Oct. 31, Nampa, ids., Opera House, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 1, Boise, ida., Pinney Theater, 5 p. m. Nov. 2, Focatello, ida., Auditorium, 8 p. m. Nov. 3, Salt Lake City, Utah, Sait Lake Theater, 8 p. m. Nov. 4, Prove, Utah, Mozart Rail, 8 p. m. Nov. 5, Reek Springs, Wyo., Finn Hall, 8 p. m. Nov. 6, Rawlins, Wyo., Masonic Hall, 8 p. m.

THE APPEAL EDITORIAL STAFF J. A. WAYLAND FRED D. WA REN CHARLES LINCOLN PHIFER

# The Treacherous Record of Congress Exposed Republicans and Insurgents and Democrats Alike Have "Stabbed Labor Under the Fifth Rib," According to the Official Records of the U.S. Government at Washington, D.C. Investigation by the Appeal to Reason Discloses Duplicity of Our National Misrepresentatives Who Vote Against the Workers' Interests and Pose as "Friends of Libor" in Their Respective Districts.

Compiled from Official Records by LOUIS KOEPLIN, Washington, D. C.

### Eight-Hour Law.

The United States congress, notorious for its infamy, has seldom passed a more iniquitious act than when on the afternoon of January 26, 1906, in the most brazen manner conceivable, it repealed the time honored eight-hour law, in the construction of the Panama Canal.

"You are a sabing labor under the fifth rib," cried out Minority Leader Williams to the republicans during the debate. When democrats are out of office, "stabbing labor under the fifth rib" makes good campaign material.

No public hearings of any kind had been held on this bill. It was sprung in the house as a rider to the "Urgent Deficiency bill," and passed while the house was in a committee of the whole, with Representatives Dalzell. Tawney and Littauer asserted on the floor.

Representatives Dalzell. Tawney and Littauer asserted on the floor of the house that the workers in the world not have here canal.

the Appeal finds that in the last six answer "Present."

Years only cleven record votes had This is called dodging. years only cleven record votes had been taken on labor bills. And four Representatives Dalzell. Tawney cratic orators at that time orated the and Littauer asserted on the floor eight hour law in the Canal Zone of the house that the workers in the would not have been repealed

### Compulsory Pilotage.

A certain eminent gentleman from Maine, named Pendleton, was known to own over one hundred sailing vessels engaged in coastwise trade. Another eminent gentleman named Littlefield, was a representative from Maine for many years.

On December 6, 1906, Representative Littlefield, with the aid of the republican machine and eleven democrats, attempted to railroad through congress a bill legalizing the abolition of compulsory pilotage.

Littlefield's inhuman measure proposed to allow vessels unacquainted with the dangers of American ports to enter unpiloted. The endangering of human life aboard the vessels was not his concern.

Fortunately, this bill against compulsory pilotage was defeated. But the vote showed that one hundred and nine members of the house, including

as by regular republicans.

Dodged enti-injunction; against exempting unions.

Representatives.

1st Dist. HENRY II. BINGHAM, Republican. Dodged eight hour law against compulsory pillotage; dedged sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; dedged and then voted against exempting unions.

2d Dist. JOEL, COOK, Republican. Dodged Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; dedged exempting unions twice.

3d Dist. J. HAMPTON MOORE, Republican. Dodged compulsory piletage; dedged exempting unions in the compulsory piletage; dedged exempting unions, and the compulsory investigation; ngainst and then dodged exempting unions.

unions.

4th Dist. REUBEN O. MOON Republican: Dodged eight-hour law: dodged compulsory pilotage: dodged alateu-hour day: for ship subsidy: dodged Dick military law: dodged compulsory investigation: against exemption values (wice. Blocked labor legislation in committee on Judiciary. Author of fake anti-injunction\_bill.

Ship Subsidy.

Ship subsidy is the respectable name for loot secured legally by the Wall Street pirates.

Ship subsidy also means conscription to the men who toil on the vessels owned by corpora ions with a front-door key to Uncle Sam's treasury building.

While the pockets of the masters are being lined with gold, the sair ors are compelled to join the naval reserves. This is ship subsidy, and nothing else.

On March 1, 1907, the house voted compliance in the construction of the America merchant marine between the United States and the ports of South America." Despite the ports of South America. But democrats are not professor of South America. But democrats are not professor of South America.

But democrats are not constructed the ports of South America. But democrats are not professor of South America.

Ship subsidy is the respectable name for loot secured legally by the Was adopted.

This ship subsidy the conscript feature was adopted.

This ship subsidy the two defects of the democrat voted in favor of ship subsidy; and professor of the substance of the substance of the professor of the substance of the substance of the professor of the substance of the substance of the professor of the substance of the substan

to leave the assembly, refuse to com-

After searching the official records, the assembly, tense to coming class. Read the records, the articles on the legislation already enticles on the legislation already ensears only cleven record votes had.

This is called dodging.

The undisputable facts contained in

bers of congress, individually and col-lectively, have done (?) for the work-ing class. Read the records, the ar-

This is the method used to knife this edition are the best arguments labor. The so-called friends of labor of the Appeal for Socialism.

### Record of Pennsylvania Congressmen.

Senators.

LOIES PENROSE Republican Dedged sixteen-bour day; dodged employers liability; for child labor; dodged anti-injunction; dodged exempting unions Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Labor.

GEORGE T. OLIVER. Republican Dodged anti-injunction; against exempting unions.

9th Bist WILLIAM W. GRIEST, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.

10th Dist THOMAS D. NICHOLLIS Democrat, Voted against thek military and Post-Roads.

dodged compulsory investigation; dedged exempting unions twice.

17th Dist. BENJAMIN K. FOCHT, Republican. Voted for Dick military law dodged compulsory investigation; dodged and voted for exempting unions.

18th Dist. BENJAMIN K. FOCHT, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; dodged compulsory fluctage: arishst sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory plictage: arishst sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory plictage: dodged sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory plictage: dodged sixteen-hour for compulsory plictage: dodged sixteen-hour for compulsory plictage: dodged sixteen-hour for compulsory plictage; dodged sixteen-hour for compulsory plictage; dodged sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory plictage; dodged sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory plictage; dodged sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory plictage; dodged Dick military law; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for shi

publican. Voted against exempting unions twice.

10th Dist. THOMAS D. NICHOLLS Democrat. Voted against Dick military law against computary investigation in Committee on Postoffice and Post-Roads.

11th Dist. HENRY V. PALMER Republican. Voted against eight-hour law against compulsory blottage: dodged six against compulsory blottage: dodged six against compulsory blottage: dodged six against compulsory blottage dodged six against compulsory blottage and then voted against exempting unions twice.

12th Dist. ARTHUR B. GARNER Republican. Voted against and then dodged exempting unions twice.

13th Dist. JOHN ROTHERMEL, Democrat. Voted against and then dodged exempting unions twice are much blotted by the statement of the dodged exempting unions twice when the statement of the statem

### Sixteen Hour-Day.

I'll took the nurstering and mains chambers' imagined that the bouse commentee on interstate commentee would comply with the wishes of the companies and report a substitute hill. Compiled from Official Records by LOUIS KOEPLIN. Washington, D. C.

There is a "gentlemen's agreement" | Not only are these interpresentations among the members of the United States senate and house of representative against having roll call votes on Labor measures. It is sort of an unwritten law that a member of congress should not embarrass his colleagues by demanding a record vote. As a rule this agreement is honored by serious as hy regular republicans as well as hy regular republicans as well as hy regular republicans.

Not only are these interpresentative dodge, and the labor measure in the mercy of the avowed the members of the United tives too cowardly to vote openly, but to the mercy of the avowed chemical of the measure of labor. As a matter of fact he is worse than the avowed a statute limiting the working hours on the following to minimize this susceptible.

Indeed States in a period of five years to before congress and request a substitute. In the mercy of the avowed the needs of the measure of the measure of labor. As a matter of fact he is worse than the avowed a statute limiting the working hours on tailroads to sixteen. This law survived colorage of his conviction.

This congressional edition tells what republican and democratic members of the most butter attacks ever when a roll call on a labor measure. It is sort of an to the corridors and the cloak rooms as a vete against labor. As a matter of fact he is worse than the avowed at the time of the measure of the measure. It is not entered to measure of fact he avowed the complete of the measure of the avowed the measure of the measu

Immediately after the attroduction and treonsistencies of this substitute for the substitute bill the calloged. The house substitute bill was brong Immediately after the attroduction of the sixteen-hour bill, the railroad hirelings in the senate chamber began perfecting the measure. That is, they carry This caused the defeat of the with eleverly written amendments.

One amendment was introduced by Senator Foraker, of Standard Off means the companies, for overwork on the railroad companies. For overwork on the railroad substitute and substitute bill was isolated with cleverly written amendment was introduced by seven deadged the vote.

One amendment was introduced by seven deadged the vote.

One inmitted and sixty nine republicants and to the substitute to recompanies, for overwork on the railroad companies. This amendment introduced by Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, proposed to exempt railroad companies sixteen-hour law. Any day it may be "if in the reasonable judgment of the put in the museum with the other

and Descriptions price of the constitutionality of the campting unions rice.

2nd Description of the campting unions grade of the constitutionality of the combined of the constitution of the combined of the constitutionality of the combined of the constitutional the constitutional the combined of the constitutional the constitution of the constitutional the con

### Congress on Child Labor.

Representatives.

Ist Dist, MARTIN B. MADDEN, Republican Dedged eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; dodged ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

2d Dist. JAMEN R. MANN, Republican, Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Interstate Commerce. for an opinion from the committee on they have "poor and dependent parjudiciary. "Is it constitutional to ents." Children of rich and independabolish child slavery in the United ent parents don't work. It was passed
States?" Ask the committee on judiciary. Between the committee and with thirty-six dodging. Again eleven
the senate this civilized custom will democra's voted for child labor.
Continue undisturbed for many years.

But politicians have to hand some ward child labor!

I T is unconstitutional," came the thing to the dear public every little cry from all corners of the senate chamber when Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, proposed a national child labor law.

The thing to the dear public every little while. So congress passed a law sagainst the employment of children in the District of Columbia, where there is practically no industry. But even this law was "cooked" to the

23st Dist. CHARLES F. BARCLAT, Republican. Voted for Dick military law dodded complisory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

22d Dist. ANDREW J. BARCHFELD, Republican. Voted for Dick military law dodded complisory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

22d Dist. ANDREW J. BARCHFELD, Republican proposed a national child door law was considered to the publican. Dodged signation of the complishment of the complex proposed a national child also and the vice of the publican. Dodged sixteen-hour day against exempting unions twice. Received labor less and fourteen in the District of Compress men.

Compressmen by States

Committees on Labor and Judiciary. Representatives.

To have voted for labor's interests, a membar of congress should be recorded a follows:

POR eight-hour day proposed a national child committee on the committee on the constitutional, child also and the voted for the committee on the constitutional, suggested Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin.

"Yes, let's tirst find out whether we can constitutional," suggested Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin.

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"Yes, let's tirst find out whether we can constitutional," suggested Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin.

"Yes, let's tirst find out whether we can constitutional, pass at a law prohibiting the constitutional, pass at a law prohibiting the constitutional," suggested Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin.

"Yes, let's tirst find out whether we can constitutional, pass at a law prohibiting the constitutional, suggested Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin.

"Yes, let's tirst find out whether we can constitutional, pass at a law prohibiting the constitutional pass a law abolishing child labor. Suggested Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin.

"Yes, let's tirst find out whether we can constitutional can be constitutional, suggested Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin.

"Yes, let's ti

### The Futility of Lobbying.

JAMES T. McDERMOTT but the labor lobbyists of the labor. Department of Labor.—A bill proposing unions twice.

Sth. Dist. Ald MoxLey Be begar has been a monunciatal fail-guilloan. Podged exempting unions twice.

Sth. Dist. WILLIAM J. MOXLEY Be publican. Podged exempting unions twice.

The Dist. FREDERICK LINDIN Be begar has been a monunciatal fail-guilloan. Podged exempting unions twice.

Sth. Dist. THOMAS GALLAGHER Descripting unions twice. The labor are the important but.

Sth. Dist. THOMAS GALLAGHER Descripting unions twice. The labor are the important but.

Sth. Dist. HENDERICK LINDIN Be begar has been a monunciatal fail-guilloan. Voted for exempting unions twice.

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Sth. Dist. HENDERICK LINDIN Be begar has been a monunciatal fail-guilloan. Voted for exempting unions twice.

Sth. Dist. HENDERICK LINDIN Be begar has been a monunciatal fail-guilloan. The fail of the Cannon Addrect machine. Department of Labor. Addrect machine. Department of Labor, and the failure of the merce.

3d Dist. WillLIAM W. Wilson, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against eixtern hour day; against ship suisidy; for Dismilitary law; dodged compulsory investigation; dodged and then voted for evenual lag unions. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

publican. Voted for exempting unions tiskes.

Sth Dist. THOMAS GALLAGHER Democrat. Voted for exempting unions trice. Sth Dist, HENRY S. BOLTELL. Republican. Voted for exempting unions trice. Sth Dist, HENRY S. BOLTELL. Republican. Voted against eight-hour law! for compulsory pilotage; against eight-hour law! for compulsory pilotage; against sixtern-hour day dedged ship subsidy; dedged Dick military law: dedged ship subsidy; dedged Dick military law: dedged computatory investigation; against excepting unions twice. Riocked labor legislation in Committee on indiciary for several years when a motion was made under a new rule to discharge the committee from further "consuleration" of this measure. This bill may be immediately afterward pigeonholed in the consulter of pideinty for several years when a motion was made under a new rule to discharge the committee; from further committee on judiciary has also "sacived" a bill exempting unions from the operations of the Sierman and trans-

enter-state commerce of both house

Workmen's Compensation. With

# Record of Congressmen by States

Readers of the Appeal are pretty well informed with the infamous hissory and reactionary purpose of the Dick military law, railroaded through congress in 1903. But it is not so generally known that this notorious measure was up for consideration in 1908 and that a record vote on this 25th day of May of that year.

Those pillars of society who want the United S aftes to become a military law with its increased allowance was adopted by a vote of 126 to 79, with 182 dodging.

Democra's, supposedly anti-imperialistic, either voted in favor of the yearly appropriation of \$2,000,000 allowed under the act of 1903, would be increased of the yearly appropriation of \$2,000,000.

To secure this 100 per cent increase the Dick law or conveniently absented the messives during the roll call.

One hundred and eight republicans and 65 democrats voted in favor of the Dick law was brought up for consideration at 10 p. m., with only

Anti-Injunction.

### **DELAWARE**

HENRY A 541 PONT, Republican.
Voted against address; for child labor; against anti-injunction; against exempting union.

Representatives.
At Large Will-ham II HEALD, Republican. Dodged and then voted against an empfing unless.

IDAHO

WELDON B. SETER RN. Republica force assing terms, hour day; again applyers Hability; against child labor against thirthing against recupit intona. William B. BOHAH Republica force for callinguation; against recept alor; for call injunction; against recept alors for call injunction; against against recept alors for call injunction; against alors for call inj

Rices

10th Dist. GEORGE E. POSS. Republican.

10th Dist. GEORGE E. POSS. Republican.

10th Dist. GEORGE E. POSS. Republican.

10th Against right-hour day: against conpainory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day:
dodred ship subsidir; dodged Dick military
inw: for commissory investigation: against
regulation in Committee on Naval Affairs.

11th Dist. HOWARD M. SNAPP. Republican. Bodged eight-hour law: for compublicar Bodged eight-hour law: for compublicar bip subsidir; dodged Dick military
law: dodged compulsory investigation;
dedded stempting usions twice.

12th Dist. CHARLES E. FILLER Republican. Voted against eight-hour law:
for compulsory pilotage; against sixteenhour day: dodged ship subsidir; dedged
Dick military law: for compulsory investigation; dodged and then voted against
ereauting labor.

the committee rooms probably until judgment day:

Boiler Inspection.—Several hearings have been held by the committee on judgment the room the operations of the Sherman auti-trust law. Under the new rule it may be considered this winter.

water-state commerce of both house and senale, on this subject. Government figures had been introduced to show that hundreds of lives are lost and thousands are injured annually through the explosions of defective boilers. Experts have shown that federal inspection of locomotive boilers would wipe out this horrible elaughter. Yet these committees are holding up the bills for boiler in spection at the request of the railroad lobby which is undoubtedly indicary. It is still there.

Ship Subsidy.

was adopted.

This ship subsidy bill was adopted by a vote of 157 to 145, with 76 dodging on the men who toil on the vessels owned by corpora ions with a iront-door key to Uncle Sam's treasury building.

While the pockets of the masters are being lined with gold, the sailors are compelled to join the navial nothing else.

On March I, 1907, the house voted millions of dollars "for the promotion of the American merchant marine between the United States and the ports of South America." Despite the protes's of the International spite the protes's of the Internatio

Dick Military Law.

whether the computation of the sale may be computed the computation of the sale may be computed the computation of the sale may be computed to the computation of the

### COLORADO

ng uniona.

HARRY A. RICHARDSON, Republican
oted against employers' liability for chile
abort dedged anti-injunction; dodged exapring uniona.

The appring uniona.

# Employers' Liability

With a considerable flourish of trumpets, congress passed an employers' liability act in April, 1908. This statute was to be a vote-getter in the casuing national campaign. In fact, it was a poor piece of legislative repair work over the shattered remains of a similar act enacted two years previous.

The original act had been declared unconstitutional because it interfered with "state rights." So the act of 1908 was made to apply only to inter state carries by railroad. In doing this, the crafty states men provided the mis, the crarty states are provided the upreme court with an excuse to mock out the fastest employers' lia arty act on the ground that it is class legislation." That is because he new law does not cover all com-

This peculiar limitation was noticed to the senate and an effort was made to have the law apply to all common carriers. But that old reactionary, Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, immediately moved to table the amendment. And the labor-hating senate adopted Nelson's motion by a vote of thirty-five to twenty-four, with of thirty-five to twenty-four, with thirty-five dodging. Eight democrats voted to table the labor amendment and fourteen democrats dodged the

This is one of the "jokers" in the new act which is worrying railroad workers today. Another amendment failed of pas

Another amendment failed of pas sage because it was against the in terests of the railroad companies. This amendment provided that the jury alone be given the right to determine the amount of damages due for injury or death. It was defeated by a vote of thirty-seven to thirteen, with forty-two dodging.

As matters stand today, judges can and do set aside verdicts rendered by juries when the damages they award "are too excessive." Trial by jury in employers' liability cases is therefore a farce.

"are too excessive." Itial by jury in employers' liability cases is therefore a farce.

Is it then any wonder that 302 representatives, including the wily Cannon, voted for this employers' liability act! They know how ineffectual the statute was, and also felt the assurance that the United States su preme court would in time knock out anything in the act that was of any value to the workers.

any value to the workers.

There is at the present moment a case pending in the court of appeals, of the District of Columbia, which is aimed at the constitutionality of the new employers' liability act. The story of the case is as follows:

Two years ago. Theodore A. Schubert, then a strong, young man of twenty-four, was working as a brakeman in the yards of the Pennsylvania railroad in Washington.

While helping a train crew in switching a number of freight cars on a side track and standing on the rearend of a detached car, a switchman made a mistake and sent the car to a track already filled with cars. The collision threw him to the ground, and before he realized what had happened the switch engine ran over his right arm and crushed all his muscles.

Interally stripped of his means of a lincillosed. literally stripped of his means of a livelihood, Schurbert instituted suit for \$25,000 damages. A lower court jury awarded him \$12,500. The judge said it was too much, and reduced it to \$7,500. The lawyers for the Pennsylvania railroad then appealed the case on the ground that they had already settled with the plaintiff. They svivania railroad then a seriod of three years.

The Schubert case is a test case.

The Dist. Marrino inverse.

The Dist. Docate description; for eximple case in particular against comparisory inverse; in cast case in particul

The Schubert case is a test case.

The Pennsylvania railroad intends to get a ruling finally from the United States supreme court declaring as unconstitutional that portion of the employers' liability act which forbids a contract for settlements through relief funds.

Lading from the record of the learning for the learning form the record of the learning from the lear

Judging from the record of the Inited States supreme court, the ennsylvania railroad has a good hance to secure a verdict upholding se "sacredness of contracts," and to duce the present employers, Italy

### Nelson's Insult.

"Beggars are not choosers." This eld adage applies to our labor lobbyiats in Washington as much as it does to the unfortunate ones who seek alms on the highways. The folfowing incident illustrates:

One day last June Arthur E. Holder of the American Federation of Labor; Albert A. Roe, of the Brotherhood of Trainmen and Firemen, and Herman E. Wills, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, called at the office of Senator Nelson of Minnesota, to secure his support for a bill providing for the investigation of the subject of workmen's compensation.

the subject of workmen's compensation.

The Minnesota senator, who resembles one of the clderly gentlemen connected with the come exploits of the "Katzenjammer Kids." walked out of his private office with his dignified head tilted toward his left shoulder, and "received" the labor men in the ante-room.

"What is it you wish, gentlemen?" mechanically said Senator Nelson.

"We came." replied Mr. Roe, who acted as spokesman, "to ask your support for the measure providing for an investigation of the subject of workmen's compensation. This is a matter of great importance to—"Important? This matter is not important at all," almost screamed the Aidrich puppet. "It's only mortant to a lot of demagogue, and labor agitators. This bill." yelled Nelson with rage, "is only a scheme to give a lot of soft jobs to labor agitators who—"

"Roe, you are a demagogue," was

"Roe, you are a demagogue," was Nelson's breathless peroration, and the man, who poses as the "friend of labor" before the workingmen of Minnesota, then slammed the door of his private office as he hurriedly sought its shelter.

CHARLES sealing against applicable of the private of the same of

# CONGRESSIONAL RECORD BY STATES.

Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas.

#### ILLINOIS

PRANK O LOWDEN, Red against compulsors plant

pulsory investigation; against exempting attent twice. Blocked those legislation in committee on Postoffee and Post-Reads.

14th Piss: JAMES McKINNEY, Bepublican. Voted against eight-bour law, for compulsory phiotogic against system-hour lay; against ship subsidy; for Dick mill ary law, for compulsory investigation lodged and then voted against exempting millions.

polican. Dodged eight-hour law dodged compulsory pitotage, against sixteen-hour div dodged compulsory pitotage, against sixteen-hour div dodged compulsory law; dodged compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

16th Dist. JOSEPH V. GRAFF, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; dodged compulsory pitotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship enbidy; for Dick Military law; dodged compulsory investigation against exempting.

17th Dist. John A. STERLING, Republican Voted against eight-hour day against compulsory plutage; for siteem-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; against compulsory investigation against exempting unious twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Judiciary

JOSEPH G. CANNON, Re

24th Dist PLEASANT T. CHAPMAN

25th Dist. NAPOLEON B. THISTLE WOOD, Republican. Voted for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation against exempting unions twice.

#### INDIANA

Senators. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE, Republican Voted for sixteen-hour day; against em pleyers' liability; dodged child labor; for anti-injunction; dodged exempting unious BENJAMIN F. SHIVELY Democrat Voted for anti-injunction; dedged exempt

Representatives.

1st Dist. JOHN W. BOEHNE, Democrat Dodged exempting unions twice. 2d Dist. WILLIAM A. CULLOP, Dem ocrat. Voted for exempting unions twice 2d Dist. WILLIAM E. COX, Democra Voted against Dick military law; agains compulsory investigation; for exempting

4th Dist. LINCOLN DIXON, Democrat Voted for eight-hour law: for compulsory pilotage: for sixteeu-hour day; against shi subsidy: dedged Dick military law; agains compulsory investigation; for exempting

Senators.

Senators.

JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER. Republican.

Voted for sixteen-hour day; for enter the courts and congress. These institutions, at the present time, are not run for their benefit.

Senators.

JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER. Republican.

Voted for sixteen-hour day; for enter the courts and congress. These institutions, at the present time, are not run for their benefit.

Representatives. The Dist CHARLES A KENNEDT Republican Voted for Dick military law against compulsory investigation; for and then dodged exemption unions.

then designed exempting unions.
2d Dist. ALBERT F. DAWSON, Republican Dosigned cight-bour law; for computancy pintages, against stateen-hour dur; for ship anisade; for Dick military law; dedged computancy investigation; retted for and then designed exempting unions. Blocked abor legislation in Committee on Navai Affairs.

Ide Dist. CHARLES E. PICKETT. Republican. Dodged and then voted against exempting unions. exempting unions.

4th Dist (FIREIT N HARGEN Repoblican Voted against eight-hour lawfrom the compenhancy pilotage against aircenthour day for ship subsidy dodged Dick
military law forged computery investigation: voted for and then dodged exempting.

Reput

5th Dist. JAMES W. GOOD, Republi-

10th Dist. FRANK P. WOODS, Republican. Voted for exempting unless lican. Voted for exempting unions twice 11th Dist. ELBERT H. HUBBARD Re-publican. Voted ngainst eight-bour law against compulsory pilotage, against six-teen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; dodged compulsory in-vestigation; for exempting unions twice.

#### KANSAS Senators.

CHARLES CURTIS Republican, Voted archast supployers liability; for child bor; against artifiplunction; dodged exempting onloss.

Regresentatives.

1st Dist. DANIEL R. ANTHONY, JR.

odged eight heer law; against con bliotage; dodged sixteen-hour day subsidy; against Pick millia; dged compulsory investigation nd then voted against exemptin

anions.

2d Dist. PHILIP P. CAMPBELL, Republican. Voted for eight-hour law, dedged compolisory pliotage; against sixten-hour day; against ship mindly, against Dick milliary law; dodged computatory investigation; roted for and then dodged exempting unions.

4th Dist. 1440-1961.

JAMES M. MILLER, Repub ompulsory photage, against six day, against ship subsidy, dodsed ary law, dodged compulsor, pilot ibst exempting unions delec-thor legislation in Committee on Commerce.

WILLIAM A. CALDERHEAD.

gatton; against exempting unions twice.

6th Dist WILLIAM A REEDER Republican Voted against eight hour law; against companiony motorge against eletenhour day; dodged ship subsidy; against Dick millitary law; dodged compulsory havestigation; against exempting

sth Dist. VICTOR MURDOCK, Republican. Dodged eighthour isw; for compilsory pilotage; against sixteen bour day against ship subsidy; dodged Dick military isw; for compulsory investigation; for exempting unloss strip.

#### MAINE

Note—The congressional elections have already been held in Manne. Nevertheless, the records of these politicians should be preserved for future use. Senators.

EUGENE HALE. Republican. Voted against sixteen hour day; against employers ilability; dodged child laber; dodged anti-injunction; against exempting unions. WILLIAM P. FRYE, Republican. Voted against sixteen-hour day; against employers liability; against child labor against anti-injunction; against exempting

#### Representatives.

Representatives.

Ist Diet AMOS L. ALLEN, Republican. Voted against eight-hoir law; against compulsory pilotage; arainst eixteen-hour day; dodged ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; dodged exempting unions twice. Biocked labor legislation in Committee on Labor.

2d Dist. JOHN P. SWAKEY Republican Dodged compulsory investigation; dodged exempting unions twice. Biocked labor legislation in Committee on Merchant Marine sind Finberies.

3d Dist. EDWIN C. District Committee on Merchant Marine and Finberies.

nd Fisheries.
3d Dist. EDWIN C. BURLEIGH. Reublican. Voted against eight-hour lawgainst compulsory pilorage; against exsen-hoor day; for ship subsidy; for Dick
utitary law; dodged compulsory investigaon; dodged exempting unions twice. 4th Dist. FRANK E. GUERNSEY, Re-ublican. Dodged compulsory investiga-ion; against exempting unions twice.

#### MARYLAND Senators.

ISIDOR RAYNER, Democrat. Voted for sixteen-hour day; dedged employers' lia-bility; dedged child labor; for anti-injunc-tion; dedged exempting unions.

JOHN W. SMITH. Democrat. Dodged imployers' liability; dodged child labor; lodged anti-injunction; dodged exempting Representatives.

ag unions.

2d Dist. JOSHUA F. C. TALBOTT.
lemocrat. Voted for eight-hour, law;
lemocrat. Voted for eight-hour, law;
leen-hour day; against ship subsidy;
ledged Dick military haw; designd compulory investigation; for and then dedged

exempting unions.

3d Dist. JOHN KRONMILLER. Republican. Voted for exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

4th Dist. JOHN GILL, JR., Democrat. Voted for eight-howr law; dodred compulsory pilotage: for skyte-nour day; against ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; against compulsory mystigation; law; against compulsory mystigation;

fairs.

6th Dist. GEORGE A PEARRE, Repubenn. Dedged cight-hour law: dedged conliaery pilotse: for sixteen-hour day;
laged with subsidy, dedged Dick military
w; dedged compulsory investigation; for
ad then dedged exampting unions.

### MASSACHUSETTS

Senators.

Representatives.

1st Dist. GEORGE P. LAWRENCE, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage against stateen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory lawsity ration; against exempting unlens rules. Elocked labor legislation in Committee on Rules.

nd Dist. PREDERICK H. GILLETT, Reand Dist. FREDERICK H. GILLETT. Republican. Voted against eight-hour law
awainst compulsory pilotage; against aix
teen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dediced
Dick militar; law; for compulsory investigailou; against excepting unions twice.
3d Dist. CHARLES G. WASHBURN.
Republican. Voted against styleen-hour
day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military
law; dedged compulsory, investigation;
against exempting unions twice. Riocked
labor legislation in Committee on Interstate Commerce.

publican. Voted for exempting unions where the price of the property of the pr

vestigation; against exempting unions twice.

The Dist, ERNEST W. ROBERTS, Republican. Vated against eight-hour law for compulsory pilorages, for sixteen-hour day; for wing subsidy; for Disk military law; for compulsory hierargiston; against exempting unions twice. Ricered labor legislation in Committee on Navai Affairs.

Sth. Dist. SAMUEL W. McCALL, Republican. Veted for eight-hour in wagainst compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for sails subsidy; dedged Dick military law; dedged compulsory pilotage and then voted against elempting unions.

Bth. Dist. JOHN A. KELIHER, Democrat. Voted for eight-hour law; dedged compulsory pilotage, dedged sixteen-hour ay; against whip subsidy; for Dick military law; dedged compulsory pilotage dedged sixteen-hour ay; against whip subsidy; for Dick military law; dedged compulsory investigation; for exempting unions twice.

10th. Dist. JOHN F. O'CONNELL, Democrat. Voted for Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; for exempting unions twice.

ulebs (wire, 11th Dist. ANDREW J. PETERS, Dem-crat. Dedged Dick military law; against ampulsory investigation; dodged exempt-

ON THE UNFAIR LIST.

E. of Ohio.

KINS, of West Virginia.

KINS, of West Virginia.

LINGER, of New Hampshira.

GENTIFIM, of Colorado.

LE. of Maire.

AN. of Idaho.

AN. of Idaho.

OGE, of Minnesota.

SON. of Minnesota. LODGE, of Massachusetta
NELSON of Minessota.
OLIVER, of Pennsylvania.
EOOT. of New York.
SCOTT. of West Virginia.
REPRESENTATIVES.
BARTHOLDT. of Missouri.
CASSIDY. of Otho.
CANNON, of Bilmoia.
DALZELL. of Pennsylvania.
FASSETT. of New York.
FOSS. of Hillings.

FASSETT, of New York.
FOSS. of Hillinois.
GAINES of West Virginia.
GARDNER, of New Jersey.
HUMPHIREY, of Washington.
KAHN of California.
LOULENSLAGER of New Jersey.
MCKINLAY, of California.
MADDEN, of Hillinois.
MANN. of Hillinois.
MANN. of Hillinois.
MANN. of New York.
PAINCE of Hillinois.
SMITH. of California.
STEVENS. of Minnesota.
TAWNET, of Minnesota.
VREFILAND. of New York.
WANGER of Fennsylvania.

12th Dist. JOHN W. WEEKS. Repullican. Voted against eigh@hour law against compulsory pilotage; against sitten-hour day; for ship aubsidy; for Distance, law; for compulsory investigation against exempting unions (wice. Blocke labor legislation in Committee on Postofic and Post-Roads.

publican. Voted for eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; for sixteen-hour day for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; for exempt lag unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Merchant Marine and Pisheries.

### MICHIGAN

Senators.

JULIUS C. BURROWS, Republican Voted against sixteen hour day; against employers' liablity: dodged child labor against auti-injunction; against exempting unions.

WILLIAM A. SMITH, Republican. Voted scalinst employers' liability; for child labor: dedged anti-injunction; dodged exempting unions. Representatives.

ist Dist. EDWIN DENBY, Republican Dodged eight-hour law; against compails or pillotage; against sixteen-hour day for ship subsidy; for Dick military law dodged computsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Judiciary. Islation in Committee on Judiclary.

2d Dist. CHARLES E. TOWNSEND
Republican. Voted for eight-hour law; for
compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour
day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick mill.
lary law; for compulsory investigation;
voted against and then dodged exempting
unions. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on interestate Commerce. Author of
notorious compulsory investigation bill.
Now candidate for the U. S. Senate.

d Dist. WASHINGTON GARDNER unbilean. Dodged eight-hour law inst compulsory pilotage, acainst six a-hour day i dedged ship subsidy; against williary law dodged compulsory in

4th Dist. EDWARD L. HAMILTON, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subaldy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

5th Dist. GERRIT J. DIEKEMA. Residen. Voted for Dick military law diged compulsor investigation; against tempting unions twice. Blocked labor legistion in Committee on Judiciary.

HENRY MCMORRAN, Repu 7th Dist. voted against eight-hour law; delsory pilotage; against sixteen for thip satisfay; dodged Dick law; for compulsors

odged exempting unions twice.

Sth Dist. JOSEPH W. FORDNEY, Reublican. Dodged eight-hour law: against
compulsory pilotage; against skyteen-hour
ay against ship subsidy; dodged bick
ullitary law: for compulsory investigation;
odged and then voted against exempting

antice on Fostolice and Post-Roads.

1 th Dist. H. CLIN YOUNG, Republican.
Dodged eight sour law: dodged compulsory pilotage; against skrieen-loan day: dodged ship subsidy for Dick military lew: for compulsory investigation; voted against and thou dodged exempting unions.

#### MISSOURI Senators.

WILLIAM A STONE Democrat. Toted for sirtsen hour day; against employers liability; for child laber; for anti-injunction; against exempting nuleus.

WILLIAM WARNER, Rapublican Voted for sirtsen-hour day; dodged employers liability, for child shor; for anti-injunction; for exempting nuleus. Representatives.

let Diet JAMES T. LLOYD, Democrat. Voted for eight-hour law for computery pilotage; for differentives, against computacry investigation; for and theu dedged exempting unions.

2d Diet WILLIAM W. RUCKER, Democrat. Voted for eight-hour law; against computacry investigation; for and theu dedged exempting unions.

2d Diet WILLIAM W. RUCKER, Democrat. Voted for eight-hour law; against computacry pilotage; for sixteen-hour day; against soingulaory investigation; for exempting unions twice.

3d Diet JOSHIA W. ALEXANDER, Democrat. Voted against Diek military law; against computacy investigation; for exempting unions twice.

4th Diet CHARLES F BOOHER Democrat. Voted against bick military law; against compulsory investigation; for exempting unions twice.

5th Diet. WILLIAM P. PORLAND, Democrat. Voted of sempting unions twice.

Dist WILLIAM P. PORLAND.

Democrat. Voted for exempting unions were.

The Dist. COLETNET W. HAMLIN Democrat. Voted against birk inilitary law: against computatory investigation; for exempting unions twice.

Sth Dist. DORSE) W. SHACKLEFORD Democrat. Voted for eight-hour dwy for computatory pilotage; for sixteended day against ship subsidy; dedired Dick military law: against computatory investigation; for and then dodged computing unions.

9th Dist. CHAMP CLARK Democrat. Voted for eight-hour law: for computatory pilotage; for sixteen-hour day, against ship subsidy; against Dick military law; arains computatory investigation; for exempting unions twice.

11th Dist. PATRICK F GHL. Democrat

12th Dist HARRY M. COUDREY, Republican Dodged compulsory photographic desired to the coupling of the coupling Dodged compulsory photage: hour day; for ship subsidy litary law; dodged compulso on; against exempting Dick military sgainst exempting restigation; against exempting unions lican. Voted against exempting unions recown. Re-

14th Dist. CHARLES A. CROW, Re-

18th Dist. CHARLES H. MORGAN, Republican. Dedged and then voted against exempting unions.

18th Dist. ARTHUR P. MURPHY, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law: dodged compulsors pliotage: dedged sixteen-hour day: for ship subsidy: voted for and then dodged exempting unions.

#### MINNESOTA

Senators.

KNUTE NELSON, Republican, Voted sainst employers' liability; for child labor:

MOSES E. CLAPP. Republican. Voted against sixteen-hour day: against employers liability; for child labor; for anti-injunction; against exempting unions. Blocked abor legislation in Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Ist Dist. JAMES A TAWNEY Room.

Kepresentatives.

1st Dist. JAMES A. TAWNEY, Republean., Voted against eight-hour law; gainst compulsory pilotage; against six-een-hour day; for ship subsidy; against blck military law; dodged compulsory in-estigation; against exempting unions with

25d Dist. CHARLES R. DAVIS. Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotace; against sixteen-hour day, against ship subsidy; dodged. Distillary law; dodged compulsory investigation; for exempting unions wice. 4th Dist. FREDERICK C STEVENS
Republican. Voted against eighthour law;
against compulsory pliotage; areinst sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; dod:
Dick military law; for compulsory investiration; against exempting unions twice.
Booked labor legislation in Committee on
Internate Commerce.

Sth Dist. FRANK M. NYE, Republican Voted for Dick military law; for compul-sory investigation; against exempting un-lons twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Judiciary.

Committee on Judiciary.

6th Dist. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH
Republican. Voted for Dick military law;
for compulsory investigation: voted for a;
then dodged exempting unions.

7th Dist. ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law
against compulsory pilotage; dodged six
teen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for
Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exclupting unions twice.

8th Dist. CLARENCE B. MILLER, Republican. Voted for and then dodged exempting unions. empting unions.

9th Dist HALVOR STEENERSON, Republican, Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory piotage; naainst sixteen-hour day; against chip subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation for and then dodged exempting unions.

#### MONTANA

Senators,
THOAS II. CARTER Republican. Voted against sixteen-hour day; against empoyers' liability: for child labor; against anti-injunction; against exempting unions. JOSEPH M. DIXON, Republican. Voted against employers liability; against chi labor; for anti-injunction; against exempting unions.

At Large, CHARLES N. PRAY, Republican, Voted for Dick military law agninst compulsory investigation; dodge, and then voted against exempting unions

### **NEBRASKA**

Senators.

ELMER J. BURKETT. Republican.
Voiced for sixteen-hour day; against employers' inbility; against child labor;
dodged anti-injunction; for exempting un-

NORRIS BROWN, Republican. Voted against employers liability; against child labor; for anti-injunction; against exempting colons.

Representatives.

1st Dist. JOHN A MAGUIRE, Democrat. Voted for exempting unions twice.

2d Dist. GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK Democrat. Dodged Dick military law; Investigation; for and

5th Dist. GEORGE W. NORRIS, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against exteen-hour day; for sain subsidy; dedged Dick military law; dodged compolsory investigation; for and then dodged exemptions unions.

lican. Voted against eight-hour law; dedged compelsors plicinge, against six-cen-hour day; against siny subsidy; dedged Dick military law; dodged compulsory in-vestigation; for and then against exempt-ing unions.

### **NEVADA**

NEVADA

Senators.

FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS. Democrat.
Dedged sixteen-hour day; dedged employers itability; for child labor; for antiinjunction; for exempting unions.

GEORGE S. NINON. Republican. Dodged
sixteen-hour day; dedged employers liability; for child labor; against anti-injunction; dedged exempting unions. Blecked
labor legislation in Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Representatives.

At Large GEORG! A BARTLETT.
Democrat. Voted for Lick milling law;
desiged compulsory investigation; dedged
and then voted against exempting unions.

# **NEW HAMPSHIRE**

Senators.

JACOB H. GALLINGER. Republican.
Vored against sixteen-hour day; against employers insbillity; against child laber; against anti-injunction; against exempting unions.

against anti-injunction; against exempting unions.

HENRY E SURNHAM, Reputational Dodged shreen-hour day; against employers its billity against child labor; against anti-injunction; against computing unious.

Representatives.

Iet Dist. CYRUS A SULLOWAY, Republican. Voted against eight hour law; against computiery pilotage; against six reen-hour day; for solu substar for the military law; for computery investigation; against exempting unions twice.

2d Dist. FRANK D. CURRIER, Republican Voted against eight hour law; against exempting unions twice.

2d Dist. FRANK D. CURRIER, Republican Voted against eight hours law; against surject-lour day; for compulsery livestigation; against exempting unions twice.

NEW JERSEY

Senators.

JOHN KUAN Republican. Voted against sixteen-boar day; against employers liability; against child labor; dodged anti-injunction; against exempting unions. Slocked labor legislation in Committee on interestate Commerce. FRANK O. BRIGGS. Republican Lastred emp overs' limitity; dodered child labor; against anil-injunction; dodged exempting unions.

4th Dist. IRA W. WOOD. Republican.
Dodged eight-hour law; dodged compulsory
pliotage; dodged sixteen-hour day; for ship
subsidy; for Dick military law; dodged
compulsory investigation; dodged exempting
anions rules.

onions twice.

5th Dist CHARLES N. FOWLER. Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; dodged compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; dodged ship subsidy; for Diex military law; dodged compulsory investigation; against and then dodged exempting unions.

6th Dist.

8th Dist. WILLIAM H. WILEY. Repubpulsory pilotage; against sixteen-bour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. 9th Dist. EUGENF F. RINKEAD. Dem-crat. Voted for exempting unlous twice.

10th Dist. JAMES A. HAMILL. Democrat. Voted against Dick military law; dodged conveniency investigation; dodged exempting those twice. **NEW YORK** 

Schators.

CHAUNCEY M DEPEW, Republican.

Voted for sixteen-hour day; axainst employers liability; dodged child labor; axainst anti-injunction; dodged exempting unions. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Judiciary.

ELIHU ROOT, Republican. Dodged anti-injunction; dodged exempting unions.

Senators.

Representatives. lst Dist, WILLIAM W. COCKS, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; for compulsory plotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ahip subsidy; for Dick military law; dodged compulsory fivestigation; against exempting unlons twice.

2d Dist. GEORGE H. LINDSAY, Democrat. Dedged eight-hour law; dedged compulsory plotage; dedged dedged sixteen-hour-day; fordged ship subsidy; dedged Dick military aw; dedged compulsory investigation. 3d District. OTTO G. FOELKER. Be publican. Dodged compulsory investigation; dodged exempting unions twice.

7th Dist. JOHN J. FITZGERALD. Dem-

ons twice.

9th Dist. HENRY M. GOLDFOGLE.
Democrate Dedged eight-hour law; dedged
compulsory pilotage; for sixteen-hour day;
against ship subsidy; dedged Dick military
law; dedged compulsory investigation;
dedged and then voted for exempting un-

10th Dist. WILLIAM SULZER,

exempting unions twice.

11th Dist. CHARLES V. FORNES, Democrat. Dedged Dick military law: dodged compulsory investigation; dodged exempting unions twice.

12th Dist. MICHAEL F. CONRY. Democrat. Dodged exempting unions twice.

13th Dist. HERBERT PARBONS. Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day: for ship subsidy; for Dick military law: dodged compulsory investigation; dodged and then against exempting unions.

14th Dist. WILLIAM WILLETT. 18. aw; dodged compulsory investigation; dodged and then against exempting unions.

14th Dist. WILLIAM WILLETT, JR., bemocrat. Dodged Dick military law; lodged compulsory investigation; dodged sempting unions twice.

pulsory pilotage; against sittem-hour day no for ship subsidy; for Dick military law douged computory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor leg-sistation in Committee on Naval Affairs.

isiation in Committee on Naval Affairs.

16th Dist. FRANCIS B. HARRISON.
Democrat Lodged Dick military law dodged compulsory investigation; dodged exempting unions twice.

17th Dist. WILLIAM S. BENNETT. Republican. Voted against eight-hour law against compulsory pilotage: against eight-hour law against compulsory pilotage; against eight-hour law teem hour day; for ship subsidity dodged to investigation; dodged and then voted against exempting unions.

18th Dist. JOSEPH A. GOULDEN, Democrat. Dodged eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; for sixteen-hour day; against anip subsidity dodged Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; dodged and then voted for exempting unions.

19th Dist. JOHN E. ANDRUS. Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; dedged compulsory pilotage; dedged skitten-hour day; for anip subsidy; dedged Dick military law dedged compulsory investigation; dedged exampting unions twice.

20th Dist. THOMAS W. BRADLET, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against skitten-hour day; for ship subsidy; dedged Dick military law; dedged compulsory investigation; dedged and then voted against exemptin unions.

21st Dist. HAMILTON FIRE

Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compaisons pilotass; against six-teen-hour day; dedged ship subsidy; for Dick military law; against compulsory in vestigation; for and then against exempt

ing unions.

24th Dist. GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD.
Republican. Voted for Diek military law;
dedged compulsory investigation; sanjust
and then dedged exempting unions. Blocked
labor legislation in Committee on Merchant
Marine and Pisheries.

Marine and Fisheries.

23th Dist. CTRUS DUREY, Republican.
Voted fo Dick military law; for computsory investigation; against exempting untions twice. Blocked labor legislation in
Committee on Postoffice and Post-Roads. an Dadged 25th Dist. GEORGE R MALBY, Repub-nied labor; lican. Voted for Dick military law; dodged (Continued on Third Page.)

Congress and Slavery

For twenty years the organized sailors have petitioned congress to HENRY C. LOUDENSLAGER Voted against eight-bour law: emancipate the toilers of the sea. For twenty years President Furuseth, or the International Seamen's Union, has been lobbying in Washington to get a law passed that would give sea-Dist. JOHN J. GARDNER, Repub. Dodged eight-hour law; dodged commen the same rights enjoyed by

Last June, Furuseth packed up his grip as he had done these many years, gave the capital a parting look and again left for the coass to tell the

3d Dist. BENJAMIN F. HOWELL. Republican. Dodged eight hour law: dodged compulsory silotage: dodged stxteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military iaw: for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. boys the same sad story.
Yet he may be in Washington again on the same mission next year. Furuseth, strange to say, still believes in lobbying. He has so far learned nothing from his own experience and the experiences of his brothers abroad.

In Denmark, one of the leaders of scamen's unions of that country sits in parliament as a Socialist deputy. He and his-kind have dispensed with

in parliament as a Socialist deputy. He and his-kind have dispensed with iobbying long ago.

Few Americans know the fact that the United States supreme court has declared that a sailor is practically a CHATTEL SLAVE and is not entitled to protection under the American constitution. Such decisions are not taught in the schools or printed in our "respectable" journals. Such knowledge is dangerous.

Here is the story of that slave decision, which was not rendered before the civil war, but in 1897:

Here is the story of that slave decision, which was not rendered before the civil war, but in 1897:

A number of sailors aboard the Arago fearing that the master intended to keep the vessel away from the United States ports for many years so that they could not be released from their contracts, quit the ship at the first American harbor they entered. This was Astoria, Ore. The master of the ship had the men arrested as deserters, having secured

slavery."

The sailors appealed to the courts. When the case finally came to the supreme court of the United States, that dignified tribunal answered the

given the same rights as other citi-zens. It even quoted the inhuman laws of the ancient Rhodians on this

law in the same sense which min-ors and wards are entitled to the pro-tection of their parents and guardians. The ancient characterization of sea-men as 'wards of admiralty' is even

more accurate now than it was formerly."

The court then went on to compare sailors to members of the army and navy, despite the fact that these sailors had been employed in a purely private business.

nine rulers of our country w sented, denounced the decision

and fisheries is the "admiralty" that is caring for its "wards" by refusing to report favorably Furuseth's bill, which, if passed into law, would abolish chattel slavery on the American

Members of 61st congress who died:

Hamer, Idaho; Hitchcock, Nebraska; Howard, Georgia; Huff, Pennsylvania; Hubhard, West Virginia; Huil, Iowa; Jamieson, Iowa; Kromiller, Maryland; Livington, Georgia; Louden, Illinois; McKimiay, Chilfornia; McLachlan, California; Maynard, Virginia; Miler, Kansas; Nicholis, Pennsylvania; Pearro, Maryland; Poinderter, Washington; Reeder, Kansas; Russell, Texas; Scott, Kansas; Snapp Illinois; Sperry, Connecticut; Soight, Mississippi; Stafford, Wisconsin; Tenor, Pennsylvania; Wheeler, Pennavlvania; The above politicians are by no means out of the race. Some are running for the sanate governorship, or other offices, Assain many of those who lost their renomination will undoubtedly try to crain the same in 1912. They are politicians and must have some public office to live or. The following senators have either cettired of lost renomination.

Aldrich, Rhoele Island; Burrows Michiran; Cariter, Montana; Curtis, Kansas; Filiat, California; Hale, Maine; Money, Mississtippi; Pilen Wash; Taliaferro, Fischia; Warner, Missouri.

rested as deserters, having secured warrants from a justice of the peace. As Justice Harlan, in his dissenting opinion puts it, the men "were seized as runaway slaves in the days of

plea of the sailors that their rights under the thir centh amendment had not been violated, as fellows:

It cannot be open to doubt that be provision against involuntary servitude in the chirteenth amendment was nover intended to apply to their (seamen's) contracts.

"Indeed," the supreme court continued, "scamen are treated by congress as deficient in that full and intelligent responsibility for their acts which is accredited to ordinary adults, and as needing the protection of the

private business. As to being seized without due process of the law, the supreme court "pheld the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace by declaring that in case of sailors' authority vested in such officers "is a most convenient one." one."
This decision rendered only thir-

I am unable to understand how the necessity for the "protection" of seamer against those who take advantage of them can be made the basis of legislation compelling them, against their will, and by force to render personal service for others engaged in private business.

that seamen have no rights, Harlan

no concern whatever.

Considering that the supreme court's majority's view is the law to-day, "all men in the land are not free and equal before the law." Harlan is right. The committee on merchant marine

#### ships. Those Who Are Out of It.

Members of elist congress who died:
Representatives Brownlow, Tennesser;
De Armond, Missouri; Perkins, New York;
Griggs, Georgia; Smith, Illinois; Cushman,
Washington; Lovering, Massachusetts;
Tirrel, Massachusetts
Senators Allison, Iowa; Daniel, Virginia;
Brvan, Florida; McEnery, Louisiana; Pettus, Alabama; Morgan, Alabamo,
Members of Sixty-first congress whe
won't run for re-election;
Representatives Bartiett, Nevada; Byrd.

unions.

21st Dist. HAMILTON FISH Republican. Voted for exempting unions twice.

22d Dist. WILLIAM H. DRAPER Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against six teem hour, day; for salp subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

23d Dist. GEORGE N. SOUTHWICK. Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against exempting unions twice.

23d Dist. GEORGE N. SOUTHWICK. Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against six to the compulsory pilotage; against six to the compulsory pilotage; against six to the compulsory pilotage; against compulsory pilotage; against compulsory pilotage; against compulsory pilotage; against with the compulsory pilotage; against six to describe the compulsory law; against compulsory pilotage; against six to describe the compulsory law; against six to describe the compulsory law; against six to describe the compulsory law; against law; a

NE of the last acts of the recent congress was to outlaw the organizations of labor. Not satisfied with turning down all measures intended to ameliorate the conditions of the toiling masses, the republican and democratic members of both houses put their seal of approval on all prosecutions of farmer and labor unions under the Sherman anti-trust law.

A pertinent fact in connection with this death blow to unionism is that democrats drove in the last nail in labor's coffin.

This is the true story:

On June 2, 1910, the following amendment to the sundry civil bill which appropriated \$200,000 for the prosecution of trusts, was adopted

"Provided further, That no part of this money shall be spent in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages. shortening of hours, br bettering the condition of labor, or for any act done in the furtherance thereoi, not in itself unlawful."

The adoption of this amendment was one of those accidents that sometimes occur in parliamentary bodies. When it became known that the house had exempted unions from the operations of the antitrust law, capitalists from all over the country telegraphed members of the senate to "kill" the labor proviso. True to their masters, the senate struck out the clause exempting unions on June 9th.

During the course of the debate, Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, made islati a rabid and inflammatory speech against labor unions, accusing them of every crime on the calendar. He was seconded in his remarks by his colleague, Senator Borah, and by Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire. It may be noted here that none of those famous insurgents of the senate were present during the debate or even to register their vote.

The labor proviso was defeated in the senate by a vote of 34 to 16, with 42 dodging. Thirty-two republicans and 2 democrats voted against exempting unions; 6 republicans and 10 democrats in favor, and 23 republicans and 19 democrats dodging.

When the action of the senate was officially reported in the house on June 21st, a motion to disagree with the senate was adopted by a vote of 154 to 105, with 130 dodging. The reason so many voted in favor of the labor proviso was undoubtedly because the "eminent states-Senator.

So it happened. On June 23d, the conferees of the house reported eadlock and asked for further instructions. They know that the amendment would cause a deadlock among the PORTER J. MCCUMBER. Republican Votes against sixteen hour day; dodged end labor dodged and injunction; dodged exempting the polymer. men" knew that the amendment would cause a deadlock among the conferees of the house an I the senate.

deadlock and asked for further instructions. They knew what instructions they would get. So did the members of the republican machine and the democrats who keep its wheels well oiled. Everybody knew that the word came from the white house to defeat the labor amendment. Everybody knew, but 52 democrats who were "unavoidably absent" that day.

Let it be said right here that of the 52 democrats who dodged the vote, THREE WERE MEMBERS OF LABOR UNIONS, SO-CALLED "CARD MEN." They were Jamieson, of Iowa; Murphy. of Missouri, and Cantrill, of Kentucky.

Everybody knew that Taft ordered the striking out of the labor clause from the sundry civil bill. Yet the leaders of the democratic party who made grand speeches on the floor in behalf of the "poor workingman" contented themselves with a whirlwind of words, but made no effort to corral the votes.

Still better. Or, rather, still worse. Two Democrats voted against the labor proviso and 9 democrats answered "Present" and

This when the labor proviso was finally defeated by a vote of

Had the democrats voted as they usually say they do, the labor proviso would have been readopted by a vote of 141 to 127.

Of those who voted against the labor amendment, ONE WAS A UNION-CARD MAN. He was Cassidy, a union railway clerk and a republican from Ohio. The democrats were Sherley, of Kentucky, and Page, of North Carolina.

Here are the nine democrats who helped to defeat the labor exempting clause by dodging: Bartlett, of Georgia; Carlin, of Virginia; Clark, of Florida; Ferris, of Oklahoma; Hobson, of Alabama; James, of Kentucky; Lee, of Georgia; Padgett, of Tennessee, and Sparkman, of Florida.

Another feature of the vote on this labor proviso, that was never ublished before, is that Representative Madison, the insurgent from Kansas, not only voted against labor, but made a long speech against

unions and their efforts to better the condition of the working class. So republicans, insurgents and democrats alike, knifed labor "un der the fifth rib."

## Congressional Record by States.

Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas,

(Continued from Second Page compulsory investigation; dedged and then oted against exempting unloss. Blocke abor legislation in Committee on Judiciary 27th Dist. CHARLES S. MILLINGTON epublican. Dodged and then voted against tempting unions.

itepublican. Dodged and then voted against exempting entions.

28th Dist. CHARLES L. KNAPP, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law against compulsory pilotage; against silters-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodgedlek military law; for compulsory investation; against exempting unions twice.

29th Dist. MCHAEL E. DRISCOLL depublican. Dodged elght-hour law; agains compulsory pilotage; sixteen-hour day or ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law or compulsory investigation; for and the lodged exempting unious.

30th Dist. JOHN W. DWIGHT, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law saminst compulsory pilotage; against sixteen hour day; for ship subsidy; dedged lick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Sist Dist, SERENO E. PAYNE, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; agains-lick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. S2d Dist. JAMES S. HAVENS, Demorat. Voted for exempting unions twice against vivide for exempting unions twice.

crat. Voted for exempting unions twice 324 Dist. J. SLOAN FASSETT. Republican Dodged eight-hour law; against consultance produced graph for this subsidity for Dick military law for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Biocked tabor legislation in Committees on Rules and Post office and Post-Roads.

where and Post-Roads.

34th Dist. JAMES S. SIMMONS, Reunblican. Bodged and then voted againexempting unions. Blocked labor legisfation in Committee on Merchant Marinind Fisheries. 35th Dist. DANIEL A. DRISCOLL, Denocrat. Voted for exempting unlous twice

orrat. Voted for exemping unions wire a 36th Dist. DE ALVA S. ALEXANDEI. Republican. Voted against eight-hour law against compulsory pilotage; against six feen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dod: Dick military law; dodged compulsory in vestigation; dodeed and then voted against

exempting unions.

27th Dist. EDWARD B. VREELAND
Republican. Dodred eight-hour law: agains
compulsory pilotage: against sixteen-houlay: for ship subsidy: dodged Dick miltary law: for compulsory investigation
dodged exempting unions twice. Blockelabor egislation in Committee on Labor.

### NORTH DAKOTA

Representatives.

At Large. ASLE J GRONNA. Republian. Voted against eight-hour last; against ompulsory nilotage; against sixteen-hour ay, against ship subsidy; dodged Dick filtary law; for compulsory investigation odged exempting unions twice.

At Large. LOUIS B. HANNA. Republian. Dodged exempting unions twice.

### OHIO

Senators. CHARLES DICK, Republican. Voted igainst sixteen-hour day; against employ re' liability; for child labor; against anti-pluention; grainst exempling unions. Author of notorious Dick military law. THEODORE E. BURTON,

Voted for anti-injunction; against exempting unloss.

Representatives.

Ist Dist NICHOLAS LONGWORTH Republican Dedged cight-hour law; against compulsory piloface; against sixten-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation against exempting unions twice.

against exempting unions twice.

2d Dist. HERMAN P. GOEBEL, Republican. Voted for eight-hour law; dodged compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; dodged abip adbaidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; dodged and then voted a disst exempting unions. Blocked labor egislation in Committee on Judiclary.

3d Dist. JAMES S. COX, Democrat Dodged exempting unions twice.

4th Dist. WILLIAM E. TOU VELLE.

4th Dist. WILLIAM E. TOU VELLE, bemocrat. Voted against Dick military aw; arainst compulsory investigation; for rempting unloss twice. 5th Dist. TidoOffy T. ANSBERRY Democrat. Dodged Dick military law: against compulsory luvestigation; dodged exempting unions twice.

exempting unions twice.

6th Dist MATTHEW R DENVER, Democrat. Voted against Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; for exempting unions, twice.

7th Dist. JOSEPH W KEIFER, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixten-hour day; for ship subsidy, dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against and then dedged exempting unions.

8th Dist. RALPH D. COLE. Resulting 8th Dist. RALPH D. COLE, Republican.

9th Dist. ISAAC R SHERWOOD Dem-crat. Voted against Data military law; gainst compulsory investigation; for ex-apting unlows twice.

Dist. ALBERT DOUGLAS, Repubinvestigat

It uplous twice.

12th Dist. EDWARD L. TAYLOR, JR. tepublican. Dodged eight-hour law: for compulsory pilotage, gainst sixteen-hour law: for ship subside for Dick military aw: for compulsory investigation; against exampting unions twice. Hoched labor legislation in Committee on Labor.

18th Dist. CARL C ANDERSON, Dem 14th Dist. WILLIAM G. SHARP. Dem rat. Dodged and then voted for exempt

16th Dist. DAVID R. HOLLINGS. VORTH, Republican. Voted for and then odeed exempting unions. JAMES JOYCE, Republican.

17th Dist. WILLIAM A ASHBROOK Semicrat. Voice for Disk military law; gainst compulsory investigation; dodged sempting unloss twice. 18th Dist. JAMES KENNEDY, Repub

idisory plotage; against sixteen-bour day or ship subsidy; for blick military law; for ompulsory investigation; dodred exempt ompulsory investigation; dodred exempt and in committee on interprite Commerce on in Committee on Interprite Commerce 10th Dist. WILLIAM A. THOMAS Resultion. Dodged eight-hour law: dodged ompulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour lay; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick mill ary law; dodged compulsory investigation mainst exempting unions twice. Blocked abor legislation in Committee on Nava Maires.

20th Dist. PAUL HOWLAND, Republi an. Voted against Dock military law; fo ompulsory investigation; against exempt no unions twice. Blocked labor legislation of Committee on Judiciary. 21st Dist. JAMES H. CASSIDY, Republican, Voted against exempting unions

#### **OKLAHOMA**

Senators. THOMAS P. GORE. Democrat. Voted or emptoyers' liability: against child la-or: for anti-injunction; for exempting un ROBERT L. OWEN Democrat. Voted

for exempting unions.

Representatives.

1st Dist. BlitD McGURE. Republican bodged Dick military law; for compulsory neestication; dodged and then voted unions exempting unions.

2d Dist. D CK T. MORGAN, Republi-3d Dist. CHARLES E CREAGER Re-Ath Dist. CHARLES D. CARTER, Democrat. Voted for Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; for exempting

5th Dist. SCOTT FERRIS, Democrat Voted for Dick military law; against com-pulsory investigation; for and then dodge, exempting unions.

### OREGON

Senators. JONATHAN ROURNE JR. Republican Voted against employers Hability; for chil-labor; for anti-injunction; against exempt ng unious

GEORGE E CHAMPERLAIN, Democrat oted for anti-injunction; for exempting

# Representatives.

ng unions twice. Blocked labor registration in Committee on Labor.

2d Dist. William R. Fillis. Republican. Voted for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

### WASHINGTON

Senators.

Samuel H. Pilles Republican. Votes gainst sixteen-bour day; dodged employed itability; for child labor; for anti-inction; dodged exempting unions. Block-boy legislation in Committee on Judiciary WESLEY L. JONES, Republican, Vote for anti-injunction: for exempting union Representatives.

Representatives.

ist Dist William F. HUMPHREY, Republican. Dodged eighthour law; against compulsory pilotage; against system-hour law; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. B'ocked labor lea bisation in Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

lican. Voted for exempting unions twice.

#### RHODE ISLAND

Senators.

NELSON W ALDRICH, Republican Dodged streen-hour day law: dodged em-priorers' liability: dodged child labor; dodged anti-injunction; dodged exempting unions. Blocked jabor legislation in Com-mittee ou Interstate Commerce.

GEORGE P. WETMORE. Republican. odged sixteen bour day; against employ-s liability; for child labor; dedged anti-Representatives.

Representatives.

Ist Dist. Will. IAM P. SHEFFIELD epublican Dodged and then voted against temptine unions. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Judiciary.

24 Dist. ADIN B. CAPRON, Republican oted for eight-hour law; sgainst computive pilotage; against skiteen-hour day; or ship subsidy; for Dick military law; is computing unions twices.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

Senators.

ROBERT J. GAMBLE. Republican alged sixteen-hour day; against employ-s' liability; dodged child labor; for anti-junction; against exempting unions. Representatives.

At Large. EBEN W. MARTIN. Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; dodged compnisory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for compulsory investigation; dodged exempting unions twice. compulsory pilotage; against sixteen bour day; dodged ship subsidy; dodged Dick mil-liary law; dodged compulsory investiga-tion; against exempting unless twice. UTAH

### Senators.

Senators.

REED SMOOT, Republican. Voted arainst sixteen-hour day; against employers liability; for child labor; against antinjunction; against exempting unions.

GEORGE SUTHERLAND, Republican. Voted against sixteen-hour day; against employers liability: for child labor; against anni-injunction; dedged exempting unions. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Judiclary.

Representatives.

### Representatives.

At Large. JOSEPH HOWELL, Republican Voted against eight-hour law; against compunioner pilotage; against skreen-hour day; for ship subsidy for Dick military law for compulsory threatization; dedged and then voted against exempting unions.

### VERMONT

Senators. WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM, Republican, order against sixteen-hour day; against sixteen-hour day; against supplesers liability; for child labor; dodged unti-infunction; dodged exempting unions, booked labor legislation in Committee on miliciary.

CARROLL S. PAGE, Republican. Voted against auti-injunction; for exempting un-Representatives.

representatives.

1st Dist. DAVID J. FOSTER Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory plictage; against sixteren-hour ray; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice, 2d Dist. FRANK PLUMLEY, Republi-an. Voted against exempting unless

#### WEST VIRGINIA Senators.

STEPHEN B. ELKINS. Republican Dodged employers liability: dodged child labor: agaiest anti-injunction; dodged ax-apting unions. Bocked labor lexisation in Committee on luterstate Commerce.

NATHAN B SCOTT, Republican voted arainst sixteen bour day; against employ-ers liability; for child labor; arainst antiinjunction; dodged exempting unions. Representatives.

ise Dist. WILLIAM P. HUBBARD, Re-publican. Voted for Dick military law; lodged compulsory investigation; against xempting unions twice. Blocked labor leg-slation in Committee on Interstate Com-

nerce.
24 Dist. GEORGE C STURGISS, Resublican. Voted for Dick military law
dodged compulsory investigation; dodged
and then against exempting unions. Blocked
abor lerislation in Committee on Merchant
Marine and Fisheries. 3d Dist. JOSEPH B. GAINES, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; dodged six-iceu-hour law; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; dodged compulsory investiga-

### The Democratic States.

One would think that the democratic members of congress, having everything to gain and nothing to lose, would vote solidly for labor measures. It is generally the poncy of minority parties in patliamentary bodies to champion measures opposed by the majority, or oppose bills of the dominant party. But not so of the dominant party. But not so of the dominant party. But not so have the majority of the dominant party of the dominant party. But not so have a state of the dodged exempting unions; have a state of the dodged exempting unions; have a state of the dodged exempting unions. Here are the dodged exempting unions; have a state of the dodged exempting unions. Here are the dodged exempting unions are the dodged exempting unions. Here are the dodged exempting unions are the dodged exempting unions. Here are the dodged exempting unions are the dodged exempting unions. Here are the dodged exempting unions are the dodged exempting unions are the dodged exempting unions. Here are the dodged exempting unions are the dodged exempting unions. Here are the dodged exempting unions are the dodged exempting unions are the dodged exempting unions. Here are the dodged exempting unions are the dodged exempting do they fight alone.

labor legislation shows that invariably labor bills have failed of passage be-cause of the treachery of democrats who lined up with the Aldrich-Cannon machine.

Of course, when the democrats are power there is not the slightest difference between them and the republican party, as far as the interests of the workers are concerned. ness the corporation rule in the democratic state legislatures of the south. The worst labor laws in the country are on the statute books of the south ern states.

Here and there a democrat in conopenly vote against them.

Most of the defeated labor bills

would have been written into law had the democrats in congress offered a solid party vote, instead of having dodaed

Dodging is their speciality. Here are record votes of demo-cratic statesmen:

Alabama-Senators Bankhead and Johnston voted for child labor. Representative Taylor dodged exempting unions; Clayton dodged exempting unions; Craig for Dick military law; Underwood dodged exempting unions; Burnett for Dick military law; Underwood dodged Dick military law.

Arkanasa Santon Clayton and Glass and Carlin dodged exempting unions; Flood dodged Dick military law.

Arkanasa Santon Clayton and Santon Clayton and Glass and Carlin dodged exempting unions.

Arkansas-Senators Clarke and Davis dodged exempting unions. Rep-resentative Floyd for Dick military resentative Floyd for Dies mintary law; Cravens dodged exempting un-ions; Reid dodged exempting unions: Wallace dodged exempting unions Florida.—Senator Taliaferro dodged

tion: dodged and then against exempting occat. Dodged eight-hour law: dodged embunions.

4th Dist. HARRY C. WOODYARD, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law: for compulsory pilotage; for sixteen-hour law: axainst compulsory investigation and dodged exempting unions twice. 4th Dist. HARRY C. WOODYARD, Re-publican. Dodged eight-hour law; for com-pulsory pilotage; for sixteen-hour law; axalust ship subsidy; for Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; dodged and then against exempting unions.

and then against exempting unions.

5th Dist JAMES A HUGHES, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; dodged compulsory plotage; sgainst sixteen-hour law; dodged ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; dodged exempting unions twice.

#### WISCONSIN

Senators.

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE. Republi-can. Voted for sixteen-boar day; dodged employers' liability; dodged child labor; for anti-injunction; dodged exempting un-

ISAAC STEPHENSON, Republican Voted against employers liability; for child labor; against anti-injunction; against exempting unions.

Representatives.

Ist Dist. HENRY A. COOPER Republican. Voted for eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; dodged sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; for exempting unions stwice.

2d Dist. JOHN M. NELSON. Republican. Voted against compulsory pilotage; for sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; for exempting unions twice.

2d Dist. ARTHUR W. KOPP, Republican. Voted for and then dodged exempting unions.

unions.

4th Dist. WILLIAM J. CARY, Republican. Dodged Dick military law: dodged compulsory investigation; for exempting unions twics.

5th Dist. WILLIAM H. STAFFORD. Republican. Voted for eligit-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; for sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; for exempting unions twice. Blocked labor localisation in Committees on Interstate Commerce and Postoffice and Post-Roads. 6th Dist. CHARLES H. WEISSE, Dem

Bradley dodged exempting unions. Representative Sherley against ex-

empting unions; Rhinock The history of recently attempted labor measures, Bennet against sixteen hour day; Langley dodged ex-empting unions; Edwards dodged ex-

empting unions.
Louisiana.—Senator Foster dodged exempting unions. Representative Estopinal, Gilmore and Broussard dodged exempting unions: Ransdell dodged Dick military law.
Mississippi.—Senator Money dodged

exempting unions. Representative Humphreys dodged exempting unions; Byrd dodged exempting unions; Dickson dodged exempting unions.

North Carolina. — Senators Simmons and Overman for child labor.

Representative Small dodged exempt Here and there a democrat in congress votes straight, but they are the
conception. The rule is democratic
senators and representatives either
empting unions; Page against exsenators and representatives either
empting unions; Webb and Grant
dodged exempting unions. Cowles. republican, voted against exempting South Carolina .- Senator Tillman

dodged child labor. Representative Legare dodged exempting unions; Johnson dodged exempting unions. Tennessee.-Senator Taylor dodged

all labor bills. Representative Brownlow against sixteen-hour day; Moon dodged exempting unions; Padgett dodged exempting unions.

Texas.-Senators Culberson Bailey dodged exempting unions. Representative Sheppard dodged Dick military law; Gregg dodged exempting unions; Slayden d dged exempting unions; Smith dodged Dick mill-

dodged exempting unions when You Dist. JOHN J. ESCH, Republican Voted axainst eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; dedged ship subaddy for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor leg JAMES H. DAVIDSON, Re

publican. Voted against eight-hour taw against compulsory pilotage; against six teru-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investi-gation; against exempting unious twice. 9th Dist. GUSTAV KUSTERMANN, Re-

10th Dist. ELMER A. MORSE, Republican. Voted for Dick military law: fo compulsory investigation; against and the dodged exempting unions. 11th Dist. IRVINE L. LENROOT, Re-

WYOMING Senators.

PRANCIS E. WARREN, Republican Voted against exteen-hour day; against employers liability; for child labor against anti-injunction; against exempting unions. unions.

CLARENCE D. CLARK, Repu
Voied against sitteen hour day;
employers liability; for child labor;
anti-injunction; against exempting
Blocked labor legislation in Commit

Representatives. At Large, FRANK W. MONDELL, R. publican. Voted against eight-bour law dodged compulsory pilotage; against eight-bour day; for ship aubsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation: for and then dodged against actions:

# **Revolutionary Farmers**

### BY GEORGE H. SHOAF,

THE FARMERS ARE ORGANIZING. HE Henderson trust. Two-score speaking and prosestemming district, lyting parties were organized, elother One Sucker district and the Green River district and the Green River district in Kentucky—all of which organized—began to No political campaign ever equaled manifest unusual the excurment that are not so the solicitors. This is in addition to other region.

Up to the day of victory the Burley of the Burley of Equity, but after the disposition of Equity, but after the disposition of the pool differences began to arise all of which organized—began to No political campaign ever equaled the solicitors. This is in addition to other expenses incurred by the solicitors. This is in addition to other region.

Up to the day of victory the Burley of ficials before the tobacco is sold to department of the American Society of Equity of the trust and the farmers receive their net return.

In criticism of these methods the Society of Equity people assert that original region.

In the Management of Septiment of Septiment Septiments of Septiment Septiments of Septiment Septiments of Septiment Septiments of Septiments Se

company, which culminated finally in victory for the growers November 19, each farmer who signs. If a farmer 1908, when the trust bought outright raises twenty hogsheads of tobacco it the 1906 and 1907 crops in the pool paying therefore the average price of 17 cents per pound. It was during this period that the whip, torch and rifle of the Night Riders found expression in the aristocratic Blue Grass will be collected and retained by the region.



### backing of the Burley Tobacco So- feature of co-operative selling and Thus the matter stands. To elab-orate all the particulars of the fight has been established at St. Louis, with

between the two societies were unprontable. Suffice to say that it is
waging freecely at the present time,
to the gradual disintegration of each
in the tobacco sections, and to the delight and advancement of the interests
of the tobacco trust. To bring the
trust to terms no tobacco was raised in
the Burley belt in 1908. The 1909

The central idea and purpose
of the whole movement is to organize
the producers and consumers and
place them in a position where they
was 140.780, but in two years are
to 181548, and two years are
the purpose of the past election the democratic and
publican parties of the past election the democratic and
the publican parties of Arkanasa are either
ing ground or losing interest, as the
current of the past election the democratic and
publican parties of Arkanasa are either
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of the tobacco trust to terms no tobacco was raised in the producers and consumers and offectively belt in 1908. The 1910 place them in a position where they can intelligently and effectively do to provide the producers and consumers and offectively do to provide the producers and consumers and offectively do to the producers and consumers and the construction of the producers and the confersed that the present outlook for such that the present outlook for such it is not bright.

The Debacco Planter's Protective and managements in the producer of the producers and the control of the producers and the control of the producers and the producers and the control of the producers and the producers and the control of the producers and the producers a

### Fine Socialist Prospects

From Arkansas Farmer, Conway.

THE ALTON STEAL.

The interestate commerce commis-

icial report:
"In about seven years, to June

Mr. Harriman, then chief owner of

#### **Crime Against Union Labor**

A short time ago the office of the Los Angeles Times was destroyed and a number of workers were killed. It was the culmination of a long and bit-ter fight waged on the unions, and now employers association charges the

Indications are that it was committed by emissaries of the plutes them-selves. Consider some of the facts in Otis, the owner of the Times the case. had a duplicate office in readiness for occupancy. He will lose nothing prooccupancy. He will lose nothing providing the crime can be fastened on the unions, since the insurance will pay all loss. The union fighters of San Francisco-shave offered a reward sufficient to entice greedy detectives to chase down innocent unen in hope of chase down innocent unen in hope of cain. The fact is that employes had for several days before the fatal explosion complained of escaping gas in the building, and this carelessness probably caused the disaster, though the fact is carefully concealed. Following is an extract of a letter to the Appeal from Los Angeles, setting forth conditions there: occupancy. He will lose nothing viding the crime can be fastened on the unions, since the insurance will pay all loss. The union fighters of San all loss. conditions there:

peal from Los Angeles, setting forth conditions there:

The newspapers, except the Record, are all unfair. They have prejudiced the public, and are endeavoring to injure the unions in every way. Practically martial law peakings are forbidden. The great parade was called of occause the chief of police threatened to shoot the workers if they attempted to parade. Three autos, filled with police who carried rifles and drawn revolvers, were naraded in pairs about the Baltimore hotel where the union delegates with digging passersby with clubs. Militiamen in uniform are everywhere, and a troop of cavalry lies at Alhambra, a suburb. The naval unflits hold high links and revel nightly at the armory. One hundred fifty stands of arms are in the police station. There are three thousand or more idle men in the dry now, and a great wave of crime, nurder, robbery and hold-ups goes on unchecked. Business depression is very evident. There are thousands of stores to rent, also botels and realences. Though well attested stories of gas leaking from mains, and stores of explosive acids being kept in the Times basement, have been presented to the papera, they are either obsecurely published or suppressed. The fact that the New Orleans Times-Democrat was destroyed in an exactly similar manner was carefully concealed, though it occurred

It will be remembered that an attenipt was made to explain a gas explo-sion in San Francisco as a dynamite outrage committed by Harry Orchard, when they tried to railroad the Fed-eration of Miners' officials to the gallows in a manner similar to the means now employed in Los Angeles. By the way, where is Harry Orchard now?

It looks like repetition of the crime against unionism committed in Colo-

rado a few years since, which the Appeal fully exposed then, when the papers were all against it and when Roosevelt declared innocent men, on trial for their lives, were "undesirable citizens." There will be more come out on this case yet.

#### GREATEST STEAL OF ALL.

The muckrakers are great in expos-ing steals after they have taken place. Here is the most stupendous steal ever dertaken in America, which is now in progress: comes through the Aldrica-Vree-

land currency bill passed by a recent congress. This bill provides that banks take commercial paper—that is, ad and industrial stocks and railroad and industrial stocks and bonds—deposit them with the national treasury and be permitted to issue bank notes within 95 per cent of the face value of the "securities." The bank value of the "securities." The bank notes circulate as money. The banks issuing these notes have the money; but they also own the stocks and bonds, drawing interest or dividends on them. The result is that they are practically given the money free.

one complex is comply. The bashs but they also one time to grant of the control o

#### THE WARREN CASE.

The case against Fred D. Warren editor of the Appeal, has attracted more widespread attention than any prosecution since the famous Dred prosecution since the famous Dred Scott decision that helped to lead up to the civil war. The following, from the Reveille, Reno, Nev., is a fair state ment of the early stages of the case.

When Moyer, Haywood and Petithone were kidnaped in Colorado, taken to idaho, and there held for trial on a charge of murder, they appealed to the United States courts for release from the Idaho juli on the ground that they had been illegally detained. The federal courts denied the appeal.

cused criminal—an offer which is made a sundred times a day from one end of the land to another.

But Warren was arrested by the federal authorities and by means of a packed jury and perjured testimony was sentenced to a fine of \$1,500 and imprisonment for six months. From the evidence afforded by the Appeal to Reason, it seems impossible to doubt that the United States officials in Kansas, where Warren's trial took pince, fixed up a jury that would punish the newspaper man. His newspaper states that it was on orders from Washington—Rossevelt was then president—that the prosecution was forced through and a conviction secured on the ground that Taylor had been libeled by Warren's offer. On the same ground the jury that indicted Taylor ought to have been fined and imprisoned for slander.

An appeal of the case was made by

An appeal of the case was made by Warren to the United States court of appeals sitting at St., Paul last April, on which occasion Warren broke precedent by appearing in his own deprecedent by appearing in his own defence in a speech which has set the country by the ears, sweeping aside technicalities and asking for a decision of the one question at issue, namely, Is kidnaping legal? The court of appeals has not yet brought in its depeals has not yet brought in its de-cision, and probably will not until after election. Since the hearing of the Warren case at Fort Scott the Appeal has printed a series of strong papers showing the judicial corruption of sev-eral federal judges, and both Debs and Warren have spoken all over the country, calling attention to the usurpations the federal courts. The corruption of Judge Grosscup were presented to congress and smothered in committee. Judge Philips, of the federal court of Missouri, resigned under fire Judge McPherson, of Iowa, threatened great things, but did not dare reply to the Appeal charges. Here are brief extracts from recent speeches by War

ren:
In the last analysis it is the federal judge who makes the laws. You boasted soverelan voters haven't any more to do with them than a Hottentor in the jungle. Why not abolish the senate, congress, the office of president and let the judges do it ail?

When we began to investigate federal court records we found them so rotten that we had to handle them with a pitchfork. The courts are always "handing down" something to you fellows. Don't you think it's about time for you to hand something UP to them?

Federal judges, you know are not

Federal judges, you know, are not elected, but appointed, and for life. Therefore the people have no hold on hem. It is the federal judges who have issued the injunctions that have done such grave injustice to the work-er. It is the federal judges that have assumed to pass on the constitutionality of laws passed by congress, thus an-nulling whatever good your representative body may do. This power is an assumed one, not being granted by the constitution. Because of usurped power.

A A STATE OF THE S

# Socialism---The Movement

Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas.

HE greatest difficulty people have in understanding Socialism comes assert, and as they would be under public ownership under canitalism but care a form considering it as a reform. of a revolution involving a new method. man would employ himself, just as a In thinking of Socialism, compare it partner in any business employs him-

ploy almost any kind of money, almost any kind of taxation, almost any kind any kind of taxation, almost any of laws of any character. The same, under certain reservations that inures under certain reservations that inures existem, would be true of Socialism is merely indus-proposition to place the people in contrial democracy, with an extension of democracy to cover politics as well. That is all it is. Being democracy, it is merely the giving of power into the hands of the people. We couldn't tell the people what they must do. They They will do what they may wish, and be-cause they will, Socialism cannot be oppressive; it cannot force the people into any position they do not wish to take. It could not make them, for the people against it.

political democracy. Hence it has, from the first, in all lands, advocated not only does it advocate these things, but it also practices them in its party management. But, in addition to favormethod it proposes. In order to make it so the people may rule industry— and that is what industrial democracy proposition is for collective ownership of the machinery of production and distribution. Populists demanded brief, an assumption, based on example, this much. But populists did not demand the democratic control of in-

Declaration of Principles.

I in understanding Socialism comes from considering it as a reform lic ownership under capitalism, but cate a embodying certain enactments, instead of a revolution involving a pay method man would emble historical transfer of industry, each culture. to what is known as a republic, or to what is called a democracy. Neither of them mean any special kind of laws, but a method of doing things. It is the same way with Socialism.

You might have a republic, and employ almost any kind of money, almost any kind of money a

tion Socialism and utopian Socialism, and wonder what the difference is between them. There is no difference in the essential aim. Scientific Sociatism is merely an understanding that the development of machinery, into something too big for the individual to handle, forces, first the corporation, then the first the corporation, then the instance, give up religion, or do away trust, and ultimately the people's trust with marriage, or any of those things with which it is charged by enemies of the new order in hopes of prejudicing not having an insight into causes, hope to accomplish results through impracti-As a preliminary to industrial de-mocracy, Socialism wishes to establish merely revolutionary Socialism viewed through the eyes of Christians. It must be obvious that a method, to be strong referendum and recall; enough to arouse the entire earth, as Socialism has done, is tolerant enough to admit all shades of beliefs and all ing political democracy, it also favors it would be incapable of swaying the no landlordism; industrial democracy. This is the new world. Just as a republic and the democracy in order to make mocracy is broad enough to the new war; no specular mocracy is broad enough to admit all shades of beliefs, so also Socialism is and must be that broad They who means-it sees that they will have argue otherwise are either illy in-to own industry. Therefore, its first formed or are seeking purposely to de-

dustry. There is quite a difference between control of industry by capitalists, for proint, and control of industry, by the whole people, with profit eliminated. Under democratic control of industry, by the people will prompt them to put the whole people, with profit eliminated. Under democratic control of industry, the people would not be employed would do away with spiritual develop-

material foundation on which to predicate a future structure of spiritual culture. The history of Socialism involves the development of the democratic idea, through the establishment of cratic idea, through the establishment of the demo-teratic idea, through the establishment of the courts, the socializing of the courts, the streets, the schools, the postal service, and on to the development of the demo-teratic idea, through the establishment of the development of the demo-teratic idea, through the establishment of the demo-teration idea, through the establishment of th Did postal service, and on to the development of the idea of socializing industry. The latter phase of it about \$1.4,610,937, or an increase of about \$80,000,000 and there was expended in actual improvements out of this capitalization only about would logically be at an end. And the profit system is at the bottom of all exploitation, existing solely by virtue of exploitation, and necessarily keeping many poor and many unemplöyed.

Is there any thing so bad about a set the development of the plan into a system and plan, as well on June 30, 1906."

It he latter phase of it shows the \$18,000,000, leaving an increase of its stock and liabilities, without one dolection of exploitation, existing solely by virtue of exploitation, and necessarily keeping many poor and many unemployed.

Is there any thing so bad about a set the development of the plan into a system and plan, as well on June 30, 1906."

remember that it involves a new that the issuance of this will be quite different for a conditions will be quite different from now. As well consider conditions under an unlimited monarchy and try to apply them to a republic, as to try to make capi-tal st conditions fit Socialist conditions. The first thing to remember in think-The first thing to remember in think-The first thing to remember in think-ing of the Socialist regime is that it involves the ending of the profit system. There will be no such thing as wages There will be no such thing as wages There will be no such thing as wages or private capital, though there will be more wealth than now, and the denounced the steal when it was exwealth every man creates will be his posed. The Appeal secured a photo-Because there will be an end of profit, graph of the bill and his signature, there will be no further incentive to and offered \$5,000 for proof that he did graft; no need of stealing; no occasion to lay by fortunes; no possibility of After much prodding Roosevelt, in an man becoming a millionaire; article in the Outlook, admitted that no landlordism; no provocation for he did sign the bill, but tried to war; no speculation or financial concuse himself on the ground that he stration that under normal conditions poverty could be entirely banished from the earth, not by a hocos pocus, but by ending exploitation of the works. ending exploitation of the worker. When men cease to depend on indi-When men cease to depend on indi-vidual capitalists to employ them, when they are able to employ themselves, un-employment will cease; the slum will disappear; the tramp will become a memory. There is nothing a man ever dreamed of good that would not be possible under he realizes of Socialism. How much realizes of it will depend wisdom in using the freedom of action that Socialism will afford him. The Socialist Platform and Preamble

Is there any thing so bad about a as the development of the plan into proposition to place the people in control of their own lives?

You hear a great deal about scientific a subject that has produced libraries; Socialism philosophical Socialism, Christer of the plan into a system and science of Socialism combine into the road, on the stand testified that there were about sixty millions of the plan into a system and science of Socialism combine into the road, on the stand testified that the were about sixty millions of stocks and liabilities issued, against which no property had been acquired. sition is very simple.

In considering Socialism one must

#### THE TENNESSEE STEAL.

bill, but tried to ex-

One of the greatest steals in history was made possible by Theodore Roose-velt, who is now posing as a champion of conservation and progressive The deed, taken in connection with the word, indicates how little the self-styled reformer is to be trusted.

It all happened while Roosevelt was The steel trust had but one rival, the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, which controlled great ore bodies and refused to merge. It was made all the more formidable because Harriman placed all his orders for steel rails with it. The steel trust, backed by the Morgan and Hill inter-ests, arranged to crush this rival company. Plans were laid to squeeze the Harriman roads and force him to surrender some of his most valuable proptions a Heinze bank unexpectedly failed. Wall street was thrown into a furor. Call money went to 70, 80 and finally to 100 per cent. It looked like a great panic was near.

It is against the law for any company

or combination to control more than 60 per cent of any commodity, but the steel trust sent emissaries to Roosevelt, then off, while the steel trust bought enough stock of the Tennessee company to allay the panic. This Roosevelt did, though he was afterward censured by a congressional committee for having done it. Being assured that the president would not interfere to prevent a forewarned, the conspiring plutes next hammered down Tennessee stock to nothing, using the most barbarous Wall street methods to do it. Finally the see properties for less than \$35,000,000, plus Rockefeller's commission for as-sisting in the deal. Morgan afterward declared that the properties acquired were worth at least a billion dollars!
The deal gave the steel trust a mono-

poly of steel for all time to come. Well, Roosevelt, who made the steal possible, was not punished though he was censured, and the threatened panic was not allayed. All that was accom-plished was to "conserve" these vast properties for the trust, and to create strongest single power of money in he world

These are matters of record: Yet you believe Roosevelt is for the poor man and against monopoly!

and Appeal has been a veritable romance.

The Coming Nation was started by J. A. Wayland at Greensburg, Ind. in 1803. After over a year of successful operation, it was transferred to Ruskin, Tenn., where it became the organ of a co-operative colony. Dissentions followed and Wayland abandoned the paner and colony soon after, in 1895, starting the Appeal to Reason Kansas City, Mo. The Coming Nation, continued, until the colony failed. doned the paper and colony soon after, in 1895, starting the Appeal to Reason Kansas City, Mo. The Coming Nation continued until the colony failed completely and then it suspended, Fred Warren securing the list as a mat-

er of sentiment.
The Appeal struggled for a year or more in Kansas City, then removed to Girard. It was uphill work to maintain it for more than two years. Finally Warren was employed to manage the paper. After two years service in this capacity he returned to Rich Hill, Mo.

The Appeal has three times outgrown

### To New Readers

This issue of Appeal to Reason will be read by several million people not regular subscribers to the paper. This is written for and addressed to each of them-individually.

The Appeal has the largest subscription list of any political newspaper in the world. At this time it has 472,255 paid in advance subscribers, will round out half a miland will round out half a mil-lion in a few weeks. It goes to every civilized country in the world. Just how many people of your state are subscribers you'll find by consulting the table in this column. More than 1,000 mail sacks are required each week to bendle its seather well. to handle its regular mail.

This is the only newspaper in the United States, perhaps in the world. with nerve enough to publish its cir-culation weekly. Each week the total number of expiring subscriptions which no property had been acquired.

Subsequent investigation by the Apcalled "offs"; and the total new subscalled "offs"; and the total new subscalled "ons", are published in this column. This report shows 12,018 "offs"; that does not mean that that many discovery stock was made legal by a special bill people have quit reading the Appeal It means that 12,018 subs expire with passing the New York legislature, February 26, 1900, making the securities of the railroad legal securities for savhis report and they are checked off the list. Most of them have renewed and are again counted in the "on" column. cago and Alton to float the stocks. It unless a sub is voluntarilly renewed the paper automatically discon-tinues at end of time paid for. The Appeal does not follow the accepted newspaper plan of trying to bully or cajole readers into taking the paper when their time is out. People who read the Appeal do so because they want to. That's why you're reading this.

The Appeal is 15 years old. It did not grow in a night. Back of it is the

greatest force in America pushing it into every corner of the nation-until this particular copy reached you. That force is the Appeal Army. The Army is composed of men and women who work ceaselessly, night and day, solic-iting subs, distributing sample papers and agitating for Socialism. The Army without remuneration. reward lies in awakening you to the fact that a system which you counten-ance with your vote has already en-slaved you and yours and, through its courts and legislative bodies is robbing you of your birthright. For a verifica tion of this read carefully the records of republican and democratic congressand senators from your state Last month, September, this

sent 58,414 subs to the Appeal. That many people began to think. The report published below is the poorest for several months. Last week we gained 3,210 and the week before, 5,465. During the week noted in this report the Army was so busy ordering and pre-paring to distribute extra copies of this edition that it had no time to keep up its record for new subs. By next week be on with vim and we'll push forward faster than ever to the 500, If this edition appeals to your rea-

son, send 50 cents for a year's sub.

- The subscription report follows:

More Than 40,000. More Than 20,000. 3 Kansas 486 4 Texas 976 5 California 549 6 New York 248 7 Oklahoma 726 5 California 6 New York 7 Oklahoma More Than 15,000. Missouri .....626 Illinois .....702 More Than 10,000. More Than 5,000.

More Than 3.000. Montana Florida . S. Dakota Maryland

More Than 2,000. 1,782 1,698 1,570 1,530 1,444 1,404 1,340 1,293 1,221

able recital of facts. The capitalist press had much to say about night rider outrages, but Shoaf's articles are

The Appeal has three times outgrown is quarters, and now has the largest irculation of any political paper on arth A few weeks ago the Coming Sation was revived once more, from the Appeal office, with Charles Edward Pussell and A. M. Simons as editors is an eight-page publication, on book aper, with illustrations, at \$1 a year is already assuming a unique place in the Socialist propaganda.

Some day the history of the Appeal and Coming Nation will be written as social romance that is a part of American history, and it will be more ascinating than a work of faction.

Mayer assembly

Declaration of Principles.

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only with these assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing or shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land alone does not satisfy human needs. Illumin labor creates machinery and applies it to the land for the production of raw materials and food. Whoever has control of land and machinery controls human labor, and with it human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one main, its, owner cannot dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation. The Socialist party is primarily an econcinery who may be come the dominant class.

In proportion as the number of such maintain. It embraces the world and will be carried to utimate victory by the united weekers of the works of the original class. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes docreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control. reducing them to the polat where muscle and brain are their only productive reoverty. Millions of fo merly selfemploying workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

be carried to ultimate victory by the united wo kers of the world.

To unite the workers of the uniton and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end is the mission of the Socialist party. In this battle for freedom the Socialist party does not strive to substitute working-class rule for capitalist class rule, but by working-class victory to free all lummanity form class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.

strument. The wage workers cannot be south, which was the backbone freed from exploitation without conquering democratic party, has been suppla slave plutocracy. In the gour country the democratic p with the criminal element of the republican party is allied criminals of the palac siting as the repulsion party in the predatory criminals of the palace in maintaining the interests of the possessing class.

The various "reform" movements and parties which have sprung up within recent

The various "reform" movements and parties which have sprung up within recent years are but the clumsy expression of wide-spread popular discontent. They are not based on an intelligent understanding of the historical development of civilization and of the economic and political needs of our time. They are bound to perish as the numerous middle class reform movements of the past have perished. Program.

The immediate government relief the unemployed workers by building schoo by reforesting of cut-over waste lands, reclamation of arid tracts, and the buildi of canais and by extending all other use;

7. The improvement of the industrial J condition of the workers.

(a) By shortening the workday in keep ing with the increased productiveness of furnachinery.

# ROMANCE OF TWO PAPERS.

and there revived the Coming Nation, which was run during 1902-3. Then Vayland purchased the Coming Nation and Warren returned to the Appeal, while the Coming Nation became quies-

INVASION OF THE SOUTH.

The south is being invaded by capitalism. For years it resisted what it termed "commercialism", but the trust has already got in its nose and the huge body is to follow.

The story of the development of the tobacco trust and the resistence of the farmers to it, as told by the Appeal's staff correspondent, George H. Shoaf, as a serial in the Appeal, is a remarkable recital of facts. The capitalist

Make yourself a committee of one send in the vote of your precinct samediately after election. It will not matter if others send same.

With the invasion of the sould by will find a foothold there. With the recital of how the farmers have stood against tyranny, smediately after election. It will not the American farmer will flock to the Socialist standard.