

Number of subscribers last week 4,974
Number new subs for week ending December 15 4,014
Number expiring for week ending December 15 4,564
Gain for the week 1,378

Total number of subs for week ending December 15... **273,682**
Edition printed last week 331,000

Watch 'Er Grow.

The list of subscribers to the **APPEAL** is growing, but not as fast as you and I would like to see it grow. Nearly four weeks have elapsed since the 75,000 sample copies were mailed, and I am keeping tab on the results pretty close. If it is true, as a number of friendly postal employees have informed me, that sample copies of the **APPEAL** are destroyed, it means another serious handicap. Over 500 sample copies of the **APPEAL**, according to the *Daily Socialist*, were destroyed in one week. So far, the new subscriptions traceable to the sample copies recently mailed do not average five to the thousand, while heretofore the average has always been over sixty to the thousand. This convinces me that the statements of our friendly postal employees are true, and that some one in authority in the postoffice department has passed the word along to quietly hold up all sample copies of the **APPEAL** and destroy them.

It is a waste of time and effort, therefore, for the **APPEAL** to send out sample copies. It looks like the department has won this skirmish to prevent the **APPEAL** from increasing its subscription list by sending sample copies to persons whose interest and co-operation we may likely secure.

There is thus left but two ways of boosting the list: By securing directly subscriptions from persons you meet every day. By yourself subscribing for a bundle to be sent each and every week to your address.

I am still accepting "gift subscriptions," though the postoffice department has ruled against the **APPEAL** doing this. If this rule is enforced, I will flash Madden's circular asking for "gift subscriptions" to his now defunct magazine.

Let the merry war go on—the **APPEAL** Army will find a way to keep the list climbing, never fear!

Nearing the End.

Every step which capitalism takes, hastens its destruction.

If Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are tried and released, their liberation will lead wings to the Socialist propaganda; if they are hanged, their martyrdom, like that of John Brown's will crystallize the sentiment of the working class for industrial liberty in six months.

History repeats itself. Fifty-six years ago the infamous Missouri compromise aroused the North to an understanding of the abolition movement; a few years later the Dred Scott Decision fixed the fate of chattel slavery.

In its scope and meaning, the Lewis ruling, making military law the superior of civil, is similar to the Missouri compromise, in that it deprives the citizens of the states of their rights and makes them helpless pawns of corporation governors. The recent United States supreme court decision, regarding Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, is another Dred Scott Decision, destined to bring on a greater revolution in this country than the Dred Scott Decision did.

Let capitalism keep up its work; the Socialists are preparing to replace it with the Co-operative Commonwealth.

In olden times the writers of histories were generally funkies maintained by the king to write fulsome eulogies of his royal ancestry and play up his own imperial prowess. Modern historians are breaking away from the habit to some extent and are making a genuine effort to get at the facts. Read Catherine Cornin's "Industrial History of the United States" and get a rational idea of the forces that are shaping the nation's destiny.

No one is well paid for this work who does not get the full value of what his labor produces. When the workers get ready to demand this, there will be no surplus value for the capitalist and he will go out of business just as did the other barons of the middle ages.

LOOK at the yellow address label, and note **No. 579** the number following name. If it is your subscription expires with the next number. You should renew at least three weeks before your subscription expires so that you will not miss any numbers.

No man is great enough or rich enough to get this paper on credit or for a longer time than paid for. It is published as an advocate of International Socialism, the movement which favors the ownership of the earth by ALL the people—not by a PART of the people.

ARE YOU soft enough in the head to expect relief for the working class from a congress composed of trust officials and trust attorneys? You might as well expect a king to voluntarily divide his power and privileges with his peasants.

ALTHOUGH the American workingman in some respects resembles his quadruped brother of the long ears, he is entirely too good a fellow to remain in slavery to the beastly bipeds that do nothing but scribble pages of scandal for the reading public.

THE inability of the railroads to transport coal to the freezing people of the Dakotas is another evidence of the inability of the capitalist system to meet modern demands. A few more exhibitions of incompetence and the "able man," which is the working class, will take charge.

THE power of American lords of industry is so much greater than that possessed by kings, barons and czars, that the comparison makes the old-time potentates look like thirty cents with a hole in it. And this is possible only because 80,000,000 people are easy enough to stand for it.

EMPLOYERS are always liberal with good advice; that is, good advice for the masters. When they tell you to beware the Socialist, have you ever analyzed their motive? Did it ever strike you that what your masters want is just the thing you should not want? Do a little thinking for yourself, Mr. Worker.

TALK about beggars! Was there ever such a famished horde of mendicants as the industrial lords of America? They want subsidies to help them build railroads, subsidies to build factories, subsidies to build ships, tariffs to keep out foreign competition, privileges of all sizes and sorts. And what a purr-proud aggregation of beggars they are!

WRITING about the trouble in France between the government and the Catholic church, the *Kansas City Daily Times* says: "The church has always thrown its influence on the side of monarchy as against the republic. And that, too, when the state was paying every priest out of the public treasury." And Ruzvilt is trying to unite the church and state in this country! But, for power men will do anything.

IN Western Kansas, in Oklahoma, in North Dakota, and in other states, indignant citizens are holding up trains, cutting out cars of coal, and appropriating the contents for their private use. They are simply taking the property of the trusts and holding it for their own benefit. Some day these coal-car seizures will extend to include the machinery of production, as well as of the things produced. Ceiling events cast their shadows before.

THE bread and butter question is the most important question agitating the most numerous class of people in America today. There are whole families who could dispense with the benefits of a national merchant marine in exchange for a sack of flour, and who could exchange their interest in the entire American navy for a sack of navy beans. There is not much poetry in the reflection, but hungry people have no immediate need of poetry, either.

THE aim of the ruling class in the twentieth century does not differ materially from the object of rulers throughout history. They have changed their methods to conform to new conditions. Tyrants once held their slaves in submission by the strong arm; they now hold wage slaves in submission by the strong mind. They cunningly flim-flam the innocent thick-head with ideas of duty, etc., that make the thoughtless submit to the grossest injustice. Get wise, workers, get wise!

A GIRARD man went home very much agitated over the prospect of having to "divide up" with the lazy and dishonest Socialists. When he got home he found the fire out, no coal on hand and nothing in the house to eat. A brief consultation with his wife resulted in that lady's application to the neighboring woman of a Socialist for a temporary divide up of coal. As the good wife busied herself with starting the fire, his empty stomach began to think as his empty brain had never thought before; and, by the next morning the more violent symptoms of his Socialistphobia had disappeared.

You can comprehend the fact that if I owned the earth, every manjack of you would have to pay tribute to me. Now a wheel could turn, not a plow could be thrust into the earth, but with my condir, there would be no difference between that sort of an arrangement and the one where a hundred men own the earth and the balance paid tribute. So long as any man is denied the free use of the resources of nature—just so long will slavery exist. So long as one man or a group—large or small—is permitted to make the terms upon which other men will produce the wealth necessary for the existence of humanity—so long will capitalism prevail. When no man has the power to dictate the terms of labor to another man, then will capitalism cease and Socialism begin.

A NEW YORK news report quotes H. H. Rogers with the statement that Rockefeller's income amounts to \$50,000,000 a year. With this income he could in two years, buy the states of Utah and Wyoming and the territory of New Mexico, at their assessed value. This revenue is equivalent to making every man in the United States work for him four days out of every year for nothing. And Rockefeller is only one of many feudal lords of finance who are enabled by possession of great wealth to command the labor of a million serfs. You proud jaspers wouldn't allow a robber baron of the middle ages to sit in his castle and order you out to work for him; but you are perfectly willing for Rockefeller to do the act because he uses up-to-date methods.



Copyright by J. A. Mitchell
"From the Depths."

Two Kinds of Postal Thieves.

That procession of innocent wives and children led destitute by the misdeeds of husbands and fathers—a familiar sight in the criminal courts—finds an unwanted background in a place so sinister as a federal tribunal. The line of wives, children in arms and others clinging to skirts passed in review before Judge Landis yesterday, for it was the day of sentence for those who have transgressed the federal laws in a criminal way.

There was Mrs. Richard E. English, wife of a mail carrier of fourteen years' service. He had confessed the theft of letters. His English children were there, two, five of them. The carrier's mother, who lives in Birmingham, Ala., also is dependent upon him. English was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Joliet. A picture he was carrying in his hand and his children crying as he was led away. And the tragedy of it is this: He opened a letter he thought contained money to buy things for them.—Chicago Record-Herald, November 23.

I don't know what you think (and you read such items as the above) when there were a dozen more just like it in the same report! No one can defend something is wrong. No one can defend the act of the carrier, but the conditions he lived under made the act logical—it happened, and that is proof. He didn't want to steal—he wanted to keep his family and mother. If the tens of millions that the railroads graze from the postal service each year were added to the poorest paid postal employees the chances are that this offense would not have been committed. And when we look at his petty crime for a laudable purpose what must we think of those who rob, not a stinky little letter, but scoop millions annually out of the postal receipts with all kinds of graft? And they are not only not punished, these grafters of millions in extortionate rates for hauling the mail, but are esteemed the great people of the land. Then others get up great schemes which will afford great opportunities for graft, such as Panama canals, river and harbor improvements, ship subsidies, junketing tours for public officials, their families and friends at public expense, fat places with no duties, and a thousand other means of stealing.

No Worry For Us.

"Don't worry about the growth of Socialism."—Lincoln, Neb. Independent (Populist). There is no reason to worry, but every reason to rejoice. Everybody knows it is growing, and all over the world, too. It is a world movement, and nothing else political is. Socialists are everywhere throwing up their caps and feeling good. We know that such a radical movement must be a power in every land before it can control in any one. Capitalists would combine the armies of the earth against any country that would make the effort to free the working class from their domination. If they were not deterred by the bog fishes with the lamb; and one Mr. Hanna, state chairman of what is left of Kansas populism, is now ready to turn over the remaining hide and hair of the befuddled movement to the republicans. Socialists do not fuse or cause political trade.

The Shoe Pinches.

Commenting on the complaint raised by a correspondent signing himself "Middleman," the editor of the Milwaukee *Daily News* makes the following pertinent comments, which I commend to the small business man and the retired farmer with a stated income, and others whose salaries are fixed by the immutable law of communism:

"The answer of the trusts and the Socialists to 'Middleman' and the class in whose name he speaks is the answer that the middle class gave to the craftsmen when they found themselves being displaced by the machine and the factory system. They are told that while changing industrial and economic conditions work injury to them, they must adapt themselves to the changed conditions. To protest is to oppose progress. To call for the overthrow of the great corporations, and centralized industry and a return to the competitive system is to demand that backwardness shall cease and progress turn backward. The Socialists invite the middle class to join with them in establishing the Co-operative Commonwealth, in which all will have to labor in producing and distributing wealth, while none shall live by exploiting those that produce. The trusts offer to the middleman the opportunity of competing for a job or getting back to the land. In the economies that it is working in production and distribution, the trust system of necessity must dispense with useless labor. The trust's justification is that it is a labor saving machine. And the labor saving machine has had no greater admirers or stouter defenders than the middlemen.

The 'bourgeois' is not a patient beast. He is the maker of revolutions. He has beheaded kings and upset thrones. Enlisted by self-interest in the cause of the 'upper classes,' he has been their bulwark in oppressing and exploiting the 'proletariat.' But now he faces a situation in which he is being crushed from above and below. The trust system calls for his destruction. His only hope lies in enlisting the proletariat to join with him in the overthrow of the trusts and the restoring of the opportunity that has slipped from his grasp. And against his appeals to discontent, the trust magnates, are bidding with higher wages. The proletariat has become the arbiter."

The Socialists are wise to the tricks of old-party politicians. The democrats of Kansas fused with the republicans like the Bog fishes with the lamb; and one Mr. Hanna, state chairman of what is left of Kansas populism, is now ready to turn over the remaining hide and hair of the befuddled movement to the republicans. Socialists do not fuse or cause political trade.

Idaho Overrun With Pinkerton Detectives.

Special to the Appeal.
Boise, Idaho, Dec. 22, 1906.—The December term of the district court of Canyon county opened at Caldwell Tuesday last, but no business of importance was transacted. The indictment against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone was not even mentioned, and neither the Western Federation officials, nor their attorneys, were present in court.

As these cases appear first on the docket, County Attorney Van Dusen was asked why they were not called and some action taken looking to the trial. He answered that no remitter from the supreme court of the United States had been received in the habeas corpus proceedings appealed from the Idaho courts, and for this reason Judge Smith could not take judicial notice that the case had been determined so that the Canyon county court would be at liberty to proceed with the trial.

Another reason why Judge Smith would make no further order is the fact that his term of office expires January 6, when he will be succeeded by the newly elected democratic Judge Bryan.

It is probable that the trial of Steven Adams, charged with the murder of two miners in Northern Idaho, will occur some time in January. The trial will take place in Wallace, Idaho. The cases of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will probably be tried in January. The attorneys for the defense are prepared and ready, and await only the pleasure of the prosecution.

This section of Idaho is again overrun with detectives. Seven Pinkertons have arrived in Boise within three days. Five sleuths of the Theil agency, under the command of Captain Swain, are located at Caldwell. What they find in the way of an excuse for piling up an expense account against the state at this time, when there is no possibility of a trial for a number of weeks, is asked by numerous tax-payers who will be called on to pay the bill.

If there is no class war, why is it that the capitalists maintain a standing army of Farley strike-breakers and Pinkerton thugs? In times of peace it is customary to discharge the troops, but when the corporation captains line up their gun men, you can rest assured that though "gentlemen may cry peace, there is no peace."

THINGS have happened in this closing year of 1906 that never happen before. For the first time in American history Socialism was mentioned on the state platform of an old party. And for the first time the president of this (or these) United States found it necessary to refer to Socialism in his message to congress. Galileo was right; the world does move.

WITH its great staff of correspondents at Washington City, the *Rock Mountain News*, of Denver, Colo., did not come into possession of Judge McKenna's dissenting opinion in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone appeal case until Monday, December 17. This was fourteen days after the opinion had been rendered, and eight days after its publication in the **APPEAL** TO REASON.

SOCIALISTS don't like the system under which they live, but they must conform to it for the present or starve. They are just like other men with the important exception that they are working and voting for a better system. You can't live a Socialist life under the conditions of capitalism. Socialists can't practice what they preach until such time as they have succeeded in making the conditions under which it is possible.

The new edition of 20,000 attractive souvenir post cards are now off the press and they are about the noblest that the **APPEAL** has ever turned out. Remember, these cards will be sent free to those comrades who subscribe for may be used to send to these parties notifying them that you have paid for the paper to their address for one year. They will be more interested in the paper if they know who is sending it. Mark your list "Gift Subscriptions" and ask for the souvenir cards.

SOME people think that Socialists are too bitter in their denunciation of present conditions. If you ever ate candy and immediately afterward took a drink of pure, sweet milk, you know that the milk had a bitter taste. You people who think the Socialist is bitter have been living on a candy diet; when the Socialist hands you the unskimmed milk, of economic and historical facts it leaves a bad taste on the tongue. But the fault lies not with the facts, but with your taste. Get the habit of looking truth in the face, and it will not be so frightful.

JAMES MADISON, one of the founders of the republic, and later president, said this: "In future times a great majority of the people will not only be without landed, but any sort of property. If they combine, the rights of property will not be safe in their hands." James knew exactly what he was talking about. "In future times"—those times are here and now. Eleven per cent of the population own 87 per cent of the wealth, while 50 per cent of the population own no property at all. What the 90 per cent of the dispossessed people—who have created all the wealth, but possess none of it—combine there is little likelihood of missing a guess on what will happen.

THE greatest graft of all the grafts is the grafting of a capitalist imagination onto a workingman's mind. You should watch the budding and burgeonings from such a stem and mark the greenness of its vegetation. How confidently such a workingman refers to our exports and our place as a world power, our army and our navy, our interests and our best people. It would provoke hilarity were it not so pathetic. Poor misguided chump! He will never better, but only from sad experience. The delusion will pass, but only after it has been knocked out by hard, frigid and unsympathetic process of evolution. We might laugh at him, but we are compelled to weep for him.

How the hypocritical praters of "law and order" do howl when some workingman, crazed by abuse, perpetrates some overt act of violence! Do you hear them say anything about the outrages upon workmen in the railroad, lumber and turpentine camps of Florida? O, no, they have no sympathy to waste on the working mule. When a Spencer is killed by the deadly machine of his own making, there are pages of praise for his business enterprise and strenuous efforts made to lay the blame upon some wage slave. If the workingman so much as dares to strike for decent wages or endurable conditions of labor he is branded as a dangerous citizen and placed under the surveillance of private detectives and the state militia. Consistency, thou art a jewel; but the apologist for capitalism has not yet added thee to his collection!

Two hundred years ago there was a law passed in France making it a crime for any nobleman to shoot more than two work people during any one day. The law came about this way: The scions of the nobility would go out hunting and when game was scarce they were given to shooting at the peasants; and the thing had gone on until many thousands were maimed and injured so that it inconvenienced the owners of lands and their protests gave rise to the law. In this age, while the scions of our nobility of wealth go dashing over the country in autos, showing how fast they can run, killing people every day, we should pass a law that if they run over more than two people in any one day they shall be fined fifty cents and sent to jail. Why not do the thing right, if we are to ape the royalists? Catch out

PROTEST NOW

Do Not Delay the Action Necessary to Save our Colorado Comrades.

Everything is ready for the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Attorneys Richardson and Darrow, and their associates, are prepared and eager to present these cases of their clients before a court that is neither bought nor prejudiced. They are thoroughly conscious of the innocence of the Federation officials, charged with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, and believe that an impartial trial will result in their acquittal. Unless postponed by the prosecution, the cases will go to trial in February.

Stupendous has been the game played by the Mine Owners' association of the West. The stake for which they played has been the destruction of the Western Federation of Miners through the hanging of its principal officers. To accomplish this result, the Mine Owners' association has spent thousands of dollars, has employed the best detectives in America, has subsidized the governments of two states, has won the supreme court of the United States and the sympathies of President Ruzvilt, has enlisted the co-operation of the mercenaries of the Plunderbund, has hired agents to dynamite property and assassinate workmen, has damned the constitution and tied the hands of habeas corpus, has purchased outright several capitalist daily papers and controls the editorial policy of the rest; and, to make sure of winning the game, it stands ready to spend thousands of dollars more and drown Colorado and Idaho in a tide of human blood.

The Mine Owners' Association entered the game to win. They mean to hang Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and destroy the Western Federation of Miners. Behind the Mine Owners' Association, and backing it up, are the financial resources and governmental power of the industrial oligarchy that dominates the United States. This oligarchy is determined to wipe the working class movement from this continent, to the end that it might have undisputed sway. It is reaching forth its mailed hand, through the Mine Owners' Association, and has decided to test its strength and the mettle of the working class by hanging Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Every county in Idaho is flooded with Pinkerton detectives, equipped to do jury service, the prosecution has a host of perjured witnesses coached in the performance of their duty, and the state and national governments are prepared to rush things through by the power of the military.

It is up to the working class to save these men.

If the working class lays down now, then liberty is indeed dead. If Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone hang, it will be the first in a series of executions that will exterminate the labor and Socialist movements, and bring on the suppression of free speech, the destruction of the ballot, and the disarmament of the working class. The peasants of Russia will stand forth as foreigners in comparison with the workers of this country ten years later, if Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are permitted to hang.

The working class of New York City know this, and have commenced a series of demonstrations to protest against the hanging. The Chicago labor movement realizes its doom in the execution of the Federation leaders, and will also rise in united protest. Other cities are following suit. Before many weeks have lapsed the working class of the nation will have uttered its protest by word of mouth and by written resolution. The spirit of the protest will be that these men shall not hang to satiate the vengeance of the Mine Owners' Association.

Let plutocracy beware. These verbal resolutions of the working class will quickly crystallize into an uprising at the polls that will overthrow the mercenaries of the Plunderbund, and wrest from their control the powers of the government.

The present game of the Mine Owners' Association will inevitably result in a political revolution that will overwhelm plutocracy.

Majorities and Misery.

In the Canton, Ill., daily *Register* of November 29, is an account of the investigation of the horrors of the tenements in that town by the city physician and a policeman. Fifteen to twenty-seven people living "worse than hogs" in two and three rooms. So frightful were the fifth and smell that the policeman became deathly sick and had to go home and to bed. These tenants are the wage slaves of the harvest trust, and the houses are owned by members of that pirate crew. To read the account is sickening. But, more remarkable than the condition of the tenements is the fact that, after writing this up, the editor, in another part of the same issue, says: "Latest figures make the republican plurality in Illinois 140,994. The grand old party's grip remains a firm one." Yes, it has a firm hold on a firm one. That is what republican majorities mean in Illinois, and what democratic majorities mean in the South. The masters of these men put up the money for the republican campaign managers to fix the election—and they fix them, all right. And the *Register* man is so blind that he puts these two facts aside by side. He probably feels that those who make up the majority of his party are too ignorant to see the connection between the human hog-pens and the party majority. What a funny act of animals the human victims are.

TEACHERS' FUND.

Total collections last report... \$159.95
Collectors' share... 128.12
Total to December 29th... \$177.14

The fund for the 30,000 teachers is now nearly \$2,400, including the amount pledged. The papers are being sent to the school teachers. While it is too early to make any report on the reception which the APPEAL is meeting with in this new field, several enthusiastic letters have been received, which indicate that we have struck a "pay lead."

- 1. N. Warner, Ark... \$2.25
2. J. Smith, Ark... 1.75
3. A. Kittinger, Cal... 2.25
4. C. M. Lindsley, Cal... 2.25
5. W. H. Lindsley, Cal... 2.25

Church and Politics.

I notice that a number of papers, as well as politicians, in the pay of the trusts, are congratulating themselves that the Catholic church is to be the bulwark against Socialism. This is not certain. When the Catholic or any other church goes into politics it is leading on treacherous ground.

Let me tell you something: The rich men of this country can well afford to pay \$100 a vote for every vote in the nation at each election rather than have the Socialists carry it. And they would do it. If you are not getting \$100 for your vote you are not getting what they are willing to pay to keep you from voting the Socialist ticket in numbers enough to elect it.

You can't accumulate an independence by honest industry. Only by some process of skinning each of your fellows out of a little, can you hope to lay up against a day of possible want. The capitalists have the machinery for gathering from the millions what their energy produces, and renders them unable to lay up even for a time of sickness or incapacity.

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The System and the Diagnosis.

The Word and Way, a Baptist publication issued from Kansas City, Mo., covers the front page of a recent number with a tirade against Socialism that bears all the marks of inspiration from the source of Baptist munificence, John D. Rockefeller.

The wise editor has reduced theology to an exact science and presents the following "divine program" with an assurance that suggests his commission by the Ruler of The Universe to make known the Divine Will:

"This is the divine program. God's plan for making the world better is to make men better. According to God's diagnosis man is inherently and universally bad—depraved, corrupt. His bad heart must be made good. This a man cannot do for himself. This work cannot do for each other. This work of personal moral transformation is God's work."

This is nothing more or less than blasphemy against both God and mankind. Just think of the brazen effrontery of one of these inherently and universally bad, depraved and corrupt men who happens to be a religious editor rising to condemn all mankind and indirectly condemn the creator of mankind. It is a mighty, monstrous and malicious lie.

The two old party candidates in New York have filed their report of election expenses for the contest just closed. It shows that they spent in round numbers \$3,000,000. That is \$2 for each vote cast. What do the rich spend money to carry elections for? The contributors were, as a rule, not candidates. We find among those who contributed fabulous sums such names as J. P. Morgan, Levi P. Morton, Andrew Carnegie, H. Fisk, John W. Gates, Seligman & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Ch. M. Schwab, Jacob Schiff and C. H. Maekay.

Do you think it is for the public good, or for their own private interests? Do these men care for those conditions that will make for the uplifting of the working millions? Do they have any love or respect for them? You wouldn't care for any of these men to be governor of your state, but you vote the tickets that they put up money to elect. They own the ticket when it is elected.

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ORGANIZATION.

"We must organize; we must push." This is the stereotyped cry of almost all Socialists. But what is organization? Nearly all seem to think that when they have signed the pledge, paid dues and visited the place of meeting, that their duty has been done—that they are organized.

Some of us may have learned what it were good to do, but few of us have learned to do the things that must be done. No teacher of music sits down before his pupil, expounds the principles upon which the art rests, explains how this and that piece should be rendered, instances model performers, warns the pupil against the errors into which he is liable to fall, and then goes away imagining that his work is done.

But we Socialists have acted as if all that is needed is to pursue the opposite course from that pursued in all other lines of professional business and political activity. We must train, drill and discipline ourselves. We must learn by doing the following things:

- 1. Sell Socialist books.
2. Get subscribers for Socialist papers.
3. Hold public meetings for the local.
4. Raise funds for Socialist educational work.
5. Hold public meetings when you can get speakers, and see that the meetings are well attended.

Write your state secretary, whose name and address will be found in the following list, for further instructions:
Alabama—T. J. Lamar, Bessemer, Box 698.
Arizona—G. K. Kron, Glendale, 1018 E. Broadway.
California—H. C. Tick, Oakland, 328 Telegraph street.

Capitalism is its own reward. Here, in America, where it is most highly developed, are also its greatest fruits. The rich indulge in frenzied finance; the poor resort to more primitive and more commendable methods of replenishing their exchequer. Imitating the example of the rich, thousands of poor young Americans, denied the opportunities of their more fortunate brethren, have likewise resolved to live without working; they have determined to no longer be the burden-bearers of the god-dish aristocracy—if they must exert themselves, it will not be in the line of production, but it will be in the line of highway robbery.

Official Blackmail.

It has been discovered that Lou Payne, the republican state insurance commissioner of New York, demanded \$100,000 of the corrupt life insurance companies as hush money to prevent an exposure of them in his report. Think of that for a state officer! That is the kind of men you republican voters put in office. And your democratic neighbors put in the same kind where they control the state. Just ordinary blackmailers! And why not? They know you don't know anything about public business.

Are You a Pigeon?

In his Moral and Political Philosophy, Archdeacon Paley, D.D., says: "If you should see a flock of pigeons in a cornfield; and if (instead of each picking where and what it liked, taking just as much as it wanted and no more) you should see ninety-nine of them gathering all they go into a heap; reserving nothing for themselves, but the chaff and refuse; keeping this heap for one, and that the weakest, perhaps worst, pigeon of the flock; sitting round and looking on all the winter whilst this one was devouring, throwing about, and wasting it; and if a pigeon more hardy or hungry than the rest touched a grain of the heap, all the others flying about it and tearing it to pieces; if you should see this, you would see nothing more than what is every day practiced and established among men. Among men you see the ninety-nine toiling and scraping to get a heap of superfluities for one (and this one, too, often times the feeblest and worst of the whole set, a child, a woman, a madman or a fool), getting nothing for themselves all the while but a little of the coarsest of the provision, which their own industry produces; looking quietly on, while they see the fruits of their labor spent or spoiled; and if one of the number take or touch a particle of the hoard, all the others joining against him and hanging him for theft."

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of TEN people who you think ought to know about Socialism, together with \$2.50, and I will send the APPEAL to them until January 1st, 1908. Can you send a more desirable New Year's gift than a year's subscription to the APPEAL? The recipients at the end of next year will rise up and call you blessed—and they will join you in this Crusade for Working Class emancipation. Mark your list "Gift Subscriptions" and you will receive ten souvenir post cards which you can use to notify the persons to whom you send the APPEAL.

Too Much Prosperity.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, in an address before a gathering of industrial captains the other night, vehemently declared that the time is at hand for them to get down on their knees and pray God to put a crimp in the unparalleled prosperity with which the nation is at present sufficed. At a similar gathering held a few nights later, another prominent capitalist statesman asserted that so intense is our industrial activity, and so great is our progress and prosperity, that, as a people, we are on the verge of nervous collapse. Editorials in nearly all the leading daily papers of the country express similar sentiments.

If we wanted to be facetious, we might say that this unwarranted prosperity could be stopped and the consequent nervous collapse prevented by simply putting the democratic party in power at Washington. But, aside from this, it is to be noted that there has been an unprecedented development along our lines during the last several years. First, there has been a wonderful increase of scandal in high life; second, an alarming increase in crime among all classes everywhere; third, a fearful increase in the cost of living; and, fourth, a five per cent increase in wages.

Of the increase of scandal in high life, little need be said here; the daily papers are replete with glowing accounts of it. Of the increase in wages, less need be said; it is so small as to be almost imperceptible. And, of the increase in the cost of living—well, everybody knows all about it from experience.

But, there is the increase of crime, among all classes everywhere. In New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver and San Francisco, the story is the same—robberies, hold-ups, pocket-picking, sneak thieving and murder run riot. Huge stock mergers, whereby the population of a continent is robbed at a stroke, are jostled in the same kaleidoscope with the uncouth banditti who stick up their victim for the price of a square meal.

Write your state secretary, whose name and address will be found in the following list, for further instructions:
Alabama—T. J. Lamar, Bessemer, Box 698.
Arizona—G. K. Kron, Glendale, 1018 E. Broadway.
California—H. C. Tick, Oakland, 328 Telegraph street.
Colorado—Thos. L. Butz, Denver, 1842 Champa street.
Connecticut—M. Deffant, New Haven, Box 42.
Florida—Robert Davis, Gary, Post 50.
Idaho—T. J. Conrad, Emmett.
Illinois—Jas. S. Smith, Chicago, 163 Rand.
Indiana—S. M. Reynolds, Terre Haute, 309 1/2 Ohio street.
Iowa—J. J. Jacobsen, Des Moines, 1129 13th street.
Kansas—A. O. Griggs, Leavenworth, 327 and 328.
Kentucky—Frank K. Strelow, Newport, 5th and Louisville street.
Louisiana—R. Cameron, New Orleans, 437 Carondelet street.
Maine—W. E. Pease, Lewiston, 198 Lisbon street.
Massachusetts—Geo. G. Cutting, Boston, 690 West street.
Michigan—Mrs. G. H. Lockwood, Kalamazoo, 1018 Egleston avenue.
Minnesota—E. Nash, Minneapolis, 45 S. 4th street.
Missouri—Otto Pank, St. Louis, 324 Chestnut street.
Montana—Jas. D. Graham, Helena, Box 908.
Nebraska—J. C. Orin, Omaha, 117 N. 16th st.
Nevada—J. W. Miller, W. H. Wilkins, Clarkmont, Box 321.
New York—John C. Chase, New York, 66 E. 4th street.
North Dakota—A. M. Brooks, Fargo, Box 512.
Ohio—John G. Willert, 3460 W. 5th street.
Oklahoma—J. E. Snyder, Oklahoma City, 112 1/2 W Grand avenue.
Oregon—Thos. A. Sladden, Portland, 309 Davis street.
Pennsylvania—Robert B. Ringler, Reading, 62 N. 3rd street.
Rhode Island—Fred Hurst, Oliveville, 1929 Westminster st.
South Carolina—M. G. O'Connell, South Falls.
Tennessee—J. T. McMill, Nashville, 409 Humphrey street.
Texas—H. P. Bell, Tyler, 106 W. Erwin st.
Utah—H. P. Burr, Salt Lake City, 1210 Indiana street.
Vermont—J. Walter Sheller, Putney.
Washington—D. Burgess, Tacoma, 2305 1/2 2nd street.
West Virginia—Geo. B. Kline, Milwaukie.
Wisconsin—E. H. Thomas, Milwaukee, 344 Wisconsin street.
Wyoming—Wm. L. O'Neill, Laramie, 704 S. 4th street.
National Secretary—Morris Hillquit, New York, 320 Broadway.

Capitalism is its own reward. Here, in America, where it is most highly developed, are also its greatest fruits. The rich indulge in frenzied finance; the poor resort to more primitive and more commendable methods of replenishing their exchequer. Imitating the example of the rich, thousands of poor young Americans, denied the opportunities of their more fortunate brethren, have likewise resolved to live without working; they have determined to no longer be the burden-bearers of the god-dish aristocracy—if they must exert themselves, it will not be in the line of production, but it will be in the line of highway robbery.

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THE APPEAL STUDY CLUB

American History for the Workers. CONDUCTED BY A. M. SIMONS, 716 CLARK ST., EVANSTON, ILL. Says the Jolly Socialist: "The employees of the postoffice are conducting a reading club and have a reading room in the postoffice. In every town do so. TONIGHT. Ask one or two of your neighbors to join you in reading the lesson below. Each lesson is practically complete and you may commence at any time."

LESSON IV. What the Colonists Found in America.

IN the childhood of a race or a society there are but two great factors to be considered in determining the nature of social institutions—the land and the people. Later the social institutions may themselves become of far greater importance than either of the primary factors in determining the trend of events.

We have seen something of the character of the people and the motives which sent them across the Atlantic. These colonists were now to work out a society in the New World. They brought with them a vast store of things out of a life of long and arduous struggle—the knowledge of printing and gunpowder, of reading and of making tools of iron and steel, of weaving and spinning and making up of clothing, of social and governmental institutions, churches, rulers, creeds, beliefs, prejudices, superstitions. All these things, born in the complex civilization of Europe were to be tested and tried in a world where they had been hitherto unknown.

It was like bringing a load of seeds of all kinds and manner of plants gathered from all the ends of the earth and flinging them at random upon the American hills and plains. Some would never sprout, others would be nipped with the first frost, others would be drowned with over-much rain, and some would lack the tropical torments to which they had been accustomed and wither and die. Some would find the new conditions so infinitely more favorable than the old that they would run riot, grow to giant weeds, crushing out those of much greater value.

Let us then look upon the land where this plentiful load of old achievements, beliefs and institutions was to be dumped, that we may see which are most suited to survive and flourish, and where we may expect to see certain kinds reach their highest development.

The Atlantic coast offers a good seeding ground for colonies. Contrast its smooth, unbroken coast of the Pacific, and this will be at once apparent. Here is room for many little communities to grow up to independent life before interfering with each other, while a handful of colonists could scarce be thrown at any spot from Maine to Georgia and not find an opening in which to lodge, and sprout and grow.

In the days when the colonists came to America, and indeed in all the days reaching back through millions of years before, rivers were the principle means of communication even in old countries and almost the only means in new societies. Abundant navigable rivers flowing into the Atlantic provided highways far into the interior. Only in New England do we find the short, swift rivers which confine settlement to the coast and supply the power to turn the wheels of a future manufacturing society.

The broad, deep Hudson and Susquehanna tapped rich fur country, suggesting that some day an Astor should rise and rule at the mouth of one of these. The slow-flowing James and Rappahannock meandered through rich bottom lands, which were soon marked off into broad plantations, first for tobacco and later for wheat. Up these tide-water streams came the ocean vessels to the wharves of the rich planters, who ruled over their armies of chattel slaves and traded directly with European ports.

The soil, too, varied from the alluvial silt of the South to the stony clay of New England, rendering slavery and plantations as natural to the former as impossible to the latter.

Nor must the element of climate be neglected. It would be as hard to imagine the individualistic, energetic, "dogmatic Puritan of New England developing beneath the torrid sun of the Carolinas as to think of the fox-hunting slave-holder of that region building his plantation mansion, with its broad verandas, on the bleak New England hills.

However diversified the various colonies might be, the coast constituted a broad highway binding them together. The time must soon come, moreover, when boundaries would overlap, and there would arise a somewhat common life throughout the length of the Atlantic coast. This would be hastened by the fact that there extended along the full length of the settlement a broad mountain range, which set a limit to western advance during the larger portion of colonial days. Once the Indians had been driven beyond the Alleghenies, these mountains formed a barrier against further attacks by hostile tribes. This protecting limit to the westward made sure the development of at least the germs of solidarity between the colonies, and the evolution of society to that partially self-supporting stage which was essential to the common action which resulted in political independence and national existence. To realize what the absence of this feature might have meant, it is only necessary to glance at the French spreading over all Canada and the Mississippi valley, forming no permanent settlements of importance, and establishing no social or political unity.

In the days of social beginnings only the "extractive industries" are developed. These are the industries which extract their raw material directly from the earth in contrast with those which work up that raw material into the more finished products used by a complex civilization like our present one. In this early stage, then, the important fact is to know what products there are to be "extracted."

Off the coast of New England lay the New Foundland banks, the richest fishing grounds in the world. From Cape Cod to the Arctic, there stretched away the "green pastures" of the whale. From these two facts there flowed streams of influences, that even today mightily affect the current of our industrial and social life.

The great forests that fringed the Atlantic were at once a principle source of wealth, an obstacle to settlement and cultivation, a shelter for the Indian, the home of the fur-bearing animals, and a regulator of climate and flow of water. In all these functions they had much to do with determining industrial life. Hunting, both for food and furs; lumbering, ship-building and the manufacture of such diverse products as turpentine, charcoal and pearl-ash; the block-house for defense and the log-cabin for shelter—all these various and most characteristic features of American life arose from the existence of this great forest belt.

To follow but one of these, and that not the most important, but a little way along its ramifications. The woods teemed with animals, large and small, whose furry coverings were coveted by man—or woman. In pursuit of this fur men have explored rivers, cut the trails through the forest that paved the way for future settlement and the lines of coming commerce. The fur trade has made and modified Indian policies, directed the course of population, created national boundaries, created the first of the races of American millionaires, and in a hundred other ways set its stamp upon American social institutions.

The fundamental colonial industry was agriculture and the phases which it took fixed the foundation of our industrial life. America gave three crops to the world—corn, tobacco and potatoes—and it far exceeds all the rest of the world combined in the production of another—cotton. The first two and the last of these have made and unmade systems of society, policies of government, and determined the methods of life of great sections of our population. A complete history of any one of them would give a far more accurate and adequate history of America (although still warped and incomplete) than the biographies of any half-dozen "great men" that ever lived on this continent.

But America was not an untrouled land when Englishman and Spaniard first set foot upon its shores. Thinly scattered over its vast stretches there lived a race, just moving out of the hunting and fishing stage into that of a rude agriculture. The existence of the Indian has profoundly influenced American society. He was the ablest savage fighter the world has ever known. Man for man he held his own in the centuries-long battle from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This presence of a watchful for nomadic and developed race of frontier fighters, in certain industries, particularly in the fur trade, the Indian played a prominent part. From him the colonists learned the cultivation of maize, and the trade with Indian tribes was always an important side of colonial life.

It is a fairly accurate rule of historical interpretation to assume that the successive steps of a conquering nation will be—invasion, conquest, enslavement, amalgamation. In the relations of the Indian to the white race the last two have been almost completely lacking. Although the present population of the United States is the most composite in the world, it contains scarcely a trace of the blood of the original inhabitants. Neither was the Indian transformed into a slave, as has been the case with multitudes of conquered peoples. This was not because of any lack of attempts by the white invaders. From the New England Puritans, who divided up the Pequot women and children after massacring the men, and who sold King Philip's son into slavery to the Spaniards, who with whips and hot irons bounded a multitude to death in the mines of Central and South America, there are countless stories of the attempts made to reduce the Indian to chattel slavery. This he would not endure. He would die, but he would not serve. During all the years that negro slavery prevailed in the South, if it was known that a slave would die, so little Indian blood, his value at once fell off, if it did not, until either the master or the slave would die a violent death. A man who died in time until either the master or the slave would die a violent death. A man who died in time until either the master or the slave would die a violent death.

Many of the larger and more authoritative historians give practically the same version in the last few years. The work of them, so far as we know, have so fully gone into the industrial changes in Europe of this time, especially with regard to the changes in the location of commercial centers. The " motive," often unconsciously which has led to the representation by the popular imagination of the " great man," and which they derive from their capitalist environment, which predisposes them to look upon all great men as the work of great man," and to underestimate the ability and influence of mass of mankind.

No questions will be answered by Comrade Simons by mail. Only questions of general interest will be answered and these only through the columns of the Appeal. Address all queries to A. M. Simons, 716 Clark St., Evanston, Ill.

Standard Oil Will Win.

Two years ago Kansas marshaled her judicial, executive and legislative forces and attacked Standard Oil. The balance of the country looked on and yelled: "Sick 'em!" The people of Kansas were in a deadly earnest, and some enthusiastic newspaper heralded the movement to exterminate the octopus and flamboyantly likened it to Lexington of 1776.

If you will observe casually you will notice that Standard Oil is still doing business in Kansas in the same old way, and the Don Quixotes have slunk back into their holes. I pointed out at the time that this would be the result and I frankly stated that I hoped it would turn out just this way. I wanted Kansas to get whipped and to see the United States government tackle the job of putting the Standard Oil out of business. And now Ruzvilt and his aides are to do that very thing.

The Standard calmly views the preparations. A few small stockholders are getting scared and dumping their stock on the market, which is being gobbled up at low prices by the Rogers and the Rockefeller with smiles of satisfaction. The result of the fight will be a victory for Standard Oil. Mark what I say!

Standard Oil will win—and it ought to win! Mark that, too! Standard Oil is in line with economic evolution, and the attempt to "bust" it will be no more successful than was the attempt of the English weavers a hundred years ago to stop the introduction of labor-saving machinery by breaking up the machines. New ones and better ones quickly took the places of those damaged—and industrial evolution proceeded apace.

Standard Oil is a gigantic machine—a perfect in its conception as the big Goss press downstairs that prints and folds 100,000 APPEALS every day. It would be a dire calamity to society if Ruzvilt and his bunch of gaily decorated Sancho Panzas should succeed in dissolving the Standard Oil trust.

They will not, of course, for the very good reason that the men who are to decide what shall be done with the Standard Oil trust are about business identical with those of Rockefeller and Rogers. It is absurd to think that these legislators and judges will do ought to interfere with "business." Business is sacred. Profits is the God of today. Imagine a jury composed of Robber Barons during the Middle Ages rendering a verdict against one of their number! Imagine a pro-slavery judge whose slaves toiled from sun to sun on his plantation rendering a judicial opinion that would put slavery out of business! Just at present a great hue and cry is being raised against the octopus by the small middle classes. To allay this discontent the politicians of the nation, like the politicians of Kansas, have inaugurated a sham battle. That's all!

Subsidies and Slush.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, November 29, says that western senators who have been lukewarm in regard to the ship subsidy, now support the measure and say that there has been a change in the sentiment of the people. (The numbers have probably been seen, like Senators Warren and Clarke, of Wyoming.) The correspondent continues:

"The inheritance tax, divorce, child labor and a few more new ideas which are understood to be due for attention from the president, are not likely to get beyond their primary states at this session."

Of course not. Anything that would be for the benefit of the masses never gets beyond the committee stage in a congress composed of such grafters as Platt, Depew, Warren, Clark and the rest of the gang; who, if they had their deserts, would be in prison, along with Burton, who was whiter than most of them. What noble philanthropists modern congressmen are!

The APPEAL has one of the largest printing offices in the United States, and is prepared to handle orders of any size on short notice in a "guaranteed satisfaction" manner. Give us a "shot" in the order that you are just getting ready to send to the demo-republican shop around the corner. If you are not perfectly satisfied with the work when received, we will either refund you your money or reprint the job at our expense. All job printing strictly cash in advance. Send for samples and prices, and remember we prepay all express charges.

BETTER THAN 36c COFFEE

Allie Lindsay Lynch, whose name is familiar to readers of advanced thought literature, under the pseudonym of "36c," says: "So far I have found no coffee to replace the 'Gustard Blend' coffee of Siegel & Cooper handle."

Ten days later she writes: "Your sample of Nutro is indeed, best of all. Finding favor at once, so that each since Saturday, I have had for the family drink only this deliciously fragrant Nutro. The two of us, as an omnivorous breakfast, have had one cup of Nutro and coffee at 36c, and we fearlessly drink the beverage, with no headache from 'cutting' the old beverage. In fact, we feel as the Socialist who had dropped either of the old parties—rejoiced to have found so great an improvement by the old reason. I enclose \$1.00 please haste along some more of the Nutro (Nutro). In this cereal you have a good thing with which to drink. It is perfect enough to make me good-natured, and Elmer says he would not have told it was not good."

TRIAL OFFER

1 gallon Nutro and 4 packages Nutro prepaid to you by express office east of Rockies for \$2; east points, \$2.25. GIRARD CEREAL CO., Girard, Kansas Perhaps you would like in on ground floor; ask for 'Stockholders' Bulletin', just out.

had to American history—noting its connection with live stock. Do the same with corn, tobacco and potatoes. In how many ways has the existence of great forests affected American institutions? N. S. Shaler, "North America," Chapter 1. "Geological Compendium," Industrial History of the U. S., Chapter 1.

SUGGESTIONS FOR LESSON IV.

Trace the location of the various settlements on the map and decide what geographic features influenced their history. Discuss the relation which the corn crop has had to American history—noting its connection with live stock. Do the same with corn, tobacco and potatoes. In how many ways has the existence of great forests affected American institutions? Q. Why have all historians given a false representation of Columbus and his discovery? Where they shadow students of history of old times? Do they desire to misrepresent? If the latter, A. Not all have given such a presentation.