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# Appeal to Reason.

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 FRED D. WARREN, MANAGING EDITOR  
 Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., January 15, 1910

**DEBS' DATES**  
 Springfield, Mo., New Landers Theater, Sun., Jan. 16, 2 p. m.  
 Joplin, Mo., Auditorium, Monday, Jan. 17, 8 p. m.  
 Omaha, Neb., Washington Hall, Thursday, Jan. 20, 8 p. m.  
 Indianapolis, Ind., Miners' Convention, Saturday, Jan. 22  
 Sioux City, Ia., Auditorium, Monday, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.  
 Ottumwa, Ia., Armory Hall, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 8 p. m.  
 Des Moines, Ia., Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 8 p. m.  
 For further dates see fourth page.

## "JUDGE PETER STENGER GROSSCUP IS AN EMBEZZLER"

**Chicago's Leading Attorney, Charles H. Aldrich, formerly Solicitor-General of the United States, makes this Sensational Charge against Grosscup—Declares He will do all in His Power to Assist the Appeal to Bring About Grosscup's Impeachment.**

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

ANY well-informed man in Chicago who was directly and immediately responsible for P. S. Grosscup's appointment to the federal bench and at once the name of Charles H. Aldrich will be spoken. George M. Pullman, the palace car manufacturer, with others, contributed \$75,000 to the campaign fund of President Harrison, who appointed Grosscup, and Pullman also was active in pushing Grosscup's candidacy, but it was Charles H. Aldrich, then solicitor general of the United States, who induced President Harrison to make the appointment. Former United States Senator W. E. Mason, of Illinois, wanted the place, and he had an active advocate in United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom, but Aldrich and Harrison were personal as well as political friends, and in the matter of this appointment the president deferred to the wishes of the solicitor general.

Charles H. Aldrich is now one of the foremost lawyers in Chicago, with offices in the Home Insurance building. Before and at the time of Grosscup's appointment as federal judge, he and Grosscup were friends. That relationship, however, long since has been broken, and thereby hangs a tale.

**Appointment of Grosscup.**  
 WHEN Grosscup began the practice of law in Chicago, following his departure from Ashland, Ohio, he managed to keep his Ashland reputation from the Chicago public. With money obtained, it is charged, by selling out his delegation in the Ashland congressional convention, he bought his way into several exclusive Chicago clubs, where he met persons of note. His ability as a speaker and his native shrewdness helped to push him to the front, and he soon made many friends. To Aldrich, whose acquaintance he cultivated, Grosscup appeared to be a bright fellow of rare promise. When, therefore, Grosscup succeeded in winning Aldrich's influence in his candidacy for the judiciary, the solicitor general thought that the Chicago lawyer would make a splendid judge.

Senator Cullom, however, wanted Mason, and it required considerable effort on the part of Aldrich to persuade the senator to endorse Grosscup's application. Finally, Aldrich agreed that he would get Grosscup to name Cullom's man, T. C. MacMillan, clerk of the court, if Cullom would consent to having Grosscup's name submitted to the president. Grosscup gave Aldrich his binding promise that as soon as he was seated on the bench he would appoint MacMillan clerk of the court.

**He Snubs His Friends.**  
 SEVERAL months elapsed and Judge Grosscup failed to keep his promise. Senator Cullom reminded General Aldrich of the promise, and the latter saw Grosscup, who stated that he would appoint MacMillan as soon as he could get to it. More months passed, and still the appointment was not made. Senator Cullom, General Aldrich, John Worthy, W. W. Gurley and John R. Tanner, afterward governor of Illinois, all of whom were interested in MacMillan's appointment and who knew of Grosscup's promise, conferred together regarding the situation, and a plan of campaign was inaugurated to force Grosscup to keep his promise. These gentlemen, successively, visited the judge, but their visits were fruitless.

One day Judge Grosscup and General Aldrich met at the Union League club, shortly following the death of John Worthy at New York. Said Grosscup:

"It was understood between Worthy and myself that I would not have to appoint MacMillan."

"That's a lie!" angrily exclaimed Aldrich, bringing his fist down on a table with a bang. "Just before Worthy left, Chicago for New York he had agreed to see you and press upon you the necessity of appointing MacMillan, which he did, and you know it. How is it, then, that you and he had an understanding on the side?"

The words between the two gentlemen grew so heated that the attention of every one in the room was attracted. When Aldrich saw Cullom he admitted that he had been deceived by Grosscup, and that the

### WILL JUDGE GROSSCUP BE IMPEACHED?

IN this issue we print an interview with Judge Peter S. Grosscup, Home-Wrecker, by the Appeal's special correspondent, Geo. H. Shoaf. This first hand pen picture is given at this time so that our readers may know something of the home surroundings of a federal judge—how he lives and how he spends the modest salary paid to him by the government. Contrast this regal residence of a United States federal judge in democratic America, outshining the palace of a royal governor of Rome during the days of the empire, with your own home, for instance. This man, through his position as a federal judge, touches closely and intimately your every day affairs. No measure you vote for at the polls, becomes a law without his approval; controversies between you and your corporation master are decided by him—and in ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred, the decision is against you; he wields a more autocratic, yet unseen, power over you than any monarch in Europe exercises over his subjects. At every turn of your journey through life you find a federal judge. He has an injunction in one hand for the working class and a soft answer in the other for your masters. It follows that you have a right to know what sort of chap this is who makes the rules of your daily conduct. You have a right to know whether he himself follows the moral precepts he hands down from the bench as your guide; you have a right to know how he secures his appointment to so important a post; you have a right to know how he uses the power he has assumed and whether or no he makes intimate associates of those you know to be your enemies. All these things, and more the Appeal will tell you. There will be no frills and furbelows to this story. The truth will be dressed in the same sort of negligee gown which tradition tells us was worn by Mother-Eve in the childhood days of the race. Next week the Appeal's correspondent will give you a history of Grosscup's financial operations—in which account it will be shown why it is impossible for the man with the tang of the soil on his clothes to get a hearing in a federal court. Some of this information has already been made public but not all. The Appeal's business is to print the unpublished facts—the facts which other papers dare not print. We will make public for the first time, the truth about the unsuccessful attempt to impeach Grosscup. We will prove to you, from Taft himself, that the president has evidence in his possession which is sufficient to impeach Grosscup and drive him from the bench in disgrace. Taft himself made this statement. The Appeal is in possession of this information from a first hand source.

Furthermore, our intrepid staff correspondent is in Washington this week for the purpose of interviewing Taft. If Taft denies making this statement then he will be confronted with our proof. This information will be printed in its proper order. Keep your eye on the Appeal.

### An Interview with the Royal Judge Who Reversed the \$29,000,000 Standard Oil Fine—Splendid Luxury of the Life-Tenured Autocrat who would "Peopleize the Trusts."

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

MY IT'S COLD out here! I had no idea it was so cold!" exclaimed Judge P. S. Grosscup, of the United States circuit court, in the first definite, affirmative statement he had made in an hour's interview with the visitors he was showing to a cab, which stood at the door of the spacious vestibule to his magnificent North Shore residence. As the horses shivered and the driver drew his coat closer, the judge, pressing each visitor's hand, briefly said: "I trust you will quote me fairly in your paper. While it is plain we do not agree on many points, I want to say that I am an honest judge, and I would not like to have my motives misconstrued. Good-bye." The judge smiled that benignant smile which comic artists in vain have tried to sketch, and gave a farewell gesture as the driver touched the horses with his whip. Another instant the visitors were gone.

The Judge's visitors were Miss Luella Twining, the well-known Socialist lecturer; Dr. D. B. Bradley, professor of political economy at Wallace's Chicago Business college, and myself. Editor Warren had directed me to secure an interview with Grosscup regarding his article in the December number of the North American Review. I had just returned from Ohio and Minnesota armed with information relative to the judge's checked past, and, while I knew that Grosscup was but a man, and one of the commonest of men, with whom I felt quite able to cope, still the circumstances were such that I felt a delicacy in confronting him beneath his own roof. However, curiosity to come in personal contact with the man dispelled my misgivings, and when Miss Twining and Dr. Bradley volunteered to accompany me to the Grosscup mansion I no longer hesitated.

**Calling Up North Shore.**  
 YES, this is Highland Park 121," said a feminine voice at the other end of the line.

"Is Judge Grosscup at home?" I inquired. I wanted to know if the judge was in before making the twenty-five mile trip to his home.

"Well, who are you?" asked the feminine voice with a rising inflection that was sharp and curt.

"Oh, I just wanted to speak to Judge Grosscup, if he was at home," I replied, not wishing to divulge my name.

"The judge does not answer telephone calls unless he knows who is talking," exclaimed the voice, as the receiver at the other end of the line was hung up with a bang.

This last declaration from the injured innocent was satisfaction sufficient. I knew that the judge was at home. I adjusted my ear muffs, Miss Twining wrapped a Mexican shawl about her head, and Dr. Bradley drew more of his neck down into the celluloid collar which he kept above his coat. On account of the snow we were an hour and a half going the twenty-five miles to Highland Park, a resident suburb between Chicago and Milwaukee, where Judge Grosscup lived. After alighting from the train we were informed that the Grosscup mansion fronted the lake, a mile and a half distant through the woods. A cab was called, and twenty minutes later we halted under an arcade in front of a set of double doors which formed the entrance to a vestibule. Passing through this, a buxom, full-breasted maid, attired in a neat uniform, met us and ushered us into a stately hall, the most magnificent I ever saw in my life.

"Is Judge Grosscup at home?" I inquired.

"Yes," replied the maid. "Have you a card?"

Somewhere from the depths of her satchel Miss Twining dug out a card bearing her name as a representative of the Western Federation of Miners. It was a relic of days when she was raising money in the east for the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone defense. This she gave to the maid, who disappeared.

**The Magnificent Residence.**  
 THE DEPARTURE of the maid gave us opportunity for recovery and preparation. Incidentally, it gave us a chance to look around and get our bearings. On either side of the hall wide-arched passage-ways led off into huge drawing rooms and saloons elegantly furnished. One of the rooms contained billiard tables, and tables for other games, besides appointments for smoking. There were several parlors so superbly decorated that the mere sight dazzled and overwhelmed us.

"Isn't this just grand?" hoarsely whispered Miss Twining. "Do you observe the mild, soft heat that pervades this hall? And the wide windows in those rooms, just see how they light up everything! A girl who has a job here certainly has a fine place in which to work! Where on earth could Judge Grosscup get the money with which to build this house?"

While Miss Twining was talking I was thinking. Little more than two weeks previously I had visited another federal judge, or rather a man who, for nearly forty years, had occupied a position precisely similar to that now held by Grosscup. This was Henry Clay Caldwell, the venerable jurist, who, after two-score years of active service on the federal bench, quit to live in quiet retirement with his wife in his modest home at Los Angeles, Cal. I contrasted the Caldwell home with the palace in which I now stood. When I knocked at Judge Caldwell's door the judge opened it himself and bade me enter. There were no servants, no formalities, and the welcome I received was genuine and from the heart. A small alcove, a library on one side and a dining room on the other, with banistered steps leading to two, or three sleeping rooms above, all of which were unostentatiously furnished, completed the equipment I saw in Judge Caldwell's home. Back of the dining room was a kitchen, and there must have been a rear porch, though I did not investigate to see. The entire house, simply and modestly furnished, was located on a small lot, but a few feet from the front walk, and was in the midst of a thickly populated neighborhood.

The Grosscup mansion looms white and resplendent in the midst of a ten-acre park lying along the lake shore, and the nearest neighbor is more than two blocks away. Great trees of elm and maple form a magnificent forest growth which is a portion of the woodland which sweeps northward along the bluffs and headlands of Lake Michigan. The grounds, which were a part of the McGregor Adams estate, cost \$20,000. Through the trees, from any east window of the shining pile of masonry, can be seen the blue waters of the lake, and at night the occupants of the house are lulled to virtuous slumber by the rhythm of the waves as they break on the beach. Near the building is the grave of an Indian chief, to which the judge called attention as one of the interesting features of the place. Beautiful Sheridan Road skirts the Grosscup demesne on the west and south. This, with Circle Drive, and the lake shore, marks the property as private from the world.

By The Chicago Tribune the Grosscup residence was pronounced to be the finest type of classic architecture in the west. It was designed by Marshall & Fox and cost \$50,000. On the first floor are the halls, drawing rooms, parlors, billiard room, dining room, kitchen and living rooms. The second floor has six large bedrooms with baths. The third floor has a large study, taking in practically the entire floor, with a balcony and pergola off from each end. This is Judge Grosscup's study. The walls are lined with books. In the center of the room stands a desk or writing table, the gift of the St. Louis Car Works, which cost, it is said, not less than \$1,000. A large open fireplace is at one end of the room. The furnishings of the house totaled \$15,000.

Six maids are necessary to keep the rooms and halls in order. How many persons are employed to attend to the ground and automobile garage the judge did not say, though he complained that help was scarce and difficult to keep. If all the maids are as pretty and plump as the one who admitted us certainly there must be a vision of feminine loveliness spread out before the owner of the mansion when they are gathered at the same table. And that they are pretty and plump there can be no doubt, for the judge is a connoisseur of female beauty, and he has wealth sufficient to procure perfection in that line. The lady of the house is Mrs. Isaac M. Jordan, daughter of Grosscup's wife by her first husband, George Dougherty. Mr. Jordan is a lawyer with offices on Dearborn street, Chicago.

**Judge Grosscup Appears.**  
 THESE THOUGHTS, and many more, were chasing through my mind when there was a slight disturbance at the passage-way where the maid disappeared. A richly decorated curtain was pulled aside, and, smiling and softly caressing his hands as he approached, Judge Grosscup, himself, appeared and walked toward us. The maid stood at a respectful distance in the rear.

"To whom am I indebted for this unexpected call?" asked the judge, still smiling, and glancing at Miss Twining's card which he held in his hand.

"Judge," I spoke up, "I am Mr. Shoaf, of the Appeal to Reason; this is Miss Twining of the Socialist party, and that is Dr. Bradley. We have read your article in the December North American Review on 'Peopleizing the Trusts,' and we have come out to talk to you about it. You say you will join any third party that stands for your ideas. We are Socialists, and wish to know what you think of our party."

Perceptibly the judge winced when I announced my name and that of the paper I represented, but instantly he recovered himself and maintained his smile.

"Why, yes, come right in," he replied. "I am not afraid of Socialists. I meet and talk with all sorts of people and deal with all sorts of situa-

### CHICAGO, July 3, 1908.

To the President, Washington, D. C.:  
 Sir—There is a persistent rumor to the effect that Judge Grosscup of the United States circuit court of this district contemplates resignation. I have no means of knowing whether this rumor is true or not. I wish simply to submit to your consideration the statement that he ought not to be permitted to resign with honor, but should be compelled to resign or face impeachment proceedings.

The daily press of this city has recently commented upon his use of passes for himself and family and his solicitation of favors from railroad corporations for others. It seems that he has repented of this conduct on his part, as would appear from his statement to the Daily News, a copy of which I enclose. I submit, however, that his request for transportation for Mr. Charles E. Taylor on the ground that he was a relative of Mr. Vernon H. Lovell, master in the North Dakota case, goes much deeper than the mere recalculation of favors from railway corporations, as he makes the suggestion therein that this favor should be extended to a relative of the master in order to influence his decision.

There are other matters connected with his administration of his office, which are known to the department of justice, whether they have been reported to you or not. For instance, on November 30, 1898, he borrowed from the clerk of the district court of the United States \$1,473.45, which he repaid in February or March, 1899. I am advised that other loans were made by the clerk to him from public funds. It has also been stated to me, although I am unable to give the dates, that he was accustomed to borrow funds of Mr. Burnham, clerk of the circuit court, and the successor of the latter, Marshall E. Sampson. These facts were known to Charles S. Easterling, an examiner for the department of justice, who was here some months ago; but whether he embodied them in his report or not, I am not advised.

It must be evident to you that the clerk of the court is so dependent upon the presiding judge that he is not at liberty to resist the importunities of the judge, unless he has strong moral fibre, even though by acquiescing thereto he legally becomes an embezzler.

In April, 1907, a large amount of funds belonging to the traction companies under the administration of Sampson, whose appointment as receiver was a violation of the statute, were used for political purposes. I submit that such use is a violation of the federal law and can be made the subject of a grand jury investigation in the federal court, which action should be taken.

There are many other acts calling for the severest censure and utterly incompatible with a high sense of judicial integrity; e. g., his connection with the Mattson street railroad scheme. You will note that he caused this company to have business relations with the Guaranty Trust company of New York, which had then but recently become a complainant in his court and upon whose bill he had appointed receivers for all the traction properties of the North and West sides. It is known that money was borrowed through the assistance of the people represented by the Guaranty Trust company to enable Mr. Sampson, one of the receivers and at the same time clerk of the United States circuit court, to pay for his interest in the property. The receivership was a friendly one, the parties seeking a reorganization of the properties. Ultimately, they desired the assistance and co-operation of the court and its receivers. When, therefore, Mr. Sampson applied for a large loan to the parties interested in the litigation and supported his application with a letter from Judge Grosscup, it was natural that these parties complied with the request through arrangements with the Knickerbocker Trust and upon whose bill he had appointed receivers for all the traction properties of the North and West sides. It is known that money was borrowed through the assistance of the people represented by the Guaranty Trust company to enable Mr. Sampson, one of the receivers and at the same time clerk of the United States circuit court, to pay for his interest in the property. The receivership was a friendly one, the parties seeking a reorganization of the properties. Ultimately, they desired the assistance and co-operation of the court and its receivers. 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Questions About Socialism

Children Under Socialism. How would they be educated under Socialism? North Dakota...

The Confederation. 1. What kind of government did the colonies have from 1776 to 1788...

Insurance of Money. Please explain why and on what principle money is issued under the present regime...

Some Statistics. Please advise me as to the total Socialist vote polled at the last election...

Push Philosophy. You see that bent form, slant brow, heavy eyes and abject attitude...

THE DRIFT OF THINGS. Success Magazine has 20,000 fine subscribers each of whom paid \$10...

Moments at the Desk. They Get Push again. It does look like the trusts have sure got us...

They Get Push again. It does look like the trusts have sure got us, said Mr. A. T. Torney...

They Get Push again. It does look like the trusts have sure got us, said Mr. A. T. Torney...

should not these men continue to do the work, just as they do now? "Because it isn't theirs, that's why..."

Mr. Torney granted and left the office in a huff.

CORRUPT FEDERAL COURT.

O. P. Clark, in Register, Clarksdale, Miss. One need not be a Socialist to admire the fearlessness of the Appeal to Reason...

Jefferson had much to do with the making of the constitution of the United States, and he resisted so far as lay in his power the efforts of the Hamilton school...

From the earliest days of the republic to the present time, from the lowest district federal bench to the supreme court of the United States...

There doubtless are able, honest, conscientious men sitting on the federal court benches, but there are also scoundrels and grafters...

We are glad the Appeal to Reason has instituted the splendid fight it is making against this festering sore on the body of the republic...

Q. 1.—Do you believe that your presidential vote last November was wisely cast? Yes—5,720. No—540.

Q. 2.—Are you satisfied with the first nine months of experience in the administration of President Taft? Yes—3,002. No—2,490.

Q. 3.—Do you approve the position of Senator Aldrich in the recent tariff legislation? Yes—517. No—6,512.

Q. 4.—Do you approve the position of Speaker Cannon on the recent tariff legislation? Yes—490. No—6,485.

Editorials by Appeal Readers

Charging for Water. Could the laws of a country like ours which is run for the benefit of the capitalists only...

The following is the clearest solution of the problem and entitled to the prize: The question of economy regarding the people owning their own flour mills...

A Shakespearian Slogan. The challenge of Macbeth, the old tyrant, "Lay on, MacDuff," is frequently quoted in the Socialist and labor press...

Nothing is sacred for a Macbeth. Shakespeare pictured him as trampling on all laws and rights and justice. His "iron heel" laid crushing liard on the neck of the people...

In the last act of Shakespeare's drama MacDuff appears on the stage with the "usurper's cursed head," Sic semper tyrannus...

A Great Capitalist. Leopold, late king of Belgium is being defended from sources because he was a great capitalist. But that is the chief reason why he should be condemned...

Under Socialism a married woman is dependent on her husband's wages or would her mission as a mother be considered productive labor...

Our hands are to produce what we consume. If we do not produce we can but fail to enjoy life to the fullest extent...

A Mortifying Picture. I notice in a life of Robert Burns that his brother, Gilbert, declared that the Scottish poet often remarked to him that "he knew of no more mortifying picture of human life than of a man asking another for work..."

Old Age Pension. Comrades, let's do things now that we have an opportunity. There is an old age pension bill before the house of representatives...

THE CO-OPERATIVE MILL.

I shall not try to appeal to the farmers—I am a miller. I shall ask their children, who are much wiser and can understand better...

The following is the clearest solution of the problem and entitled to the prize: The question of economy regarding the people owning their own flour mills...

Whenever you read something in the Appeal which especially pleases you, don't waste time wishing that 10,000 non-Socialists could read it, too...

Now then, when you finish reading this issue don't lay it down wishing that the class of society which needs the judiciary exposures could read them...

The following are receipts since last report: Name State Amt. Name State Amt. R. Parker, Ark. \$1.00...

Under Socialism a married woman is dependent on her husband's wages or would her mission as a mother be considered productive labor...

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Bundle Brigade.

Right now, with the circulation on the up-grade, the Bundle Brigade deserves special congratulation. This increase is due in no small measure to the work of comrades who are distributing weekly bundles of Appeals...

Right in your own little corner of the world there's work to be done that the Appeal can't do without your personal aid. The Agitation League can't reach that man around the corner from you...

The Arsenal of Facts is sent free with an order for twelve copies a week for a year at \$3.

AGITATION LEAGUE. Amount reported last week \$152.24. Collected since last report \$50.15. Total \$202.39.

Now then, when you finish reading this issue don't lay it down wishing that the class of society which needs the judiciary exposures could read them...

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Subscription Report by Months for the Past Six Years

Table showing subscription statistics from 1904 to 1909. Columns include Month, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909. Total 1909: 163,850.

THE APPEAL ARMY

THE APPEAL ARMY "IT NEVER SLEEPS". Dear comrades of the Appeal: Find enclosed \$1 and named at it who you wish to send the Appeal to...

Happy Sub Cards. Are those at work. An Appeal sub card can't fight when stuffed away in a dark corner...

Sign Your Name. Each day letters are received at the Appeal office from comrades sending in subscriptions or orders for papers with no name and address given...

It Happened in Subland. Three weeks ago Bill Perkins received the warning to renew his subscription three weeks in advance...

Postal Employees. The men who actually handle the mail are civil service employees. Their jobs, such as they are, are reasonably secure...

Get This Pose. Keep in mind that the Appeal's circulation can be greatly increased by the Army taking subscriptions to magazines...

What to Read on Socialism. This new book, compiled by the editor of the International Socialist Review, contains a list of the best books published in the English language...

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A GREAT RECORD.

United States Post Office, Girard, Kan., Jan. 7, 1910. Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kan. Sir: In pursuance to your request for the amount of postage paid on your Appeal to Reason for the year ending December 31, 1909, I have compiled the following statement from our records...

The total amount of newspaper postage paid by the Appeal last year was \$17,324.04. This means that we used 1,732,404 pounds of white paper. The total number of copies of the Appeal printed was 26,283,692—an average per week of 503,400. Of this number it required 18,000,000 copies to fill our subscription list...

The Appeal is proud of this record for 1909—the greatest year in its history. Can we beat this record for 1910? I think we can. What do you say? IGNORANCE is not bliss. It is blither. We ought to have a president of the working class, not of the trusts.

It is rather unkind in Judge Grosscup to deny that there is an army of the unemployed, when he did so much to create it, in 1904. Why shouldn't federal judges be dictators, since you never kicked and snarled editors are too cowardly or venial to cheap against anything they may do?

What influence is the Appeal having in your community? Can you tell about it in one hundred words so that it will interest the readers of the Appeal? Try it. "I LIKE the present industrial system," remarks Judge Grosscup. Why shouldn't he like it? It has enabled him to send others to the penitentiary instead of going himself.

When it comes down to brass tacks, you great champions of American voters have about as much to do with making the laws of having self-government, as a nanny goat. JOINING the army or navy is tantamount to being sentenced to hard labor under unaccountable autocrats, not for a crime but in order that you may commit the crime of murder.

Socialists do not object to the manions which men like Grosscup occupy, but they would like to "peopleize" them, so that the miners at Cherry might fare as well as the robbers and the judges who aid in the robbery. A HUNDRED million dollar soft coal merger in Pennsylvania shows how rapidly the demand of the people for curtailing the trusts is being carried out. The demand seems to be kicked out. And the foolish voters continue to vote the same old way and wonder why things go on as they are.

Freeman Knowles, the veteran editor of the Deadwood Lantern, was recently set upon by an alleged-grafter whom he had denounced, who came in company with a number of his henchmen, and beat the editor up. Knowles is a brave man, and does not fear the truth. The same cannot be said of the fellows who assaulted him. It does not require an act of congress to take over all the telegraph business of the United States. The act of congress authorizing the telegraph provided that the business could be taken over at any time on payment of the physical value. But the president will not do this. It would save the nation a hundred million a year—and what are the people for if not to furnish money for the plutocrats and corruptionists?

at the same basis, the earnings for the year were about \$23,000,000, or almost as much as the capital stock. How long at such a rate would it take the government to buy and pay for the railroads? The New York Central, with a capital stock of \$178,637,000, in June earned \$5,190,711.53 clear. This in a year would amount to something like \$60,000,000. The New York, New Hampshire and Hartford cleared in June \$1,834,116.05, with a capital stock of \$86,839,100. Twelve months' earnings at this rate would amount to \$16,680,392. The people pay for the railroads of America every ten years. They have already paid for most of them three or four times over. Yet they are still propertyless and being skinned.

The Consolidated Lottery companies of Mexico, with headquarters at San Luis Potosi, are operating extensively in the United States, sending out advertising in the English language. The Appeal knows whereof it speaks. It is against the law to operate lotteries in the United States, where the Louisiana lottery was suppressed, but Taft probably granted this concession to Diaz when he met him at El Paso for the advertisement reads: "The Consolidated Lottery companies received a twenty-five year charter in 1907 from the government, backed up by a special act of the national congress, which gives the state the right to operate the said lottery under the protection and assistance of certain valuable national concessions. American capitalists operating from Mexico must be given full swing to skin the workers in every way possible.

It is easy to get rich. The stocks and bonds of some of the surface street railways of New York amount to \$1,700,000 a mile for single track! This is over \$300 a foot or \$25 per inch! Assuming that rails weigh 120 pounds to the yard each, one yard of track iron would weigh 240 pounds and have two ties under it. This 240 pounds of iron and two ties are capitalized at \$500! And you great, free Americans out in Kansas help to pay it just the same as those in New York; for it finally becomes an embargo on trade and is in the price of goods. Yes, it is easy to get rich off suckers who think they live in the greatest and freest country on earth and their liberties cannot be taken from them because the constitution protects them! Say, isn't it time to laugh?

OWEN EDWARD S. BEAGO, commander of the so-called iron brigade, is quoted as saying: "The government has not done its share in suppressing strikes which have arisen all over the United States. These outbursts are nothing more or less than signs of anarchism, which is sounding a warning that must be heeded. If present social conditions continue civil strife is inevitable." It is a well known fact that before the civil war the masters denounced the agitators and not only predicted civil war but also precipitated it. That they should now threaten to throw the country into a war if they are not permitted to continue their robbery of the people indicates the desperate lengths to which they are willing to go in their criminal work.

Great because the government got on its car because two American citizens who were fighting against the Nicaragua government, violating its laws (bad though they be) were captured and shot. But it never said a word about arresting anybody when several hundred miners were killed in Illinois the other day by reason of the violations of the law by the mine owners. That's different, you know. The mine owners own our government. The only reason there was any fuss about Nicaragua is because some Americans want to get hold of property down there and skin the people, and Yelaya wanted to do all the skinning himself, and this incident furnished a pretext. That's all.

We have a great supply of statesmen these days. They make a law to fine business men and firms when they agree to charge the same prices for things and other arrangements for the harmonious conduct of business. But if these same men will organize one company and take over all their various establishments they can do so without being annoyed. Just as if there were any difference in the principle involved! Then they pretend to decry the formation of trusts, when their very laws make trusts the only method of doing business without the annoyance of the blackmailers and extra costs of separate establishments! Say, this nation sure has a monopoly on statesmen!

"No pie for the insurgents." This is the cheering news conveyed to the insurgents from the white house to those senators and representatives who have been "making a noise like a reformer." This means that no recommendation for office coming from insurgent republicans will be considered by Mr. Taft. A congressman without federal patronage soon loses favor with the petty political leaders who, in turn, control the partisan voters. Kansas bids fair to be the battle ground of a shift fight between the insurgent republicans and the "stand-patters." The stand-patters will undoubtedly win, but the agitation will be worth a many votes later on for the Socialist party.

The newspapers are beginning to talk about "federal control of railroads." This is to divert attention from contemplated thefts from the treasury. Thought there had been federal control for many years! Have the railroads been above federal law? The trouble is that there is federal control—and the Aldriches and Canners are the whole federal business, and they are railroad employes and owners. What is needed is no federal control so much as the people controlling the government. So long as the railroad attorneys control the government there is federal control.

If papers of general circulation are to be made to pay higher rates of postage than local papers because the hauls are longer, why not apply the same rule to first class mail and charge ten cents for carrying a letter across the continent? To do otherwise is class legislation or class ruling and hence obviously unconstitutional. THERE are said to be over 15,000 farms, aggregating more than a million acres in New York state that have been abandoned because they cannot be made profitable owing to the investment and other conditions. Owning of water, if it happens to be concealed in trust stocks, is more profitable than owning land.

SUPPOSE the legislatures and congress do pass laws restraining the power of the federal courts, the federal courts will declare the laws unconstitutional, and there you are.

THE NEWS AND COURIER of Charleston, S. C., apply says: "Now is our chance to make a new market for some of our goods and for opening a new field for American exploitation. It may turn out that in the execution of Grace and Cannon the Lord has opened a new field for our occupation." The situation is sized up to a nicety, but the editor seems to have given credit for the crime to the wrong personage.

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES says that the reason prices are so high that people cannot buy is because there is such an increase in the gold production. Then it would be wise to stop the production of gold and throw the available accumulation into the ocean. An increase in quantity of money, as everything else has tendency to make money cheap— which is the same thing; but why should we use such a silly system that fluctuates so much. Is it not because rulers are ignorant of a system of stable values, but because it is the system of manipulation of the present that enables them to skin those who are too ignorant to understand. Let's dig a lot more gold and raise prices so high that the people will starve. We would be awfully rich then, you know.

THE deficit of the postal system is not because papers are carried for one cent per pound, but because the railroad congress votes themselves \$500,000,000 a year for hauling the mails, while they are doing the same service for express companies for one-eighth the relative charge. If the roads received only as much as they charge the express companies there would be a saving of more than \$60,000,000 a year and that would put the postal system more than \$40,000,000 to the good. The express companies are carrying letters for one cent a pound. And they will carry them as many as soon as the government charges more than one cent. That is what they are after, and the government revenue will be decreased instead of increased. Can't you see what the express companies are after? Let them do it. It will be another object lesson.

WAR has not been declared on Nicaragua, yet Yelaya is credited by the press with saying: "Do you know that there were 400 Americans fighting with the insurgents at the recent battle of Rama? Do you know that at the battle of Colorado Junction on November 21, twenty American marines were picked up by our forces on the field—all dead, and all from the American gunboats anchored in the river to protect American interests? The official explanation given me was that these were deserters. In connection with the foregoing it is pertinent to inquire if you notice that the sending of gunboats to Nicaragua was done by the state department instead of by the war department? The reason is that if the war department had sent them the act would have been tantamount to a declaration of war, but going from the state department, it was diplomacy. Going from that department, actual war has been conducted without a declaration, and all in the interest of a few capitalists. The Panama scandal is only beginning and promises to yet equal the French scandal which involved all the army and shocked the entire world.

THE HOME HERALD, a religious publication, answering a correspondent, says that Socialists differ radically in their proposals for remedial measures, and that the Socialism of today will not be the Socialism of tomorrow. The error is in error. Socialists all agree on the fundamental principle—that the people must own the means of production and distribution, democratically managed. This demand is in every platform, in every country, expressed in every tongue. They differ only in tactics to bring in this condition, just as the various churches differ in tactics—but they all believe in Christ. There will never be any peace on earth while some men own what other men must have, because such brings conflict between them. "Peace on earth, good will toward men," is not possible under a competitive system, for competition is the opposite of peace—it means strife, warfare, injustice, deception and corruption. The proof of this is seen on every hand. Look where you will and see the story of lying, robbery, prostitution and crime in all its hideousness. They appear with competition, they are caused by it, and will remain while divided interests put the people at each others' throats. This system is the opposite of brotherhood, and if Christianity means anything it means brotherhood. So does Socialism.

JUDGE HOWARD of the New York supreme bench, in an opinion handed down the other day, said: "Forty per cent of all money appropriated for public use is lost in graft. Graft is a product of our institution and times." Sure it is. Haven't we Socialists been howling this fact from the housetops for twenty years? That is why we want to change the institutions. These institutions of private property compel graft. The worst man sets the pace. An honest man could give no public private contract without graft. The dishonest man would get the job by reason of not putting in the material and the honest man could not put in good material at the price. The dishonest man would bribe the officers so he could use dishonest material, which the honest man would not do. The only way to get rid of the graft is to do away with the private ownership of all industries; then no one could profit by dishonest work. If the public employed its own citizens to build or construct anything, what gain would the workmen secure in using poor material? They would be putting up poor work for themselves. Just let one contractor get a part of any job and he will vitiate the whole structure to make a little more gain. But if all the work was done by the public no contractor or private ownership being possible, nobody could gain by using bad work. Then they wouldn't do bad work. You can't have private ownership of industries without graft. It is the private relationship to public business that does the grafting and bribing. Any fool ought to see that.

Extra copies of this issue—30 cents per 100. Start something in your town by distributing a few hundred copies.

NO CHANGE IN PROGRAM.

The Debs meetings will continue right along, carrying consternation into the plutocratic camp, in spite of the efforts of the third assistant postmaster general to interfere with them. It's a big job to keep the list of subscriptions to the Appeal on the increase, and any interference with our perfectly legitimate plans of increasing our number of readers, throws the whole machinery out of gear. Since last July for instance, the little "Arsenal of Facts" has added 81,300 subscriptions to the list. But this is not enough, so other means have to be used. Chautauqua managers and lyceum bureaus besieged Comrade Debs last summer and fall asking him to fill a series of dates at their own figure. Lyceum lecturers draw from \$100 to \$500 per lecture. Debs, by reason of his eloquence, his reputation and the fact that the public wants to hear him, stands at the head of the list. The Appeal had likewise been bombarded for Debs dates and so out of these urgent requests and demands—amounting in some instances to entreaties—we evolved the plan of giving a Debs date to the comrades of any city or town where from 600 to 1,000 subscription cards were purchased. The cards are to be sold for their face value and the local organization is reimbursed for cash outlay, with a Debs meeting as a reward for their efforts. The result of a Debs talk followed by the forty weekly visits of the Appeal to from 600 to 1,000 homes, means propaganda work that will count big in results this fall—results so big and fraught with so great a menace to capitalism that its hired men have been instructed to stop the work. And so we have the Girard postoffice from Washington, that these Debs-meeting subscriptions, purchased in the regular way by our local comrades and sold to their neighbors at a premium, are NOT "legitimate subscriptions."

The absurdity of the contention is apparent when you reflect that all publications of general circulation in the United States give in one way or another, premium for subscriptions. The premium may be a cash commission or it may be some article of value—such as a book, a gun or even a club house or a farm. The Appeal does not propose to abandon the Debs tour just at this time, when it is so greatly needed, without a stiff fight and we take occasion to say to Mr. Lawshe that we shall resist with all our power his unfair interpretation of the postal rules. Backed by the Appeal Army we will win—just as we have before. The Debs dates, so far arranged, are as follows:

- SPRINGFIELD, MO.—New Landers Theater, Sunday, January 16th, 2 p. m.
JOPLIN, MO.—Auditorium, Monday, January 17th, 8 p. m.
OMAHA, NEB.—Washington Hall, Thursday, January 20th, 8 p. m.
DENVER, CO.—Masonic Temple, Friday, Saturday, January 21st, 22nd.
SIoux CITY, IOWA.—Auditorium, Monday, January 24th, 8 p. m.
DES MOINES, IOWA.—Academy Hall, Tuesday, January 25th, 8 p. m.
DES MOINES, IOWA.—Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, Wednesday, January 26th, 8 p. m.
JACKSON, MISS.—Masonic Temple, Friday, January 28th, 8 p. m.
AKRON, OHIO.—Grand Opera House, Sunday, January 30th, 2 p. m.
FIDELITY, OHIO.—Gibbels Opera House, Wednesday, February 2d, 8 p. m.
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—City Hall, Thursday, February 3d, 8 p. m.
CAMBRIDGE, OHIO.—Opera House, Friday, February 4th, 8 p. m.
MADISON, OHIO.—Saturday, February 5th, 8 p. m.
DAYTON, OHIO.—Auditorium Theater, Sunday, February 6th, 2:30 p. m.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Memorial Hall, Monday, February 7th, 8 p. m.
CANTON, OHIO.—Auditorium, Tuesday, February 8th, 8 p. m.
MANWELLS, OHIO.—Memorial Hall, Wednesday, February 9th, 8 p. m.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Music Hall, Thursday, February 10th, 8 p. m.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Saturday, February 12th, 8 p. m.
CANTON, OHIO.—Catholic Theater, Sunday, February 13th, 2:30 p. m.
STREUBENVILLE, OHIO.—Sunday, February 13th, 8 p. m.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Auditorium, Monday, February 14th, 8 p. m.
ROCHESTER, PA.—Grand Opera House, Wednesday, February 16th, 8 p. m.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Grand Opera House, Thursday, February 17th, 8 p. m.
GREENSBURG, PA.—St. Clair Theater, Friday, February 18th, 8 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, PA.—Saturday, February 19th, 8 p. m.
DU BOIS, PA.—Athletic Theater, Sunday, February 20th, 2:30 p. m.
READING, PA.—Auditorium, Monday, February 21st, 8 p. m.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Union Hall, Tuesday, February 22d, 8:30 p. m.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Wednesday, February 23d, 8 p. m.
Socialist locals wishing dates on the terms named above should write at once. Note the dates unfilled. Towns located en route between these points should get busy. Now is the time to show what you are made of.

WHY LAWS ARE NOT ENFORCED.

A lawyer in Pearson's Magazine for January writes a very lucid article to show that congress can make a law to regulate and control the trusts that are threatening the very existence of the nation, and in this he incidentally hints at the corruption of the courts, state legislatures and congress by reason of acts passed and duties neglected. That is just it. How can congress or the courts be expected to pass laws or enforce them against trusts when the judges and members of congress are virtually agents of the great corporation to aid them in doing the very things of which complaint is made? Would one expect a monarch's judges or parliament to make laws curtailing the powers of their masters? The laws are not enforced against the rich because the rich have the financial ability to make it to their interest not to enforce the law, except against the poor. This writer, like all others, refuses to go to the bottom of the case. He knows that the remedy lies in drawing the teeth of the trust by taking away the power of bribe and corrupt. And that cannot be done except by taking away their ownership of the industries. It has been this ownership that made them want bad laws and bad decisions in their interest, that they might make greater individual gains. This ownership was the incentive for them to spend millions to elect men to congress and fill the cabinet and bench with men they could rely on to help them. It has

SOME INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Sir: The enclosed two-column newspaper clipping is from the Appeal to Reason. Several issues it has been devoted about the same amount of space to showing how postmasters over the country are refusing to hand out the Appeal to Reason to subscribers and writing the editors that it has been denied. It seems in every instance this is done by the subscriber, who, as the complaint shows, has been wondering why his heart's been getting his paper. What steps, if any, have been taken by the department to stop this abuse of the postal laws? Yours truly, C. E. Obenshain, Greenville, Tex.

Mr. C. E. Obenshain, Greenville, Tex. Dear Sir: In answer to your letter of the 9th inst., which the postmaster general has referred to me, you are informed that the publisher of the Appeal to Reason believes that his paper is not receiving proper attention by postmasters, he will without doubt make complaint to the postoffice inspector, which the same will have consideration. Respectfully, R. P. Goodwin, Assistant Attorney General. Three years ago I journeyed to Washington with more than 5,000 complaints, similar to the ones we have printed from time to time in this column. I had the matter before Mr. Lawshe, Third Assistant Postmaster General. That distinguished gentleman calmly heard my complaint—and refused to look over my evidence. I then began sending the complaints to the postoffice inspector in charge of this district. You are familiar with the result. After "getting the goods" on the Redfield, Kan., postmaster, the inspector discovered that that gentleman was out of town when the illegal notice was mailed to the Appeal. "The principal is responsible for the acts of his agents" in every transaction except in cases of this kind where the Appeal and its subscribers are the victims and a republican postmaster the culprit. So you can see how little good it would be to make complaint to Mr. Goodwin, the assistant attorney general.

HIGHEST PAID WRITERS.

When I was a young man the people took the leading daily and weekly papers and received their political education from the editorials therein. Today no daily paper has an editorial expression on any live question. And the people are finding it out. For years the people had no way by which they could learn about public affairs, because the rich, who were looting the nation, had got control of the leading papers and the people were left in darkness and they didn't suspect it. Then came along the Coming Nation and later the Appeal to Reason, and they gained rapid and large circulation and the people began to "smell a mice." None of the magazines had thought of entering the field of journalism, but contented themselves with stories and literature. It was not until Lawson's "Finanzed Finance" attracted the attention of the world and made Everybody's Magazine suddenly famous that the magazine publishers grasped the situation, and since then they have been more and more entering the field of politics and social questions, and those that have are rapidly building up tremendous circulations and are wielding more real influence on the national mind than all the dailies combined. Just to illustrate: The supply of the January Success Magazine that came to this rock-ribbed, conservative town was exhausted the first day, and my copy was borrowed and read by fourteen different people the first week. And this is now voted for. It is still out doing duty. The magazine people have found that it pays to have opinions and defend them. There are now articles on social questions in nearly every one of the popular magazines each month, often two or three each, written by painstaking authors after laborious search after facts. There is Everybody's, American, Cosmopolitan, Pearson's, Hampton's, Pacific Monthly, Success, that are doing more to educate the people, to get them to think about public questions that every citizen of a republic should understand, than all the old party papers published in the land. In fact, the only place where the public may get any glimpse back of the curtain held up to deceive them is in these magazines—if we except the rapidly growing Socialist press.

And this brings out another thing of which the public is utterly unconscious: That the writers of these articles that have startled the nation are almost unanimously Socialists. They are the best posted and the highest paid writers in the profession. The much the Socialist propaganda has done, if nothing else—it has produced the writers of the nation and the capitalists are employing them. It is their Socialist study that has equipped them to do the work. They are broader and deeper than other writers, hence they get the highest pay, for they would not be paid the highest rates if they could not deliver the goods. And behind this array of writers who are thus reaching the American public there is growing up a tremendously larger group of them, who will be needed in the near future to meet the increased demand for socialist educators. Socialists are getting to the front, all right.

The First Socialist Martyr.

In the last years of the French revolution Gracchus Babeouf, a Frenchman, demanded collective ownership of industry and land. He was sent to the guillotine as a conspirator, becoming the first martyr to our cause, the forerunner of Karl Marx. L. LEBLANC, Seattle, Wash.

TO SAVE THE TRUSTS.

The president is out in a special message to congress in which he shows the weakness of the Sherman anti-trust law and suggests a bill enabling trusts to incorporate under the federal statutes. The haste to make this recommendation comes because it is feared that the order of dissolution recently made against the Standard Oil company might be confirmed by the higher court. If, before this is done, it is enabled to incorporate under the federal law, then it will be saved and hereafter will be under protection of the general government, so that states cannot harass the big corporations as they have been doing in the past. It appears in view of this development, that the flaws found in the Sherman anti-trust bill, if not the order of dissolution against the Standard, were all cocked and aimed with a view to authorizing a federal incorporation. Under such incorporation the trusts will have the nation behind them, and it will be impossible to dislodge them. Then, if there is a state law that interferes the federal courts will brush it aside; if there is a strike, it will be in violation of federal law and troops can be rushed in at once. It is a bill of sale of the United States to the trusts.

Bundle Rates.

4 copies to one address, one year, \$1.00. 5 copies to one address, one year, 2.00. 10 copies to one address, one year, 4.00. 25 copies to one address, one year, 8.00.

GOING UP!

BANG! Here's where we increase. Twenty-nine states step up the ladder carrying the entire Appeal circulation with them. Now we'll give the plutes a dose of subscription medicine they'll never forget. During the past three weeks the Appeal has been attacked from several different quarters. This is the Army's reply! The lines of defense are stronger than ever before. With this report the Army hurls victory into the camp of the opponents. Make no mistake: A few weeks of continued increases and their bluff will be called. The holiday season was considered an opportune time to "jump" the Appeal. It was supposed that at that time the Army would be satiated with a holiday spirit. Washington's Crossing the Delaware" was to be repeated as "Taft Crossing the Missouri."

Taft, through his postal recommendation, crossed the Missouri to the Appeal office. With this report, and what it forebodes, he'll recross. The Army has given him and his capitalist masters the double-cross. The reason for the failure of the holiday attack is that there are no Hessians among Appeal Army workers. The army is awake, alert, and this report is evidence of its fidelity. With a rising subscription list through January no clique can successfully attack the Appeal. Now, as never before, every comrade is needed at his post. This isn't a call-it's a draft. Every man or woman who ever turned a finger in behalf of the Appeal is needed on the firing line. See what your state has done. Tell others about your state. Spread the news that the Appeal is forging ahead, sweeping obstacles to one side and enemies to the other. Don't stop with that! Take your place with the army that has never known defeat. Right at this moment hundreds of your comrades are taking new subs. You join them in that work.

More Than 20,000. State. Of. On. Total. x 1. Kansas ..... 531 1,167 78,508 x 2. Pennsylvania ..... 618 845 21,775 More Than 15,000. x 3. Texas ..... 670 539 10,129 x 4. California ..... 471 591 17,448 x 5. Ohio ..... 619 677 16,922 x 6. Oklahoma ..... 626 602 16,200 More Than 10,000. x 7. Missouri ..... 483 525 14,066 x 8. Washington ..... 285 439 11,796 x 9. Illinois ..... 483 412 11,041 More Than 5,000. 10. New York ..... 521 263 9,872 11. Indiana ..... 374 107 4,825 12. Arkansas ..... 201 240 8,585 13. Michigan ..... 236 328 8,842 14. Minnesota ..... 291 431 8,840 15. Louisiana ..... 266 283 8,283 16. Oregon ..... 143 196 6,352 17. Colorado ..... 151 206 6,628 More Than 3,000. 18. Massachusetts ..... 216 142 4,628 19. Nebraska ..... 174 107 4,025 20. W. Virginia ..... 63 150 4,200 21. Wisconsin ..... 140 207 4,326 22. Florida ..... 140 86 4,240 23. Kentucky ..... 103 84 4,218 24. Kentucky ..... 119 113 8,285 25. Montana ..... 133 145 8,185 More Than 2,000. 26. New Jersey ..... 127 41 2,878 27. North Dakota ..... 103 100 2,855 28. N. Dakota ..... 203 180 2,525 29. Utah ..... 42 90 2,466 30. Canada ..... 184 98 2,471 31. New Mexico ..... 71 45 2,016 32. Tennessee ..... 71 83 2,007 33. Alabama ..... 88 53 2,247 More Than 1,000. 34. N. Carolina ..... 89 107 1,828 35. Connecticut ..... 43 114 1,785 36. Oregon ..... 11 7 1,788 37. Virginia ..... 83 55 1,743 38. Georgia ..... 88 48 1,785 39. Iowa ..... 71 10 1,675 40. Idaho ..... 83 117 1,659 41. Maryland ..... 42 56 1,474 42. Arkansas ..... 71 10 1,474 43. Mississippi ..... 43 22 1,251 44. Arizona ..... 35 104 1,039 45. Wyoming ..... 22 22 1,099 On the Sick List. 46. New Hampshire ..... 11 39 769 47. So. Dakota ..... 11 39 769 48. Rhode Island ..... 11 32 683 49. Alaska ..... 1 2 6,803 50. Arkansas ..... 1 2 6,803 51. Dis. of Col. .... 10 38 263 52. Delaware ..... 11 2 221 Total ..... 9,018 10,350 228,701

IN THE HOSPITAL.

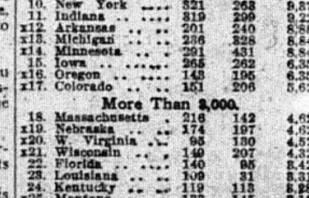
After one week in the Appeal Army hospital District of Columbia is found to be steadily improving. His pulse has gained twenty-six beats since last report. The doctors are confident that he will be able to restore the patient to health and happiness is for you to send in the name or names of relatives of Columbia, to rest and together with remittance to cover their subscriptions to the Appeal.

"Sub"-Lets.

Kansas is again the banner state; "ons" exceed "offs" by 65. The states increase in the following order: (1) Kansas, (2) Washington, (3) Minnesota, (4) Missouri, (5) Michigan, (6) Illinois, (7) Oklahoma, (8) Arizona, (9) Illinois, (10) Utah, (11) Colorado, (12) Oregon (13) Arkansas, (14) West Virginia, (15) Idaho, (16) Pennsylvania, (17) District of Columbia, (18) Nebraska, (19) Rhode Island, (20) North Carolina, (21) Maryland, (22) Montana, (23) Nevada, (24) South Carolina and Vermont tie, (25) Alaska. Texas again has the greatest number of "offs." At that she missed an increase by only thirty-two subs. Good work! Alaska has the smallest number of "offs" for the week.

Sub-Lets.

Kansas hits the grade with more "ons" than any other state. Pollock, sit up and take notice. Illinois has the smallest number of "ons" for the week. District of Columbia improves while in the hospital. It goes from fifty-second to fifty-first place. Arizona, after one week on the sick list, gathers strength enough to vault into forty-fourth place. Virginia, with a decrease of but 28, moves down from thirty-sixth to thirty-ninth place. Four clubs of 7 each would have saved the state. The Canadian comrades have taken a picnic postal riding device to show the Appeal our love and devotion. A rising Canadian list will help against the "ons" of Washington, D. C. fight against the same paper. States which increased last week as well as this are: Kansas, Michigan, Colorado, Wisconsin, North Carolina, Idaho, Rhode Island, Alaska and District of Columbia. Kansas, Colorado, North Carolina and District of Columbia have gained for three consecutive weeks. It's catching! District of Columbia and Kansas have had four straight weeks of increases. Pennsylvania needs only 25 more subs to give her a circulation of 25,000. When she reaches that a special state edition will run off for the Pennsylvania comrades. The Pennsylvania list will be added to the state secretary, enabling him to reach 25,000 copies weekly without extra expense for postage.



HELL BE WELL WHEN HIS PULSES REACHES 100.