

Let Every Socialist Who Resents the Insult to His Presidential Candidate Speak Out!

3,650,000

The big January Special Edition has climbed past the three million mark and the orders are coming in with every mail. This is the Appeal Army's reply to the attack made by the tricky trio.

LET US MAKE THE EDITION FIVE MILLION COPIES

Founded 1898 by J.A. Wayland

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR
Chiefs of Four or More (40 Weeks) \$3.00
Four years, \$11.00
Five years, \$15.00

This is Number 898
Expiration Number 98

Appeal to Reason.

Fred D. Warren

Entered at Girard, Kansas, postoffice as second-class mail matter
This paper is paid for, if not by you or someone who wants you to read it. When the time comes it will stop if you do not renew.
Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., February 15, 1913

Debs' Picture Will Never Come Down

Telegram in Kansas City Star:

Topeka, Feb. 6.—Appeal was made to Governor Hodges today by Crawford County against the action of the new Socialist district clerk, G. W. Lassiter. Lassiter took down a picture of McKinley that hung in his office and replaced it with one of Debs. The governor, however, can do nothing, of course. The clerk has jurisdiction over the pictures on his office walls.

[The babies who are crying so hard over loss of the public text are making it certain Debs' picture will never come down.]

THE APPEAL TO REASON newspaper, the printing plant and the office building are all owned by Jon G. Wayland and Walter Wayland, sons of the late J. A. Wayland. There is no indebtedness of any kind against the paper, the plant and the office building. The machinery used in producing the APPEAL TO REASON is valued at \$75,000. The building and lots cost \$19,000.

The paper is published by me, under a lease dated January 1, 1910, made with J. A. Wayland. The lease is for a period of five years, with a renewal for the same length of time at my option. The lease requires a payment of \$1 per year, with a payment of one-half the profits, if any, at the end of each six months. In case of loss, Comrade Wayland was to make up the deficit out of his own private funds. I assumed no financial responsibility of this kind, as I had no resources to draw upon.

There has been no change in the relationship of myself and the present owners of the APPEAL since the death of Comrade Wayland, other than that I must now assume the responsibility for any losses incurred in the publication of the APPEAL. This added burden, I can assure you, rests heavily upon me. Notwithstanding the stories which have been circulated in the capitalist press of my fabulous wealth, all I possess would not maintain the APPEAL six weeks, once it starts down the financial toboggan slide. Five years ago when Comrade Wayland insisted on giving to me the APPEAL TO REASON, I refused on the ground that the ownership of such valuable property would unfit me for doing the work necessary to keep the paper afloat.

The ownership of property, no matter what one's previous ideas may have been, tends toward conservatism. Unconsciously one becomes obsessed with the necessity of conserving that property. In this state of mind I reasoned that I would soon be unfitted for the task before me. Out of this grew the present agreement under which I was to assume all responsibility for the APPEAL so far as the management of the paper was concerned and for what appeared in its columns.

The money received by the APPEAL is in charge of Walter H. Wayland, who acts as cashier. I have never drawn a check on the funds of the paper. I know nothing of the bookkeeping arrangements nor the details of the business, aside from the information furnished me of the money on hand or the deficit that threatens the existence of the paper with clock-like regularity. The ups and downs of the financial situation of the APPEAL are fairly well stated in the account which appeared in the Kansas City Star last March, written by the man who wrote the story that the APPEAL was to quit.

The margin of profit is very small. To print, mail and deliver forty newspapers for 25 cents requires the business organization and concentration of the profit on each quarter may turn into a loss.

In times past the tide has turned occasionally against the APPEAL, and in a few months has sunk the accumulated profits and more money, too.

It is a game of hide-and-seek with the elusive dollar with which to pay paper bills, postage and wages as the chief actor in the play. If there is any responsible newspaper man who wants to pay me \$500 a year for my half of the profits of the APPEAL, who will put up a surety bond for \$25,000 to make up the deficit at the end of the year, I will be very glad to make such an arrangement with him. There are times when the surplus on hand amounts to \$25,000—not often. This occurred last August. For three months we had been waging a vigorous campaign for short-time subscriptions at the rate of ten cents each. The money for these names was received during June, July and August. The papers were not started to the subscribers until the first week in September. To the unthinking, our bank balance during those months before the millions of papers had been sent to the subscribers, it would look as though the profits of the APPEAL were something fabulous—representing about what the net profits for Mr. Rockefeller's Standard Oil companies would be for thirty minutes. But when the million papers began to go out each week, requiring nearly two car loads of white paper for each edition, this \$25,000 surplus was soon wiped out. By the middle of November, when I returned from my tour through the northwest, I found not a pound of paper in the warehouse and but a few hundred dollars in the treasury. Then came the tragic event of Comrade Wayland's death. On top this came the new indictments; the election contests; the attack of Otis and his allies. There was little time in which to plan a subscription campaign.

To add to our embarrassment the Coming Nation, our weekly magazine, was losing money at the rate of \$1,000 a month. Two days before his death, Comrade Wayland recommended strongly

that the Coming Nation be discontinued in order to decrease our burdens and save the APPEAL. In this crisis I turned to the APPEAL Army. I felt that heroic measures were demanded. I knew that I could ask for donations and that the money would be forthcoming by return mail. Socialists have proven what they can do in the way of money gifts by the support they lavished upon the Chicago Daily World and other Socialist publications. But the APPEAL in all its history has never made a request for outright gifts of money. It was then that it occurred to me that if two thousand of our loyal friends would be willing to pay \$5 for a Life Subscription that that amount of money, together with the regular receipts, would save the day. I put the situation before our friends and the response was immediate and generous. The APPEAL now has a reserve in its treasury. The \$10,000 we received for Life-Time Subscriptions we have deposited with the two paper companies from whom we purchase paper. This money draws 6 per cent interest. This gives us thirty cents per year on each Life-Subscription. This reserve fund will not be drawn upon except in a time of great need. This money is a loan to be paid back on demand in case any Life-Subscriber wants his money refunded. Should the APPEAL be forced to suspend (and that is now such a remote possibility that it isn't worth while considering) then the debt to our Life-Subscribers will be wiped out. This fund becomes a sort of anchor to the windward of financial storms. It will take the place and serve the same purpose that Comrade Wayland's resources served while he was alive. I shall not feel entirely easy over the financial situation until this reserve fund amounts to \$25,000. I do not believe a business of this kind can be conducted safely without some such fund to fall back upon when the tide runs against us. I am making this detailed explanation here because of the stories now in process of preparation by General Otis and his agents. It will be made to appear, as they have tried to do in the past, that Warren is preparing to "gut" the APPEAL and "hike" it out. This article will be the last defense I shall make in the columns of the APPEAL. For that reason I want every friend to read carefully what I have said and to file it away for future reference. I feel that I have used too much space already in talking about purely personal affairs and in defending ourselves against the slanders and lies that have been circulated. Perhaps it would have been better to have ignored them entirely, as for many years the APPEAL did do. But so cunningly devised have been these latest attacks, backed by all the prestige of the United States government, that I have felt it necessary to say what I have said and to close the controversy. I am preparing to take up the important work we have mapped out for this year, which has been sadly interrupted by the tragic and stirring events of the past three months. The fight to save the APPEAL has been made and won. I have no apologies to offer for any shortcomings of the paper during these trying days. God himself, only knows what we have suffered and endured. The APPEAL is stronger than before these latest vicious attacks. Every member of the APPEAL staff is more determined than ever to carry the fight to the enemy's stronghold and to stay with the little old APPEAL until a lasting and permanent victory has been won. A new enthusiasm has taken possession of every member of the APPEAL staff and that enthusiasm means a better paper in every respect.

Let the enemy rail and lie and slander—the APPEAL will from now on ignore all such attacks.

Not a line in the APPEAL for defense—the entire paper will be devoted to its crusade against capitalism and to painting a picture of future society under the Co-operative Commonwealth, when men and women will be happy and when there will be no children in the slave pens of the masters.

When Otis and Bone and Pompey howl then you may know that the APPEAL has hit home! FRED D. WARREN.

While impeachment finally got Archibald, the recall would have done the work cheaper and quicker, and it would have been the people speaking, not the servants of the plunderbund.

The smouldering fires of revolution may not be fanned to a flame by a blow-hard, but warm hearts do give them fuel.

When money brings the holder of it "returns," it gets these returns out of the tallo of the toiler, not out of his allies. There was little time in which to plan a subscription campaign.

SOLOMON declared the borrower is servant to the lender. Uncle Sam has money borrowed from all the plutes.

No property will bring its full value at a forced sale. Labor is always sold at a forced sale.

Facsimile of letter circulated among the employes of the Gorgona shops, Gorgona, Canal Zone.

C B 232-a

ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION CANAL ZONE

Refer to File No.

"(DEBS INDICTED)---WHY?"

The Honor of Our Presidential Candidate.

Respirched Without Cause!

DEAR COMRADES---

The 'Government prosecutors' have stooped to the cheap and petty method of dragging in the 'Legal Machinery' of the Government to sound and persecute the little band of Socialist 'Martyrs' who are fighting for the cause of HUMANITY--YOUR cause and MINE (and that of ALL the WORKING CLASS)--TODAY--right NOW--at Girard, Kansas!!!

What are WE going to DO about it? YOU and I?

Not content with doing everything in their power to 'suppress' or bankrupt the 'APPEAL TO REASON'--- they have again "trumped-up" charges against the 'Champions of our cause'--- (the editors) and have managed to drag in the name of our illustrious "LEADER"---EUGENE V. DEBS---over whom a 'false indictment' is even NOW hanging that may at last 'land him in the penitentiary'--- Think of that?

THIS IS OUR FIGHT

Then let us show, in the only manner now open to us, our utter contempt and defiance of these 'paltry'---prosecuting---rascals, who are trying to 'smother' the 'Appeal to Reason'--- by the LEGAL PERSECUTING ROUTE--- just what YOU and I think of such 'foul tactics'?

Let an AVALANCH ON SUBSCRIPTIONS to the 'Little Old Appeal' be our answer--- to the 'minions' who are 'tearing at' the cause of SOCIALISM.

Gorgona Shop Collection \$160.00---More to Follow

Gorgona, Canal Zone, Jan. 21st, 1913.

Dear Comrades Warren and Debs:--It is with unbounded gratification I am enclosing \$160.00 money order to cover 608 Appeal sub cards, one life subscription, and three subs until 1918 election, collected from the comrades of Gorgona, Canal Zone. Nothing but the deep indignation of your indictment could have brought forth this response to the menial work of the legal buccaners in the government's employ; whose sole efforts apparently are to try and destroy not only the editors but the paper also. Your only offense has been to do and dare what others were afraid to do, oppose and protest against corruption, bribery and their crimes against the people. If you wrestle with a sweep, you will get dirty, you wrestled with the officials at Leavenworth, and you are blamed for exposing the dirt. Right and just men honor you for it and that is the only thing worth while as exemplified by the present subscription in a purely working class town of less than 700 Americans. A few more indictments and United States of America. FRED P. FURGERSON, Gorgona, Canal Zone.

SLAVE AND WAGE-WORKERS

Karl Marx in discussing the various historical forms of labor shows that there is precious little difference between the serfdom of the middle ages and the wage slavery of modern society. Here are some of his striking paragraphs:

On the basis of the wages system even the unpaid labor seems to be paid labor. With the slave, on the contrary, even that part of his labor which is paid appears to be unpaid.

Take the peasant serf, such as he is, I might say, until yesterday existed in his own field and three days for nothing on the estate of his lord, or whether he works in the factory six hours daily for himself and six for his employer, comes to the same, although in the latter case the paid and unpaid portions of labor are inseparably mixed up with each other, and the nature of the whole transaction is completely masked by the intervention of a contract and the pay received at the end of the week. The gratuitous labor appears to be voluntarily given in the one instance, and to be compulsory in the other. That makes all the difference.

Under both serfdom and the wage system the workers have been robbed of what their labor produced for the benefit of an idle, extravagant and sensual class, and now at last these workers have concluded to put an end to the robbery once and for all time, and hence the international Socialist movement.

CAPITALISM did not come as a system, but grew into one. Socialism, likewise, will grow into that which it will be. All things that live grow.

SOMEONE has said that while Socialism means brotherhood, capitalism means fratricide.

IDENTITY OF INTERESTS.

No greater illusion ever existed than the alleged identity of interests between capital and labor. No such identity exists and the class struggle now raging everywhere should be sufficient to forever destroy that baleful illusion.

The Civic Federation, a purely capitalist invention to perpetuate labor's degrading bondage, proves at each of its banquets where ignorant labor leaders are permitted to sit at the same mahogany with designing capitalists and their foxy politicians and retainers, that capital and labor are brothers and should satchet through life in mutual embrace, but no capitalist with an ounce of brain believes any such stuff and no workman of horse sense and self-respect any longer swallows that rot. Karl Marx, in discussing the division of labor's product between capital and labor, says:

the more the one gets the less will the other get, and vice versa. Whenever a quantity is given, one part of it will increase inversely as the other decreases. If the wages change, profits will change in an opposite direction. If wages fall, profits will rise; and if wages rise profits will fall.

The whole class struggle springs from this fundamental fact of antagonism between capital and labor, due to a laborer's exploitation by capital, and not until the class war is fought and won and exploitation is ended will the workers be free, and not until then we will live in a democracy and be a self-governing people.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER seems to be the Slim Jim of American industry. He is continually playing tricks on the force which tries to get him.

It is alleged that some tenant farmers are afraid Socialism will 'take their farms away.' Wouldn't that cork you?

WAR is a great thing, they say, because it provides employment. But burglary and prostitution provide employment. Are they good?

The Florida Times-Union published at Jacksonville, Florida, one of the leading capitalist dailies in the South, in commenting on the indictment of the Appeal to Reason and its editors and counsel, said in reference to the Department of Justice at Washington, which instigated the indictment that "THERE IS NOTHING ON THE CIVILIZED PORTION OF THE EARTH AS BAD". Comment is unnecessary.

WHERE would this world be if its revolutions should cease?

We spit on the dignity of the courts. The workers want justice, not dignity.

THE wickedest thing in the world is submission to a vicious system of society.

WHY not have another dynamite conspiracy case, Mr. Detective Burns, arraiging the manufacturers who dynamite silk?

SOCIALISM is providing more employment than does the capitalist--in agitating against the system that provides idleness for the rich and unemployment for the poor.

It seems like the toilers might have the privilege of spending the money they earn, instead of trying to subvert to seeing the idle exploiters waste it in riotous living.

LAST month 1,175 business men failed in the United States. Ninety-five per cent of these failures were firms or individuals having less than \$5,000 capital. A thousand 'little fellows' go to the boards every thirty days. Some prosperity, isn't it?

THEY who cry, reform the stock exchange, wish to make robbery respectable. It should be reformed by ending it. That can be accomplished through collective ownership of the industries, which would abolish the need of stocks and bonds.

Now that capitalism has discovered how to dynamite silk so as to force frequent purchases, and a force war in order to make a demand for babies, it might nail the workers like ducks in China to boards and stuff them so as to make a greater demand for food.

Now that the parcels post has proved the most successful thing ever undertaken by the government, and now that the deposits in the postal savings banks threaten to reach \$50,000,000 within a year, Postmaster General Hitchcock is going to ask that newspaper rates be doubled. He has the trust idea exactly--that is, more you open production the more you ought to give to the plutocrats and take from the people.

SOMEONE calls attention to the fact that many of the rich are really the poorest specimens of humanity in the world. It is absolutely true. This, however, does not keep them from enjoying all the material good that the worthy poor create. Capitalism is a creator of poverty, both mental and physical. Mental poverty is just as bad as physical poverty, but both ought to be ended by ending a system that causes them.

THE Mississippi threatens to overflow again and ruin thousands of families on its borders. This happens every year. Doesn't it seem silly that there should be such a waste of wealth? If the people would co-operate to remedy these conditions for the benefit of the whole people, it would mean a big saving. The government could well afford to undertake the building of dikes and other protections, employing laborers out of employment and thereby doing a double good. But the plutocrats refuse to let the government do that.

It is an old saying that the devil can quote scripture for his purpose. This means that evil-minded people can use a good thing for the accomplishment of wrong. In Oklahoma the senate is asking the removal of two federal district attorneys because they had declared their opinion before election that the grandfather clause disfranchising thousands of negroes was unconstitutional. In this case the federal attorney were right and the demand for their removal was contrary to the spirit of real democracy. The attorney should not be appointed, but at the same time democracy calls for an increase in the rights of franchise rather than a curtailment thereof.

JUDGE QUINN, who heard the Ettore Giovannitti case and was compelled by the evidence to do the justice he evidently disliked to do, has recently been attacking Socialism. He is reported to have said: "The commercial and economic world has always bowed to the law, and the law has always maintained itself above all else, yet we hear criticisms of the law." The fellow does not reveal what he knows that law at present is merely the rules of the commercial and economic world, and is made to keep the worker in subjection. The "criticism" is the complaint of the many that law is not just. It is not and can't be under capitalism. Let us put justice at the top for awhile.

COMRADE ISRAEL SMITH CLARE writes the APPEAL that we made an error in crediting a recent quotation by this paper to Bancroft's History of the World. It properly belongs to Clare's Library of Universal History. The company which published this latter work failed a number of years ago and 200 sets were acquired by a Chicago house, which changed the title and sold them as Bancroft's History of the World. This is where the error comes. Comrade Clare is one of the most indefatigable workers in America and has done an immeasurable service to the cause of humanity and to the toilers of the world in his remarkable work, the Library of Universal History. The capitalist system has largely robbed him of the fruits of his labors, so that now he is getting nothing out of the work--not even the credit which should have been his. He is at present writing another history, which will be in the nature of a study of working class conditions in the life of the world and of more value to the toilers than anything else he has produced. Some day Comrade Clare will receive the credit that is rightly his, as one of the greatest men in the American Socialist movement. His home is Lancaster, Pa., Route 2.

Important Notice.

The address of the Coming Nation is 4759 Evanston avenue, Chicago, Illinois. A ruling of the postoffice department requires that the street number shall appear on all letters addressed to the Coming Nation. Letters containing only the station address, as first announced in the APPEAL, will not be delivered to the Coming Nation by the postoffice authorities in Chicago. If your letter is returned to you just re-address it with the street number and drop it in the mails. This refusal of the Chicago postmaster to deliver Coming Nation mail unless the street number is written thereon will cause some confusion, but it will all be straightened out in time. Bear in mind that all letters addressed to the Coming Nation must contain this address:
COMING NATION
4759 EVANSTON AVE. Chicago, Ill.

Employing the Idle.

J. A. WAYLAND IN 1903.

THE question is often asked, how would it pay them. There is no new principle involved. Did you ever stop long enough in your insane scramble for "money" to think how an employer pays his workmen? No, I'll venture you have done nothing of the kind. Let us examine this for a moment, or are you too busy or despairing to listen? Let us take any employer of any number of men and see if the same method applied to the government will not answer the oft-asked question. A manufacturer employs a gang (how very appropriate a term, from slaves chained together) of workmen to make shoes. At the end of a week or month these workmen have made shoes to the market price of two or three times their wages. These shoes are sold and the men get their pay. You will notice the employers have not paid the men--the men have made their own pay and paid the employer. It does not alter the case if the shoes are not at once sold, because the shoes are made to meet a demand and that demand is always buying shoes enough to pay wages. Every line of production is exactly like this--even the building of houses and railroads, though it may not at first seem so. Now, could not the government sell the product of its workmen to pay its workmen just the same as the private employers? If not, why not? The government, if it would conduct every line of trade would not need a dollar to pay its employees--it could give them orders on the government store and for these orders they could get at labor cost any article they can now buy with money. What would they need, then, with money? All money paid out is finally converted into food, clothing, rent and mutual pleasures, and if these can be had for the orders to be obtained only by labor in some capacity, money could do no more, and there would be no more use for bonds. The trouble is not that the thing is impracticable or visionary, but the men who rule this nation and all other nations, have a "soft snap" at the ruling business and don't want to give it away. Kings are not known for their desire to extend the liberties of the people. If you were in their places instead of being a wage-slave, you would like to keep your fellows as voting cattle to sustain you in your position, perhaps, but you are not the rulers, but the under millions. It will be to your interest to change the condition of employment just as it is to the rulers' interest to maintain the present order.

THE FARMER AS A SLAVE.

Curious light is thrown on the evident revolution in farming that is now in progress in the United States, by Dr. Edward A. Rumely in a recent article on "The New Agriculture."

Doctor Rumley very appropriately calls attention to a demand for more efficient farm work which is now being made, but he proceeds to show that the new farming methods will mean a much larger investment in the farming business than formerly. He estimates that it will require an investment of \$10 an acre to reclaim through fertilization the lands worn out by imprudent cultivation through the tenant system. He estimates a necessary increase in investment for implements from \$4 to \$12 an acre. In addition he declares there will be needed a billion dollars for fertilization. He suggested another million and a half to be put into cattle and provisions for caring for them.

It will be seen from this what is behind the demand for easy money for the farmer. It means that he will be asked to borrow money in order to force him later when he cannot pay to sell out to the big capitalists who control the money. The farms which now belong to the farmers will now pass through the hands of the capitalist. Capitalism, in other words, is preparing to take away the farms of the farmers. This is made clear by Doctor Rumely by inference in his suggestion that hereafter the farmer should not be paid for what he produces, but for the labor power he puts into the production. In other words, he is looking to the time when the farmer will not be an "independent" operator but a hired hand of the capitalist. This is precisely what is coming unless socialization of industry and a portion of land occur within a very short time.

The Socialist party is the only true Soug. That means the Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving. Every worker should join it and quit dividing up what is his but what he never gets.

"ONLY ONE LINE."

The capitalist postal department has made some fine frolic rulings for the benefit of the APPEAL. Among many others there is one to the effect that while we may insert a sub blank in the papers we send out we may not have more than one line in said blank, so as to limit the blank by implication to a single subscriber.

The APPEAL would not be allowed to insert even a sub blank if it were not that such a ruling would shut out the big papers and magazines.

The department is evidently figuring that if a blank is sent out with one line the recipient will send in but one name on it and that the general effect will be to keep down the circulation.

This is but one of the scores of petty methods which have been employed by the department to fight the APPEAL and to prevent us from getting subscribers and after we do get them to prevent them by special rulings and petty discrimination from getting the paper.

This particular ruling was doubtless made for the benefit of the APPEAL Army who are in the habit of sending four subs at a time to get the benefit of the low rate.

The answer to this ruling should be to fill the sub blank with all the names it will hold in returning it to the APPEAL office.

That is how the APPEAL answers all the department's despot challenges. It turns the tables on the petty persecutors every time.

This nature of the senate that unseated Stanton is shown by the fact that it also defeated the initiative and referendum. It evidently considers its chief business is to slobber on the interests and spit on the people.

This machine should be a servant, but under capitalism the tailor serves it, and is bound to it by ties of individual or corporate ownership.

Less Than \$10

Success Is Sure For All Who Own Johnson's Old Trusty

Wanted! Every man, woman or child interested in making a few dollars extra each week... Write for your free copy of the Old Trusty...

30 to 90 Days Free Trial - And 10 Year Guarantee

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Now is the time to get the money-making poultry... SUCCESSFUL INCUBATORS (Life Producers) SUCCESSFUL BROODERS

Socialist Hustlers WANTED

Any good talker who understands Socialism... List of names and addresses for recruitment.

95 MANKATO

40 BREEDS This pure bred chicken... FINE'S 65 Varieties... 200 EGG

Pullman vs. Debs Again

THE recent arrest of Eugene V. Debs and his threatened imprisonment calls to mind his imprisonment in behalf of the working classes some twenty years ago.

At that time the leading exponent of Benevolent Feudalism in this country was George M. Pullman. He not only believed in it but he put it into practice.

By bringing into existence the city of Pullman he sought to demonstrate to the master class, to which he belonged, that a benevolent paternalism is the ONE way above all others in which to soften the class conflict and bring it to an end.

But the experiment was a brilliant failure. It succeeded only in demonstrating that any plan that does not take into consideration the NEED on the part of the people for self-government is fatally defective.

Pullman died a disappointed and disillusioned man. His failure and death is prophetic of the failure and death of the paternalism of which in his day was the leading exponent.

The man who confronted him in the hey-day of his glory, the man whom he feared more than all others as the incarnation of the spirit of democracy, still lives.

EUGENE V. DEBS. And the spirit of Democracy, incarnate in him, tempered by a love for men that only a Debs, a Lincoln, a S. Francis can sustain, finding expression on a tongue that does not take into consideration the NEED on the part of the people for self-government is fatally defective.

While Pullman has slept the sleep of death, he has lived on. And not only so; he has grown in knowledge and wisdom. He understands the class struggle better than when he lay in the penitentiary at Joliet. He knows its history better, and his vision of the future is clearer.

And now they seek to imprison him again, to still his voice behind stone walls, and thus to hasten the day when it will be stilled forever in the grave.

Fools. They have not learned the lesson of Pullman. He and his city are gone. A city called by his name is there. But long since the people that inhabit it have taken it upon themselves to rule it and to be responsible for it.

It is a reminder that the principles at stake in the struggle that resulted in his incarceration were the same as those involved in the struggle today.

The issue then was Benevolent Feudalism vs. Industrial Democracy, and that is the issue now.

The Farm Robbed by Railroads

WISH to call attention to the prolific and over abundant production of fruit of all kinds grown in the beautiful Yakima valley. We may as well suit it up before we set the figures down by saying, what is the use of producing this over-abundant supply? It surely means a waste of energy and forcing many of the soil fillers more deeply in debt.

There were man fruit growers in this valley last year who did not even attempt to pick and market the fine crop of fruit they had. I saw last fall, I dare say, hundreds of acres of orchards in the Yakima valley, bending trees, heavily laden with thousands of tons of as fine apples as ever grew, and a few, perhaps, would be picked and placed away in storage for the use of a family during the winter months, and the balance of the crop would remain untouched, except for the bands of hogs that were turned loose in these orchards to eat what they could as they fell from the trees, and what the hogs could not eat were left on the ground to rot.

I learn from reliable sources, that the same conditions prevailed in the states from, and including Washington to New Mexico. Now, who should such conditions exist in a bountiful, productive country like this?

What I have said here of the fruit production, implies as well to other agricultural products. At the present time, there are thousands of tons of first class potatoes in various forms of storage, within the Yakima valley. Farmers have told me they would be glad to get six dollars a ton for them. When a farmer can get a chance to sell a load of hay he can get as much as \$7 or perhaps as much \$7.50 per ton. I. o. b. cars, which means about the actual cost of production. Aside from these insignificant prices, the high cost he pays for irrigation water, maintenance fees, high rates of duty (called interest) on his mortgage, and last but not least, his confiscatory taxes, or follow the route of one of our brother farmers who took his departure from here a few days ago. He came here about two years ago, and along with his family and effects, he brought about \$3,000 cash; brought twenty acres of high priced land, made a first-payment, used the balance in making improvements, and like many others here he saw he was stung, but he was wise enough to see the easy way out. He simply quit-claimed away his right without a consideration. Placed all his life's gathering in a flour sack, and either rode away by train, or cut his suspenders and went straight up. Any way he is gone to a place remote, to seek an Eldorado in other quarters. And it is only a question of time when there will be a well beaten trail in his path. Land is no longer changing hands through actual sales, because there is nobody to buy. The people have come to realize they cannot afford to own property under such a system. NOAH J. BECKER.

Mabton, Wash.

A Comment or Two.

When it was spoken that man should eat bread in the sweat of his brow, no exception was made of the high-brows.

A western judge declares in favor of encouraging convicted criminals to commit suicide. This is the most drastic form of the judicial recall yet proposed.

Darwin when he traced the ancestry of man was supposed to have gone the limit, but it appears even Darwin kept back a part of the truth. A genealogist out in California has pretty well established by figures that he had descended from kings! M. C. PHARES.

Bridgeport, Neb.

Stealing Offices in Kansas...

If the people of Kansas thoroughly understood what happened at Topeka when twenty-eight state senators, who had sworn to obey the laws voted to unseat Fred W. Stanton, Socialist, there would be a wave of protest and indignation that would sweep these misrepresentatives of the people out of the senate chamber without waiting for the formality of an election.

For the first time in the history of Crawford county, Kansas, an honest election was held last November. This election resulted in an overwhelming triumph for the Socialist candidates. Immediately the republicans and, strange as it may appear, their democratic allies, began to steal the offices. The Socialist county attorney had a majority of two votes. On the recount by the republican commissioners, it was discovered (?) that the vote had been improperly added up and after the things had been juggled with the Socialist was found to lack sixteen votes. The republican was then put into office.

The politicians who have been grafting on this county for near a half century feared the disclosure that would be made should a Socialist prosecuting attorney enforce the laws against previous officials.

NEXT the assessor was attacked on the ground that he was not a tax payer. Reeder, the successful Socialist candidate, was a coal miner. The constitution of the state of Kansas provides, section 80, page 35, of the 1901 statute, that no "religious test or property qualification shall be required for any office of public trust." Notwithstanding this plain and unmistakable provision of the fundamental law of this state, Reeder was declared disqualified from holding the office of county assessor by district Judge Curran on February 1. His republican opponent, A. A. Mantee, who had been repudiated at the polls by the voters, was appointed to the office by the republican county commissioners.

The job of assessor is important to the rich and powerful corporations of this county. By juggling the assessment books, as they have been juggled in the past, the rich escape the payment of their just dues to the state and the burden is added to the small property owners and the farmers.

Next, all the county officers elected by the Socialists were attacked before a contest court composed of Attorney B. S. Gaitskill, Attorney Tom Karr, and Attorney Wade. No question as to the legality of Reeder's vote was raised. Nor was there any question of the legality of the vote of the county attorney. In the other contests however the charge was made that men not qualified to vote had cast their ballots for the Socialist candidates.

The principal charge was based on fraudulent naturalization papers. Out of eight-four witnesses examined, twelve were shown to have received their naturalization papers at some place outside of the courthouse, which under a recent federal law makes them void. Of these twelve votes, five had been cast for the republican candidates, four for the Socialist candidates and three for the democratic candidates. It was proved that in each instance the illegal papers had been prepared and handed out by the republicans—the same republicans who had in the past benefited by these illegal votes and who were now trying to disqualify the Socialists from holding office because of republican frauds!

THE republicans in the contest held before this contest board were unable to sustain a single one of their allegations.

THE scene is transferred to Topeka. Here the attitude of the democrats were quite apparent. The same evidence submitted in the contest cases heard in Girard was submitted to a senate committee consisting of five democrats and two republicans. This committee, after a hasty examination of the depositions taken of witnesses, returned a unanimous decision against the Socialist candidate, Comrade Fred W. Stanton, and a recommendation to seat ex-Senator Porter. This action of the committee was a few days later ratified by a vote in the senate of 28 to 10.

The democratic senate thus welcomed to its arms the notorious republican member of the senate lodge who had been repudiated at the polls by a vote of 400. With Bailey Wagoner, the Missouri Pacific lobbyist and its chief attorney, as chairman of the senate judiciary

committee, the corporation interests in Kansas are safe and secure. Senator Porter merely adds another spoke to the corporation wheel.

Now here: First, it was the county attorney, who has it in his power to prosecute or protect law breakers; second, it was the county assessor, who decides who shall pay the taxes of the community and how much they shall be assessed; third, the legislative office of state senator is boldly taken away from the Socialist. Not that one lone Socialist could effect any radical revolution in legislation, but to protect certain interests that needed the powerful influence of Senator Porter at Topeka. Then too there was danger that Senator Stanton, Socialist, would introduce embarrassing measures providing for the relief of the working class. This action would put the members of the senate on record and that record would have to be faced at the next election.

BUT this is not the end of the stealing. Under the law of the state, the miners elect the state mine inspector, who is then appointed to this position by the governor. This office has been filled by a Socialist, Leon Besson, a practical miner of many years' experience. Under his administration the mining corporations of this state have been compelled to observe the laws providing for the protection of those who work in the mines. The big corporations had smarted under this law enforcement and so they decided to "get" this job also. Governor Hodges in his message to the Kansas legislature recommended the repeal of the present law and the passage of a new one providing for the election of the state mine inspector by all the voters of the state. The law also provided for the appointment by the governor of a man to fill this position until the next general election. This bill was rushed through the legislature with unseemly haste, in order to prevent the election of a practical miner to the position of state mine inspector by the workers of Kansas in their convention in session in Topeka this week. Thus this important job goes to a politician of the professional stripe. Senator Stanton was given a position as chairman of the committee on mines and mining. When Governor Hodges heard of this, he sent word by one of his chief lieutenants to the politicians in charge of the senate and ordered them to remove Stanton from this position. Stanton was the only practical miner in the senate. He was the logical man for the place. Governor Hodges is quoted by the newspapers as stating as one of his reasons for repealing the present law providing for the election of state mine inspector by the miners, that that organization was in control of the Socialists and that he did not propose to give them an opportunity to make propaganda.

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The following is from the Girard Times, the local paper, which started out immediately with the election with the avowed purpose of putting Socialism on the map. Considering that it has been violently anti-Socialist, its declaration that if Stanton was not elected Hodges, the man it supported for governor, was not elected, should carry some weight!

There is a general feeling among those around the state house in Topeka who discountenance political chicanery and believe in the interests of the unseated of the Socialist senator, Stanton, was as nasty a piece of political skulduggery as has been pulled off at Topeka since the state government was taken from the railroads and politicians. With the men who are criticizing the unseating of Stanton it is not a question of the merits of the man's policies, nor of his personal accomplishments, but a question of whether or not a district has a right to elect whom it pleases to the senate. There is a suspicion of intrigue by Senator Porter, who was seated in Stanton's place, and certain special interests who had need of Porter in the senate.

Stanton was elected by a safe majority. If he was not elected, Governor Hodges was not elected, for to throw out the voters of the precinct that elected Stanton would necessitate the elimination of a majority of fifty-eight for Mr. Hodges, and that would have defeated the governor. In a local contest to remove Socialist county officers elected by the vote of that same precinct no fraud could be proven. But one conclusion can be drawn, and that is that both Stanton and Hodges honestly carried the precinct according to official returns.

Senator Porter, who was seated—largely by standpat democrats and republican votes—is a typical standpatter, allied with all the privilege seeking interests of the state, and was a member of the old senate lodge.

Because such a frameup to thwart the expressed will of the people of a senatorial district is regarded by average voters as a criminal assault upon the theory of popular government, violating every principle of a democracy, the unseating of Stanton will have a tendency to create sympathy for Socialism and increase that party's strength.

THE criminals of the senate who unseated Stanton, and the criminal governor who usurped authority over the workers, both tried, when a crime was committed in the mining districts, to besmirch the Socialists they had wronged by hinting that they did it. But there was not a word of truth in their innuendoes, and they knew it, and later events have proved it. The thieves become slanderers.

AFTER the judges get through enforcing respect by imprisonment it will be in order again to make people religious by torture.

Shame On the Senate.

Shame, shame, shame on the Kansas senate! Can it be possible we have a Lorimer in our Kansas senate? Can it be possible that ten of our democrats sold their birthright for a mess of pottage? What a disgrace for those they received, and did the two who failed to get a stick of candy or a sack of peanuts or mayhap a drink of whiskey? Speak up—let's hear from you fellows that were going to do such great and noble things for the laboring man. Shame on you! Rise up, laborer, resent the slap you received at the hands of those ten democrats that sold out for a mess of pottage. Who doesn't say abolish the senate? I do.

Oleott, Kas. R. A. DAVIS.

Because He Wastes Union Man From People's Liberty, Menden, Kan. The first union labor man ever elected to the state senate was unseated and a capitalist crook put in his stead. How do you like that, Mr. Laboring Man? Just keep on voting the two old party tickets and you'll get justice.

Auction Block in America

New York, Jan. 31.—That girls are sold at auction in New York by white slave traffickers was charged today by Samuel H. London, of El Paso, Texas, who for seven years has been studying the subject from Alaska to the Panama Canal zone, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He says these women earn \$37,000,000 a year for their owners.

In the back room of a cafe in the lower East Side Mr. London says he saw a crowd of men gathered around an auctioneer, who conducted his sale just as he would an ordinary auction of horses. Certain houses were first disposed of, and then the inmates were auctioned. These auctions are conducted late at night and have been continued for a period of more than two years, he said.

"No girl in any class is safe. You have but to take notable disappearances like the Dorothy Arnold case."

SLAYER'S CODE. "I have a code of the white slavers by which agents in one city report the escape of a white slave in another. If she rebels against her master she is forced to submit. I have known of girls who have broken away from men in this city and have gone into another city. The code was used for telegrams just as in every other business and was flashed from city to city. The headquarters for commercialized vice have been found and terribly maltreated. It is easier to escape the police than these vigilant agents."

Mr. London told how after his graduation from the New York University law school he went to El Paso. There, after the earthquake in San Francisco, 600 white slaves, under the order of 300 men, were forced on the trains and sent to El Paso so that their masters would not lose anything through the catastrophe.

Mr. London was aided in his work in New York by a special agent of the department of justice, and a report was made by the agent to the department at Washington more than a year ago.

SIXTY THOUSAND WHITE SLAVES. "White slavery is carried on in New York on a much larger scale than any other place in the world," said Mr. London. "There are 26,500 white slave captives in the City of New York, against 37,600 in all other parts of the country. The slaves are protected by the ward politicians."

"The reason there are so many white slaves in New York is because of the glare and glitter and the narrow belief of the average New Yorker that there is no place outside of New York."

"If the people at large knew the real condition they would be horrified. The trust has agents working in all the sweat shops. There it is easy to pick out the best looking girls, because of the hard conditions under which the girls work."

Blames It On Taft.

GAYLORD WILBIRE, from London, England. FRED WARREN, of the APPEAL TO REASON, is just now not in my happy position. He is in Girard, Kansas, Free America. What the Taft Administration has resorted to in order to down Warren is almost unbelievable. First they started to put him in jail because he committed a technical violation of post-office law by printing a reward notice on the outside of his envelopes. Plenty of people had done this before without any notice from the postoffice that it was illegal, but when Warren did it Taft had him arrested at once. Then, when he found out that imprisonment would merely make Warren more popular than ever, he insisted on pardoning him, actually giving as his reason that he did not want to make Warren a martyr. No doubt many men have been pardoned before on this account, but Taft is the first autocrat to be foolish enough to frankly state his reason.

The next move Taft made was to have Warren indicted for telling the truth about the Leavenworth penitentiary, for the rottenness of which the Taft administration is entirely responsible. Again in this case the post-office was called into requisition, and Warren was charged with sending obscene matter through the mails.

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Not only is Taft back of it all, but he is back of the absurd prosecution of Eugene Debs and Warren on that silly charge of subornation or perjury. I think the Socialists and the APPEAL should make this responsibility of Taft perfectly clear, not in order to fix the matter upon that collapsed political balloon, but in order to fix upon his successor, Woodrow Wilson, the responsibility for the continuance of the persecution.

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POOR CASE AGAINST DEBS

When Eugene Debs was arrested the other day it is unlikely that his pulse increased a single beat. He produced his bond and, as usual, issued his statement charging persecution. Debs is crafty if nothing else. He lets no chance slip that might bring him a step nearer the martyr's crown.

The charge against Debs this time is that of encouraging a witness to leave the jurisdiction of the court. It would be a little hard to imagine Debs encouraging anybody or anything. That isn't his policy, his style, his way of dealing with men. It is his custom to denounce, not to persuade. It is as easy to think of his pleading as it is to think of his asking J. Pierpont Morgan for a job. He can rant, he can roar, he can cry out until the eardrums of his audience give way and every set of false teeth in the ward is rattled out of place. After Eugene Debs finishes a speech, the heavens come back to their place with a mighty bang, as thunder after the lightning stroke.

We can't believe this is the appointed hour of martyrdom for Debs. The government will have to prove the case against him and untold thousands of citizens are prepared to swear that it isn't in the defendant's interest to slide away under cover of night. It might be shown that Debs scared him out of the jurisdiction of the court, or threw him out with one vast blow from his lungs. But persuade him! Never.

Where They Would Destroy

Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad," is a maxim of the ancients that will apply in this case. Many men do not agree with some of the ideas of Eugene V. Debs.

But you cannot lay your hands on "Gene" but every workman in the country will challenge your right, will want to know "why."

"We know he belongs to us, and we to him; we have done for what he has suffered in labor's cause."

When we find the United States attorney working with, or rather under orders of Ota of the Los Angeles Times, we know that there is a conspiracy on foot; we know that the intention is to injure the cause of the workers; and it is no surprise to us when from that unholy collaboration comes the indictment of those we know as our friends.

Library of Science for the Workers

To understand modern Socialism, you must understand Evolution. Socialists regard the evolution of the capitalist system as a result of irrefutable NATURAL LAWS, the workings of which have been traced for two centuries by the scientific discovery. Most of the books in which these laws are explained are too difficult to read and too expensive to buy, except for the library class that is why we have used the slender capital subscribed in small sums by wage workers to publish the most important of these books at a price that is within the reach of all.

- 1. The Evolution of Man. By Wilhelm Boetsche. Contains abundant facts and illustrations of the theory of the descent of man. Illustrated.
2. The Triumph of Life. By Wilhelm Boetsche. Describes the relentless triumph of the Life Force over all obstacles. Illustrated.
3. Life and Death. By Dr. E. Teichmann. A study in biology explaining how and why life began on earth and how it has developed.
4. The End of the World. By Dr. M. Wilhelm Meyer. A study of the natural forces that will come time and time again.
5. The Making of the World. By Dr. M. Wilhelm Meyer. Describes the process by which dead worlds are re-born into new worlds and how life begins again.
6. Germs of Mind in Plants. By R. H. France. A remarkable work proving that "mind" is not limited to man but that plants, too, have a mind in plants.
7. Human, All Too Human. By Friedrich Nietzsche. A study of the "free will" and the folly of orthodox theology.
8. Science and Revolution. By Ernest H. Cantor. A history of the growth of the Evolution theory, showing how at every step it was fought by the ruling classes and welcomed by the workers.
9. Social and Philosophical Studies. By Paul Lafargue. The causes of belief in God and the origin of abstract ideas explained in a brilliant and convincing way.
10. Evolution, Social and Organic. By Arthur M. Lewis. A volume of popular lectures on the relation of the Evolution theory to Socialism is fully explained.

These ten volumes are handsomely bound in cloth in volumes of uniform size. Price, 50c each, postpaid; no charge for the actual cost of postage. If you mention this Appeal, we will give \$2.50 send these ten books by express, postage prepaid, and the International Brotherhood of Book Reviewers will contribute 50c books published by us may be substituted for part of the above if desired; list free. Address: Box 111, Chicago.

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Socialists Get in Their Work

One might easily take the present legislature for a bunch of Socialists for although there is not a single Socialist in the body, the members of the assembly have been introduced and stand a good chance of passing. For instance, here is the initiative, referendum and recall women's suffrage, direct election of United States senators, cooperative stores, public ownership of factories, pensions for public servants, pension for widows and orphans, a bunch of pretty measures all of which are strongly advocated by the Socialist platform—Geertz, Kalamazoo, Mich. ...

An act was passed providing that no verdict or court decision shall be set aside, reversed or a new trial granted for technical errors. This measure was adopted as follows: Memorializing congress recommending a highway in the Debs dam; proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for direct election of senators and recall of judges.

A resolution was created in the Nevada legislature when Senator Beaman and Representative ... to nominate a Socialist candidate for United States senator and to vote for him at the next election.

Representative J. E. Davis, the Socialist assemblyman of Nevada, has introduced several resolutions in the state legislature. Among them are the following bills: Prohibiting assignment of salaries and wages to married men except by law; instituting in writing in public schools and witnessed by two; prohibiting granting of injunctions in strike troubles upon the grounds of maintaining the peace and sprinkling attachments of writs of habeas corpus in the interest of public health; defining the obtaining of labor under false pretenses and defining the penalties and recovery of damages therefor.

Aside from Comrade Davis' bills, the Arizona legislature at the unusually large number of progressive measures introduced by non-Socialist assemblymen. Following are only a few of the bills: Providing for the payment of salaries to public officials and power to furnish free dental treatment; providing for an inheritance tax; creating a commission on industry agriculture and irrigation; making proof of injury or death by accidents occurring in underground workings of mines prima facie evidence of negligence on the part of the employer; limiting hours of service on railroad; joint resolution providing for a convention for the purpose of amending the constitution; providing for the regulation and supervision of the practice of medicine and the regulation of women and miners under 18; and providing penalties; requiring open passage of goods and passengers on railroads; providing for the regulation of the practice of medicine in person not less than two weeks apart (repealed); requiring payment of laborers in person not less than two weeks apart (repealed); requiring attention in case of accident to employ and travelers upon railroads; making all public buildings and structures open to discussions of all kinds; making wife desertion or drunkenness legal reasons for divorce.

Following the lead of Wisconsin, Kansas is taking up the issue of non-partisan elections, and doing it solely for the purpose of preventing the working class from obtaining representation in the future. A bill is before the house providing that all judges hereafter shall be elected on a non-partisan basis. This, of course, means an effort to keep the working class out of the courts.

Two years ago every party in Kansas declared in favor of the initiative, referendum and recall. In the future, a bill is before the legislature was elected and the recall proposition was turned down. This year the initiative, referendum and recall proposition was turned down. This year the initiative, referendum and recall proposition was turned down.

Washington. Socialists of the state of Washington have made a referendum on the initiative and recall. To combat them, a bill has been introduced in the state legislature inaugurating a system of public schools in each county, this supervisory to control each school district and make it impossible for the schools to elect its own teachers. The scheme is a deliberate attempt to prevent Socialist school boards from electing their own teachers. The 40,000 Socialist voters at the last election in Washington were in the ranks of the old party politicians, and they are panic-stricken in a way that is not to be compared to the growing power of the new party.

Idaho. The Socialist administration of Schenck is setting a pace in municipal government which is hard to equal. But it is an excellent example of the difficulties which the mayor, George R. Linn, and his committee of public works, Charles A. Muller, were first arrested and thrown into jail by the Little Enterprise. In this persecution, the Socialists are turning out a better record than Schenck's ever had in the past. The administration is a success from beginning to end.

Florida. Comrade E. A. Southworth, a Socialist, has introduced Senator George W. Edgerton of the Idaho general assembly, to introduce legislation in the Idaho legislature to provide that all current and future laws must be a full legal tender, to be distributed through the government banks as stamps are through the postoffice, and that the government banks on real estate at a rate of 2 per cent.

Florida. Dr. John A. Van Valzah, representative from the Florida legislature, is introducing a bill in the Florida legislature in favor of the workmen. Doctor Van Valzah recently heard the laws of the State of Florida, and says that the will-surveyer man who heard him.

We Are With You, Gene. Henry M. Tichner, in Rip-Rap, St. Louis. So the mousters want to send Gene Debs to prison! Of course they'll do it if they can—don't doubt that—they'll butcher Christ again if they could to serve their bloody ends. The herd of hogs that feast their greedy gluttony on the agony of outraged children in their mills of mammon would hesitate at no infamy recorded in all the annals of time. Gene Debs, with a heart that knows only love for the outcast, with a brain that thinks only help for the down-trodden, the gentlest and sweetest of souls—the creature that dare lay their unclean claws upon him doom themselves to the everlasting scorn of all that's good and pure in all the universe. They had better be careful what they do—it's sun-up in the morning of the twentieth century, that century that the immortal Hugo foretold would banish tyrants and give over the earth to MEN. For my part, I say damn them and their stolen plunder and their venal courts and their hired hounds—with Debs I find debauch in their teeth and tell them that the sewers contain filthy rats that are of better breed than they!

The Windlord of Bagdad.

BEN AMI, king of Bagdad the rich, was a exceedingly poor. He had lived up to his income and borrowed all he could, and now his creditors were demanding payment. He had nothing with which to pay, and as a result was morose and grouchy.

It was at this point that Achbar, one of the principal creditors of the king and a very rich man, came forward with a strange proposition. "Give me," said he to the monarch, "a title to all the winds that blow over Bagdad, and I will not only cancel your indebtedness to me, but will also pay you twenty thousand dinars." Every body knows the value of a dinar.

The great king guffawed. He considered it a splendid joke. But Achbar declared, "I mean it, oh king. If I am willing to do this in order to furnish a little diversion for you and the people of Bagdad, I see no reason why I should be refused the pleasure."

Between giggles the king had the papers drawn, duly transferring to Achbar all the winds that blew over Bagdad. The people heard about it and laughed at the humor of how the king had cleared himself by selling something that no man could use. It was considered the best joke of the season.

A few weeks later, however, Achbar posted notices that, having bought all the winds that blew over Bagdad, he forbade all persons owning windmills to use his wind without proper rental, and all sailors employing winds that had passed over or might pass over Bagdad to refrain from using those winds in propelling their vessels, without paying rental, and all farmers in the vicinity, who could scarcely find any breezes for Bagdad, to in no-wise use them unless and except they should first pay the proper stipend to the owner of the winds.

The proposition didn't look so funny then. Indeed, the people appealed to the king to annul his foolish sale. His majesty promptly annulled his king's court, and reconvened as the supreme court of law of the nation. The learned men came before him to discuss the legality of the matter. The professional Sage arose, and adjusting his visor, whatever that may be, spoke after this manner: "While, you honor, we all deplore the fact of the sale, the king's word is sacred even as he is sacred; and the rights of property must be protected, else all government goes to pieces; therefore, I hold that Achbar has a right to collect a tribute for the use of that which has become his property."

The king, sitting as supreme judge, decided in accordance with this judgment of his chief councillor. The people acquiesced, though with much dissatisfaction, and promptly collected sufficient money to pay Achbar for the principal coin of Bagdad, as all people know) to pay Achbar for the winds he had purchased, and incidentally to cancel the indebtedness of the king, and put him again on Easy street, turning it into the hands of their ruler. Ben Ami at once tendered the money to Achbar for the recovery of the winds that blew over Bagdad.

"I couldn't think of accepting the money," declared Achbar. "I bought the winds in good faith, and being invested with sole proprietorship in them, I stand upon my legal rights. The annual rental of the winds would be worth to me more than the lump sum which you offer, and I would be very foolish to accept your proposition."

The people appealed to the king again and he once more went out of executive session, sitting as a supreme court of the land. As chief justice he declared that the government had a right to do whatever it might wish, and although the sale was unfortunate, it was undoubtedly legal; to annul it would be to endanger all vested rights and do a great injustice to many poor people who had acquired title to lands that rested on no surer basis than did Achbar's title to the winds that blew over Bagdad. He recommended a compromise, with merger on the part of Achbar.

The people had no choice in the matter. They saw it was law, and they were too loyal to question law. Some of them, indeed, murmured and threatened to use the winds and defy Achbar to collect rental for them. However, public sentiment was against this. It was deemed confiscatory in nature and therefore little better than robbery. It was subversive of property rights, calculated to plunge the nation into anarchy.

To force Achbar to accept a sum less than the full value of his property would be to strike a blow at the best interest of all society, endangering the home and the sacred traditions of the fathers. There was nothing to do but what Achbar might ask for the winds. And the people did this. They taxed themselves to the limit, and paid ten times what Achbar had been out in the purchase of the winds that blew over Bagdad. At the same time they adopted a constitution whose chief provision was that the king should not again sell the winds. However, they were not so subversive of government as to recall the king.

Achbar was made one of the richest men of the nation by this transaction. He did not lose cast with the people; rich men seldom do. On the contrary, he was thereafter regarded, not only as a remarkable philanthropist, but also as something of a philanthropist. As the professional Sage expressed it and taught the people: "It was much better than leaving him and his heirs in perpetual possession of the winds that blow over Bagdad. We ought to congratulate ourselves and our courts over a wisdom that provided us such an easy escape."

C. L. PRYOR.

Short Proof That Socialism is Right.

William Ray Edmunds, Doctor of Philosophy in Harvard College.

The whole issue between Socialism and capitalism is whether public or private ownership of land and capital is best. Now ownership merely means the legal right of the owner to control for his purposes the use of the thing owned. Therefore, the essence of the controversy between public and private ownership is simply this: Under the public ownership of land and capital the people as a whole would have the legal right to control for their own welfare the use of land and capital; whereas, under private ownership of land and capital an individual or group have the legal right to control the use of land and capital for their own benefit whether or not such use coincides with the public welfare. Therefore, if you believe that the welfare of the people as a whole is right, you must believe that social ownership of land and capital is right, as opposed to the private ownership of them. This is the essence of the controversy between Socialism and capitalism.

Or course the United States senate voted down a proposition to submit a federal recall to the people. Senators realize that if the people are not checked they may abolish the senate, and hence they are sitting on the masses with all their weight.

Starving by Thousands

I have been traveling for the last two years from one saw mill to another. Sometimes I am timekeeper or bookkeeper, most of the time a common laborer. I stay only about two weeks in one place, so you may understand I know something of the condition of the laborers of the saw-mills of the south. It is worse than it was in the days of slavery. More than 1,600 families are on the brink of starvation in the saw mill districts of the southern states, receiving wages insufficient to support them. The mill operators rent shacks from \$4 to \$20 a month to the laborers, and pay from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day wages. The worker is held for from \$1.50 to \$3 a month for doctor bills and \$1.50 for accident insurance. In North Carolina the worker is charged \$3 a month for rent, \$3 for doctor bills and \$3 for insurance. The wage is only \$1 a day. He seldom has any left at the end of the month for he is forced to trade at the company store and pay \$1.25 for a sack of flour (24 pounds). I have seen children in the saw mill districts crying for bread. When the laborer trades up what is coming to him after he has paid his rent, doctor bill and insurance, the company will not furnish any more until the next month, so the family is on actual starvation. Laborers in Georgia are shamefully treated, not so badly as in Alabama though. There are at least 600 families in the state of Georgia waiting for rations in the free saw mill towns. Doctor bills and insurance are \$2.65 a month and rent is from \$5 to \$15 a month. Wages are \$1.10 to \$1.25 a day. It is a shame to see poor children in the south suffer for want of bread. If the Georgia laborer is ten minutes late he is docked two hours of his day's work. He is so poor he can't afford to quit. Yet Alabama is worse. It allows the saw mill operators to work their men 12 hours a day and has the second largest mill in the south, located at Lockhart. Only \$1 is paid for the extra long working day. Every man is charged forty cents a day house rent, ten cents for doctor bill—and the doctor and the houses are worse than worthless. They will let the doctor come in to see you twice a month, and if he comes oftener than that you must pay \$1 extra every trip. In Lockhart there are 200 families living on half rations, and suffering for lack of clothing. The saw-mill laborer of Mississippi is as bad off as in Georgia, for there he is paid \$1.30 to \$1.40 a day of 11 hours and is taxed \$9 to \$20 a month rent, \$1.50 doctor bill and \$1 insurance.

CLARENCE DIFFERICA, Wilmington, N. C.

Two Pictures of Soldier Life

WHILE riding on a street car, I chanced to notice a sign which read: "Join The Army. It Will Develop All of Your Manhood and Courage." There was also a very alluring picture of camp ground. As a child, my hero had always appeared in my dreams as a soldier dressed in a beautiful braided uniform. It is needless to say that when I had an offer to visit a fort I was delighted. Alas, all my dreams were swept away!

An old soldier acted as our guide, pointing out the most interesting things. He first took us down Officer's Row, which was a beautiful avenue. On either side were magnificent houses and grounds, and on the steps of each house was the name of the captain, major or lieutenant, as it might be, living there. I asked where the privates and their wives lived? My guide said he would show me later on.

After leaving the avenue I was shown the guard house. It was then late in the afternoon and we were just in time to see the prisoners returning to their prison. First came a squad of perhaps fifty men, behind which were two guards carrying rifles. A second squad followed, then a third and finally a fourth, making in all perhaps a hundred and fifty prisoners. Turning to my guide I asked what they had done. He answered my question with one terse word, "Deserters." I could not realize for the moment what a mean word that was, but a harsh, ugly word, and what a world of meaning it held. Silently they waited until the signal was given and then marched with exact steps into the prison. I could not repress a shudder of horror at the visions the picture conjured. It was the reverse side of the alluring picture I had seen in the street car.

I had heard that there was to be an officer's ball given and in an effort to throw off the visions I asked if the soldiers were allowed to go. My guide laughed shortly. "Not much they don't. One private's wife who came from a good family received an invitation and attended one of the balls. When the hostess found out she was the wife of a mere private, she requested her to leave. The officer's wives don't even invite them to their dances." Pointing toward the north a considerable distance behind the guard house he said: "There is where the married privates live. Their wives do the washing for the families on Officer's Row."

I looked and saw a group of small yellow houses, huddled together. Mentally I compared them with the homes I had just seen. Here were not stately trees, nor beautiful lawns nor walks. And this was where the privates' wives lived, the wives and the men who do the real fighting. Yes, surely it developed courage! It required courage to live there. No balls or parties were given in that little settlement. These privates and their wives knew nothing of the gaiety of army life.

Walking on further we came to the barracks. I saw a number of soldiers lounging around, seemingly with nothing to do. I asked if they were taught a trade. "No," said the guide, "they do no work, other than taking care of their rooms and clothes." Do they ever become Captains, Lieutenants, or officers of any kind was asked? "Very few; the officers must all be graduates of West Point."

My thoughts flashed back to the sign, "It Will Develop All of Your Manhood and Courage." Then I knew why boys joined the army! I also discovered why they desert!

EVIE D. LALLEMENT.

Von Nincompoop.

There landed in San Francisco the other day one "Henry von Kuhlman, bachelor, German baron, diplomat and army officer," who attempted on arrival to distinguish himself by announcing that "all women are born liars." To this he added, "I could think of no more dreadful fate than to be the husband of an American woman." After this bright sally he twirled his monocle and observed that "no American woman could be trusted away from her husband for more than a year."

This nincompoop, who in all probability never on his own account amounted to enough to be second assistant to a chimney sweep, and who never produced enough to feed a fly, made an edifying exhibition of himself in the above observations. The woman who ever marries—which the good Lord forbid—that abortion, had better be allied to an anthropoid ape, and a feeble minded one at that.

And this is a produce of "the nobility!" Which means the spawn of degeneracy. Von Nincompoop Kuhlman ought to be muzzled or deported.

The Standard Oil company has announced a dividend of \$40 a share, payable February 15. It gives credit to the government for enabling it to pay such a large dividend, declaring that the so-called dissolution of the Standard Oil company served as an excuse for closer collections. It is probable that dissolutions will become annual events, like the clearance sales of the merchants.

A Rational Gift

You have some relative or some friend in whom you are interested and wish to make him or her a little offering in testimony of that interest, and what better offering could you make than a subscription to the Appeal to Reason?

You can have the name of your relative or friend entered for a four years' subscription, through the 1916 campaign, for one dollar. At the end of that time you may be sure that your relative or friend will be a good Socialist, if not long before. Send three dollars for three such subscriptions and you receive as a premium a free copy of the Arsenal of Facts for 1913.

If you have the means to spare and wish to do the generous thing, send five dollars and have your relative or friend enrolled as a SUBSCRIBER FOR LIFE. This would be a rational gift indeed and would keep you constantly and gratefully in the mind of the recipient and prove to you a perpetual benediction.

The Women Are Awakening

ALL thinking, observing women today realize that they live under a system of society where the luxuries of the world are enjoyed by a few and where the many toil long and hard for a mere existence. These women know there is something wrong somewhere. The great army of working women are beginning to realize the unjust conditions under which they are forced to labor and are resorting to the strike as a means of securing shorter hours, more pay and better conditions. The housewife who works early and late—doing the many things that are required to keep up a well regulated home, without wages or compensation unless it be her board and clothes—is beginning to wonder if things must always remain as they are today.

Many of these housewives see their sons and daughters driven by the lash of necessity into the industrial world long before they have received even a common school education. Everywhere, all classes of women are realizing there has been some re-arrangement in industrialism since many of them remember the time when women were unknown in the business world.

But not all of these women have seen things as they are. Many have accepted the prevailing conditions as unavoidable. Many women are chafing under this unjust distribution of wealth and opportunity and are inquiring into the cause and remedy. She once a woman earning it and she is forced to conclude that proper adjustment be made.

So long as man rules over man, woman will fall prey to the dominating class. To free herself and her sisters, women must work for the freedom of the race. Socialism alone offers any relief to womankind. It would seem at least that women everywhere would investigate the truthfulness of that statement.

The Army in Motion.

The secretary of Local No. 8, M. P. reported to the committee a justice of the peace and a constable. Salt Lake City, Utah, has a Socialist mayor for a time. Henry W. Lawrence, Deseret! What a harsh, ugly word, and what a world of meaning it held. Silently they waited until the signal was given and then marched with exact steps into the prison. I could not repress a shudder of horror at the visions the picture conjured. It was the reverse side of the alluring picture I had seen in the street car.

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EVIE D. LALLEMENT.

Safe in Chicago.

The Cowing Nation wishes to announce to APPEAL readers that it has landed safely in Chicago, and is installed in its first new office ready for business. Its Chicago office will get into operation on February 23. This issue will carry, among other splendid features, an illustrated story on the "Wasting Human Life" which is a most careful preparation, and which is to be an event as startling as the Balkan war. It is a most interesting and important work of propaganda and organization has united the Reform working class until the movement has been set on a new and a clear idea of what the general strike really means in a country where this kind of strike has been studied carefully and critically, then you will be able to know the meaning of yourself but have all your neighbors read it.

We will supply you with all you want at a price that is low. You will be better to have your local or your friends' copy of "Wasting Human Life" and tea copies of "Wasting Human Life." Or send us a dollar for a year's subscription and a free copy of "Wasting Human Life." There'll be things coming your way week now that you can't afford to miss.

Be careful to address as follows: Cowing Nation, 4729 Erastus avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The masters are not content with all their loot, but the toilers are asked to be content with nothing but toil and misery.

The Legal Department

What is more important than that an American citizen should have a knowledge of the law? We are going to furnish it. Why is it that so few of the people know even the commonest principles of law? The reason is that the law is a mystery. The average man knows of the law as something which is only intended to be made plain to a certain class of favored individuals who have leisure time and the money necessary to attend the universities and the law schools. These gentlemen purposely try to keep the law from being understood by the masses. We have arranged for the best correspondence law course to be had, and our students are going to be taught the law in a way that is plain and simple. We are thousands of men and women who are going to take advantage of this chance to acquire a practical legal training. Write me for particulars.

J. I. SHIFFERD, General Atty. Local No. 1, APPEAL TO REASON, Fort Scott, Kan.

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