other way. Men and women are awakehed through The one best way for you to reach a large class of future signators is to subscribe for a regular weekly bundle. The rates are as follows:

Please be guided by the following and the Appeal circial force will rise up and call you blessed: San your name and address to everything you write. . Make all checks, money orders, drafts, etc., payalle to Appeal to Reason—sof to individuals. . When renewing a subscription be sure to give date of present expiration. . Don't ask for sub cards on credit. The margin of profit on a subscription is so small that to open a book account for it would thru it into a deficit. . Don't address communications to, nor expect answers from, individuals connected with the Appeal. . When sending new substore the subscription of the content of the country.

Clubbing Offe

to another:
Chicago Dally Socialist, 1 year.
Chicago Dally Socialist, 1 year.
New York Sunday Call, 1 year.
New York Daily Call, 6 months.
Sunday and Daily Call, 3 months.
The Evolutionist, 1 year.

Entombed Three Weeks.

Somewhere there's an Appeal worker who's misiaid sub-cards that ought to behard at work hastening the social revolution. The cards think they've been kidnaped. Suppose yes take a look through all the likely places and see if you're the worker mentioned. Make a search of old clothes, bureau drawers and pantry shelves. Put those cards to work.

Magazine Magic.

All magazines and newspapers published in the United States—whose yearly sub-cription rate is \$1.60 or more—carry with hem a twelve months' sub to the Appeal in the subscription is taken by them a twelve months sub to the Appeal to Reason of the subscription is taken by an Army worker. Dig in right and left on this proposition. Send magazine subs to the Appeal; our commission will pay for sending Appeal for one year. If desired Appeal can go to one address and magazine to another.

Telephone Doings. GEAD THE APPEAL

The Big Ten.

1 Tarkoff, Montroer, Cole. 100

1 O. Bradney, Belmont, N. V. 63

Homer Oldneld, Lebanon, Ore. 42

E. L. Osgood, Loc Angeles, Cal. 37

John Livingston, Lock Haven, Ps. 33

M. S. Holt, Weston, W. Va. 28

J. C. Harris, Crosselt, Ack. 28

J. W. Doty, Sisson, Cal. 25

J. A. Carliste, Koehler, S. M. 25

Mabel Barr, Milwankes, Wis. 23

THAT SUB BLANK.

Thirty-seven states increase this week This is the best record since the weekly account of state gains was started in this column. Also the list shoots upward 2,786, Notice, that this was done in the face of expirations amounting to 11.784.

January, 1910, will be the best January in the history of the Appeal. There's just one reason for this: the sub blank enclosed in 135, one meath ago, was made to do service. Thousands of new subs were put on the Appeal's list by means of that blank on the Appeal's list by means of that blank

them! It is but the beginning. I'm send you another sub-blank in this issue. I blank like that one in 735, is for you you alone. As before, the success of fight depends on you promptly forsett that anyone else receives such a blank;

States Kansas Pennsylvauta. More Than 15,000. 5. Ohio ... 6. Oklahoma More Than 5,000

More Than 3,000.

More Than 2,000. South Dakot 1.867 1.804 1.744 1.681 1.621 1.484 1.479 1.278 1.100 1.064 Virginia

On the Sick List.

In the Hospital.



"Sub"-Lets.

Virginia moves up one notch preceed

Georgia, with a heavy decrease comes down from thirty-nineth to fortieth place

Montana makes the longest jump in the est number of

Wyoming, after one week on the sich list, resumes her old place in the "more than 1,000" division. North Dakola is still in twenty-sixth place but curries her position across the "more than 2,000" line. Welcome to our city!

more than 2,000 line. Welcome to our city?

District of Columbia has gained for seven consecutive weeks. New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Gregon have gained for four consecutive weeks. Indiana and Canada have gained for three stratght weeks. Stafes which increased last week as well as this seek are: Missourt, Indiana, New York, Arkansas, Minnesota, Michigan, lowstors, Colorado, Nebraska, Mansachusetts, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Montana, Louisiana, Keduseky, North plants, Canada, Louisensee, Virginia, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, District of Columbia, Rhode island and South Carolina.

Commade G. H. Briffs, Erie, Pa. wishes.

half a stillon subs during 1930.

The states increase in the following of der: 1. lowa 2. Missouri; 3. Pennsylvania; 4. Minnesota; 5. Arkansas; 6. Oregon; 7. Wiesonsin; 8. Okiahoma; 9. New York; 10. North Dakota; 11. South Dakota; 12. Nebraska; 13. West Virgitis; 14. Cejorado; 15. Minosts; 16. Montans; 17. Michigan; 18. Wyomin; and New Mexico, 16: 19. Massachusetts; 20. Indiana, Florida and Male, 18: 21. Tennessee, Newada and Kentincky, 18: 22. New Hampshire; 23. Foreign; 24. Canada; 25. Rhode 1shad; 26. South Carolina; 27. Louisiana; 25. Arizon; 29. Alshama and Virgitia, 11e; 30, North Carolina.

the same | end. The subscription report follows:

Indiana
New York
Arkansas
Minnesota
Michigan

Total, 11,784 14,550 342,613

Alaska jumps up one place Louisiana and Kentucky have

lows is the banner state this week; one" exceed "offs" by 357. Delaware has fewest "one" this less "offs" than any other state.

Texas again comes to hat with the great-est number of "offs" and the most "ons"

Rampshire, District of Columbia, Rhode island and South Carolina.

Comrades: I wanted that book of FACTS is couldn't walk to get them so used the interphone and secured ten of these twelve subscover the phone from friends and acquaintances—they agreeing to pay me to twenty-five cents at a later date. It last much that I'm able to do in this line of work but I like to do the liftle I can. Jours for the cause.

Natick, Mass. W. C. Jannison.

The Big Ten.

1. Tarkoff, Montrose, Cole.

1. Tarkoff, Montrose, Cole.

1. Tarkoff, Montrose, Cole.

2. Tarkoff, Montrose, Cole.

3. Tarkoff, Montrose, Cole.

4. Tarkoff, Montrose, Cole.

4. Tarkoff, Montrose, Cole.

5. L. Osgood, Loe Angeles, Cal.

5. L. Osgood, Loe Angeles, Cal.

5. The Big Ten.

1. Tarkoff, Montrose, Cole.

2. Tarkoff, Montrose, Cole.

3. The single subscience of the last. If the last which we are going. Enlis week we put at which we are going. Enlis well as the last of the proper transport of the cause of the last. If the last which we are going, and the last. If the last which we are going, and the last. If the last which we are going, and the last of the last which we are going on the last. If the last which we are going on the last. If the last which we are going, and the last which we are going on the last. If the last which we are going on the last. If the last which we are going on the last. If the last which we are going on the last. If the last which we are going on the last. If the last which we are going on the last. If the last which we are going on the last. If the last which we are going on the last. If the last which we are going on the last. If the last which we are going on the last. If the last was the last which we are going on the last. If the last which we are going on the last. If the last was the last whic