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Managing Editor

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DEBS DATES  
Johnstown, N. Y., Grand Opera House, Sun., March 27, 3 p. m.  
Syracuse, N. Y., Turn Hall, Tuesday, March 29, 8 p. m.  
Watertown, N. Y., State Armory, Wednesday, March 30, 8 p. m.  
Auburn, N. Y., Burtis Auditorium, Friday, April 1, 8 p. m.  
Rochester, N. Y., Cook Opera House, Sunday, April 3, 3 p. m.  
Buffalo, N. Y., Wabbe Dancing Academy, Mon., April 4, 8 p. m.  
Jamestown, N. Y., City Hall, Tuesday, April 5, 8 p. m.  
Utica, N. Y., Maennercher Hall, Wednesday, April 6, 8 p. m.  
New York City, Cooper Union, Thursday, April 7, 8 p. m.

### No Law for Labor

IN NONE of the struggles between the wage-slaves and their masters does the law take into consideration whether the slaves were justified in their action. If men by their necessities were compelled to work for ten cents a day, the law would not assume that they had any right to strike or try to induce other workmen not to labor at such wage. Nor does the law assume that employers are ever wrong, but have a right to employ whom they please, at whatever they please, to charge what they please for products and to pay material on which to work. THIS IS THE LAW.

Under such law workmen are always wrong. The slaves really violate the spirit of the laws whenever they attempt, by any means whatever, to dictate to the masters anything about wage or conditions or prices. The workmen may not be wrong, they may be even morally right, but they are LEGALLY wrong.

Under the laws, as at present framed, the employers are absolute masters of their property. The only thing the wage-slaves have is their power to labor; as this is not a commodity until it has been expended on material owned by the masters, the laws do not recognize it UNTIL IT IS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE MASTERS.

There is no law that says the masters shall give the workers any particular portion of what they produce. But the law says that a master can hire whom he pleases, pay what he agrees, can hold the products or sell them as he pleases. The law recognizes only the interest of the masters, just as it did when chattel slavery prevailed.

Labor unions are organized to do what the law does not recognize as right. NO MATTER HOW RIGHT IT MAY BE. The weakness in the labor union program is just this one element. If they had a law that recognized their right to a certain portion of their products, then they could compel the employers to give them that portion, by legal action, instead of through the distress of striking. But labor unions have not yet come to this consciousness, and are led to give their votes to men and parties who are honestly opposed to such law.

Take, for instance, the strike in Philadelphia. The law says that the mails must not be interfered with and the government is taking a hand in the strike, and necessarily against the interests of the wage-slaves. This part of the law is all right, but where it works injustice is that it does not provide that the men who must work in running the cars are protected in a wage that is as satisfactory to them as the pay for hauling the mails is satisfactory to the corporations that run the street cars. One is protected by law and the other is not. When the law says that the contractors shall have a certain pay for certain work, it should also provide that the labor should have a certain pay for its part. The men who work as fifty to one to the employers, and certainly fifty should have as much consideration, if not more, than one.

There are two millions of organized laborers. There are certainly as many as one million voters. They, with their personal influence, could elect two million votes and could elect many members to congress and the legislatures if they were politically wise. If they could see their interest, they would vote for Socialist candidates, because Socialists here, and in every other nation, desire to make laws that will benefit them—to make laws that will protect them as well as employers. If they would do fully three million votes would be their credit at the next election, and the employers would see the writing on the wall, and would be down off their high-horse. The capitalists know the danger to this of this action, and they are sending millions, directly and indirectly, to prevent just such action on their part. It is not unlikely that they find men in the labor movement, as they find them in the legislatures and on the bench, that will vote them for various reasons. But one thing is certain. The Socialists in no country have betrayed the workers' interest. Here and there a weak character has succumbed, just as has happened in labor unions, but the movement has been true, steady and straight-aimed to get LEGISLATION in the interest of the world's wage-slaves.

### USURPING COURTS.

While the creation of the federal courts may have been according to the constitution, both the supreme court of the United States and the federal circuit courts have clearly usurped powers which were not conferred on them by the constitution. One of the ways in which this usurpation has been accomplished lies in assuming the power to set aside or declare unconstitutional laws enacted by congress and state legislatures.

The assumption of this power was not accidental. It was a deliberate usurpation. The power had been sought before and persistently presented to the people for acquiescence, and every time it had been persistently denied by the court by the people. You need not take the appeal's word for this. Chief Justice Walter Clark of the state of North Carolina tells about it in the New York Independent as follows:

In the great convention of 1787, when the constitution of the United States was framed, a proposition was made that the judges should pass upon the constitutionality of the acts of congress. This was defeated June 5th, receiving the vote of only two of the states. It was renewed June 18th and again June 21st and finally on the fourth time it was urged on the 15th of August, but though it had the powerful support of Mr. Madison and Mr. James Wilson, at no time did it receive the vote of more than three states. On this last occasion, Mr. Mercer, summed up the thought of the convention as reported in the Madison journal, and carried out the doctrine that the judges, as expositors of the constitution, should have authority to declare the acts of congress void, which ought to be well and cautiously made and then be incontrovertible.

The subsequent action of the supreme court in assuming the power to declare acts of congress unconstitutional is without a line in the constitution to authorize it. The constitution cited and relied upon by those who urged the court should have jurisdiction. There is nothing, and after a struggle four times repeated, there could be nothing indicating any power to declare an act of congress unconstitutional or void.

Yet, in spite of the fact that the people had on four occasions forbidden the court power to declare a law passed by congress void, the court usurped the power to do so. In doing this the courts have justly become unconstitutional, and every justice who has participated in these acts of usurpation has laid himself liable to impeachment.

The effect of the usurped power to declare a congressional enactment unconstitutional is given by Chief Justice Clark relative to one prominent case. He says:

The income tax was held constitutional by the court in 1895, and then, again held so, but by a sudden change of vote by one judge, it was declared unconstitutional, nullified and set at naught. The act passed, by an almost unanimous vote, both houses of congress, containing many lawyers, who were equal in rank to those who had already been approved by the president. This was all negative, without warrant in the constitution, to become a million dollars, and more, annual taxation was transferred from those most able to bear it, and placed upon the backs of those who already carried more than their fair share. Under an untrue assumption of authority, supposedly given by thirty-nine dead men, one man, the president, and the will of seventy-five million of living people, and in the few years, since has taxed the property and labor of one billion, three hundred million dollars, which congress, in compliance with the public will and relying on previous decisions, the court had declared should be paid out of the excessive incomes of the rich.

This brings out the reason for the usurpation, emphasizing the hesitancy of some of the earlier judges had in assuming such unwarranted power. It was employed in preventing a taxation of incomes. Since the precedent has been set, however, it has become a means by which the rich are exempted from bearing a fair share of many of the burdens of citizenship. The inferior federal courts have assumed a power almost identical with that usurped by the supreme court. In their construction of law, they have taken, for example, a constitutional amendment whose intention was clearly only to assure the rights of the freedmen as citizens and made it the means of buttressing the walls of lawless wealth. It is not necessary to be more specific at this place, because the point has been made clear at various other times in this paper.

One may go even further, and say that the supreme and inferior courts were created by the enemies of popular rule, for the sole purpose of strengthening the arms of the rich against the poor. This becomes evident from the constitutional provision authorizing the creation of the courts: This provision reads:

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in a supreme court, and in such inferior courts as congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

### A DISCREDITED SPONSOR.

Bird McGuire, member of congress from Oklahoma, has, without hearing the case, decided that Pollock, of the famous Tampico fishing trip, is white as snow. He also, in spite of convincing proofs as to the truth of every charge the Appeal has made, pre-judges the Appeal as wrong. Listen to what he says in a letter to a correspondent:

I saw the charges in the Appeal to Reason, but I have seen so many things in that paper which are almost reasonable that I paid no attention to them. I know Judge Pollock, and there isn't a cleaner man living, I think. I have known him stand up to a boy. If a paper of any standing were to make such charges, they would, of course, be given attention, and I take it that this fellow is trying to break into the world's confidence, and that which it would certainly do, and for that reason I am of the opinion that no attention will be paid to him unless it comes by way of a man who is sufficiently trustworthy and he could be sent to the penitentiary.

What does McGuire mean by the Appeal having no standing? Where is there a political paper in the world that has such a circulation? Where is there a paper that has a more loyal constituency? Where is there a paper that has made good its charges as the Appeal has always done? McGuire means that before he will recognize any charges made against a public official they must come from a paper that has standing with the "interests" rather than with the working class. He knows that this would let the worst scoundrels out of hell through the underlings they use.

What sense is there in McGuire saying the Appeal editor is trying to break into jail, when he already has a jail sentence hanging over him? He would not have to say a word in order to secure such a result.

What does McGuire mean by "treason"? Clearly nothing but treason to the capitalist class, to the robbers of the people. He does not and cannot mean treason to the interest of the worker and of the people in general, for this would cover both Pollock and Bird McGuire.

Specific charges are made against a public official; the paper making them agrees to appear before a body authorized to take evidence and prove its charge. But Bird McGuire, instead of being willing for the truth to come out, promptly says the accused is guiltless and talks of the penitentiary for the one who makes and proves the charge. What kind of "representative" is that?

But Bird McGuire's testimony has already been too strongly impeached to count for anything. When the Appeal made the charges that Roosevelt had signed the bill that made the Alton steel possible, Bird McGuire, as now, rushed to the defence of the accused and frothed at the mouth over the "treason" of the Appeal in daring to tell the truth on a prominent republican. McGuire said at that time:

It is just such yellow journals as the Appeal to Reason and other similar stuff that make anarchists and add recruits to the unstable element of this country. The great majority of the charges against the best men of the country, I know nothing about what bills President Roosevelt signed, but he never signed any bill except such as were reasonable and straight.

But that makes no difference to a spy like the Appeal to Reason. It would stain the character of Charles H. Hays, crush him, or anything else, if by so doing it could influence public opinion and increase the circulation of one of the vilest and dirtiest papers that ever went through the mails.

### REMAINED TO CHEER.

A certain reporter of a Pittsburg paper went to the Debs meeting with the avowed intention of writing Debs down as a coarse and illiterate agitator. He became so absorbed in the speech, however, that he almost forgot his report. The next day his paper received from him an account which was all too flattering to the speaker and had to be mercilessly blue-penciled. The following paragraph is taken from that part of the report which was suffered to appear and it denotes the reporter's revised opinion of the speaker:

"With his bursts of oratorical splendor and flowery panegyric, Debs lifted his hearers out of themselves and was compelled to stop for minutes at a time because of the rounds of deafening applause."

This reporter, like many another, had gone to a Socialist meeting intending to sneer and remained to cheer.

The census of 1900 gives the number of people as returning their occupation as being in the railroad service as 582,471. The railroads return the number of employes as 1,438,244. Somebody lies. The railroads claim they have 623 people employed by each 100 miles of road. Somebody lies. But, of course, the honorable millionaires would not lie. They are rich and have no incentive to deceive the people!

So many corporations have neither soul or heart. But they have their nerve, all right.

### THE BURDEN BEARERS.

There are 30,000,000 persons engaged in occupations in this country for gaining a living. And very many who report themselves such are not really such at all. For instance, when gamblers or crooks or prostitutes or thieves were asked occupation, by the census men, of course they would not give the truth about the matter, but would assign some honorable occupation, something they had followed at sometime in their lives. Of this class there must be fully a million. Of the balance there are fully three millions who are non-productive and useless. There are three millions who are only partially productive, like the duplicated merchants and their various kinds of help, when under an orderly system one-third would be ample to accommodate all the population much better. It is within the limits of reason to assume that of the thirty million people following gainful pursuits fully five millions are absolutely useless and a burden on all the balance. And they are the very ones who get the great incomes, absorbing possibly half of the national products, leaving for the balance about half of what they should have.

Under a Socialist state no one could get a living without doing useful work in production, using both mind and muscle to some extent. Merely manipulating products would not be considered useful occupation. If you understood the co-operative principle you would understand what the Appeal is talking about—not otherwise.

"The most of men gag on the political term 'Socialism,' but isn't it a fact that we're, all of us, republicans, democrats, prohibs and all, wading into Socialist principles up to our necks?"—Denver Daily Express.

The old parties offer the worker nothing better than a job now and then, when it will pay the master and use the toiler. Socialists offer access to labor at all times, with the full product of his toil.

Because the pockets of the toilers are empty there is poverty of thought in the world. Because of poverty of thought the workers permit themselves to be robbed.

### Another Attempt to Muzzle the Press.

While congress will probably do nothing this session in the way of raising rates on papers of general circulation, it becomes evident that a movement is on hand to "get" the Appeal in another way. On the 17th of February the senate passed a bill introduced by Mr. Cummins, requiring a corporation to appear in any district of the United States in which a prosecution may be instituted against it, under the penalty of being proceeded against in default of such appearance, with the same force and effect as if it had appeared.

On the surface this appears innocent enough. Indeed, it seems to be directed against the wicked trusts. But something far different is evidently the intention of the framers of the bill. That it was intended primarily to make newspapers amenable to prosecution for libel in any part of the United States appears from a colloquy which took place in the senate while the bill was under consideration between Mr. Root and Mr. Cummins. The following is taken from the official record:

Mr. Root—Newspapers are sold all over the country, and the effect of this law would be that the publishing corporation of a newspaper published in the city of Washington or Baltimore or Philadelphia and sold in every district of the United States, and the editor indicted for libel in every district of the United States; and this law, if a district attorney files an information or secures an indictment, makes it apparently mandatory upon the court to issue a summons which shall bring that newspaper corporation into the distant district and subject it to the jurisdiction of the court there without its having had any opportunity at all to give any reason why that should not be done.

Mr. Cummins—Is libel a crime against the laws of the United States?

Mr. Root—It may be.

Mr. Cummins—I do not remember any statute of the United States making the publication of a libel a crime. There may be such a statute, but I do not recall it. I never knew, at least, of an indictment for libel under the laws of the United States; and if there is no such crime this statute, of course, could not relate to it and would not authorize one state or one district to send for the publisher of a newspaper in another district.

Mr. Root—I spent several weeks some years ago in showing reasons to a district court of the United States why an honored and beloved editor of a newspaper in the city of New York should not be brought to the city of Washington and tried for the crime of libel; and if such a law as that now proposed had been applicable to his case he would have been brought here without any opportunity to give the reasons why he should not be brought—reasons which prevailed in the court before which the subject had to come under the existing law.

The same situation is true of many other parts of the country in which the federal authority is a general authority. It is true of the District of Columbia. It is true of the territories. It is true of every reservation and fort. It is true of every place where the government of the United States has general jurisdiction. It may be true in every part of the United States.

One reason that action has not already been taken against the Appeal to Reason is because the libel laws of Kansas are exceedingly liberal, as libel laws go. It is provided, in this state, that if a publisher can prove his contention he shall be acquitted of libel. Very few states are as liberal as this. In many of them a publisher can be convicted of libel, if it is shown that he has injured the person who brings suit, even though the editor proves the truth of all he said.

Now, if it should be made possible for the government to bring libel suit against the Appeal and compel it to stand trial in some state where the laws are manifestly against the publication of the expose of criminality, you can see at what a disadvantage the Appeal would be placed. Suppose it was required to appear in Illinois and defend itself before Judge P. S. Grosscup! It would stand very little show, even though it may have been in the right in all it said.

The government is insisting that it has the right to sue for libel in cases where an individual alone is concerned, even when that individual makes no complaint himself. It will be remembered that the court ruled against the government in the suit that was brought against the New York World and Indianapolis News, in matters pertaining to the Panama affair, in which Roosevelt was concerned. Announcement is made that the government will appeal the case. It was an unusual proceeding at the start, and the appeal is a new thing in jurisprudence. Usually, when a man is acquitted of a charge it is assumed that there can be no further prosecution. If this proposed libel law is enacted, then it will be possible for the government to prosecute the Appeal for something it may say about an individual, to compel it to stand trial in some state where the libel law is strong against it and before a judge whose actions in the past have made it clear that he will decide against the paper.

Another aspect of the case is that a publisher might be prosecuted under complaint of say, Diaz of Mexico; and though he proved the truth of all he said, if it was shown that the truth injured Diaz, he could be convicted and thrown in jail. It is a very bold move looking toward the suppression of a free press. The fight is not won by any means.

### BUT IT IS NOT LOST, EITHER. IT WILL NOT BE LOST IF THE APPEAL ARMY STANDS AS LOYALLY TO IT AS IT HAS IN THE PAST.

CAPITALISM is still breaking up the home. Thirty divorces were recently granted in Garlinge, Mo., just a little town, in one day.

Any honest administration of the postal system could reduce letter postage and take on a parcel post at one-fourth the express rates, and make a profit of fifty millions a year. But that is what the railroads and the corporations who profit by the graft don't want, and they have their men running things.

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The Corrupt Federal Courts

Cleaning Up the Judiciary. Herald, Lincoln, Neb. Judge Phillips of the federal court, one of the trio whose official seals the Appeal to Reason has been after, has tendered his resignation and will retire from the bench. Judge Grosscup, another official crook, the one who destroyed the \$200,000 Standard Oil fine, has gone to Africa, "being to Egypt" for a few months to escape the chastisement the Appeal is giving him. We shall soon expect to see impeachment proceedings against this fellow, or hear of his resignation. On Grosscup's departure the Appeal says: "He has gone! He has taken to tall timber, has vanished, has absconded. He had both reason and precedent to determine him as to the wisdom of this course. Just at the time when Theodore Roosevelt had been convicted by the Appeal of the guilt of the Alton steal, he left the country, going to the same land that Grosscup now seeks, and the long silence of that four-flusher was merely an evidence of his determination to be forgotten. Grosscup thinks the ruse was successful with Roosevelt, and that he is, therefore, justified in trying it himself." The Appeal has two more corporation judges to clean up now, McPherson and Pollock, and the world will be better off. The Appeal is the greatest paper for the masses, in the world.

Driven From the Bench. Saturday Evening Post, Burlington, Iowa. Dispatches from Kansas City contain the announcement of the intention of Judge John F. Phillips to retire from the bench in June of this year. Phillips is the judge of the United States district court for the western district of Missouri and is one of the men who went on the notorious fishing trip to Tampico, Mexico, as a guest of the general attorney of the Santa Fe road four years ago. Judge Smith McPherson of the southern Iowa district was a member of the same party. Every body had a good time, but after they came home there was more or less talk of an infraction of the properties. The Appeal to Reason, a Socialist paper published at Girard, Kan., has made a long list of serious charges against Phillips, and it looked as if congress might be compelled to institute impeachment proceedings against him. His voluntary retirement probably will save him this disgrace. There are more U. S. judges of the same unsavory type who should be driven from the high places which they have polluted and disgraced by their drunkenness and debauchery and by their willing subservience to corporate greed.

Somebody Should Go. Labor Press, Portland, Ore. Somebody should go to the penitentiary from either Girard, Kan., or Chicago, Ill. is the conclusion forced upon the reader of the charges preferred against United States Judge Peter S. Grosscup, the noted and almost notorious judicial ornament to the federal bench in Chicago, by Fred Warren of the Girard Appeal to Reason. The result of a criminal libel suit is what the Appeal to Reason is evidently seeking when a million copies of the paper teeming with every criminal charge and wide. What those results might be is what must be holding back the eminent jurist from swearing to a complaint.

A Decided Impression. Lantern, Deadwood, S. D. All readers of the Appeal to Reason will remember the account of the junket of five federal judges on a fishing trip to Tampico, at the solicitation and expense of Gardiner Lathrop, solicitor general of the Santa Fe railway, who had important litigation in the courts of these junketing judges, which account appeared in the Appeal of November 6, 1909. This, with the other junketing received at the hands of the Appeal, seems to have made a decided impression upon the judicial wretches. For Judge John F. Phillips, one of them, has found it convenient to hand in his resignation, and Judge Grosscup has found the climate of this country unendurable, and has taken his departure for Egypt.

A Fair Proposition. Times, Girard, Kan. The Times lacks a whole lot of being socialist, but we do believe that the Appeal to Reason is offering a pretty fair proposition to congress in this, that it offers to submit its proof of the charges against Judges Pollock and Grosscup with the understanding that if they be proven to the satisfaction of that body these judges be impeached, and if they be not so proven the Appeal be barred from the mails. There is doubt that congress does not want to impeach these judges and there is no doubt that it would like to see the Appeal denied the use of the mails. It appears to us that the Appeal would be pretty sure of its ground when it makes this remarkable offer. If the judges named continue to remain silent and congress takes no action the people will generally believe that the Appeal has told the truth. Personally we believe it has told the truth. The author of the articles, Geo. H. Shoaf, lives next door neighbor to the editor of the Times. He is a pleasant gentleman and has talked to us a little about his experiences in gathering this information. We say again we believe he is telling the truth. And we lack a whole lot of being a Socialist.

The Appeal and Federal Courts. International Socialist Review, Chicago. For many weeks the Appeal to Reason, edited by Fred J. Warren, Girard, Kan., has been publishing evidence showing that certain judges of the federal courts are common criminals and should be impeached. It will be remembered that Comrade Warren is already under sentence of six months' imprisonment by a federal judge on a trumped-up charge, and that he is out on bail pending an appeal. It might seem foolhardy for him to keep up an aggressive fight under these circumstances, but he has evidently counted the cost. Under the laws of Kansas, no one can be convicted for libel if he proves his charges. Fred Warren has repeatedly challenged the judges to

prosecute him for libel if they dare. No prosecutions have been started. But Judge Peter S. Grosscup has announced through the daily press that owing to the state of his health he will shortly sail for New York for Egypt to take a much needed rest. And just as we go to press word comes that Judge John F. Phillips of Missouri will retire voluntarily from the bench on June 25th. Meanwhile the Appeal is denouncing the infraction of Judges Grosscup and Pollock, and other papers are beginning to call for a public investigation of the charges. The Appeal is thus doing an educational work for millions of people, the effect of which can hardly be over-estimated. One chief obstacle to our propaganda in America has always been a blind belief that the law courts exist for the purpose of administering justice to all. The disclosures of Gustavus Myers in his History of the Great American Fortunes afford ground for a reasonable doubt whether this was true at all. The mass of new evidence which the Appeal to Reason is rolling up from week to week should make even the dullest reader see that the federal courts today are simply a machine used by the big capitalists to plunder the little ones and to keep the wage workers duly submissive. The plundering of the small capitalists will go merrily on. It is well for the life of the future that it should not stop. They have been and still are the most effective bulwark of the profit system, and by crushing them, the big capitalists are shortening their own period of rule. Great changes are coming in the near future, and the Appeal to Reason is likely to be no small factor in helping them on. Fred Warren is a clear-headed Socialist editor who has "a nose for news," and he is making a paper that no reader of the Review can afford to miss. If by any chance you are not already on the Appeal's mailing list, send fifty cents to Girard for a year's subscription, and ask to have it start if possible with the first of the federal court exposures.

It Rakes. The Herald, Waseca, Minn. The Appeal to Reason claiming a subscription circulation of over 300,000 papers, in its last issue, publishes charges of embezzlement and corruption made in writing by one of Chicago's leading attorneys, Charles H. Aldrich, formerly solicitor general of the United States under President Harrison. Judge Grosscup, it will not be forgotten, is the federal judge that wrote the opinion setting aside the \$200,000 fine imposed by Judge Landis upon the Standard Oil company for its many violations of the Sherman law. Lawyer Aldrich alleges that on one occasion Judge Grosscup embezzled \$1,473.45 of funds deposited in his court; that at another time, in April, 1907, Judge Grosscup permitted a large amount of funds belonging to the traction companies of Chicago, then before his court in the way of a receivership, to be used for political purposes. This act constituted two crimes—embezzlement and bribery. Lawyer Aldrich laid these charges before President Roosevelt (Roosevelt, mind you, not Roosevelt) turned them over to the immaculate (?) Bonaparte, his attorney general, and Bonaparte said it was for the house of representatives to have him impeached. That was in July, 1908, and nothing has since been done about it. The Appeal is a "muck-raker" that rakes, and if the people wish to know the facts about the corrupt courts of the country, they should read the Appeal.

Astonishing Aggressiveness. Dexter (Kan.) Dispatch. The Appeal to Reason has shown an astonishing aggressiveness in its exposure of the rottenness of the American judiciary. Its fire has been centered upon Grosscup, Pollock and Phillips. Against Grosscup it specifically charged that he was a home-breaker, bribe-taker, traction looter, embezzler, and man-slayer. It published the details of each charge, all of which are penitentiary offenses. Then it boldly announced that if its charges are not true it should be prosecuted for libel and made to suffer for slandering an innocent citizen. Pushing its case, it bombarded congress to bring impeachment proceedings against the judges exposed. That the Appeal possesses the goods there cannot be a scintilla of doubt. Something had to be done. The only way out was for Grosscup to flee the country. He took to the wilds of Africa, which precludes impeachment proceedings by congress. He will remain away several months in the hope that the excitement will die down and that he will thus be enabled to escape. Some day every decent citizen in America will regard with pride the monumental work being accomplished by that hated and feared little paper emanating from the plains of Kansas and known to fame as the "Little Old Appeal."

Socialist Fables. The Cock and the Chick. Once upon a time a young Chicken was industriously scratching about the yard in hopes of finding some food. Long and patiently he toiled, unconsciously that a fat old Cock was watching him from the shade of a near-by tree. At last the Chick unearthed three large angle worms, but he was pounced upon by the Cock, who demanded two of the worms as his share. The Chick was amazed at the claim, asking the reason for it. "I own the barnyard," replied the Cock. "Have you any better right to the barnyard than my father, who was here before you?" inquired the Chick. "Yes," was the reply. "I ran him from the barnyard two years ago." "What other right have you to two-thirds of what I produce?" persisted the Chick. "I am older and wiser and stronger than you," replied the Cock. "I allowed you to keep what you produce it would destroy your incentive to work and break up the hen-roost." So saying, the old Cock devoured the three worms while the Chick with a sigh sought another part of the barnyard in which to scratch some more.

Paupers Under Socialism. What would you do with the pauper under Socialism? They would not work and they would be a menace to society. There would be no paupers or tramps under Socialism. Not only Socialists, but sociologists—they who have made a study of the matter—in general, are agreed that the tramp, the slum dweller and the pauper are results of very definite causes and that these causes lie in our social usage more than anywhere else. The idle rich make idle poor. Where one is dependent on another for work, illness is enforced on many at all times. The exploitation (robbery) of labor keeps the masses poor and reduces many to penury. Short life is the result of poverty, coupled with landlordism. When all have access to a job where they will retain all they produce, poverty will practically disappear, and with poverty will go many evils that attend it. But after all, re-

Questions About Socialism. Hired Men Under Socialism. How would you pay hired men under Socialism? There would be no Socialism without the barrier which stands between a man and his employment and permit him to employ himself. He would be paid by receiving what he produced. Nobody would pay him—he would simply get what he made. Under such an arrangement the poorest worker could secure abundance, and the swiftest worker could never become a millionaire. The employment of others is merely a means of robbing the worker and making the employer rich by means of that which another produced. Various Kinds of Socialists. What is a Utopian Socialist? A Fabian Socialist? A Marxian Socialist?—Beginner. A Utopian Socialist is a man who has the Socialist spirit, but lacks a clear perception of its philosophy; he is visionary, and because he is not well grounded in the logic of it is likely to be led into all sorts of impractical schemes. People who are little more than dreamers of a better order are sometimes called Utopian. Fabian Socialism refers to a development of the idea where it sought to bring about the socialization of things through colonies and like co-operative plans. It was the earlier aspect of the movement. Marxian Socialism refers to the effort to get the workers to unite on the political and industrial field. It is sometimes called scientific Socialism, because it goes beyond a mere hope of better things and beyond schemes for realizing a change into a philosophy of the class struggle and how to end it, an analysis of capitalist production and a program that is very definite and common sense in nature. The Matter of Patriotism. Can a Socialist be a patriot, or is he obliged to renounce his nationality, his native land and language?—Pennsylvania. Now, what do you think about that? How in the world did such an idea ever enter the head of man? No Socialist in any land is obliged or asked to renounce his nationality, his native land or his language. A poll of the Socialists in the United States shows that more than three-fourths of them are native born Americans. Many of them fought in the civil war and many in the Spanish-American war. It is true that Socialists are opposed to war after they get their eyes open, but a man loves his country better when he tries to shield it from the barbarism of war than when he is ready at a moment's time to kill other human beings whether his cause is right or wrong. It is love of country that would save it from exploitation. It may well be questioned whether a man can be an intelligent patriot without being a Socialist.

Capitalism. I wish you would define the word capitalism.—Rogers, N. M. Capitalism is a sort of slang word. It does not refer especially to any ism, but to capitalistic production. By capitalistic production is meant the management of human affairs, and especially of industry, by capitalists and by means of capital. Capitalists own the industries and manage them so that they exact a profit from the ownership. Capitalism embodies exploitation by means of interest, profit and rent, which, after all, may be grouped under the one heading of profit. Socialism proposes to supersede capitalism by a new management of industry, in which profit, interest and rent will be eliminated. Capitalist production has existed in a limited degree from time immemorial, but it has not been fully dominant of all the earth for more than about fifty years. Before that time chattel slavery, feudalism and various other methods of employing industry divided power with the capitalist plan, sometimes being far more powerful than it. The fact that capitalism has not been fully dominant in all ages proves that it need not be dominant in the future, giving proof of the Socialist contention that it is a rider on labor and wholly unnecessary.

Land Under Socialism. I homesteaded my 160 acres of land, have complied with the law, earned it, and ought to be entitled to keep it. But I believe in having land holding to 160 acres. The trouble is, the system required that you work for years before you were allowed to live on land and call it yours. You were entitled to the use of land by virtue of having been born on the earth, and the system merely robbed you of that much of your life—your life short that much—murdered you, in effect. Under Socialism you would be able to occupy land without homesteading it or buying it. To all intents and purposes, what you would use would be yours. The improvement you made would be yours and could be sold, for they were your product. If you don't use it, there is no reason why you should hold it any longer from others. The difference between your proposition and the Socialists' is chiefly this—you propose an arbitrary arrangement, that a man can own only so many acres, and that he can keep it, untitled and for speculation, if he wishes. The Socialist proposes a natural arrangement—that a man may hold what he alone can use, and what he cannot use should be made available for the use of others.

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member, the idle poor are not nearly so costly or menacing as the idle rich. The idle poor live on little and steal but little. The idle rich absorb the wealth of the whole people and waste it while the people starve.

Moses Harman, Apostle of Freedom. BY EUGENE V. DEBS. One of the sweetest, purest and bravest men of the present generation breathed his last on earth a few days ago, when Moses Harman fell into his dreamless sleep. All his long life and to the very last he stood staunchly for his principles, his convictions, his ideals. He was as completely forgetful of self as any mortal ever was on this earth. He was brave enough to face without fear all the world's cruel opposition and tender enough to forgive even the enemies who so relentlessly pursued him. As the editor of Lucifer, Harman's life was a continuous round of poverty, privation and persecution. But he smiled serenely and confidently through it all, his noble brow all aglow with the dawn of the coming day. He was a purist in the most rational sense of that term, and the sexual ignorance and slavery of his age appealed to all his boundless sympathies and stirred to their depths all the vast energies of his splendid intellect and his sturdy manhood. He was an apostle of freedom and light, a warrior in the cause of human regeneration, but all his methods were the methods of sweetness, gentleness and peace. He knew nothing about the ways of harshness and brutality employed by conventional society to keep its victims in darkness and subjection, but strangely enough he was made to feel them all, as if to prove that "upon the tenderest heart the deepest shadows fall."

Push Philosophy. BY C. L. PHILIP. We are unhappy because we are good. The sweep of vision showing the wide world of opportunity and the unattained stakes us disheartened with prison walls shut us to our cells. By our same sign Unhappiness is proof we shall be happy. The rug is merely a long grave. No argument is as strong as an affection. When one goose drinks all geese drink. It is unnecessary to call a man a liar. If he is he knows it, and if he isn't he doesn't amount to much. It is capitalism, not Halley's comet, that is responsible for your bad luck. The capitalist takes things philosophically, also according to law when he can. Men are of nearly equal height. The great difference in men is in their equipment, chiefly in their material equipment. As a small man with a revolver can hold up many strapping fellows who are unarmed, so a capitalist with a machine and money behind him, can make many as strong as he give him part of their product. The kicker is abused, but he is respected. He gets along in this world. It is the kickee that nurses the sores. There is something in the human hide which shrinks from taking the place of the pigskin. Maybe it is nerves. The man with nerve seldom becomes a kickee, for the reason that he lands first, but he with nerves catches it hard and often. About the only things in this world, that come free are kicks and advice. Happy is the man who gets neither. It is more blessed to give a good swift one than it is to receive it. They used to beat their slaves; now they kick on them. In either case, it is smiting the hand that feeds. But the kickee never feels it. It is the kickee who is made sore over his bruises, and kept sore. If he ever gets a chance at the other fellow, then look out.

Debs—His Greatest Work. BY GEO. D. BREWER. Every local that handled one of the Debs meetings on the recent six weeks tour, pronounced the arrangement the best thing that had ever been instituted in the history of Socialism in America, to build up the movement and bring on the revolution. Committees were unanimous in this opinion. Not a single point fell down. Every Socialist in the community was wild with enthusiasm and encouragement after each meeting. Not a disparaging word was heard on the whole trip from any source. Not a single weak point appeared in the whole arrangement. Locals were strengthened, treasuries replenished, members by the score enrolled, thousands of new readers to the Appeal added, factional differences disappeared like frost under the warmth of a summer sun, while new vitality and determination were apparent on every hand. Fifteen meetings in Ohio averaged from one thousand to three thousand new readers to the Appeal, each. Nine in Pennsylvania did even better, while points in Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri made more than good. Already you have had reports weekly on the individual meetings. All deserve special mention here, but space forbids. A few will suffice. Akron, Ohio, turned away almost one thousand people who clamored for admission. Seats, stage, boxes, aisles and every available foot of the great opera house was jammed. The morning following one comrade brought to the secretary fifteen new applications for membership in the local. Fifty dollars was taken by collection for the free speech fight in Spokane, and after the local had settled in full every bill of expense attached to the meeting they had over one hundred dollars in their treasury. DuBois, Pa., after settling with the Appeal for seventeen hundred admissions, and paying all other expenses of the meeting, had one hundred and fifty dollars in their treasury. DuBois is a town of only ten thousand population. Allegheny, Pa., probably had the most remarkable meeting ever held in America. Carnegie hall has a seating capacity of over two thousand, but in spite of it the Socialists were afraid to advertise. The committee in charge advised all members of the party to leave wives and children at home and to stay away themselves unless they had some special business in order to give the "unwashed" a chance to hear. The writer arrived at the hall one hour before the lecture was billed to commence, and upon arrival was astounded to find more than five hundred persons crowding around the main entrance waiting for the doors to open. When the meeting was called to order more than fifteen hundred agitated and angry people had been turned away as seats and standing room had all been sold. They fought, wrangled, cursed and pleaded for admittance. Men offered \$5.00 for a good seat and were refused. One of the striking features of this meeting was the young lady ushers. There were a score of them, all decorated with red ribbons and wearing large Debs buttons. The commanding and skilled manner in which they managed the unruly throng was an inspiring scene to those who relish and appreciate the ability of our female comrades. Dayton, Ohio, with the most perfect organization I ever came in contact with, got out a magnificent audience of twenty seven hundred and fifty (2,750) people and cleared over one hundred dollars for the local. Cincinnati, Cleveland, Portsmouth, East Liverpool, Youngstown, in Ohio; Reading, Pottsville, Greensburg, New Castle and Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania; in fact, all points on the trip, are entitled to special notice, as well as hundreds of splendid loyal comrades without whom the Socialist movement could not possibly make such showings, are all entitled to columns.

Debs Versus Grosscup. Star, Peoria, Ill. Eugene V. Debs delivered an address in Chicago the other night in which he roasted Judge Peter S. Grosscup. The reform that is needed must go deeper than to attack mere individuals. We must alter the system that makes it possible for a federal judge to override the authorities of the state. If a federal judge, who is responsible to no one, can override the action of the state authorities in a matter wholly within the state boundaries, there is an end to local self-government. The late Secretary Root, insisted that the federal government is even now undertaking too much, and that it is breaking down from sheer weight of the burden. England is endeavoring to get away from this question of irresponsible power, and is proposing even to abolish the house of lords. We, on the contrary, are drifting the other way and are erecting our federal courts into a bulwark against local self-government. This question may well make us pause and to examine the whole system with a view of sweeping away its obnoxious provisions. Any man entrusted with irresponsible power will become a despot. It matters not whether he be Marcus Aurelius, emperor of the Roman republic, or Judge Wright of the federal court of Washington. No man is fit to be the judge of the fortunes and liberties of the people without the opportunity of being called to account for his actions. Any other position is undemocratic, unrepugnant and at war with the genius of our institutions. We must attack, not the man, but the system, if we would induce reform.

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Editorials by Appeal Readers. Loading Up the Mails. I would like to say something about this most corrupt piece of business of the day, the weighing of the mails. I was agent for the Pennsylvania Railway company in 1898 when the mails were being weighed. Part of my duty was carrying the mail to and from the trains. Well do I remember how the mail sacks were filled during the thirty days of weighing. There were times during that period when I could not carry the mail at one load, though when they were not being weighed I could carry it all in my hands. I am not anywhere backward to say on what railroad this was. It was the Pennsylvania railroad. But I also know the same thing happened on the M., K. & T. railroad, and I am told is happening right here now on the Missouri Pacific railroad. We, the people, submit to it like babies. If we are the kind of people we boast we are, we would do something to stop such robbery, and thus end the postal deficit. W. B. ESSICK, Manly, Neb.

A Matter of Co-Operation. The selfishness which leaves the man or woman over 45 to struggle for existence under the law of the survival of the fittest might be mitigated if the state through the introduction of a system of building loan would act as real estate agent to purchase the land from present owners who wished to sell and then as landlord would allow its use by free co-operative associations of workers. One per cent law and 99 per cent co-operation is more, in accord with humanity than 99 per cent law and one per cent co-operation, which, like the source of the incomprehensible, leaves man nothing to think of. RIVERS

Debts As An Orator. Eugene V. Debs, the most learned and foremost exponent of the Socialist philosophy in America, has come and gone, and while in our midst he has disabused the public mind of much of the political prejudice which has prevailed. While in the presence of this wonderful man one gives but little thought to that for which he stands, but is swayed by the brilliant attainments of this leader of men, for "Gene" Debs "delivers in such rapt and gracious words" that aged ears play truant at his tales, and younger hearings are quite ravished so sweet and voluminous in his discourse.

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A GREAT CONTEST IMMINENT

Philadelphia, Pa., March 4th.—To-night at 12 o'clock labor and capital will begin their battle for the mastery of Philadelphia. The traction officials are defiant and the city administration declares it will support the traction officials if Philadelphia streets have to run rivers of blood. Back of the traction company stands the Pennsylvania railroad, and back of the Pennsylvania railroad is massed the entire corporate wealth of the nation. Leaders of labor declare five hundred thousand men and women will quit in behalf of the strikers. Street car men have assurances from a dozen cities pledging a universal strike, if such is necessary, to uphold labor's rights in the Quaker city. It is expected the industrial paralysis here will be complete. Tomorrow, Saturday, afternoon at 3 o'clock the working class will assemble on Independence square, where, under the shadow of Independence hall, the structure will be discussed. Mayor Reyhorn and police chief J. J. Connelley declare the meeting shall not be held. Eight thousand police with clubs and revolvers will be there with orders to lay and snare none. Few street cars are running tonight and nobody is riding. Citizens are awakened and aroused and it appears as if a revolution is about to break. Philadelphia is over a volcano, and tomorrow may witness an experience that will shake this republic to its foundation. Geo. H. Shoaf.

The Philadelphia Strike

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

Philadelphia, Pa., March 2.—It has been a long time since a strike was waged wherein public sentiment was so strongly with the strikers as is evidenced in this Philadelphia street car strike. Virtually every man, woman and child here, save the traction officials, their political henchmen, and a few bankers and business men, if not openly in sympathy with the demands of the car men, at least express themselves as being in favor of an immediate settlement of the strike by arbitration. Most of the daily papers are editorially demanding arbitration, and are putting the responsibility for present industrial disorder squarely upon the shoulders of the traction officials and the city hall gang.

The people of the United States are pretty familiar with the causes which led to the street car strike, and a rehearsal of ancient history is unnecessary at this time. It is the old story of employers breaking agreements made with their organized employees with the view of exterminating the union. "For the good of the service" wholesale discharges of union motormen and conductors were made. Seeing they were slated for discharge anyway, the union car men met and walked out on strike, carrying with them six thousand men. About three hundred men remained loyal to the company.

The meeting of the Central Labor union of Philadelphia held last Sunday will go down in history as one of the most memorable since the adjournment of the body which adopted the Declaration of Independence. This is not said as an idle compliment, or for rhetorical effect. The writer has been a member of organized labor for twelve years, has been a delegate to several central bodies, has participated in countless discussions in union meetings, has helped to organize workmen and to conduct strikes, but not in all his experience has he witnessed a demonstration similar to that of Sunday afternoon.

Conservative international officers forgot the existence of trade agreements. Presidents of visiting central labor bodies remembered only that the life of organized labor was at stake. Local delegates boldly announced that in this crisis—a vital fight for very existence—a the labor movement in Philadelphia—the rights of the workers were vastly more important than contracts and trade agreements.

Under the constitution of the United States and according to every law, municipal, state and national, the traction officials, as owners of property, are clearly within their legal rights when they assert their prerogative of operating with what men they choose to employ. If they continue their present policy every power at the command of government must be used to uphold it. If the city police are inadequate and incompetent to control a general strike, the state militia will be called. If they prove valueless the federal troops will be thrown into Philadelphia and the city put under martial law. If not before, then will follow injunctions by federal judges, and arrests of the strike leaders.

There is absolutely no question to test their rights under the law they can destroy the car men's union and rout the labor movement of this nation. The employing class controls the government, and the government controls labor.

Whether this supreme test comes or not, whether the strike loses or wins, the cause of labor has been strengthened by this fight, and an impetus given to the Socialist movement that words can not calculate. This Philadelphia car strike, precipitated by the selfishness and shortsightedness of the traction officials, is doing more to promote the idea of class consciousness, and the necessity of political action, as demuded by the Socialists, than anything that has happened in recent years.

TRUE FREEDOM can never come until the world is free from want.

There will be no poverty when there is no exploitation.

The laborer digs in where the capitalist won't tread.

The earth is the landlord's and the fullness thereof.

The nit sometimes makes a big noise, but only once.

THE THEATRICAL

Red Tape in the Way.

A Banquet to Debs.

A New Profession.

THE BEST INCENTIVE.

"Real literature has been paid for. It has never asked the gold nor the plaudits of the multitude. Job and Hamlet and Faust and Lear were never written to fill the pages of a Sunday newspaper. John Milton and John Bunyan were not publishers' hacks. No man was hired to find out that the world was round, or that men and lower animals have a common origin, that living organisms fill the fading leaf, or that valleys are worn down by water, or that the stars are suns. No man was ever paid to burn at the stake of die on the cross that other men might be free to live. The same, strong, heroic souls of all ages were the men who in the natural order of things, have lived above all considerations of pay or glory. They have served as slaves taking reward, but as gods who would take no reward. Men could not reward, Shakespeare or Darwin, or Newton, or Holm, for their services any more than we could pay the Lord for the use of His sunshine." DAVID STARR JOYNS.

From One Who Knows.

Here's an extract from a letter to the Appeal from one of the "high up" lawyers that will prove interesting to our readers:

"I notice that the Oklahoma legislature is getting after Judge Hook of the court of appeals. I know Hook well. He and I have drank whiskey out of the same flask. He is a pretty good fellow and a good lawyer, and if he had been placed in a good environment, would have been a very decent man. A federal judgeship would corrupt him. The environment is corrupting, the influence is bad; the system is wrong; the whole thing is rotten and ought to be wiped out. Now, all federal courts except the supreme court. The supreme court is the only court created by the constitution. An act of congress, repealing the law establishing district courts, circuit courts and the circuit courts of appeals, would abolish practically all the evils we complain of. The state courts could then be given jurisdiction of federal matters, so that if a railroad wanted an injunction they would have to go to the judge of the district or circuit court and make their application. The attorney said judge, having to come before the people for re-election every four or five years would not be so keen to grant an injunction as is a judge appointed for life, and therefore responsible to neither God nor man. You might bear in mind that Judge Hook's son Ingram D. Hook is in the office of Frank Hagerman of Kansas City, attorney for the Standard Oil company. Of course that helps some."

Mother Goose, Revisited.

Little Jack Horner sat in a corner, Eating some cake and pie; 'Twas bad stuff to eat, but he couldn't have Because the price was so high.

Chicago Circulation.

High School Socialist League.

Spring Revival.

Lines to P. S. G.

Fine Excuse.

Demand Their Impachment.

A Pitiful Case.

The Steel Strike.

Study Course in Socialism.

The World Movement.

Let the government own the mail cars, and let them be made of steel.

It is principally things no one wants that comes to him who waits.

THE MAIL GRAFT.

There is no poverty when there is no exploitation.

The laborer digs in where the capitalist won't tread.

The earth is the landlord's and the fullness thereof.

The nit sometimes makes a big noise, but only once.

THE THEATRICAL

AGITATION LEAGUE.

Amid the turmoil of street car strike, messages from the wilds of Africa, Tait's postal recommendation, etc., etc. etc., the agitation league continues to work away at the same old log, in the same old way, result—new converts and victory every day. Here's a sample:

Dear Appeal—Here's a list of four, two democrats and two republicans. These are the first four converts to the Appeal. Socialism was sown in me by a snapper on the Pacific coast; it lay dormant until the Appeal paper came along. I am now on the firing line where I hope to be of some help.

Yathalla, N. Y. WILLIS C. ECKENSON.

Just now the League is preparing to send the Appeal to all Republican editors in the United States. The League is maintained by voluntary contributions from readers of the paper. All money contributed is used for sending the paper to non-subscribers. That this work is effective the above letter—one of hundreds—proves.

If at all possible, you should join with the others and aid in covering the nation with a blanket of Appeals.

The following have contributed since last report:

- Amount on hand last report..... \$339.69
Collected since last report..... 128.25
Total..... \$467.94

Reach the Heathen.

White Slavery in Congress.

White Slavery in Congress.

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THE APPEAL ARMY

The Puritan.

The Big Ten.

The Fighting Editor.

Clubbing Offers.

Appeals.

Printing that Attracts Attention.

PRINCE HAGEN

BY UPTON SINCLAIR

Just published. A greater book than "The Jungle." Exposes the shams of capitalist morals, and shows how important it is to the ruling class that they keep the working class religious. Read it and you will want all your friends to read it. Cloth, \$1.00; paper, 25c, postpaid.

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5 Richardson's Industrial Problems.....1.25

5 Work's What's So and What Isn't......50

5 Connolly's Socialism Made Easy......50

5 Debs' Unionism and Socialism......50

5 Warren's Suppressed Information and Federal Court Speech......50

5 Spargo's The Socialists......50

5 Darrow's The Open Shop......50

5 Darrow's Crime and Criminals......50

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Total value.....\$10.00

We will send this entire assortment of literature by express prepaid for \$3.00 if ordered before the end of March. Orders from Canada will be filled at the same price except the transportation account of the higher transportation rate we will send only a check instead of forty copies of SOCIALISM

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This acoustic is blanked in by Congress... Walter H. Sharon, a blacksmith of Girard...

FACTS A-ways Convince Troubled Students... seven-nine cents, retail price \$1.00...

OPPOSED TO PROFITS... In the shallow minds of the nation you will find a very strong sentiment against Wall street...

FATE OF THE RETAILER... The milestones on the road to complete monopoly of the industries of the nation are in plain view...

BONE REAPPOINTED... District Attorney Harry J. Bone has been reappointed federal attorney by Taft...

THE HOBO-VICTIM... Honor to the hobo-victim. The dictionary says a hobo is a laborer without a fixed location...

more in a minute than the average college professor, country editor and orthodox minister knows in a lifetime...

TRAITORS TO THE PEOPLE... The cat has escaped. Hitchcock, postmaster general, let it out. He makes it clear that the object of increasing postage on periodicals of general circulation...

GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION... There is a new bug buzzing. Since opposition to the proposed increase of postage on papers of general circulation...

THE REPUBLICAN HONOR... The character of this administration is shown by the Taft program for Porto Rico. The last republican platform contained this pledge:

SENATOR ALDRICH... SENATOR ALDRICH of the state of Standard Oil, recently remarked that if given absolute power he could run the government at a saving of \$300,000,000 a year...

GETTING IN IT... They can't keep the Appeal out. We are in receipt of a report containing 264 pages, devoted to the matter which appeared before the committee on post-office and post roads...

THE RICH SNEER AT LAW... According to the Twin City Sentinel of February 19th, a negro who refused to tell where he had bought liquor was fined \$25 for each refusal until the fine amounted to \$150...

CAUSE OF DEGENERACY... A daily dispatch tells how young Vanderbilt and Whitney Payne lost \$105,000 one evening in a fashionable gambling house in New York...

SLASHING EACH OTHER... A Farmers' Union of Grady county, Okla., retaliates against organized labor for its boycott of meat by ordering a boycott on union labor products...

CAUSE OF BRIBERY... There are so many scheming to skin you, that while you are watching one there are hundreds getting in their work where you can't see. When you try to defeat one law there are a thousand other laws...

UNITED STATES, much less a chief executive. Tyranny is creeping in, creeping in at every step, cautiously but surely...

CAUSE OF BRIBERY... There are so many scheming to skin you, that while you are watching one there are hundreds getting in their work where you can't see...

SOCIALISTS AND THE CIVIC FEDERATION... The civic federation, so-called, was organized by American capitalists to keep American workers in slavery. That is the bald truth and the naked fact...

HURT BY THEIR OWN SYSTEM... The Merchants' Exchanges of San Francisco, and Los Angeles are agitating for a government line of steamers to the Isthmus. They say: "It is now made plain to everybody that there is no hope of better railroad rates for California..."

IN THE HOSPITAL... The Appeal Army doctor succeeded in stopping Delaware's fever—"ons"—which was making the patient so jumping that his pulse gain is pretty fair for a person. Delaware must have 1,000 Appeal subs before discharged from the hospital...

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ANOTHER RECORD... During the twenty-eight days of February, 1910 the Little Old Appeal received fifty-five thousand, nine hundred subscriptions...

GET IN THE DUST... So far from being willing to relinquish the graft which has well nigh wrecked the mail system, the railroads are insisting on further graft...

Table with columns: States, Total, and various state names like Kansas, Ohio, Pennsylvania, etc.

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ON THE SICK LIST... The Appeal Army doctor succeeded in stopping Delaware's fever—"ons"—which was making the patient so jumping that his pulse gain is pretty fair for a person...