

Total number of subscribers for week ending Jan. 8, 1910 339,708
 Number of new subs. for week ending January 15, 1910 11,661
 Number of existing subs. for week ending January 15, 1910 10,522
 Gain for week 1,139

Total Number of Subs for Week Ending January 15 339,847

Total Edition Printed Last Week 541,200

Established Aug. 31, 1895

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR
 Six Months 25 Cents
 Clubs of Four or More (40 Weeks) 25 Cents

Appeal to Reason

Entered at Girard, Kansas, postoffice as second class mail-matter.
FRED D. WARREN,
 MANAGING EDITOR.

This is Number 739

Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., January 29, 1910

DEBS' DATES

Akron, Ohio, Grand Opera House, Sunday, January 30, 3 p. m.
 Ashland, Ohio, Monday, Jan., 31st, 8 p. m.
 Findlay, Ohio, Gillette Opera House, Wed., Feb. 2d, 8 p. m.
 Springfield, Ohio, City Hall, Thursday, February 3d, 8 p. m.
 Cambridge, Ohio, Opera House, Friday, Feb. 4th, 8 p. m.
 Hamilton, Ohio, Coliseum, Saturday, Feb. 5th, 8 p. m.
 Dayton, Ohio, National Theater, Sunday, Feb. 6th, 2:30 p. m.

For further dates see fourth page.

Here's an acrostic handed in by Comrade Dr. J. W. Funk, Baltimore, Md. Comrade Funk has been reading **FACTS**. He knows what it did for him and for the people with whom he came in contact. **IT MADE THEM THINK.**

Pages 24 and 25 will make anybody think. Read up there on landed estates. Get those facts well in mind. Millions of acres of United States land are held by a small ring of men and women. Every time a working-class child is born in the United States its coming increases the value of their land; and for that reason the child's parents must pay an increased rental to those landlords if they wish to temporarily occupy "their" land. Rub that into your working-class friend. It'll stimulate his thought apparatus, all right. Fourteen companies own 3,353,000 acres in Colorado alone. There's plenty to stimulate all kinds of thinking. Get **FACTS** and start a thought society in your neighborhood.

The Arsenal of Facts comes free for hustling 12 subs. by purchasing 12 twenty-five-cent sub cards or by ordering a weekly bundle of 12 papers for a year at \$2. It can't be bought for money. Work for it. It's worth it.

MONEY IN ORANGES!

The editor of the Kansas City Packer has been visiting in California, and with the newspaper instinct he looked at the orange industry, and what he saw and filled six columns with in his issue of December 25th; was a plenty. Here are a few pregnant sentences clipped from the article:

A thorough canvass of the California orange belt discloses the fact that the industry as a whole is very unprofitable to the growers. Taken collectively they have not shown better than 4 per cent interest. Taking five years out of eleven the growers get nothing for their trouble—not even interest on their investments.

The year 1904 showed an actual loss to the growers of \$18 an acre. The Packer has heard of numerous instances where the growers did not get wages but actually did their work for nothing.

He shows that the great shipping exchange and packing plants are related to the business just as the Standard Oil is related to the producers of crude oil. And the banks that issue this central agency refuse to turn his crop over to this exchange, which sells the crops at any price it pleases and turns over the remainder to the growers, sometimes six months after the payment has been made. If one undertakes to ship out a car of fruit the exchange ships in a flood of oranges and cuts the price down, and the shipper often does not get enough to pay his freight. The exchange does not lose by this, as it does not own the oranges it ships in, and can afford to sell them for nothing rather than have any competition in the matter of shipping. The railroads took twelve million dollars from the orange crop last year for freight alone! There is no place for the little man any more. The big fellows can keep him under subjection. If the farmers had gumption enough to have the state take charge of and own and operate the packeries, they could make good money as they are entitled to for their labor, skill, and capital. But they are like so many rats in a room with a cat. The cat eats them up one at a time and the rats refuse to co-operate in the right way to kill the cat. The story of the orange grower is only the story of the little iron mine, little oil producer, little salt producer, little shoe-maker, little wagon maker, little everything. His day is gone, and he is too stupid to see why and how. He still votes the same old tickets, gets the same old treatment and looks to the same old source for relief that will never come. It would destroy their incentive if they got the full results of their labor, which Socialism would give, so they prefer to plug along, working like so many slaves for the benefit of the master class who have control of the markets. Funny set of people this world has.

IS KIDNAPING LEGAL? The Curious Case of the United States Government vs. Fred D. Warren is the title of the leading article in the "New West Magazine," which goes to the core of the controversy waged between the Appeal and the administration. It is written by Geo. Allen England in his usual clear and forceful style. I wish my friends would show their appreciation of this defense of your paper by asking your newsdealer to get a copy of the January issue of the "New West" for you. If your newsdealer can't get it, send direct to the publishers, New West Publishing Company, Henry Bldg., Portland Ore. To illustrate just what it means for a magazine to print articles of this kind, I'll relate a little in side history. A few weeks after I was sentenced to jail by Pollock on July last, Upton Sinclair reviewed the case for one of New York's big magazines. The article was accepted and was scheduled to appear in the October number of the publication in question. The editor of that magazine, to be fair, asked the government representative for his side of the story. This was refused and now comes the curious part—the publisher was told that if he published the Warren story, he would do so "under pain of displeasure of the Washington government." It was put a good deal stronger than that. Warren was represented as a "dangerous individual, bent on destruction and anarchy, and that to give his story would be against the best interests of established society," etc., ad nauseam. The bluff worked and the story was pigeon-holed so the "New West" deserves my thanks for what has been done. Show your appreciation by buying the January number as above suggested.

SOMEONE has asked what has caused the increased price of living. The chief reason is that the trusts want the money.

WHEN you talk Socialism to a man you have to let him do part of the talking; but when you send him a paper you do it all!

It is the *unthinking* people of Russia that support the anarchy—just as it is the *unthinking* people of this country that support the plutocracy with their votes.

Congress has appointed members on the Ballinger investigation committee who are not only friends of the accused, but also men who have interests along the same line of exploitation. Congress is rotten.

The English liberals carried the country by decreased majorities at the elections last week. The Socialist-labor parties not only held their own, but greatly increased their votes and won one extra seat. The election means that the landed interests will be taxed on an unearned increment, and that heavy death taxes will be collected.

An alleged German baron is charged with having married fifty women from coast to coast. He is a real capitalist—wants to monopolize all the women. He is opposed to Socialism because he says it will break up the families! He is like other chaps who give the same reason for supporting the present system. Catch it?

JUST to testify to the best banking system on earth, the Citizens' National Bank of Evansville, Ind., closed its doors and depositors are out \$1,400,000. And still the people vote for congressmen who are opposed to real government banks that would be as safe as the government itself. Well, let the suckers lose. It don't hurt a fool to get skinned—he don't know it.

A ZANESVILLE, OHIO, artist whose wife is suing him for divorce, has been proven a regular Grosscup. He advertised for models and made the women strip before him as soon as they came in. If women were equal before the law and the industries, they would not have to sell their bodies to feed them. This artist is a strong anti-Socialist, because he says it would destroy the families and make women common!

Mrs. KEPEL, of London, has just won a million in steel stocks, by a tip given by J. Pierpont Morgan. This woman is the one who must be invited to every reception at which the king of England appears. If she is not invited she does not attend. Wonder if such action on the part of a Socialist would be denounced as "free love"? Of such is the nobility and the capitalist class. And you poor work steers produce the luxury that they squander! You lost what the steel manipulators give her. Shame on your stupidity.

The wheels of justice turn the wrong way. The Illinois board of pardons has pardoned Stensland, president of the Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago bank, that was wrecked with \$1,300,000 of mostly working people's deposits. Twenty-two thousand depositors lost their savings. But the board doesn't look so kindly upon some poor devil who has been forced by poverty into committing some injury to society. The laws are to keep the poor down, but when the rich commit crimes they are dealt with very leniently. And yet the work people vote to continue the system that robs them.

The Orient railroad asks to be relieved from the Oklahoma constitutional provision of two-cent fares "because it is a new road and not fully equipped and not in a position to realize full earnings upon its investments." Well, why doesn't it equip its road and put it in a position to earn? If a farmer did not equip his farm could he expect the market to pay him more for his crop than other farmers received? Did the stockholders not know that before they put their money in? Any old excuse does the capitalists for a pretense to rob the public. One cent a mile is far too much to pay for passenger service—would be an outrageous rate. The men who own the roads lie when they claim differently.

THE PATRON of Adratn, Mich. in discussing a case in which a millionaire was shielded by the courts, says: "Attorney General Bird, will be justified in organizing a posse to kidnap Mr. Millionaire Daly from Chicago. Perhaps a few kidnaping of millionaires may bring about some change in the administration of justice, so that rich thieves may get their deserts as well as poor ones." Anyway, the thing is worth trying. Kr-chee! Haven't the courts as good as said that it is at once legal to kidnap a poor man and a great crime to kidnap a rich one? Else what does the Warren case mean? The Patron had better watch out. The editor of the Appeal has a six months sentence for saying less than he has.

The government pays \$30,000,000 a year to detectives in the meat business and chief Melvin of the government bureau of animal industry says in his just printed report that *half of the meat eaten by America is a menace to health and life and is practically UNSPECTED.* The same things that were exposed by Sinclair in the Jungle, first printed in the Appeal, are just as true today as they were then, and the inspectors are just the same kind of men that weighed the sugar for the government with false scales—ready to cheat the government that was employing them. These men are all republicans who are *fanatic* Socialism because they say it stands for free-love, breaking up the homes and destroying incentives! Would you believe such men? Government is rotten and it is made rotten by the men who own the big industries. They make a profit by corrupting government employees, fire the little clerks to the big moguls of congress. Haven't you had enough proof of it?

THE SHAME OF SPOKANE.

I have been reading the story of Martin Luther. At a time when brute force was the law, when the strongest man or the strongest army made the law and executed it in blood, Luther opposed the strongest power then on earth—the Roman church. But he was wiser than they. He knew that brute force was weaker than a wise tongue. He refused all suggestions of force, but knew if he could reach the minds of men that he could beat an army. And he did. Then I read of the persecutions of the Quakers in this country, how they refused to strike back, how hundreds of them were starved in prison, hanged, tied to the tail of carts and driven through the country while being beaten with whips and clubs, and this was done to women as well as men. But they never struck back. Their unjust punishments were not only borne in patience, but they surrendered themselves to the authorities to be dealt with in this brutal manner, when they could have gone away. But they would not run and their suffering brought them the right to live and believe what they wished. These were bloody and awful times, but we live in a freer, better country because of their suffering and martyrdom. Which recalls to mind the brutalities inflicted on peaceable men and women in Spokane, Wash. These victims of ignorance and corruption are paving the way to a higher ideal of right and liberty. They have not struck back. They have suffered the horrors of Russian treatment; many will go to their graves earlier than nature intended, but their suffering will do much for you and your children—even the brutes who inflicted their brutality on them. Mental influence is more powerful than all the implements of destruction and torture. Oppressors fear free speech more than armies. The day will come when the shame of Spokane will be spoken with a blush, and the men who violated all law and humanity will be outcasts and as lepers in the community. The influence of the treatment of these victims will grow with each day and year for a generation yet to come. There was not a tear shed, not the agony of quivering flesh but will rise into living tongues of truth to build up millions who will see the horror of the system of private ownership and graft that caused these crimes. What the Alamo was to Mexico, Spokane will be to plutocracy. Let others do all the butchery. Our implements will be those of peace and good-will.

FORBIDDEN TO TELL THE TRUTH.

Not content with looting the mail service in the rental of cars, the railroads are urging systematic lying on the part of their employes in order to keep from complying with the postal law. It is a well-known fact that long delays in the carrying of the mail, except where the delay is unavoidable, subject the carrying railroad to a fine. C. A. Boyd, superintendent of a railroad running out of Dodge City, in a circular addressed to "All Agents," says: "The post-office department is requiring postal clerks to report and explain on their trips all delays to trains. Where trains are thirty or more minutes late at route terminals, without excusable causes for delay, the company is fined. It is very important, therefore, that conductors and other trainmen, as well as station men, should not furnish causes of delays to postal clerks when asked for same, for the reason that the causes given by the employes to the company on our regular reports to the government, thus causing some embarrassment." The companies do not wish to be caught lying in order to save their profits, and so enjoin their employes from telling the truth! But what can you expect when the government is so under the thumbs of the railroads that it will bankrupt the postal department in order to serve the railroads and then try to make the newspapers of general circulation make up the deficit?

VAN CLEAVE AND THE APPEAL.

A week or two ago James W. Van Cleave, chairman advisory committee of the Citizens' Industrial association, subscribed for the Appeal. Evidently his subscription did not arrive in time to get the January 1st number, for a second letter containing ten cents in stamps and asking for the above number has just been received. Now what possible interest can Van Cleave have in the Grosscup expose? And here's another point: Van Cleave would be "hoping mad" if he found one of his wage slaves reading this paper. Probably he'd fire the man. Yet he'll sit at his ease in a swivel chair and devour every word of the Grosscup and other articles. The Appeal here and now offers to present each of Van Cleave's employes with a forty weeks' subscription if he'll grant them the same mental freedom in choice of reading and thinking that he takes to himself.

JUSTICE does not live in court houses, but only in the vision of the co-operative commonwealth.

GIVE the workers all they produce and they will get education and refinement.

LIFE is to the capitalist worth only the gold that can be ground from it.

WHEN the workers save the shirkers know there is a war for them to get.

The far-famed fourth dimension is thought to be the influence labor exercises in congress and the courts. No one can see it.

Now that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has gone to investigating the white slave traffic, his father hopes that attention will be diverted from the cause of the traffic, the profit system.

STANDARD OIL has bought and merged all the natural gas of West Virginia, representing \$500,000,000. It must do something with its profits and is forced to continue to absorb industry after industry, and the more it absorbs the greater its profits that must be used to buy up more industries. Where will it end? Either in revolution against the tyranny that must ensue, or in the taking over of all industries by the public and operating them for the public good. One or the other. It is for you to decide.

AT Indianapolis a poor devil was arrested for stealing a sack of potatoes and sent to jail, where he was forgotten by the officials, never called for trial, and laid rot days! He was a poor cuss. You can bet no rich man would have been forgotten. It was found that the man had never seen the potatoes at all. But has he any redress? None. The laws are made only for the rich to rob and oppress the poor, and the poor have no redress. Wouldn't it have been fine if Grosscup, the scoundrel, had been put in jail and forgotten before he committed his crimes against young and married women? But he is given a fortune and a palace and a half dozen servants to wait on him! O, you chuckle-headed Americans! You are as stupid as were the ancient, illiterate Romans when they were forced to serve their masters with their wives and daughters. You are a disgrace to America.

The two-cent fare on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in Fayette county ended yesterday afternoon when Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen handed down a decree granting a permanent injunction against Fayette county restraining it from prosecuting the railroad in case the two-cent fare law is violated.—Uniontown, Pa. Dispatch.

There you have a judge prohibiting the county from prosecuting a criminal for violating the law! The judge therefore becomes an upholder of the law. Some fool people had an idea that judges were men elected. But you can see that they are there to prohibit the interference with those who do violate the laws. In other words, according to this decision, they are upholders of violations of the law. The Pennsylvania road owns all the courts and lends them to other roads when they want to violate the laws. What's the use of laws, anyway? They never restrain the rich and mighty, who do just as they damn please, and the rich can punish the poor, if they don't obey, by not permitting them anything to eat or wear. Great is a republic.

How many pupils in public schools, even in advanced grades, know the connection between the cotton gin and the American civil war? This is real history. It is not a mere thrilling story of mad daring and battle-dodging patriotism. But the history of a good teacher can be made absorbingly interesting. Of course, these things are often mentioned, but not often do they receive attention in the vital and controlling fact of history.—Post Dispatch.

The above from one of our editorialists suggests to me to ask why you, as a teacher of men and women, do not do the thing that you say should be done? Are not men and women as important to teach as the boys and girls? And what except the press has access to the minds of the men and women of America? If the Post-Dispatch realizes the need of the people knowing these things, why does it not employ skilled writers and teach them? There are millions who, when they get a glimpse of it, would be hungry for more, and such a course would not only make a paper popular, but it would wield an influence for all time on the nation. Has the P. D. the courage of its conviction?

Mrs. Mary McClure was taken from her brother-in-law's home at Thirty-ninth and Mead yesterday afternoon and sent back to Circle City to serve a six month's sentence in the county jail because she was unable to pay her debts, the largest item of which was her husband's funeral expenses.—Deaver paper.

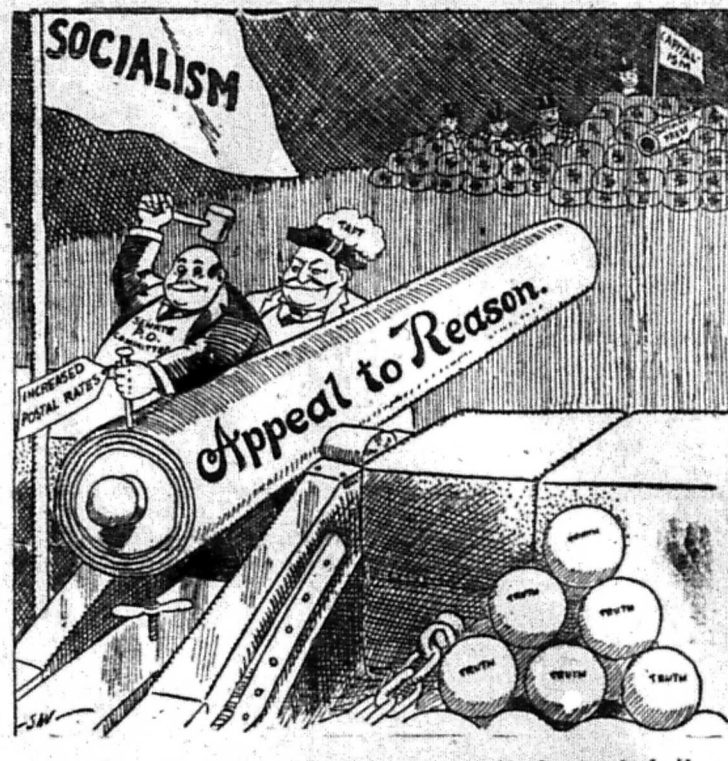
Ninety-nine per cent of the people of this country believe that imprisonment for debt cannot be done in this country—that that relic of barbarism has been done away with. That shows how ignorant the people are of the laws. There is not a state in the union where the prisons and jails are not full of victims—imprisoned for debts they could not pay. The people are told that imprisonment for debt has been abolished and they believe it—and then the officials go right on imprisoning victims because they cannot pay their debts. Under Socialism there will be no debts and hence there will be no occasion to resort to this barbarism.

Gilbert Noble, once the richest man in Pueblo, with a fortune of \$1,000,000, died today at the county poor farm. He was laid with his money and at the time of his death had only an interest in a mine which was tied up in litigation.—Pueblo Dispatch.

I know Noble quite well. I tried many times to get him to understand Socialism, but he made fun of me. He said I was crazy; that the world was all right and there was nothing needing change. But he got "his" all right. Had he read up, when I solicited him, he would have died with plenty. There are a million other people who are rich today, who will die in poverty because they lack the information that Socialism would give them. Ignorance is never safe. Well, Noble was as good as dead in a poor house as anybody, even if he had been rich. He, like you and I, was only of common clay. All the good his riches did him was to get him seven lines' notice at death, when, if he had never been rich, he would never have been mentioned. This is a good old world, isn't it? That is, if you don't care what you say.

"Spiking Socialism's Thirteen-Inch Gun"

WHEN the Penrose bill was under consideration by the post office committee two years ago, a Philadelphia paper said "It was intended to spike Socialism's big 13-inch gun." It would have done that very thing but for your prompt action. Now comes Taft—big, beef-witted Taft—backed by the most powerful gang of buccaners that ever waved the black flag on the high seas, and instructs Congress to pass a bill raising postage rates fourfold on "newspapers of general circulation." We'll meet the new requirements by raising our rate to \$2.00 per year, of course. But that means reducing the Appeal's circulation to an insignificant figure. Its influence, due to its great circulation, will be killed. That's the object. Don't be deceived by the cry of "wiping out the deficit" and "treating all papers alike." Canada shut the Appeal out of the mails, but was forced to restore our mailing privileges. The Canadian government then barred every



United States publication from its mails (except daily newspapers). That worked, so far as the Appeal was concerned. Now comes Taft, after every underhanded method has been tried to handicap the Appeal without hurting the other papers, and orders his congress to "cut 'em all out." Will congress do it? The house post office committee is at work framing the bill. It will be passed—because it is an administration measure—unless those of YOU who believe in an unhampered press, make it very plain to the congressman from your district and to the members of the post office committee that you will not stand this exorbitant increase in postage rate, which means the transferring of the business to the express companies and the utter annihilation of the low priced radical press!

ACT NOW! Today! Write to the congressman on the post office committee from your state and protest vigorously. If there is no member from your state on this committee then write to the chairman, Congressman J. M. Weeks, Washington, D. C. Also write to the congressman from your district.

COMPROMISING WITH CRIME.

Washington dispatches in the dailies of January 10th said:

An effort is being made to induce Mr. Taft to drop the merger suit. Yesterday officials of the Harriman system spent four hours trying to arrive at some basis for dropping the suit.

Have the railroads violated the law? If they have, why should the suit be dropped? If they have not violated the law, why do they not seek a trial for vindication? Does the president entertain some poor man for four hours, a man who has more than the railroads at stake, even his life? Why does government deal differently with rich and with poor violators of the law? Why should crimes be settled out of court, as the dispatch said was trying to be done? If the law is of such an unjust nature that it cannot be obeyed, why not change the law? If the law can be obeyed, why then enforce it, more against the rich than the poor? The rich are never driven to violations by reason of hunger or want. Does the government ever parley with a poor man caught in crime? Why should the rich be more considered than the poor? The rich are able to hire the ablest attorneys; the poor are not. By violating the law the railroads dealt unjustly with the shipper and made millions. The sugar trust robbed the government of twenty millions by false weights and then paid two millions on a compromise! Can you not see how things are being done with the sanction of the men whom you have been electing to look after and guard your interests. Can you not see that the men you employ are conniving at cheating you? The government is rotten. It must continue to be rotten so long as rich men own the industries, for then they will have an incentive to corrupt government to make more profits. Private ownership of industries is polluting every avenue of life, destroying every nation that has passed from knowledge. If you had ever read history you would see this and then you would understand what is happening today. Foolish or big game people cannot maintain a pure government.

KANSAS BLEEDING AGAIN.

Judge Pollock, familiarly known as Judge Pilate of Kansas, recently dealt the state a blow which made it bleed when he set aside as unconstitutional the bank guaranty law. This law had been endorsed by both the republican and democratic parties at the polls, so was adopted, in effect, by a referendum of the whole people. Yet one man set it aside, and the insurgents who object are told to move on, away from the pie counter.

DON'T BE A DUMMY.

It was brought up in the senate the other day by Senator LaFollette that the government is paying enough each year rental for mail cars to buy every mail car in the nation, own them and cease the payment of nearly five millions. But Postmaster General Hitchcock's report did not mention this or the other extortion of \$48,000,000 a year for carrying the mails. Hitchcock was selected by Taft because of his known fealty to corporation interests. Corporation influence put him in position to protect their grafts off the public treasury. No wonder there is a deficit in the postal system. Every congress-

THE BREAK WITH MEXICO.

Strange as it may seem in view of the assistance that Diaz has been to American monopolists, a break between the United States and Mexico is a possibility of the not remote future. It will be remembered that when Creel, of Mexico, suggested certain measures that might be adopted relative to Nicaragua, he was ignored by Secretary Knox. Almost immediately Mexico retaliated by giving an asylum to Zelaya. The fact is, Diaz is beginning to realize, when too late, that he is a mere puppet in the hands of American capitalists, and now that the United States is vitally taking possession of Nicaragua, it puts Mexico between two jaws, as it were, which Diaz, as well as any man, realizes are liable to close upon it. Consequently he is anxious to extend his influence over Central America, and is said to be working for European support in his efforts. This is not setting well with Uncle Sam, who has very definite plans about the territory to the south. These interests are almost sure to provoke a clash some day, and Diaz will then reap his sowing by becoming a mere vassal of the United States.

"NO ADVERTISING"

This issue completes the first month of the "No-Commercial-Advertising" plan. At this writing (Jan. 22d), I can not give a complete report of the month's business. I can say, however, that the result has been fully up to our expectations. For the twenty days of January we received 38,800 subscribers, an average of 1,643 per day. If we can keep up this rate the Appeal can make both ends meet without trouble. The only cloud on the sky is the advance in the cost of white paper and Mr. Taft's proposed increase in postage rates. The Army is sending, as I anticipated, that it is much easier to get subs for the Appeal under the new policy than before.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON POST-OFFICES AND POST ROADS:

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Address, Washington, D. C.

JUDGE P. S. GROSSCUP, TRACTION LOOTER

To accomplish his purpose Judge Grosscup laid aside judicial dignity—honor and honesty he never had—and forthwith began the career of a bandit. He absolutely ignored public sentiment and the public welfare. He subordinated every principle, every impulse, every instinct to the one ambition of putting money in his purse. He knew that it was not in him to win imperishable renown as a benefactor of his race, that he could never gain the plaudits of the people by well doing, and he therefore determined to make himself economically secure in this life regardless of consequences. Under capitalism he knew that the supreme prize was money, and he unbent himself to the work of making financial hay while the traction receivership shone. The only difference between his methods and those of the common thief was that of degree. Both took what did not belong to them. The thief violated the law, and the judge did not stand on ceremony before it when he had a job to do. While the thief raided a chicken-coop or a pea-nut barrel, the judge engineered excursions into the realms of high finance and made off with thousands. The Chicago press editorially attacked and condemned Grosscup's continuous bare-faced performances, but he only smiled the more effectively as he dug both hands deeper into the traction loot. Grosscup was getting the goods, and he was glad.

BY GEORGE H. SHOAP.
Staff Correspondent Appeal to Reason.

MANIFESTLY it is impracticable to give a history of the Chicago traction situation in the Appeal to Reason. It runs through so many years and is so involved that a book of many hundred pages would be necessary to give it adequate exposition. The history of the street railway companies of Chicago, writes Henry M. Ashton, in Collier's for April 1, 1905, "is a story of corruption, bribery, extortion and disregard of public obligations unparalleled in the annals of municipal government." Aside from Charles T. Yerkes, the original traction speculator, it can safely be said that of all the criminals connected with the Chicago traction situation Judge P. S. Grosscup has been the boldest and most unscrupulous.

"Judge Grosscup and I are personal friends," said a prominent Chicago attorney recently, "but his handling of the Union Traction system during the receivership should subject him to impeachment, and it would were a congressional investigation made."

I have interviewed many lawyers and stockholders interested in Union Traction and have read legal documents and newspaper clippings by the basketful in an effort to obtain accurate information regarding the subject. Like Jack London, in the presence of the San Francisco earthquake, I find myself appalled at the chaos that existed prior to the sale of the properties to the Chicago Railways company in January of 1908, and confess myself incompetent to treat of the matter. However, my investigations have thoroughly convinced me of the following:

Grosscup's Criminal Career.

THAT Judge Grosscup was at once the Pecksniff, the Dr. Frederick Cook and the Porfirio Diaz of Chicago Union Traction. He proved himself, while handling the receivership, a hypocrite, an imposter and a dictator.

That when he took charge of the receivership he was in moderate financial

circumstances, but that through collusion with eastern interests, and some of his own appointees, he was enabled to float traction schemes on his own account, buy oil and gas wells and engage in private stock speculations that made him enormously wealthy.

That, in the face of a general demand for public ownership, he tried to elect a mayor that was pledged to private ownership and an extension of the traction franchises. To accomplish this purpose he authorized the withdrawal of \$40,000 from the traction fund, which money was used to further the campaign of Graeme Stewart, the traction candidate for mayor in April, 1903. Rather than sign the voucher, which constituted the last feature of the \$40,000 transaction, John C. Fetzer, one of the receivers, resigned the receivership, May 6, 1905, in a letter to Grosscup, which was accepted, and which the judge absolutely refused to give to the press.

That Grosscup, who assumed the leadership—the receivers appointed by himself being little more than dummies—not only refused to rehabilitate the traction properties as he promised, but deliberately conspired to let the properties and equipment run down and become worthless and inefficient that they almost failed to accomplish the purposes for which they were built, thereby giving Chicago admittedly the poorest traction service in the world. Grosscup permitted this condition at the behest of the eastern people, with whom he conspired, who wanted to so disgust the voters of Chicago that they would grant an extension of the franchises.

That he blocked every move the city made toward the enforcement of legal rights, pertaining to traction matters, by an injunction. He even went so far as to prohibit minority stockholders from pursuing their rights in the state courts. One injunction was subsequently set aside by the United States circuit court of appeals in an opinion that teemed with criticisms.

That he handed down an opinion in May, 1904, in which he delisted the city and granted the traction company's claims to rights in the streets, under a legislative grant known as the 99-year act, which was passed in 1865 by an admittedly corrupt legislature. This decision was reversed and invalidated by the supreme court of the United States March 12, 1906. However, the traction company was enabled to hold the city by the throat three years under Gross-

cup's ruling. The franchises he tried to give the company are estimated to be worth \$500,000,000.

That the cost of the receivership was out of all proportion to services rendered or what it should have been. According to the National Corporation Reporter, June 4, 1908, "the receivership proper from May 22, 1903, to March 31, 1908, cost \$733,921.57 in receivers' and special counsel fees. Outside of this the cost to the stockholders is made up of amounts appropriated for representing their various interests." The total cost of the receivership, according to The Chicago Tribune, of similar date, was \$1,829,590.

That Grosscup permitted unnecessary litigation purely to placate lawyers who otherwise would have objected to his policy of looting the traction company. On one occasion two attorneys were allowed \$100,000 each by the court for arguing a single motion which did not call for a judicial decision. His appointment of John Maynard Harlan, son of Chief Justice Harlan, as "special adviser to the court," at a salary of \$40,000 a year, was done, it is claimed, directly to bribe Harlan into keeping silent while the court proceeded to rape the funds of the company. Senator W. E. Mason declared he would have been glad to have accepted the appointment at \$5,000 per annum, as it was a sinecure.

That in the reorganization of Union Traction he acted as both arbitrator and judge, finally undertaking to force a settlement that was entirely satisfactory to the Morgan syndicate. Grosscup's decision in this particular was overruled by the United States circuit court of appeals. From 1903 to 1908 Judge Grosscup virtually was the Union Traction system; he was the supreme dictator save when he was forced to abdicate by the higher courts.

That the appointment of Marshall E. Sampsell, clerk of the United States court, as one of the receivers of the company was a violation of the act of congress of March 3, 1879, reported on page 501 of the compiled statutes of 1901. Sampsell continued to draw his salary of \$3,500 a year as clerk of the court, and \$18,000 a year as receiver for the company, in direct violation of the law, until the Chicago papers compelled his resignation as clerk of the court.

That while he was administering the receivership, and, as a federal judge, was supposed to be unbiased and disinterested in the administration, he and Sampsell, one of the receivers, were obtaining money through the agency of the Guaranty Trust company, of New York, which company was originally responsible for the Union Traction receivership, and with this money the judge and the receiver helped to float the Charleston and Mattoon railway properties in central Illinois, besides engaging in other speculations.

That during the receivership Grosscup, while issuing injunctions strengthening the Morgan interests, was himself enjoined by the circuit court of Cabell county, West Virginia, from combining with Judge Gary, of the billion dollar steel trust, and other monopoly promoters, in organizing a gas trust, in violation of the anti-trust laws of West Virginia.

That during the receivership Grosscup, as one of the directors of the Charleston and Mattoon Street Railway company, was indicted for manslaughter by the grand jury of Coles county, Ill., as a result of a wreck on his road which killed eighteen persons and wounded fifty more. Rotten equipment and incompetent management, for which Grosscup, as a director and principal owner, was held responsible, constituted the basis of the indictment.

That while under indictment charged with manslaughter in connection with the Mattoon railroad wreck, Grosscup still held court in Chicago and was arrested on the indictment when he left the bench.

That fraud was perpetrated by Grosscup and his associate officials in the Charleston and Mattoon Railroad company and the Union Traction company to evade the responsibility of the Charleston wreck; illegal issuance of a \$1,000,000 mortgage was mentioned in the suit involving these charges, filed by Attorney A. L. Chezem, of Mattoon, Ill.

That the appointment of John Maynard Harlan as "special adviser to the court," was without any record, order or entry, and clearly was an irregular if not illegal proceeding.

That he allowed the receiver of the Calumet Electric Railroad company \$25,000 as his fee for receiver and then ordered Sampsell, his clerk to suppress the order from publication. Grosscup admitted this to be true.

That he had a private conference with J. P. Morgan's confidential lawyer in New York during the receivership of the Union Traction company.

That he refused to obey the mandate of the supreme court issued in May, 1906, directing the circuit court to render a new decree in accordance with the principles of its decision in the traction cases.

The Reign of Yerkes.

MANY more counts in this indictment of Grosscup's Union Traction record might be made, and, according to many authorities, they would incriminate the judge more deeply still, were the books of the Union Traction and Guaranty Trust companies investigated. Several interested persons have even gone so far as to say that were the books of the two companies opened and certain witnesses subpoenaed by an authorized court of inquiry enough would be disclosed against Grosscup not only to impeach him but to send him to the penitentiary.

In 1886 Charles T. Yerkes, a man whose methods at one time landed him in an eastern penitentiary, came to Chicago and began to stock-job in the traction situation. Gradually he took possession of the north and west side lines, to which he added power houses and car barns. After failing to corrupt the Illinois legislature, of 1895, to his use, he decided to name the next governor, which, by the lavish use of money, he did, defeating Governor Altgeld. In 1897 the notorious Allen bill, giving the city council power to extend the traction franchises fifty years, was passed by the legislature. Shortly thereafter Yerkes corrupted the Chicago alderman who was vetoed by Carter Harrison. When Yerkes tried to pass the ordinance over the mayor's veto eight thousand people gathered in and about the city hall, noosed ropes were dangled from the galleries and displayed on the streets, and the aldermen reversed themselves. The ordinance did not pass.

Yerkes then saw that his Chicago traction career was at an end, and by a remarkable stroke of financial engineering, he unloaded a dilapidated street railway system, with expiring franchises, upon eastern capitalists at a handsome profit. The eastern men bought the roads and organized them into the Union Traction company with a capital stock of \$32,000,000. To lines worth less than \$15,000,000 and already capitalized at \$20,000,000 was added \$56,000,000 more of water.

Wrecking the Roads.

PAYING DIVIDENDS upon such enormous capitalization proved impossible, and, upon the application of the Guaranty Trust company, of New York, the Union Traction and affiliated properties were hurriedly thrown into the hands of a receiver in the United States court, April 22, 1903. This move proved to be the opportunity which Judge

Grosscup had for years awaited. That dignitary long had chafed under the restraints imposed by poverty, and he wanted to be financially free. He desired social recognition. His protégé, Marshall E. Sampsell, who by well informed persons is said to be more closely related to Grosscup than either cares to admit, also wanted money and social position, and the judge felt it incumbent upon himself to satisfy Sampsell's yearnings.

To accomplish his purpose Judge Grosscup laid aside judicial dignity—honor and honesty he never had—and forthwith began the career of a bandit. He absolutely ignored public sentiment and the public welfare. He subordinated every principle, every impulse, every instinct to the one ambition of putting money in his purse. He knew that it was not in him to win imperishable renown as a benefactor of his race, that he could never gain the plaudits of the people by well doing, and he therefore determined to make himself economically secure in this life regardless of consequences. Under capitalism he knew that the supreme prize was money, and he unbent himself to the work of making financial hay while the traction receivership shone. The only difference between his methods and those of the common thief was that of degree. Both took what did not belong to them. The thief violated the law, and the judge did not stand on ceremony before it when he had a job to do. While the thief raided a chicken-coop or a pea-nut barrel, the judge engineered excursions into the realms of high finance and made off with thousands. The Chicago press editorially attacked and condemned Grosscup's continuous bare-faced performances, but he only smiled the more effectively as he dug both hands deeper into the traction loot. Grosscup was getting the goods, and he was glad.

Sampsell's Appointment.

THE judge appointed Marshall E. Sampsell, then United States court clerk, one of three receivers of Union Traction, at a salary of \$18,000 a year. According to every man and woman in Chicago, with whom the writer has talked regarding the matter, Sampsell possessed about as much fitness for the job as an almond-eyed, he-washer-woman does for military service. He is supposed to be a native of Ashland, Ohio, though some authorities assert he was born in Texas. His father, J. B. F. Sampsell, spent much time in Texas and Missouri, where he was railroadroving while his mother resided in Ashland before Marshall's birth. That was little more than thirty years ago and during Grosscup's Ashland residence as an attorney. Some years after Grosscup was appointed judge of the United States court he imported Sampsell from Ohio and made him his private stenographer at \$125 a month. Later, he promoted his protégé to the chief clerkship at \$3,500 a year. Then followed the traction appointment.

While Sampsell received a combined salary of \$21,500 a year as court clerk and receiver, Grosscup drew only \$7,000 as federal judge. The latter lived in the house of the former at Highland Park, Ill., during the receivership. Whether or not the judge was a clerk during the \$21,500 is a matter that has long been a subject of speculation, but in the absence of definite knowledge, of course, little can be said. This much is known, however, and that is Sampsell's services as a receiver consisted chiefly in drawing his salary and helping Grosscup loot the traction funds.

As to why he appointed Sampsell receiver, Grosscup, in The Tribune, May 7, 1905, said:

I realized that if any time was to be left to me to perform any other judicial

work I must have some one connected with the administration of the road who knew most of enough to make-up the way in which I habitually looked at things—that he could act as a screen against the mass of industrial graft that would otherwise be thrown upon me.

Replying to this The Tribune editorially said:

So the Union Traction company really is required to pay \$18,000 per annum, and as much more as the court may award. The judge may have a human in order that the judge is paid \$7,000 per annum, while the "screen" is to be paid \$18,000 and as much more as the judge may see fit to give him. Further, an expensive "screen." There is a good deal to be said about "screens" and sieves and chest protectors and which breaks for judges. The practices ought to be modified or stopped by act of congress. Manifestly congress has tried to stop it, because it has passed laws strictly regulating the appointments of receivers, and has forbidden the appointment of receivers except in extraordinary cases when it becomes necessary for the judge to spread upon the records the particular reasons for making such an appointment. This has been done in the case of Mr. Sampsell and the reasons given were rather vague.

In a case of this kind Sampsell is only the nominal receiver. The judge is the real receiver. The judge is appointed in order that the judge can keep a good hold of the property and superintend its management and the disposition of it. Whether it is a legitimate part of the functions of a United States judge is an open question. It is a matter for serious debate.

The Journal and The Examiner were especially severe in their strictures regarding Sampsell's appointment, and, if space permitted, a reproduction of some of the editorials from these papers would make mighty interesting reading in this connection. Why Grosscup took Sampsell, who in the open market could not sell his labor power for more than \$10 per week, and placed him "where he could enlarge his connection with affairs" has long been a wonder to Chicagoans. There are several persons in Ashland, Ohio, who claim to be able to give the correct explanation thereof, but it would not look well in print.

Appointment of Harlan.

JUDGE GROSSCUP'S appointment of John Maynard Harlan as "special adviser to the court" at \$40,000 a year was an outrage as unjustifiable as it was audacious and unprecedented. Harlan's opposition to municipal ownership was well known. He could not and never did render a particle of service for the salary he drew. His connection with the proprietor of The News and The Record-Herald, the critics of which papers Grosscup wanted to silence, probably had as much to do with Harlan's appointment as any thing, though his blood relationship with one of the supreme court justices, whose friendship Grosscup courted, was a consideration. It has been repeatedly hinted that Harlan had knowledge of some act of crookedness on the part of Grosscup, which he threatened to make public, and that the appointment was made to bribe the heady lawyer into silence. Any way the appointment is considered, however, the bribe feature stands out distinct and prominent and is as much a reflection on the integrity of the lawyer as it is on the judge.

With the appointment of Sampsell and Harlan, Judge Grosscup was ready to do business with Union Traction. No attempt will be made here to untangle the financial knots tied in the traction funds by the federal judge in his criminal career. At last the situation grew so desperate that even The Chicago Tribune, itself the strongest defender capitalism ever had, felt impelled to editorially observe in its issue of April 28, 1905, it was time for plain talk about Judge Grosscup. Under the caption, "Judge Not That Ye Be Not Judged," that paper printed an editorial demand that Grosscup be impeached because of his mismanagement of the Union Traction properties. The editorial, which is

quite lengthy, created a profound sensation. The first paragraph reads:

It is time for plain talk about Judge Grosscup. He is engaged in speculative activity of various kinds. He does not deny it. On the contrary, he admits it, with almost an air of bravado. He is interested in a traction company, an electric light and a gas company, and in various other enterprises. The judge has an associate in Marshall E. Sampsell, a clerk of his court, who is also more or less a speculator. The relations of the judge and the clerk, while they are not unlawful, are not desirable. The judge is associated with a considerable part of the year, if not all, probably there is not in any of the United States court an example of such a degree of intimacy—official, personal and business—as exists between Judge Grosscup and Clerk Sampsell.

The last paragraph advises the judge to seriously ponder the editorial a few days before plunging forward in his criminal career.

Suggests a Post Mortem Inquest.

A SHORT time after the publication of The Tribune editorial, The Chicago Journal, under the caption, "The Case of Peter S. Grosscup," said:

The Journal does not agree with The Tribune in its belief, so frankly expressed, that Judge Grosscup ought to be impeached for becoming a promoter of gas and traction companies in West Virginia and Illinois.

Of course, Grosscup's operations in gas and traction, especially so while the Chicago Union Traction receivership is pending in his court.

One would naturally be shocked by The Tribune's revelations of Judge Grosscup's excursions into the realms of high finance. While such exploits on the part of a federal judge, acting under the authority of a United States court, are not in themselves reprehensible, it is doubtful whether The Tribune's impeachment proceedings would be successful or would do any good.

The Journal believes that Judge Grosscup has himself suggested a wiser course for the treatment of his pitiful case. He, a salary of \$40,000 a year to advise judges six times as great as federal judges are paid is so prostrate and irrational that it suggests mental collapse.

One would not expect any lunacy for Grosscup would be more charitable than The Tribune's threatened impeachment proceedings.

Grosscup, were his faculties for accurate thinking unimpaired, would see at a glance that the injection of John M. Harlan into traction matters at this time will be fatal to a solution of the issue that has troubled Chicago so many years. Mayor Dunne and the entire city administration will certainly resist any interference on Harlan's part; and quite properly. Mayor Dunne will oppose to the bitter end every project that would result in a salary six times as great as federal judges are paid is so prostrate and irrational that it suggests mental collapse.

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"Never Touched Him."

SUCH editorials never shocked Judge Grosscup. Their demand that he end the receivership, or give the people better traction service, fell into unheeding ears. While the editors poured forth their biting sarcasm, their criticisms, their denunciations and their jeremiads, the judge coolly continued to stuff his and Sampsell's pockets full of traction loot. He knew a good thing when he saw it and he did not propose to let slip an opportunity merely because a few yawning editors were yawning yawns.

The traction receivership is no more. Sampsell has got another job, and Harlan is otherwise engaged. But Grosscup is still judge of the United States circuit court, no better and no worse than he was in the old days; and there is nothing this side of successful impeachment proceedings that can prevent him from repeating his crimes.

IS TAKING WELL.—The playlet, Judge Pilate of Kansas, showing up the Warren case as viewed by Phifer, is being presented in many places this winter and is proving splendid agitation in the court matter. A new edition is just off the press and locals desiring to present it will be furnished copy for all characters free on application.

DON'T MISS THE February Review

HERE ARE A FEW OF THE MANY GOOD THINGS IN IT:

A Fight for Life, the Shirt Waist Makers' Strike in Philadelphia, with Photographs.

Revolutionary Social Democracy and the Curse of Compromise in Great Britain; by H. M. Hyndman, the veteran English revolutionist.

Progress in China, by Mary E. Marcy.

Barbarous Spokane, by Fred W. Heselwood.

How the Beautiful, and How Its Workers Live, with photographs.

A Strike in a Model Village, illustrated.

The Call of Revolt, by James Oneal.

The Steam Engine, by William E. Dixon.

What's the Matter with Wisconsin? by Henry L. Slobodin.

Industrialism, and the Trade Unions, by James Connolly.

Every month the International Socialist Review contains 100 pages of matter intensely interesting to every wide-awake Socialist. Single copies, 10c each; 10 copies or more, 6c each; 40 or more, 5c each, postpaid within the U. S.

Yearly subscription, \$1; to Canada, \$1.20; to other countries, \$1.36.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST gives the latest news of the Class Struggle six times a week. Each issue contains four to eight pages the size of the Appeal. \$3 a year; 25c a month. For \$1.50 we will send the REVIEW one year and the DAILY SOCIALIST for six months. Or for \$3 we will send both REVIEW and DAILY for one year.

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY
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TREATIES UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Hon. Swager Sherley, a member of congress from Kentucky, recently made a speech on the floor of the house in favor of extending the power of the federal courts. His idea is that treaties with other powers, negotiated now by the president with the concurrence of the senate, ought to be subject to revision by the federal courts, which should also have power to declare the treaty void. He says:

I do not believe that there is any one power which is not subject to the federal courts. The federal courts have not the power to declare a treaty unconstitutional, the same as they might declare any law of congress unconstitutional. It is true that one of the most recent writers on the treaty making powers, a gentleman who has gathered together much of the information and data concerning it, does doubt that power and bases the doubt upon the fact that Judge Chase, in rendering the decision in the case of Ware vs. Hiltou, said that if the court had the power it would not exercise it except in a clear case; and upon that it should determine its rights to pass on a constitutional question, and afterward assumed this authority, it now has the right to assume further authority to pass on a treaty. In other words, the fact that it has usurped authority in one case gives it right to usurp authority in other cases. The only reason why it might be desired to control treaties by the federal court is to avoid the possibility of the president or senate doing anything to interfere with trade schemes abroad. It is merely a plea for further dictatorship by the federal courts. If the federal courts can enjoin strikers, set aside laws, and even dispose of treaties, they may also "discover" their power to legislate and even to execute laws by their will. Where will it end, Mr. Swager?

Railroads Score Again.

Asaadark (Okla.) Republican.

Federal Judge Cotteral has granted the temporary injunction prayed for

Echoes of the Grosscup Fight.

Here's an echo from Chicago: "I brought a copy of Grosscup, issue of the Appeal from a news stand and let a few friends read it, two of whom suggested that we form a club and send in fight away."—M. Kenge.

The fight you are putting up against corruption in high places is truly grand. Enclosed find four dollars for sub cards.—Comrade Faley, S. Bellingham, Wash.

I note with pleasure the good work you are doing in exposing the outrageous acts of a festering and oppressive judiciary and as that is one of the most rotten as well as a most heavy burdens, which is at present imposed upon the people of this nation and one which needs immediate remedy as a slight concession to the mass, in order to make this old world a little more tolerable until the final day of reckoning. I herein inclose order for twelve sub cards.—Comrade Anderson, Carter, Wyo.

Your last number exposing Grosscup is a lummer. It ought to awake the slumbering idiots who are responsible for the appointment of his ilk, but it seems that no exposure of the rottenness of their dear parties can awaken them.—L. T. Burnett, Wahoo, Neb.

Read your paper for last week containing your write-up of Judge Grosscup. Am glad some one has the nerve to get the evidence and then write up some of the scoundrels that occupy places in our courts. I am of the opinion that there are others, writes J. H. Ellis, Columbus, Kan., sending in his subscription.

Comrade Snyder, Ashland, Ohio, writes: "I tell you the Grosscup issues make mighty interesting reading to us here, so send me a few extra copies."

The copy of the Grosscup issue has attracted my attention and induced me to read it carefully. The trend running through the article convinced me that it is the whole truth. Here with find check for a two years' subscription.—John F. White, Chicago, Ill.

Register to Vote.

All men who are entitled to vote in this year's elections must register. The old registration books will be entirely cancelled. Those registering must declare their party affiliations in addition to answering the usual questions.—California paper.

This is another scheme, purely illegal, to give the employers data on which to discharge men who believe in a political principle different from them. Little by little tyranny crawls into society under pretenses of the common good. The workers can vote whatever ticket they please at election, no matter what their jobs compel them to declare at the registration. This is something like the Spanish inquisition. But truth flourishes on oppression.

Carefully Attended To.

Free Press, New Castle, Pa.

Federal Judge Peter S. Grosscup, the man who declared the \$20,000,000 fine against the Standard Oil company unconstitutional, is being very carefully attended to by the Appeal to Reason. When they get done with him he won't be able to trade characters with a polecat.

Was His Name Pollock?

Public Ledger, Philadelphia.

"All gambling must be stopped within the jurisdiction of this court," thundered the judge.

"Bet you a fever it can't be done!" said the district attorney.

"Put up your money," said the judge, reaching for his roll.

The democratic position seems to be that as the tariff is a fraud and a steal it ought to be reduced. If wrong why not abolish it?

AMERICAN SOCIALISM.

INVADING THE UNIVERSITIES.—New study chapters of the Inter-collegiate Socialist society have been organized at Leland Stanford university, California, University of Michigan and Oklahoma university.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.—The Political Science Review recently contained an article by Senator Winfield Gaylord on the legislative program of Wisconsin Socialists. It shows clearly how Socialism in the legislature, even before Socialism itself can be put into operation, can do much service to the working class, wielding a stronger influence than any other element.

DEBATE IN PRINT.—Henry Watterson, the veteran democratic editor, and Charles Dobbs, Socialist, have been holding a newspaper debate in the columns of the Louisville Courier-Journal. Watterson's paper, which has attracted wide attention, Watterson has a style distinctly his own, which makes anything he says interesting, but in economics he is no match for his opponent.

THE CALL'S GREAT STORY.—The New York Call was issued in three languages recently, and a corps of shirt waist strikers sold it on the street. Every point in the city was covered and thousands of papers were sold. Even on Wall street some of the magnates gave as much as a dollar for the Socialist paper in order to get rid of the persistent girl "newsies." The stunt was considered of sufficient importance for the associated press to use a half column telling about it. It was splendid newspaper work for the Call.

A LARGE number of letters have come to this office asking about co-operation, the Rochdale system, the Rand School system, etc., too many for us to reply personally to each. Those who are going into co-operative enterprises should buy a copy of "How to Co-Operate," by Merrick, 50 cents, published by Orange Judd company, New York city, and "Labor Co-Partnership," by Lloyd, \$1, published by Kerr & Co., 155 Kinzie street, Chicago. For further information ask of the Rand School of Economics, 112 East Nineteenth street, New York city for circulars.

Life Imprisonment for Poverty.

The Fourteenth Annual Report of the New York Commission of Prisons contains the following account of John Hayes, a southern negro, who was brought to the Albany penitentiary at three different times:

John came north from Virginia in May to work in the brickyard district down the river. He had no money, and while looking for work was arrested on a charge of vagrancy and sent here from Poughkeepsie. He was discharged on the fourth of July and sent back to the place from which he was committed, as the law provides. Then he started up the river, penniless, looking for work. The Catskill police arrested him as a tramp and he was sentenced to six months. This sentence expired the other day and he was returned to Albany. Searching again for work he was picked up yesterday on a charge of vagrancy and given a three-month sentence. He was very much discouraged. So he came back today, clad in a light jacket, vest, trousers, shoes and cap, with no underclothing. He was discharged on the fourth of July and sent back to the place from which he was committed, as the law provides. Then he started up the river, penniless, looking for work. 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THE PLOT EXPOSED.

Victor Murdock, the Kansas congressman, an insurgent, recently introduced a resolution into the house...

ALIVE TO THE ISSUE

Tremendous Enthusiasm Where Debs Exposes the Rottenness of the Federal Courts.

Springfield, Mo., January 19.—The Warren protest meeting was a tremendous success. We believe more good was done for the cause by the one meeting addressed by Eugene V. Debs than we could ordinarily do in five years' work.

Fine Meeting in Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 20.—Debs meeting here was a tremendous success. Washington hall was crowded to the doors; the audience went wild when Debs landed on the federal judiciary and reviewed the outrages perpetrated upon Warren and the Appeal, raising to its feet with deafening cheers.

Debs Dates.

- ANSON, OHIO—Grand Opera House, Sunday, January 30th, 3 p.m.
ASHLEY, IOWA—Monday, January 31st, 8 p.m.
FINDLAY, OHIO—Giltie Opera House, Wednesday, February 2nd, 8 p.m.
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO—City Hall, Thursday, February 3rd, 8 p.m.
CAMBRIDGE, OHIO—Opera House, Friday, February 4th, 8 p.m.
HAMILTON, OHIO—Coliseum, Saturday, February 5th, 8 p.m.
DAYTON, OHIO—National Theater, Sunday, February 6th, 8 p.m.
COLUMBUS, OHIO—Memorial Hall, Monday, February 7th, 8 p.m.
CANTON, OHIO—Auditorium, Tuesday, February 8th, 8 p.m.
MANSFIELD, OHIO—Memorial Hall, Wednesday, February 9th, 8 p.m.
CLEVELAND, OHIO—City Hall, Thursday, February 10th, 8 p.m.
CLEVELAND, OHIO—Saturday, February 12th, 8 p.m.
EAST LAFAYETTE, OHIO—Civic Theater, Sunday, February 13th, 2:30 p.m.
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO—Sunday, February 13th, 8 p.m.
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO—Auditorium, Monday, February 14th, 8 p.m.
NEW CASTLE, PA.—Tuesday, February 15th, 8 p.m.
ROCHESTER, PA.—Grand Opera House, Wednesday, February 16th, 8 p.m.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Grand Opera House, Thursday, February 17th, 8 p.m.
GREENSBORO, PA.—St. Clair Theater, Friday, February 18th, 8 p.m.
DEBUIX, PA.—Avenue Theater, Sunday, February 20th, 2:30 p.m.
READING, PA.—Auditorium, Monday, February 21st, 8 p.m.
POZZEVILLE, PA.—Union Hall, Tuesday, February 22nd, 8 p.m.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Labor Union Hall, Wednesday, February 23rd, 8 p.m.
No more dates for Debs will be made on the basis of the sale of 600 Appeal cards but only of 1,000. It is useless to write for dates on the 600 basis.

WORLD-WIDE ACHIEVEMENT.

A Socialist paper, El Continente, has been started in Porto Rico, appearing semi-monthly. The Swedish strike has resulted in larger circulation for the Socialist press as workers have become disgusted at their treatment by the capitalist press.

Made Too Plain.

Dear Old Appeal—I must confess that when you first made the statement that the government officials were after the Appeal in an effort to suppress it, I took the information with a large grain of salt; but the case is being made too plain. That order of the third postmaster general completely knocked my block off.

Look Out For This.

Remember that it takes three weeks to put a new name on the Appeal list and start paper forward. If you allow your subscription to expire you'll be twenty-one days without a paper. Watch the number following your name on yellow label attached to your copy each week.

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A CHILDISH BOYCOTT.

In various cities over the country they are organizing to fight the meat trust by abstaining from the use of meat for a month. What a silly remedy! The persons most punished are the ones who refrain from the use of meat when they want it—it is a case of "cutting off the nose to spite the face."

HE KNEW GROSSCUP.

Crawfordsville, Iowa, Jan. 9, 1910. Dear Sir—I have just read the end of (P) the Appeal gives P. S. Grosscup. I was raised in Ashland, Ohio, went to college there, lived neighbors to Grosscup for some years. I have known Geo. Dougherty for about 37 or 38 years. I am the man who went to North Dakota with him in 1887.

To Make You Think.

If our government issues five billion dollars of one hundred-year bonds, as proposed by the National Irrigation congress, who will buy the bonds and with whose money? At the present writing every nation in the world is heavily in debt.

The Dog and His Master.

How strange it is that the dog acts as he does, regarding the kicks and cuffs he receives from his master! But how exceedingly strange it is that the poor cuss acts the same way the dog does toward the masters of industry!

Support of Churches.

How would churches and missions be supported under Socialism? and how would the clergy be paid? Would there be any state church?—Texas.

A Commercial Appeal.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal recently suggested that all patrons put the name of street car conductors a quarter instead of a nickel and tell them to keep the change as their own. I replied with a question as to whether the car company did not pay the conductors enough to keep them in comfort, without calling on the people to support them by charity.

A Great Convenience.

The Panama canal is a great convenience for the masters who want a little war in the interest of expansion of business. Just now a little money is needed for the capture of Nicaragua and as it is feared the people would not stand for an appropriation for that purpose the Panama canal fund comes in mighty handy.

Push Philosophy.

The judge upon the bench cannot do right. How can you judge a man unless you know him. His trials, moods, hopes, environment and makeup? A friend can scarcely judge a man right. Much less a stranger in a gown, above him.

Push Philosophy.

You can never quarrel or fight your self into peace. A man's following varies according to whether he is trying to get something or get away.

Men must become too good to master others; but before that can be they will first have to become too great to be mastered.

It is not the business of Socialism to break chains, but to persuade men so they will neither wear them or inflict them on others.

They who think Socialism is a mere creed or philosophy are wrong. They see but a little of it. We are not set to express our opinions, but to give long-silent and suffering humanity a voice. This is what gives our words power.

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Editorials by Appeal Readers

Mexicans in America.

Nearly all the common labor in this part of the territory is performed by Mexicans. In all the mining camps you find conditions of the wage slaves very bad, most of them live in mere hovels, built of rocks and mud or corrugated iron, and I have seen them living in houses built entirely of powder boxes, such shelters as are not fit for domestic animals.

Reform and Revolution.

Is the Socialist party a reform party, or does it intend to overthrow the government in every way? If so, what change will it make in our marriage laws? Socialism is not for reform but for revolution. The thing it would overthrow, however, is not the "government," but the capitalist system, with its profits, interest and rent.

Private Title Under Socialism.

Could an individual run and operate a farm under a private title under Socialism? That depends on what you mean by private title. There is no such thing as absolute title to land today, much as it is pretended that there is.

Tariff and Liquor.

What is your position on the tariff and liquor questions? Socialists have no declaration on these questions direct, nor is it needful to have. When Socialism is inaugurated and private ownership of transportation is lost, there will be no need of that bonus called tariff, hence absolute free trade will ensue; yet it will be under quite different conditions from today.

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My Dear Mr. Hanson—Your letter of December 30th came duly to hand, and I note what you say in reference to the admission of papers and magazines to the mail.

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My Dear Sir—I have your letter of the 6th inst. and in reply beg to say that in my judgment reducing expenses in the carrying of second class matter would be a better way to economize than increasing the charges for carrying such matter.

OF A WORLD.

NEW YEAR GIFT TO THE RICH.—On new year day Thomas Waggoner of Ft. Worth, Tex., gave each of his three children property valued at \$200,000. Each child got 100,000 acres of land, 30,000 head of cattle and 1,000 horses.

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