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THE SUPPRESSED SENATE DOCUMENT 196

What follows on this page are direct quotations from the Senate Document No. 196. This document was a "partial report." The essential features of the document appear here and in letters printed on page 2.

THE IMPORTATION AND HARBOURING of alien women and girls for immoral purposes and practice of prostitution by them—the so-called "white slave traffic"—is the most pitiful and the most revolting phase of the immigration question. It is in violation of the immigration law and of the treaty made with leading European powers. This business has assumed large proportions and it has been exerting so evil an influence upon our country that the Immigration Commission felt compelled to make it the subject of a thorough investigation. Since the subject is especially liable to sensational exploitation, it is important that the report be primarily a statement of undeniable facts which may form a basis of reasonable legislative and administrative action to lessen its evils.

Methods of Investigation. The investigation was begun in November, 1907, under the active supervision of a special committee of the Immigration Commission. Several of the agents under various pretexts had to associate on friendly terms with the criminal procurers, importers and pimps and their unfortunate or degraded victims when a discovery of their purposes might have resulted in their murder. One woman agent was attacked and beaten, escaping serious injury. It is not murder, only with the greatest difficulty, and yet the next day she went cheerfully back to her work, though of course in another locality, where she was not known. Special information has been secured from men who had themselves acted as keepers of disorderly houses, from women who were managing them, from physicians who had practiced in them, from women who had formerly been prostitutes, and from those who had been brought into the country for immoral purposes under false pretenses.

The investigation has covered the cities of New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Salt Lake City, Ogden, Butte, Denver, Buffalo, Boston and New Orleans. In some of these cities months have been given to making a thorough investigation; in others only time enough to gain a general knowledge of conditions.

In order to insure accuracy, care was first taken in the selection of agents and witnesses, but, beyond that, statements have invariably been checked by placing the work of one agent against that of another, by testing the reports through arrests and trials, and by documentary material. In certain cases, naturally, the commission has relied upon the statements of the agents and others, based upon their personal observations and knowledge.

The Reasons for the Business. To the motive of business profit is due beyond question the impulse which creates and upholds this traffic. The procurer who seduces or otherwise entices the women to leave their foreign homes, the importers who assist them in evading the law or who bring them into the United States for sale, the pimps and keepers of disorderly houses who exploit them body and soul, have only PROFIT in view. The work is strictly foreign commerce for PROFIT.

Although very many of the girls are brought here innocent, betrayed into a slavery rigid in its strictness and barbarous in its nature, the prize offered to the victim is only that of higher wages and better economic conditions.

Even though they are subject to their pimps and have little or no opportunity to save for themselves, there is yet the opportunity for higher gains, a higher economic standard of living, an opportunity for travel, and the interest of a new environment, and perhaps at times a hope of a real betterment of conditions. But the persons chiefly responsible for the development of the traffic are not the women themselves but the procurers of houses, the pimps and procurers who live by their exploitation.

Recruiting. The recruiting of alien women or girls to enter the United States in violation of Section Three of the immigration act or to live in this country in violation of this provision of law, is carried on both here and abroad. The procurers, with cunning knowledge of human nature, play upon the weaknesses of vanity and pride, upon the laudable thirst and desire to secure a better livelihood, upon the praiseworthy trust and loyalty which innocent girls have for those to whom they have given their affection, even upon their sentiments of religion; to get their victims into their toils; and then in the pursuit of their purposes, with a cruelty at times fiendish in its calculating coldness and brutality, they exploit their attractions to the uttermost. If the woman is young and affectionate, as often happens, the procurer makes her acquaintance, treats her kindly, offers to assist her in securing a better livelihood. Her confidence and affection won, she is within his power, and is calculatingly led into a life of shame. If the procurer is a woman, the innocent girl is usually promised pleasant work for LARGE PAY.

System of Exploitation. Most pitiful for the women and most brutal on the part of the men are the methods employed for exploiting these women imported contrary to law, both those coming willingly

to lead a vicious life and those lured into the country as innocent girls by deception and by their affection.

With rare exceptions not only the innocent women imported into this country, but the prostitutes as well, are associated with men whose business it is to protect them, direct them, and control them, and who frequently, if not usually, make it their business to plunder them unmercifully. A rigid administration of the law, driving girls out of disorderly houses, depriving them of their earnings on the streets, seems at times to drive the girls for protection and care into the clutches of the pimps, who as the price of their care take most or all of their earnings; and now this system of subjection to a man has become common. The procurer or the pimp may put his woman into a disorderly house, sharing PROFITS with the madam. He may sell her outright; he may act as an agent for another man; he may keep her, making arrangements for her, hunting men. She must walk the streets and secure her patrons to be exploited not for her own sake but for that of her owner. Often he does not tell her even his real name. She knows his haunts where she may send him word in case of arrest. She knows the place given to her to which she must come every night and give him all her earnings. She must deny her importation, must lie regarding her residence, her address, and the time she has been in the country. If she tries to leave her man, she is threatened with arrest. If she resists, she finds all the men about her leagueed against her; she may be beaten; in some cases when she has betrayed her betrayer she has been murdered.

When placed in a house she is sometimes kindly treated by her man and the madam under whom she works, provided she is submissive and attractive and PROFITABLE.

Her earnings may be large—ten times as much in this country as in eastern Europe. She may at times earn in one day from two to four times as much as her wash woman can earn in a week, but of these earnings she generally gets practically nothing; if she is docile and beautiful and makes herself a favorite with the madam, she may occasionally be allowed to ride in the park, handily dressed; she may wear jewelry to attract a customer; but of her earnings the madam will take one-half; she must pay twice as much for board as she would pay elsewhere; she pays three or four times the regular price for clothes that are furnished her; and when these tolls have been taken by the madam, little or nothing is left. She is usually kept heavily in debt in order that she may not escape; and besides that, her exploiters keep the books and often cheat her out of her rightful dues, even under the system of extortion which she recognizes.

Frequently she is not allowed to leave the house except in company with those who will watch her; she is deprived of all street clothing; she is forced to receive any visitor who chooses her to gratify his desires, however vile and unnatural; she often contracts loathsome and dangerous diseases and lives hopelessly on, looking forward to an early death.

Results of the Traffic. This importation of women for immoral purposes has brought into the country souls even worse than those of prostitution. In many instances the professionals who come have been practically driven from their lives of shame in Europe on account of their loathsome diseases; the conditions of vice obtaining there have even lowered the standard of degradation of prostitution formerly customary here.

Unnatural practices are brought largely from continental Europe, and the ease and apparent certainty of PROFITS has led thousands of our younger men, usually those of foreign birth or the immediate sons of foreigners, to abandon the useful arts of life to undertake the most accursed business ever devised by man.

This traffic has intensified all the evils of prostitution which perhaps more than any other cause, through the infection of innocent wives and children by dissipated husbands and through the mental anguish and moral indignation aroused by marital unfaithfulness, has done to ruin homes than any other single cause.

This statement of the conditions found by the agents of the commission may seem strong. The more detailed statements of the facts, with evidence upon which they are made, will show that the picture is not painted in too dark colors and will make evident the necessity of remedial legislation to check the traffic, which, perhaps more than any other one thing, is a disgrace to American civilization.

Recruiting of Innocent Girls. To the innocent girls the woman procurer has only the inducement of work, and usually work of a menial nature, though at higher pay than that to which the girl has been accustomed at home. In one instance a girl left her home in Europe with the consent of her parents to act as maid to the woman procurer; and there are doubtless numerous instances in which women, sometimes those of a better class, such as nurses, are offered good positions at HIGH PAY.

Correspondence captured in raids instituted by agents of the commission shows some of these methods of recruiting. These letters are extremely valuable "human documents" relating to persons of the class in question. The men seem to feel affection for their children; they talk tenderly with

reference to the fortunes or misfortunes of their mothers or relatives; they send polite greetings to one another and to their friends. At the same time they discuss the characteristics of the women in question with the same coolness that they would name the good points of a horse or a blooded dog which they have for sale.

An absolutely new number—tall, handsome of figure and body 20 years and 4 months old. She wants to earn money. The brother of Antoine and Pierre, nicknamed "dealers in live stock." I do not want to ask any favors of them; they are great rascals. The like of whom you can never find; young, beautiful, most... and who fully decided to leave. You can well understand I gave them a song and dance without praising her highly, she is as beautiful as it is possible to find in this world, and I hope she will serve your purpose well. I will send you her photograph. Her beautiful teeth alone are worth a million.

Far more pitiful, however, are the cases of the innocent girls. A French girl seized in a raid of a disorderly house in Chicago stated to the United States authorities that she was approached when she was but fourteen years of age; that her procurer promised her employment in America as a lady's maid or companion at wages far beyond any that she could ever hope to get in France; that she came with him to the United States, and upon her arrival in Chicago was sold into a house of ill fame.

The testimony taken in a typical case in Seattle in 1909 shows some of the methods used in recruiting their victims by those engaged in the traffic. Flattery, promises of work, love making, promise of marriage to a wealthy person, seduction without marriage, kind treatment for a month or two, then travel with the procurer as wife, continual deception, then an explanation to a girl of only seventeen of the life awaiting her, which in her innocence she could not understand, then experience in a house of ill fame in Montreal, Canada, then personal brutality, even physical violence, taking every cent of the hard-earned money, transportation to Vancouver, to Prince Rupert, to Alaska, and to Seattle, in every city forced to earn money in a shameful life, with total earnings of more than \$2,000, none of which she was able to retain, then release by arrest and readiness to be deported if only the story of her shame can be kept from father and mother, sisters and brothers. This is but one of many such cases.

Many of the girls now engaged in prostitution have told agents of the commission of the desire of procurers and disorderly-house keepers to obtain innocent young girls. They consider them particularly desirable because they have no pimp to demand a share of their earnings or to remove them from the disorderly house at will, and they will last longer, and therefore are MORE PROFITABLE. The proprietor of such a house will even pay a large price for such a girl. Among the papers taken from the Dufaur house, Chicago, in June, 1908, was a letter from a man in London asking Dufaur to send \$200 for the passage of himself and woman from London to Chicago, and a receipt showing that the money had been received from Dufaur.

Another letter was from a woman in Brussels addressed to Mr. and Mrs. Dufaur asking if they had a place for the writer's eighteen-year-old sister who wished to come to America. Still other evidence showed that Dufaur had paid \$1,000 for an exceptionally attractive girl.

Shrewd importers do not usually bring in alien women and girls on third-class tickets, because the inspection of third-class passengers on both railroads and steamers is stricter than that of second and first class passengers, although the law is the same for all.

Difficulties of Detection. It is often extremely difficult to prove the illegal entrance of either women or procurers. The inspector has to judge mainly by their appearance and the stories they tell. Two French procurers and pimps bringing girls with them were, in 1908, detained at Ellis Island because they claimed to be chauffeurs and appeared to be entering in violation of the contract-law. At length, however, they were allowed to land, and went direct to the French headquarters named above, telling the story to their fellow-criminals, and joking at the expense of the immigration officials.

On the Canadian border some two years ago an immigration inspector stopped by mistake the wife of a prominent citizen of one of our leading commercial cities, a woman against whose character suspicion had never been raised. The inspector was judging merely by her appearance and manner in replying to his questions. Fortunately, the inspector in charge learned her name and standing before she was given the reason for her detention. An excuse was made, with a polite apology for the inconvenience caused, and she went on, not knowing why she had been stopped. If such mistakes were committed frequently, the service would soon be discredited. An inspector is not likely to run the risk. The possibility of such mistakes permits almost any reasonably well-behaved woman with some ingenuity in framing skillful answers to the usual inquiries to enter the United States, whatever her character. The higher the social standing the woman seems to have, the more cautious the inspector is about causing unnecessary delay and trouble.

Methods of Placing Girl. As has been already intimated, the man dominating the procurer and pimp is that of commercial PROFIT; the first thing to be done when a wo-

How They "Stop" White Slavery.

From page 7 of Senate Document 196.

Louis Rosenbaum, indicted with Rubin for harboring Canadian girls; fine \$400 and sentenced to the house of correction for one day on a plea of guilty.

Marilda Stern, indicted for harboring a French-Canadian girl; tried, convicted and sentenced to sixty days in the house of correction and to pay a fine of \$250.

Joseph Michel, alias "Michel, the Myster," indicted with harboring French girls; sentenced to two weeks in the house of correction and fined \$2,000 and costs on a plea of guilty to an indictment charging him with harboring French girls. The establishment operated by Michel and his wife was closed up and Michel has gone east and entered legitimate business.

Marlette Michel, indicted in connection with Joseph Michel; sentenced to two days in the house of correction and fined \$500 on a plea of guilty.

Andrew Wilborg, tried and convicted for harboring a Danish girl; sentenced to forty-one days in the Cook county jail. The establishment operated by him closed as the result of his conviction.

Barney Rubin, indicted on a plea of guilty charging him with harboring Hungarian girls.

Morris Rothstein, fined \$200 on a plea of guilty charging him with harboring Hungarian girls.

Rosie Baum, sentenced to ten days in the Cook county jail on a plea of guilty to indictment charging her with harboring Hungarian girls. The establishment operated by her was closed as the result of her conviction.

Isaac Cooperman, tried and convicted of harboring a Canadian girl. Served six months in the county jail.

Isaac Aronson, sentenced to sixty days in the house of correction on a plea of guilty.

Royle Markel, sentenced to one week in the house of correction and fined \$200 and costs on plea of guilty.

Notice the light sentences imposed— one day, two days, six weeks. The editor of the Appeal was sentenced to six months in prison and a fine of \$1,000 for trying to capture a man indicted for murder. Why this difference?

man is imported is to place her where she can make money for him quickly and plentifully. The man or woman bringing her into the country may—

Take her with him to a lodging house or boarding house where he lives, engaging another room elsewhere where she may take men.

Put her into a disorderly house. If the house is not his own, he usually shares PROFITS with the manager and reserves the right to remove his woman.

Sell her to the keeper of a disorderly house, or to a pimp, or to some intermediary.

Turn her over to his principal, if he has been acting merely as agent.

It is the business of the man who controls the woman to provide police protection, either by bribing the police not to arrest her, or by case of arrest to secure bail, pay the fine, etc., to make all business arrangements, to decide what streets, restaurants, dance halls, saloons, and similar places she shall frequent. If she is a foreigner, she is taught where to solicit, what expressions to use, where to take her men, how much to charge, and other like information. Above all, she is compelled to learn that she must give all her earnings to her man and receive neither protection nor help from anyone else, and especially never to betray her man.

The woman is told where she can find her pimp in case of need, at club, saloon, or gambling room; and she knows, of course, the place which stands for home. She is expected every night to give him all her earnings. In some instances she is placed under the care of a woman of experience who teaches her the trade.

A young girl when first entering the life is very likely soon to become pregnant. Frequently, usually perhaps, abortion is performed. Otherwise she is usually compelled to continue her work as long as possible; then, after discharge from a hospital, to give her child to a foundling asylum. If she tries to leave her man and get legitimate work, usually he threatens her by saying that he will tell her employer what her life has been—a measure sufficient to cause the loss of her place. Sometimes he beats her. If she betrays him, sometimes he kills her. This is the history of many alien girls, some scores of whom have been interviewed by the commission's agents in courts, in penal institutions, and in maternity hospitals.

The Control of the Girls.

The control of the man over his girl is explained in part by her real affection for him (he has often been her first lover), by the care which he gives her, by the threats which he makes against her, by even his brutality, and often beyond that there are many things that serve to make her condition helpless and hopeless. An innocent girl often revolts bitterly against the life and refuses to submit until compulsion is used. Then for a considerable length of time the man finds it necessary to watch her carefully until at length she is "broken in"—the technical expression. After that, if she tries to escape, he may supply for aid to almost any other pimp in any city in the United States. These men are constantly traveling; they frequent the same clubs, and are in close correspondence. If she has been seen by other men they make a business of remembering her, and her photograph, in case of escape, would be sent to other places. Not only do they wish to help one another, but they wish also to impress upon their own women the difficulties and danger of attempting to escape. In many cases it appears as if the police made little effort to assist the girls; for in many

cases it is their business to know every prostitute who comes to town, and they doubtless would be called upon if the girl felt that they would be of assistance. Instead of feeling safe with the police they are usually threatened with the police by their pimps and sometimes they are arrested and punished on some false complaint.

There has been much talk in the newspapers of a great monopolistic corporation whose business it is to

though she is making a large sum of money. Usually these women have not the gift of saving. They are not businesslike and can be readily kept in debt. They are made to believe often that if they escape without payment they will be captured, exposed and arrested; and they are beaten and threatened, sometimes with murder, if they attempt to escape.

One girl swears that she was scared, slapped, threatened with arrest, and even with murder; that they

of \$25,000 each for himself and wife was probably worth some \$87,000. So far as can be learned, he was the wealthiest of the importers in Chicago at the time of the investigation there. He also was a disorderly-house keeper, and probably derived the largest PROFITS from the use of his girls rather than from selling them; although probably not so large, if his girls had been native-born Americans instead of imported.

The rules governing the PROFITS from the prostitution of women living in the United States in violation of section 3 of the immigration act are those governing the PROFITS IN ANY BUSINESS in that—

A woman is worth to her procurer the price for which he sells her, less the cost to him of recruiting and importing her.

A woman is worth to the pimp, or disorderly-house keeper (where he is also her procurer), the amount of her earnings less (a) the cost of importing or recruiting her, or her purchase price; (b) cost of her support; (c) expenses of the business.

The data secured as to the amounts made in the business show that PROFITS vary with the locality where the traffic is carried on, with fluctuations in social, financial and political conditions, with the personality of the alien, and with the nationality and business ability of her exploiter.

THE PRICE OF GIRLS.

It is of course impossible to state any regular price that is paid for girls, or the regular expenses of importing and placing them. The traffic is largely individual with both the importer and the girl, and the cost varies materially.

The expressions "buying girls," "selling girls," etc., also vary in meaning. In order to test the assertions frequently made regarding the case with which girls could be "bought" at employment agencies for such purposes or could be secured through employment agencies for work as servants in disorderly houses, agents of the commission applied to certain employment agencies asking for girls to work in disorderly houses. Girls were delivered by employment agencies to a room hired for the purpose of making the test, for the payment of a \$5 fee or even less; but in cases like this the employment agent is in no proper sense "selling" the girl. He is simply paid a fee for his work as an agent, though he is doing a vile business.

On the other hand, testimony shows that when an importer sells a girl to a disorderly-house keeper or to a pimp, and frequently into what is practically slavery, he often receives \$500 or more, in certain cases twice or three times that sum; an amount sufficient to cover the expense to which he has been put in securing the girl, his own expenses, and a substantial PROFIT.

Different still is the work of a man who as an agent lures a girl into a house where she is overpowered, or who by false stories of PROFIT and perhaps promise of marriage seduces the girl and then delivers her in her misfortune into the hands of a keeper of a house of prostitution. Work of this kind is done sometimes for sums as low as \$15. This, again, may be quite different from a sale into practical slavery, because the girl may in many cases leave the house, if she can make a friend outside, or have enough independence of disposition to assert herself.

All concerned in the exploitation of immigrant women under the system above described seem to share the PROFITS except the immigrant girl herself. Although she earns the money at the cost of her body and soul, she is rarely able to retain anything.

Briefly stated, the distribution of the PROFITS derived from this service of alien women in the United States, in violation of Section Three of the immigration act, is directly to the procurer, importer, purchaser, pimp or disorderly-house keeper, the receivers of fines and license fees, sometimes the police, and indirectly to the landlords, boarding-house keepers, restaurant keepers, the police, saloon keepers, physicians and keepers of many other establishments.

During the month of October, 1908, over \$5,000 was paid into the police fund in Seattle, Wash., as fines by prostitute women—each woman being fined \$10 a month. A large proportion of these women were aliens. The same custom obtains in many cities. Will the PROFITS make the taxpayers less eager to enforce the law?

Traffic in Boys.

Both from the investigations of the commission and those of the Bureau of Immigration, it is clear that there is a beginning, at any rate, of a traffic in boys and men for immoral purposes. The same measures employed for the restriction of the traffic in women should be applied with even greater rigidity, if possible, in the cases of men, and our laws should be so amended as to apply to all persons engaged in immoral practices.

The need of checking this importation is especially great. The vilest practices are brought here from continental Europe, and beyond doubt there has come from imported women and their men the most deplorable elements of depravity. The inclination of the continental races to look with toleration upon this traffic is spreading in this country, an influence perhaps even more far-reaching in its degradation than the physical effects which inevitably follow it.



YOUR CONGRESSMAN
Tried to Conceal from You the Fact that the Girl Catchers are after YOUR Daughter.

import and exploit these unfortunate women, trafficking in them from country to country. The commission has been unable to learn of any such corporation and does not believe in its existence.

There are two organizations of importance, one French, the other Jewish, although as organizations they do not import. Apparently they hate each other; but their members would naturally join forces against the common enemy.

Girls Really Slaves.

One combination discovered was formed between a fugitive from justice in Paris, a man in Seattle, and another in Chicago, the man in Paris supplying girls to the northwest through Seattle and Chicago. Six of the foreigners deported from New York for violation of Section Three of the immigration act during the period of investigation had criminal records abroad. One had been a life convict for murder in a French penal colony.

There are large numbers of Jews scattered throughout the United States, although mainly located in New York and Chicago, who seduce and keep girls. Some of them are engaged in importation, but apparently they prey rather upon young girls whom they find on the street, in the dance hall, and similar places, and whom, by the methods already indicated—love-making and pretenses of marriage—they receive and ruin.

Many of them are petty thieves, pickpockets, and gamblers. They have also various resorts where they meet and receive their mail, transact business with one another, and visit. Perhaps the best-known organization of this kind throughout the country was one legally incorporated in New York in 1904 under the name of the New York Independent Benevolent Association.

The Women in the House.

Her street clothes are often taken from her and locked up. Her jewelry is taken and not returned. The clothes supplied her can be used only in such a house. The money received from her customers is given to the manager of the house, she receiving a check for each dollar turned in. In most establishments discovered the woman was allowed to believe that she was credited on the books of the house with one-half of her earnings. If she were under the control of the proprietor, that remained to her credit. If she were placed there by a pimp, her share would regularly be paid to him.

From her half of her earnings are taken: The cost of importing and procuring her, her living expenses, physician's fees and medicines, fines and her clothing for house wear.

For all of these items she is charged exorbitant rates. Her half, therefore, with these items deducted, is sometimes small. Usually the keeper plays also upon her vanity if she wishes to go out of the house, supplying her with street clothes at exorbitant prices, with jewelry and money for spending; so as to keep her always in debt to the house, even

kept all her money, never giving her any. She states further that all her letters from her mother were opened; that she had no clothes; that none were bought for her; that they took her jewelry, worth some \$1,500, and never returned it; and that they had frightened her so that she told an inquiring policeman that she was well treated.

Vice Protected by Police.

It is, of course, difficult to prove by specific cases the relation of the police to this traffic and to establish by specific evidence the fact generally accepted that the girls and disorderly-house keepers regularly pay the police for protection; but high police officials, prosecuting officers, and social workers in all quarters assert that in many, if not all, of our large cities much corruption of this kind exists. Most of the girls questioned by the commission's agents on this point said that payments were made to the police to insure their protection from too frequent arrests. It is, of course, a violation of the law for the police to demand or receive such money; but the woman who did not pay for protection was frequently arrested. The woman who did pay was sometimes arrested when the policeman must "make good" at headquarters. When the women understood this situation, they did not complain. When a police officer, a plain-clothes man, was shifted, he naturally felt obliged to make arrests. Under the circumstances he would, of course, arrest the women to whom he was under no obligations.

Any investigation of local conditions is unsatisfactory, because the exploitation of women in a given locality at any particular time is controlled by financial, political and social conditions. The men and women who exploit women for purposes of prostitution are quick to note, even to anticipate, changes in these conditions and to adjust their business to them. Therefore the pimps, the disorderly-house keepers, and the prostitutes controlled by them move frequently from place to place, being actuated by fear of arrest, or by the hope of making large PROFITS.

Profits of the Traffic.

In naming the business of importing women the "white slave traffic" the public has instinctively stated the fact that the business is maintained for PROFIT. It is probably no exaggeration to say that if means can be devised of stripping the PROFITS from it the traffic will cease.

While many thousands of people are making a good living out of this business, it would be too much to say that large fortunes are derived directly from it. The large sums, frequently though not regularly made, are often quickly squandered in gambling and dissipation. The belief that a single corporation is largely controlling this traffic in the United States is doubtless a mistake. The number of women imported by any one person or organization is probably quite limited. It has been estimated by United States District Attorney Sims that one man engaged in the traffic who imported two bonds

Letters Captured by the Immigration Commission

The following letters were captured by agents of the immigration commission during their raid upon the houses of all-time recruiting stations for the white slave traffic...

Showing International Traffic.

(Translation.)

PARIS, May 5, 1907.

MY DEAR ALBERG: At last I have succeeded in getting your address, and I hasten to write to you, not to ask any thing from you, but in the first place to get the news as well as that of your woman.

I notice that you have forgotten your old friends, for you had my address at Bry, but never wrote to me. That is sufficient rebuke. I will write you now, so you may tell me what I must do in order to leave here with an absolutely new number, tall, handsome of figure and body, 20 years and 6 months old; she wants to earn money.

At present I can not buy her any new clothes, therefore she is wearing nothing. For a week she entered rue St. Apolline, five days at rue Hanover, with the same result, no go; for it is evermore the old inmates who get along when there are good patrons.

Since then misery has been upon us, for I found a birth-day certificate, by means of which I succeeded in getting her into these houses, but fate left a red mark on her, so that in good houses she is refused. A red mark means that she has been in prison; however, she wants to do all she can to succeed. Since you are connected with houses over here, I rely upon you for giving me directions as to what I must do in this case, for I am sure she will do anything she sets her heart on in your country.

You know the Madras that lives in New York; the former woman of Philippe, the brother of Antoine and Pierre, nicknamed "the dealers in live stock"; I do not want to ask any favors of them. They are great rascals. I learned at the same time that you were with Coco Bory. Give him my best regards.

In my next letter I will inform you of the misfortune that came to me with regard to my brother. For the past seven months my boy has been in Switzerland. I await your answer with impatience.

EMILE DETEINRE, Paris. (Envelope: Monsieur Jean Cassardi, New York, Amérique du Nord.)

High Social Position.

Mr. I am glad to hear good news of your family; my family is well. Even though I learn details of your letter, it is, as you know, very difficult to send a woman. If you pay enough money, surely I can carry out the work well. At present, as you know, my social position is quite high, so I can not get a woman myself for you.

You may set your mind at ease about it, because I will request another person to get a woman for you, and then I will be her guardian. If carried out well, the market price of a woman is about \$500 at present. At any rate, I request you to pay me about \$300 in advance. To tell the truth, I was requested to send some women by a friend of mine. So on December, 30th year of Meiji (1906), I sent a woman. But he hasn't paid me the whole sum of money yet. Therefore, as soon as you receive this letter then please send me the money. Please, you must send money to Yokohama in my name because I have there many friends (the officers of the post office); but I surely am responsible for this matter. And at the same time please use Mr. 's name as a remitter (applicant). Please inform me of their address—what ken, address, and name. I have not yet met the women, so please recommend me to them.

I send compliments.

From the Importer.

Mr. I am glad to hear that your family is well, and my family is well. Yesterday I received a postal money order of 200 yen and 2 yen and 1 sen from Mr. in Yokosuka. So you may set your mind at ease about it.

Please allow me to ask Mr. in Yokohama about granting passports as fast as he can, and at the same time even if I applied for the passports, it takes two months or sometimes four months to get them, but as soon as I receive them I will inform you.

If it would be convenient, I may request to send the women secretly by merchant vessel to the vicinity of San Francisco. If I am successful, I will telegraph to you from the landing place, so please do with money to go out to meet them, and you must hear from them about the details of how to land them.

With my compliments.

"Without Regard to Expense."

MARSEILLE, May 10, 1909.

VERY DEAR FRIEND: I had learned from my friend Baptiste that you had sent him a ticket to have a woman sent you. It happens at the moment that this woman has failed, and as I had a woman I was trying to place some where and whom I had under my protection, and knowing that Baptiste needed one, I talked to her and I decided to send her to you. Now, dear friend, as I knew that the woman was going to you, I dressed her without regard to expense, for I knew that with you I had nothing to lose; also I was forced to feed her during fifty days. Only I send her to you with all confidence, for the woman is young and very pretty, and is one of our own countrywomen and easy to train, and you must know that you said in your letter to B. how the woman ought to behave. I gave her the story as you gave it. At her arrival take means to make good offers, for the woman has never traveled and might take it in bad part. Now, dear friend, we have still another woman in view who will do your business well if you wish; only you know very well there are many difficulties, and especially many expenses. Moreover, you know better than I how that it is. Then B. has taken a great deal of trouble and it will be necessary to pay him well, for he deserves it.

Now, dear friend, I have been obliged

wretchedness to this entire section. From everywhere I hear business is very bad, and in many houses they are sending away men and women. I wonder what I can do.

I hear has sold his house at Chicago at a good price. What a country of villains! In rivalry they eat the flesh skin off one another alive. There is an establishment here, the best of all, only \$20,000; it is worth it, certainly. The keepers no longer agree.

It is splendid, and the finest house. It is new, the first to be opened after the fire; 28 rooms, each one more beautiful than the other. It is the only one that has permanent inmates. Oh! but they are doing a good business.

If you want further information, I am ready to give it to you.

I hear Auguste has no more and I hear he is better, but I have not seen him for a long time, for it is not agreeable to go through that establishment with that band of which is always there.

I am going to write to Maurice tomorrow. As far as the cribs are concerned here, I think it is all up with them, unfortunately. I have written to Portland to one of my friends, and if I have good news I will go there to see the layout of the land. I am tired of it here.

Best regards to your woman from Marthe, also from me.

Expecting to hear from you soon, CAMILLE.

NAPOLION FARIGO.

With compliments to Baptiste and my wife. I send best regards to your brother and to your wife.

The System of Exploitation.

DEAR LEON: If you were smart, your place would be here this moment in Chicago. Your former woman has an under-mistress who gives her \$50 a week, and, according to somebody who is well versed in the matter, says she will soon receive a share from M. Leon. She is a woman who has a Jew for her man, and if you come to Chicago with your woman you might send her to California, and in that way you might have a chance to pay court to this second woman, and it seems to me that it will be a chance for you. Above all, try to reach the place as soon as possible. You can come to Chicago very cheap, and once there your wife will largely make her way at the home of Mrs. Leon. Women nowadays pay with two checks a day, and they are not in debt; they can buy where they like. As for me, I see that I can make my way there. I don't want to tell you under what name I go at present. I will only give you a glimpse of the future if you will understand. If you do not understand now, you never will.

Hoping soon to have the pleasure of seeing you. When you arrive you can stop at Mother's, who has some very good rooms. Mrs. herself will receive your wife there, and once inside, your entrance is assured. Don't be a fool, and listen to good advice.

TRUE FRIEND.

DEAR CAMILLE: I have it from reliable sources that the immigration government and the government officials and the Secret Service are after me, and try their best to get evidence against me. I hope they will find none.

I was pinched yesterday in Omaha with one named; it is R who had sent her there. She was with J. P., who himself had trouble with this woman.

For the former woman of L. P., I called for her yesterday; she came with a Jew, who is her man. I don't think he counts for anything in the case. She wants her jewelry back or she will raise a racket.

She is headstrong and willing to fight to the finish, but in case of extremity I could get the local police to make her keep quiet.

I sent the man over the road for four years and kept his woman for extra PROFIT. You will admit that the deal is somewhat beastly, and a map would not act that way.

She also told me that she has letters in her possession regarding the importation by him to the United States of one certain Rosie and Pretz. You will answer me in regard to this, but I believe the best is to blow back. This will simplify matters for him.

DEAR LOUIS: You should have confidence in me, for it is for my good as well as yours. Write me if you have gone with Lea, if she is more submissive than before. Dear Louis, when I am there you will not make any difference between me and Lea. It would give me much pain. You have never known how much I think about you, as you have been good to me.

From a Girl to Her Mother.

DEAR MOTHER: I am worried because I want to send you something, but you know that I do not know English. I can not go to the post office. My mistress is always sick. I think she will go to the post office this week for me. Anything do not worry about it. I will send you what I promised every month. Tell me if you have written to me in New York, because it would be funny if I did not get it.

(Apparently letters to this girl remained undelivered, while her letters to her mother were never opened.)

White was found in Chicago, a number of letters from the mother of this girl addressed to her in New York, were found at a rough club in New York unopened and undelivered.

The Fleet at Frisco.

Another letter, showing the interstate character of the traffic, was found at the French club in New York City, a copy of which is set out below:

FRIEND ARTHUR: I received you letter and I hurry to answer. It was a long time since I heard from you. My poor friend, business is more than bad. We have the famous beef in the bay. Business is worse than ever, due to a crowd. Everywhere there is confusion. The policemen have the right to reprimand anybody, and if they do so, they are made game of.

These sailors go in bands; most of them have not been paid here; also they leave on Friday, 15th. What luck! You talk about me. I have put my woman to work and sold my house in Oakland, \$2,000—\$1,000 cash and the other \$1,000 July 1st—but that I am afraid I shall lose. That does not work with me. If they do not pay, I shall take back the house to give it to anybody I please. I shall lose \$750, but shall be happy to be relieved of it. At Frisco there are more houses than women, and new houses open every day. For that reason there are not a few houses for sale. They have no women, and the running expenses bring

Document 198.

BY W. S. CRESL.

Document 196. BY W. S. CRESL.

Bill Young was a fairly prosperous workman living in a small western town. Bill was sober, industrious, taught a class at Sunday school, owned his home, loved his wife, was well thought of by his neighbors and the best workman at his trade in the county.

All this meant much to Bill. He had no wild-eyed ambitions to move into a larger place and build up a fortune. He was as nearly content as the average human being ever becomes. But more than property, good opinion of others, more than his own personal well-being, happiness, life and honor, Bill loved his eighteen-year-old daughter, Kitty.

Kitty Young was the belle of the town. She had all the father's positive attributes of character with none of his negatives. From her mother Kitty inherited a face and form beautiful and bewitching, a surpassing love for all things good and a soul as pure as the heart of a lily. And above all, Kitty loved Bill, her father. They were pals.

Across the street from Bill's home lived Jim Brown, also a working man, a friend of the family and a good neighbor as neighbors go. Jim, however, was a Socialist and on the subject of Socialism he and Bill never could agree. Not that Bill had studied Socialism. He hadn't. His father before him had been a staunch republican and Bill always voted the ticket straight.

Furthermore, all the republican spell-binders, and the democratic ones too, for that matter, warned Bill and other working men to have nothing to do with this party or its literature as it was a foreign doctrine. That was enough for Bill.

The fall elections came on. Bill took an active part in the local campaign. There was a close race for a majority in the state legislature. Bill wanted a good republican majority because the state legislature could then send a republican to the senate at Washington. That meant that Senator Dodge would succeed himself for another term. At the height of the campaign Senator Dodge visited Bill's town to make a campaign speech. Bill was enthusiastic. So was Kitty—because her father was. She wanted to hear the famous senator speak. Bill took her to the meeting. Jim Brown sat across the aisle from them.

The senator made a great speech. Bill applauded and once he stamped his feet to show his approval. Kitty, too, joined in the hand clapping and waved her handkerchief at the meetin's close. Only Jim Brown was silent and he appeared to be thinking.

The state went republican and senator Dodge resumed his place in Washington. Bill and Kitty were jubilant. Bill jokingly twitted Jim because he had thrown his vote away on a Socialist ballot.

In February Jim casually spoke to Bill of an organized traffic in girls, or prostitution. Bill had heard of this but that it applied to the cities only. He wasn't worried. The republican party would take care of all that and stamp out the business. Then Jim told him that the republican party had already appointed a committee of investigation which had turned in a report. He added that both republican and democratic senators and congressmen were doing their best to suppress this report, known as Senate Document No. 196. As proof he read to Bill a paragraph or two from the Appeal to Reason, a Socialist paper of which he had heard. He suggested to Bill that he write his senator for a copy of the report.

Bill thought it over for two days, talked about it to his wife and Kitty, and then penned a short letter to Senator Dodge. The senator's reply stated that there was no white slave traffic, that the report had not been suppressed but that his supply was completely exhausted. He added that the report contained nothing which any clean-minded man or woman would wish to read and told Bill he could congratulate himself that his request had reached Washington too late to be filed on the document root.

Bill laughingly showed this letter to Jim and agreed with the senator that the document would not interest him. "I tell you he lies, Bill," said Jim. "That document tells of a traffic in girls. If you had it Kitty would be safer than she'll ever be without it." For just a moment Bill's eyes glittered. Then he laughed and said, "You mean well, Jim," turned his back and walked away.

One night Kitty disappeared. She had been to choir practice, started home alone, but never reached there. Bill gave the alarm at 10:30. The whole town turned out. They all knew and loved Kitty Young. Men bearing torches went up and down the bank of the creek. Every road out of town was patrolled. Bill ran up and down the streets like a wild man. Kitty's mother was prostrated.

When a week passed and Kitty's body was not found, Jim wrote a letter to Appeal to Reason.

Senator Dodge and a party of friends were having a "stag" in Washington. It was near the close of the session and the boys were getting together for a farewell time. About midnight someone proposed that they "go." So the company of eight, hustled into closed carriages and were driven to one of the many "houses of entertainment" patronized by officials of Washington exclusively.

Dodge was lucky. The most attractive girl in the place fell to him. After the first bottle of wine she sat on his lap and they laughed and joked hilariously. When the fourth bottle had been consumed he forgot himself and mentioned his native state. "Surely," said the girl, "I thought I knew you, You're Senator Dodge."

"Not on your life," he answered. "My name's Jones." But he sobered instantly.

"Come, come, dear," said the girl. "I'm just as ashamed of it as you are. I'll not give you away. I couldn't without letting my own folks know where I am."

"But all the same you're Senator Dodge. I've heard you speak back home, surely," she cried, noting the confusion which overspread his face. "I'm a consti-

tuent of yours! Do you know," she asked, "how I happened to get into this life?—I was 'recruited' back home. Easiest thing imaginable. Nobody believed the stories of the recruiters—no one on the lookout—dark night—I passed a big tree and—bingo! I was hustled into a closed carriage with a couple of big men, twelve miles across country, just in time to catch the limited for Chicago. Before I got there it was all over. I wouldn't have gone back home if it'd let me. I'm safe and sound, old sport. Don't be afraid of me telling you so."

"Oh, yes," she continued. "The fellow that did the job was arrested later on another case in New York. He was here last night collecting from the madam his share of my earnings for this month. How'd he escape conviction? Easy. President Taft commuted his sentence. His name is Auguste Rousslet. He's a republican."

"Well, we're all republicans," she babbled on. "And say, come to think of it, didn't dad write you for that report on the white slave traffic? Sure he did. I read your answer. You said there was no such thing and jollied us into not wanting to read the document. If—that report—had—come—I wouldn't—be—here—now. You didn't send it and dad helped elect you. By God," she exclaimed, "my father voted for this when he put you in the senate."

"Bring me some brandy," she screamed to the negro maid attendant, Dodge helped himself plentifully when it appeared.

"Well what do you think of that?" the girl mused. "My own father put me here." Her head dropped on her breast for a moment and then, with a defiant glare she said, "What the hell do I care? If he likes it, I've got to, and then in a lower tone, 'Come on, sweetheart,' she purred into his ear.

And together they staggered out of the room for another, less public, part of the house.

That letter Jim Brown wrote to the Appeal? Oh, yes. That was a suggestion that Senate Document 196 be published. Bill Young's brother has a daughter, that the white slavers haven't got yet.

United States Senate, Washington, June 7, 1910. Respectfully referred to inform your the demand for 196 was so heavy they did not last long. I can buy them for you at 25¢ a copy if you want some of them. Respectfully, R. S. Mearl, D.C.

The above letter was written to Comrade Joseph Britt, Kimblisher, Okla. Senate Document 196 is being government. Documents for the People at 10 cents a copy. I bought a copy for this price. So did many comrades of the Army. Had Comrade Britt ordered three copies through Owen the Senator would have made 45 cents PROFIT.

Supreme Court in It. Senate Document 196, page 11, says: "The number of deportations is much smaller than the arrests, because the effectiveness of the law, so far as deportations are concerned, has been greatly lessened by the decision of the United States supreme court, in the Keller case, in which the court declared unconstitutional that part of the law under which persons were prosecuted for 'harboring' alien women for immoral purposes."

The Keller case is 213 U. S. supreme court, 138. If any one wishes to refer to it. It will be seen that the old enemy of the people, the federal court, steps in for the purpose of annulling a law passed by congress (a usurpation of power, and a thing which renders null the boast of our congressmen that he helped to stop the traffic), in order that "harboring" women for immoral purposes may continue uninterrupted. In other words, the supreme court of the United States has stepped in to license the white slavers to get your daughter.

AS TO LEADERSHIP. Theodore Roosevelt has a signed editorial in the Outlook in which he says: "We, the men who compose the great bulk of the community, wish to govern ourselves. We welcome leadership, but we want our leaders to understand that they derive their strength from us, and that, although we look to them for guidance, we expect this guidance to be in accord with our interests and our ideas.

If "the great bulk of the community" had intelligence enough to realize that their leaders "derived their strength" from them, such swaggering bull-whip crackers as Roosevelt would lose their leadership in a twinkling. When this San Juan counterfeiter says, "we who compose the great bulk of the community," he is lending himself to the use of a popular phrase as a pandering demagogue, for, as a matter of fact, he considers himself individually not only the great bulk of the community but the whole of it. He knows very well that the great bulk follows its leaders like sheep and that but for this fact Roosevelt would still be in the land of Never-herald.

But while Roosevelt says that leaders "derive their strength" from their followers and are therefore the servants of their followers, his magazine, the Outlook, at the same time editorially repudiates the Declaration of Independence and asserts that "the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed is a lie." The latter expresses Roosevelt's real idea. The governed are simply subjects to be exploited and kept down by force by the ruling class. And this is Rooseveltian democracy, which is on a par with Russian czarism.

Document 196 was suppressed.

"Your letter of April 18th has been received. I regret to inform you that Senate Document 196 has been suppressed and no copies are obtainable."—Congressman Law of N. Y., to Michael Rudolph, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Document 196 Was Not Suppressed.

"The document was not suppressed, but as a matter of fact an unusual number were distributed."—Congressman Campbell of Kansas to G. F. Hunt, Pittsburg, Kan.

Not One Word Omitted. "The document sent you was the only one ever published, was complete in every sense and was exactly the report made by the commission without the omission of a single word."—Congressman Smith of Texas to Miss Velma Gillespie, Stamford, Tex.

Much Detail Was Omitted. "I am informed that much detail that was not deemed fit for publication was omitted."—Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin to J. Weller Long, Madison, Wis.

Not Intended for Distribution. "In fact it was not printed for general distribution but for the use of the committee investigating the White Slave Traffic."—Congressman Taylor of Colorado to H. C. Norton, Arapahoe, Colo.

It Was Intended for Distribution. "There was such a general demand for it over the country that there were three different issues of it. I sent several hundred copies to our district."—Congressman Adair of Indiana to J. M. Smith, Toscan, Ind.

There Was No Reprint. "A reprint has been asked for a number of times but as yet no documents have been printed. I ask the same question—WHY?"—Congressman Floyd of Arkansas to W. S. Payton, Ridge, Ark.

There Were Two Reprints. "Owing to the great demand for this document, the supply is completely exhausted, although three editions have been printed."—Congressman Campbell of Kansas to A. S. Winger, McCune, Kan.

Refused Admission to Mails. "I understand the document is out of print and that it has also been refused admission to the United States mails."—Congressman Bates of Pennsylvania to J. E. Perry, Erie, Pa.

Not Refused Admission to Mails. "I have sent out over a thousand of them during this session of congress."—Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas to Page Rolen, Elberta, Ark.

The "Partial" Report is the Original. "The report I sent you is identical with the one first sent me, line for word, word for word, and it is also identical with the type-written copy prepared by the Immigration Commission."—Congressman Smith of Texas to Miss Velma Gillespie, Stamford, Tex.

"Partial" Report is Not the Original. "While this document is only a partial report of the whole proceedings on the white slave traffic, it gives you the gist of the whole matter. The original document cannot be procured by me."—Congressman Burgess of Texas to A. C. Meitzen, Hallettsville, Tex.

It Was Withdrawn. "In reply would say bill No. 106, or rather the report, was withdrawn from the document room after the distribution of a few copies and that the same is not now obtainable."—Congressman Terner of Pennsylvania to S. R. Davis, Xenestie, Pa.

It Was Not Withdrawn. "I have had an occasional letter suggesting that the impression has been created from some source that the publication of this document, (196) was

suppressed, but this is a mistake."—Congressman Beall of Texas to R. G. Laughlin, Hillbore, Tex.

The Senate Is To Blame. "The Senate has declined to print any more copies of the one I sent you and I do not know of any other document on the subject."—Congressman Bates of Pennsylvania to J. M. Peables, Meadville, Pa.

Replies From Congressmen. The following table is an interesting side-light on the veracity of republican and democratic senators and congressmen. The first column gives the legislator's name; the second, his state; the third, the total number of letters—some in possession of the Appeal—written by the legislator to constituents who asked for the white slave report. The fourth column shows the number of times the request was complied with and the fifth column gives the number of times it was refused.

For example: "The Appeal has in its possession seven letters written by Bailey of Texas; one of these says the document will be sent, the other six are refusals.

Where an asterisk (*) appears it signifies that the letter or letters were signed by the legislator's secretary. While most secretaries act only under orders from their employers, still the Appeal, wishing to be fair, notes this fact accordingly.

Just why a legislator should send the document to one constituent and refuse it to another the Appeal does not attempt to say, but the table shows that this was done:

Congressmen.

Name State Letters Yes. No.

Adair, Indiana 1 0 0

Allen, Maine 1 1 0

Anderson, Ohio 1 0 0

Andrews, W. Va. 1 0 0

Barclay, Pennsylvania 1 0 0

Barthold, Missouri 1 0 0

Bates, Pennsylvania 1 1 0

Beal, Texas 1 0 0

Bowers, Mississippi 1 0 0

Burgess, Texas 1 0 0

Burns, Ohio 1 0 0

Burnett, Alabama 1 0 0

Burns, Tennessee 1 0 0

Carroll, Indiana 1 0 0

Carson, Oklahoma 1 0 0

Chapman, Illinois 1 0 0

Clark, California 1 0 0

Clark, Florida 1 0 0

Clayton, Alabama 1 0 0

Conroy, Pennsylvania 1 0 0

Cooper, Indiana 1 0 0

Creeger, Oklahoma 1 0 0

Crow, Missouri 1 0 0

Crawford, California 1 0 0

Currier, New Hampshire 1 0 0

Dickinson, Alabama 1 0 0

Dix, Tennessee 1 0 0

Dixon, Indiana 1 0 0

Dwight, New York 1 0 0

Elyria, Missouri 1 0 0

Egan, California 1 0 0

Fessenden, New York 1 0 0

Fisher, Oklahoma 1 0 0

Fingerland, New York 1 0 0

Fingerland, New York 1 0 0

Fox, Illinois 1 0 0

Galnes, West Virginia 1 0 0

Gardner, Michigan 1 0 0

Gardner, Michigan 1 0 0

Gardner, Michigan 1 0 0

Gayette, Tennessee 1 0 0

Gilchrist, Texas 1 0 0

Grimes, New York 1 0 0

Hamer, Idaho 1 0 0

Hamilton, Michigan 1 0 0

Hammer, Kansas 1 0 0

Hardy, Texas 1 0 0

Hawley, Oregon 1 0 0

Healy, Delaware 1 0 0

Henry, Texas 1 0 0

The Longworth "Houses" in Cincinnati and London

The London House.
By Cable to St. Louis Republic.
London, July 23.—The cordial reception accorded to former President Roosevelt during his recent visit to England has influenced the opinion of the American public in London to look around for a London residence. Next year will be installed in one of the most beautiful houses in the city, overlooking the park, a district that abounds in mansions.

The house she has decided upon was the one on the hill in Belgrave. It is an African diamond merchant, who died almost immediately he went into residence. It is said that the house with its stable and other appurtenances, cost more than \$1,000,000. Since his death it has been put up for sale on several occasions, but no one has been able to buy it. It is believed that no one with sufficient money has come along to buy it.

The mansion is regarded as the most lavishly equipped private residence in England. Yet there is a complete absence of luxury. The interior of the house is a model of the lines of the Stuart and Georgian residences of the Duchess of Devonshire. The house is not a million dollars to buy the house right out, but has an annual rental of \$10,000. It was not for the king's death she would go into residence at once, but next year she will be one of London's leading beauties.

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

HERE is a story of how and where Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, gets the money which enabled him to break into congress, to marry Roosevelt's daughter, and unconsciously, perhaps, to pose as the greatest mental monument in American public life. Of course, Nick never made a dollar of the money with which he dowered Alice Roosevelt, but that was made for him by his ancestry, who opportunistically settled in Cincinnati when property was cheap and who by dint of hanging on grew rich with the city's growth. Critics assert that were Congressman Longworth separated from his Washington job and turned penniless on the streets he would have a difficult time earning his livelihood.

Fates of the Gods have been kindly disposed toward the Longworth family. Long before Nick entered congress and before he married into the Roosevelt family the Longworth name was famous the world over. Thereby hangs a tale.

Extending from Central avenue to Plum street, in Cincinnati, and running parallel with Fifth street, is Longworth street, now just a block long. In this short city block are congested most of the white and colored houses of prostitution that carry a license. At night the red lights flame on either side of the street, and in their glow the criminal and the courtesan walk in and out the doors of the palaces of sin, wherein are conducted the wildest orgies and where thousands of innumerable are drunk to Longworth, the patron saint of the street.

Formerly Longworth street was twelve or fifteen blocks in length, beginning at Vine, one of the principal business streets, and extending past Central avenue some half dozen blocks. As the prostitutes were driven out, however, to make room for the more respectable business of manufacturing and selling adulterated articles of commerce, the name of the street was changed. From Vine to Elm streets, where several big stores have a grand opera house have been built, the name was changed to Opern Place. When the Cincinnati Post established headquarters on that portion of the old street running from Elm to Plum streets not a moment was lost in changing the name. Post Square is now the ostentatious title of what formerly was Longworth street. The next block, from Plum street to Central avenue, where flourish the mansions of illicit joy, is the only portion of the entire street that holds to the original name. Below Central avenue the remainder of the street is called Carlisle avenue.

"We are the only people who ain't ashamed of the name of the street on which we live and do business," said one of the inmates in a house on Longworth street. "Everybody else got ashamed when their blocks got respectable and petitioned the council to change the name to something else. I suppose when the police run us out, and these houses give way to something else, they will change the name to Nicholas and Longworth street will be gone forever."

From coast to coast criminals and courtesans know Longworth street of Cincinnati. All over the Ohio river valley, in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, reside countless thousands of farmers, mechanics, professional and business men who have played the sucker to the snares and wiles of the male and female degenerates who ply their trade in Longworth street. To this street also have been brought the victims of the white slave traffic, and in the houses on this street scores and hundreds of American girls and women, wrecked in body, mind and soul, have ended their ruined and desolate lives with carbolic acid or the revolver.

This street for years was the principal source of the Longworth revenue, and it was from rents collected from fallen women that developed the property which now constitutes the bulk of the Longworth fortune, and which enables Nicholas Longworth to parade as a stand-pair republican politician, and his wife, the daughter of Theodore Roosevelt, to flaunt a sickle of money from imported automobiles and to flaunt the faces of the women of the working class.

It is estimated that Nicholas Longworth's Cincinnati rentals total \$2,000 a month. On the entry book in the recorder's office the assessed valuation of the Longworth estate is \$538,490; it is worth probably four times that amount. How much Longworth property escapes taxation there is no means of learning, though there are many persons in Cincinnati who aver that the aggregate is enormous.

Nick owns a handsome home out on Grandin Road, a delightful Cincinnati suburb, that easily is worth \$150,000. Here he dwells in serene splendor with his wife, when the two are in Washington or Europe. More of his holdings appear as substantial blocks in the business district, and

with that fills the coffers of Nicholas Longworth and enables him and Alice Roosevelt to fare sumptuously every day and cut delectable social capers for the approval of the parasite class.

Since Nick was elected to congress there has been wrought an apparent change of ownership in most of the real estate in Longworth street. Just how much of it he owns at present, if any, it is impossible to determine. Residents of the neighborhood assert he still owns most of the property, while at the assessor's office this is denied. Personal investigation disclosed that most of the "madams" rented their houses from agents, paying therefor enormous rentals. On the books at the courthouse these agents were listed as owners. Sometimes, according to the books, these agents purchased direct from the Longworth interests at other times several transfers intervened.

Grace Reed claims to own her property, as do Elizabeth Burgess and Clara Douglas. Grace bought her house at 306 Longworth street November 16, 1908, paying for it \$5,200. It was bought from the Longworth estate. How Grace managed to raise \$5,200 no one on the street could explain.

"Maybe she owns this house and maybe she don't," said one of the Reed woman's "hookers," as the mine girls who live in it are called. "I don't believe Grace Reed ever saw that much money at one time. We girls give her nearly everything we make for room rent, but her expenses are a fright. She guarantees us protection, and for that nearly everything she gets goes to the police, so she says. But I don't believe it. I think that the most of her money goes to pay rent for this house. Take it from me that Nick Longworth owns this house, and he is the guy that is getting the big take-off in this deal."

Clara Douglas bought her property January 1, 1907. Before that it was part of the Longworth estate. Neighborhood deriders deride the fact that she changed her name. Elizabeth Burgess was charged her house from the Longworth estate February 25, 1904. Lau Calvert claims to own the property wherein she and her associates are domiciled, but the Calvert woman's claims are disputed by less fortunate members of the demi-monde.

"It is impossible to correctly and definitely ascertain the ownership of those Longworth street houses," said N. Klein, the well-known Cincinnati Socialist lawyer, to whom the matter was referred. "Longworth leaves the management of his property to agents. It is quite probable that he still retains possession of many of these sporting houses, but their titles are so involved, and there are so many sub-agents working under and in conjunction with a general agent, and besides, there is such an understanding on the part of those in authority to protect Longworth and to prevent him from being exposed as the owner of disreputable houses, that it is almost next to impossible directly to connect him with the ownership of any of the property in question."

Among the inmates at Grace Reed's place, however, and at many of the other places in the row, the declaration that they are all working for Nick Longworth is a standing joke. If he does not own these houses now, the fact that he once did, and the further fact that most of his immense fortune was accumulated through the soul and body sacrifices of the women and girls who literally delivered themselves to the devil behind the brick walls of the houses in Longworth street, of themselves are sufficient to consign the name of Longworth to eternal infamy.

Nicholas Longworth is the petted and pampered son of the idle rich—a typical product of the capitalist system. He never did a day's work of honest labor in his life, never created a solitary thing for the service of men, and yet he is worth millions. He represents in congress a stronghold of republican plutocrats, and as long as he is true to their interests, there is no possible chance of dislodging him. If the working class would put a stop to his career they must abolish the political and economic system which made him and others of his class possible. Capitalism made and maintains Nicholas Longworth; Socialism alone will put him out of place and power, and install therein those whose labor creates the wealth of the world.

That congressmen were sought to keep the people from knowing of the white slave trade is evident from the letters published in the Appeal this week. It becomes apparent, also, that the so-called investigation in New York, as inaugurated by a jury of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was foreman, has made an effort to whitewash the affair.

Rather, it may be said that the findings of this jury is misrepresented by papers over the country, in order to protect the so called good name of the "business interests" of various cities. In doing this they are supplementing the covering-up process begun by Rockefeller's jury.

For instance, the Inter-Ocean of Chicago heads its report of the findings of this jury in this way: "No White Slavery in N. Y. Grand Jury Declares It Has Found No Evidence of Traffic in Women."

The Chicago Tribune heads the report in this way: "White Slavery Not in New York—Rockefeller Grand Jury Reports Allegations Largely Mythical—No Organized Traffic Found—No Evidence of Slave Trade. Has Been Slandered by Mock-making Writers."

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Commenting on the matter editorially the New York Sun says: "Out of it all New York has come with a clean name and deserved honor. It has been demonstrated beyond all doubt that there has been no slave traffic in New York, and no organized slave trade."

White Slavery Increasing

The New York grand jury has declared that there is no organized traffic in women and since papers over the country have been explaining how pure the cities are from the traffic, there have been several publications which show that the traffic, instead of becoming weaker, is growing worse and worse.

For example, the United Press reports from Boston that Jeanette Adams, a young college girl and settlement worker, is uncovering a "regular gang of white slaves," who have been shipping women to Panama from that port. The girl is said to have arranged with the agent of this vice trust to be sent to Panama for vice purposes, and secured evidence that six Boston girls had been shipped to Panama for the same purpose.

The Deseret, Utah, Evening News comes out in a sensational charge that "Awful Conditions of Bondage Existed—Women's Wages of Sin go to Swell the Coffers of Police." The story is as bad as anything printed in Senate Document 197.

The Philadelphia Inquirer contains the following relative to a number of girls that have disappeared in that city within the past six months: "So far this year, according to the official records of the detective bureau, 1,506 persons, nearly half of them young women, who have been reported missing and disappeared from homes and offices, and of whom 1,063 were subsequently located and restored to their families."

Search for missing people has become one of the principal duties of the police department, as in recent years there has been a great increase in the number who vanish from homes and offices. The methods of years ago, the work of searching in the vicinity of each street, in a modern and systematic manner, and as a result the authorities have been remarkably successful.

Notwithstanding their efforts, it will be observed that the police were unable to find any trace of nearly one-third of the missing persons. It shows that in every twelve months possibly 1,000 persons or more are never located after they disappear.

Last year 3,000 persons went away and nearly 1,500 of them were never located or heard from. Underlying is blamed to a great extent for the disappearance of many of the young women and girls who run away from home and are reported missing during the past six months, were found frequenting Chinese restaurants and other places in the vicinity of each street.

This is only one city. Multiply it by the number of great cities in the United States and you will see something of the terrible record of this vice trust, for in almost every case the girl disappearing was either trapped or kidnaped into a resort.

From Washington city, from certain bureaus of government service, comes reports of conditions which are calculated to develop white slavery as a public institution. The girls in the census bureau have heretofore been working on salaries. Recently, however, their remuneration has been changed to the piece basis, they being paid twenty cents for every hundred cards punched. This has greatly reduced their remuneration, and not only so, but the pay has been held up for several weeks, until some of them are reported to be on the verge of despair, ready to fall prey to the machinations of the white slave.

Since the exposures of graft in the postal department were made, preventing the railroads from raising their rates, there has been an effort to wipe out the deficit of something like \$14,000,000 by cutting down the wages of employees. It would be contrary to the policy of the government to cut out the graft of the railroads, but it is always in order to reduce the salaries of the poor employees, especially if they are women. Already it is reported that half the deficit, or more, has been covered. The workers under the government have suffered in consequence. Many of them are women, and here again the condition is such that there threatens to be enforced white slavery in the government service itself.

Hiding the Awful Truth
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A Personal Letter to the Appeal Army

BY EUGENE W. DEBS.

Comrades—During the past year or more my work in the field has brought me into personal touch with most of you and I want to express to you this word of appreciation of your personal kindness and your service to the cause. You have made the Appeal the most widely circulated labor and Socialist paper in the world and given it a power which is making capitalist culprits in high places tremble with fear and misgiving. But for this power Warren would long since be in jail and along with him Wayland, myself and the rest of the Appeal staff. The order to this effect was duly issued and the papers prepared but when the time came to move the puppets were paralyzed with fear. They were palsied by the silent power of the Appeal and did not dare to defy its lightning.

This power of the Appeal created by you is the power of the rising people and the degree it registers on the indicator is the degree of their progress toward emancipation.

This power is subject to the law of growth and decay. Daily hourly, it must advance or it must decline. It cannot remain at a standstill. The very law of its being forbids.

IT ALL DEPENDS UPON YOU.
YOU NOT ONLY CREATED THAT POWER, YOU ARE THAT POWER!

The moral power of the Appeal in the revolutionary movement of the people is the concrete expression of the moral power of the Appeal Army. To the extent that you add to the moral stature and strength of the Appeal to Reason you hasten the day of deliverance from the tyranny of plutocracy.

Within the next few weeks this power of the Appeal will very probably be subjected to the severest test in all the history of the paper. First, When Warren goes to jail. Second, When the Taft-Diaz administration attempts to re-arrest Magdon, Villareal, Rivera, Aurea and other Mexican patriots on trumped-up charges when they are released from our penitentiaries where they are now doing time for opposing the Satanic reign of the cold-blooded assassin who rules over "Barbarous Mexico."

Third, When the state and national campaigns open and the people are to determine for two years more by their ballots the form of our government and the character of our institutions.

These events and many others will make this a year large with the possibilities of substantial achievement. Shall we be equal to the test and shall we so effectively assert our power as to make this year an epoch in the annals of the social revolution?

The answer is largely with you, Comrades of the Appeal Army! During the past few months you have made of our Appeal meetings a wonderful success, adding many thousands to its circulation, and keeping it steadily on an ascending scale, but these meetings have now temporarily ceased and I am going to ask you as a personal favor to put in your best efforts to keep the circulation rising until our field work is resumed and our propaganda meetings continued.

During the next few weeks I shall be out of touch with you and I feel that I must be frank enough to tell you the reason why. I am obliged to go to a hospital for an operation. This will not be serious, or, at least, it is not expected to be, but it will require a period of release from usual activities. Please do not write me during this time as I shall have no chance to answer. In due course you will be advised of the result. I feel quite confident that there is no cause for apprehension and that my recovery is certain and will be complete. And the reason I feel confident is because I have some work to do and am determined to do it before I move on.

There is but one request I have to make of you, comrades of the Appeal Army, and that is that you keep the circulation rising through the months of July and August. After that it can be safely guaranteed that it will rise steadily until it has reached and passed the half million mark.

I shall watch each issue steadily with an abiding faith in the Army that never fails.

American Socialist News.
A big subscription list was planned for August 5th and 6th at O'Brien's in Pleasant City, Ohio, by organizing a new local of 25 members.

Charles Greene, of Portsmouth, was recently elected state secretary of the Socialist party of New Hampshire.

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FREE SIXTY SOCIALIST BOOKS

By Debs, London, Mary, Lullwater, Harro, Sparto and Fred Warren's Denials are available for free to any person who will send in a stamped envelope to the following addresses:

- 10 late number Review
- 10 Progress and Women
- 10 Comrade's Socialism Made Easy
- 10 What's the Wolves, Illustrated
- 10 Espargo's Socialism

Total value of these books and magazines \$2.50. We will send you these books and magazines for free if you are a member of the Appeal. You can't easily get all these all the time, so if you send in your request for these free books and magazines you can get them for free. Here is a trial offer to start you:

The Remedy for White Slavery

The remedy for white slavery is suggested by the commission that prepared Senate document No. 196 when it gives the cause of white slavery as follows:

TO THE MOTIVE OF BUSINESS PROFIT IS DUE, BEYOND QUESTION, THE IMPULSE WHICH CREATES AND UPHOLDS THIS TRAFFIC.

By reference to the body of the report you will find the idea that **PROFIT** is behind the traffic is repeated over and over again. This is saying, in effect, that if you want to destroy the traffic you must do away with the **PROFIT** that there is in it.

Yet strange to say, there has been no suggestion on the part of congress relative to doing away with the **PROFIT**. Instead of that, more repressive laws are passed—and the traffic goes right on, unchecked, or checked, according to official reports, only temporarily.

On the other hand, **YOUR CONGRESSMAN** tries to keep you from reading about the traffic that threatens to destroy your home and wreck your daughter. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., tries to minimize the danger by reporting that the traffic is not charted under the laws of New Jersey and is therefore not organized; while capitalist newspapers tell you that there is no traffic and the officials reporting it are, to quote, "slanders of the cleanest great city in the world." Heaven save the worst!

This hypocrisy and willful **LYING** is due entirely to the **PROFIT SYSTEM**. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is rolling in wealth acquired through the very profit system that makes the white slave traffic, your congressman supports the profit system that makes the infamy possible, and so wishes to conceal from you the danger that threatens **YOUR** daughter, until the blow falls; and your capitalist paper is supported by the advertising of profit-making department stores and other concerns that pay such low wages girls are forced in order to live, to sell their bodies and souls to vice. They are all **GUILTY WITH THE GUILT OF THE WHITE SLAVER**. They have been officially told the remedy, but for the money in it they deny the truth, refuse to apply the remedy and are willing that **YOUR** daughter shall be sacrificed to the god of greed and beastiality.

SOCIALISTS ALONE PROPOSE TO APPLY THE REMEDY SUGGESTED BY THE COMMISSION THAT INVESTIGATED THE TRAFFIC. THEY HAVE LONG DECLARED DEFINITELY AND DECIDEDLY FOR A COMPLETE OVERTHROW OF THE CAPITALIST PROFIT SYSTEM.

Yet they tell you that the **Socialist** wants to break up the home. **THEY LIE AND THEY KNOW THEY LIE.** While they utter this blasphemy, they are laying traps to destroy your daughter. **Socialism** would save her, but they will have nothing to do with it.

Do not for a moment think that things are going to become better under their tinkering laws and hiding of unspeakable crimes. In addition to suggesting a remedy that would remedy, the commission that prepared the Senate Document No. 196 suggested a new aspect of the case which threatens to be worse than the old. It said:

"Both from the investigations of the commission and those of the **Bureau of Immigration**, it is clear that there is a beginning at any rate, of a **TRAFFIC IN BOYS AND MEN FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES.** The need of checking this importation is especially great. The vilest practices are brought here from continental Europe, and beyond doubt there has come from imported women and their men the most bestial refinements of depravity. The inclination of the continental races to look with toleration upon these evils is spreading in this country an influence perhaps even more far-reaching in its degradation than the physical effects which inevitably follow it."

Since the Rockefeller jury declared that "we have found no evidence of any organization, incorporated or otherwise, engaged in the traffic of women," the Appeal has come across two press dispatches telling of the increase in the **TRAFFIC IN BOYS!**

This is a serious question. **IT THREATENS YOUR HOME.** You are told that the profit system is behind it—told so officially, not by the Appeal. Are you going to become a **PARTY TO THE INHUMAN UNSPEAKABLE OUTRAGE** by longer upholding the cause of that traffic?

teen and clothing her as she must be clothed in order to work in a store. Then, too, the long hours, the ceaseless drudgery, the heartless managers, who are chosen because of their very heartlessness, the constant rebuffs and insinuations of accusations gradually quenched the fire of her courage until, after nine years of constant service, she became such a physical wreck that her employers could no longer afford to keep her. Her beauty had been spent in their service, and, like a woman out of machine, she must go and another take her place. Health, beauty and labor power, the only commodities that labor has, to sell, can not be restocked when you are sold out.

In despair she returned again and again to her old employers, but they were obdurate and stubbornly refused to take back into their employ the wreck they had created. And yet we can't blame them. They couldn't afford to employ her for her labor was less profitable to them than the labor of one who had displaced her.

When, finally in desperation, she asked one of them what she should or could possibly do in order to make a living, for her aunt had died a year before, this man, in whom she had confided to place her dependence and been worked for him and upon whom she had looked as a wise counselor and friend, coolly and calmly replied to her entreaties with "You had better get a gentleman friend."

So, for our girl the choice was not hard to make. Placed between two evils, and dominated by motives of expediency, it was but natural that she should shun the blacker hell of long hours in a dusty, ill-smelling room, hard work and scanty pay when she was fortunate enough to get any work and any pay, no friends, no companions, no pleasures, slow starvation, and final ignominious but not less certain death, and a burial in a potter's field provided by charity's meager dole, and choose instead the brighter hell of the tinsel glitter of the ball-room, the wine-room, the card-room, clothes in plenty, friends—such as they were—by the score plenty to eat, and money. And the difference between the two hells was the price of her dishonor. And I have never blamed, do not and never shall blame that girl for choosing the hell that was going to pay her debts.

Between the devil and the deep sea she couldn't swim—she went to the devil.

I need not relate to you how she took up the new life, nor tell you of the hideousness which she found there. Nor need I tell you how she yearned for escape from that life to which death had been preferable, nor how impossible escape was. Nor shall I tell just how she had now the Great White Plague, to mercy, chose her as its victim, now her companions of the underworld, sin-steeped as they were, were more kind to her than the upper world which she had left, and gave each a little from her little, to frighten away grim wraith. But I must needs tell you this: When less than twelve short months ago I sat by the bedside of a dying woman, and held her hand while her life went out, I turned my eyes from the sin-scared face upon the pillow and memory brought back to me the sweet features of the play-mate of childhood days.

When, after the clouds had fallen heavily upon the coffin that held her mortal part, her sister, so young and all so pure and fair, came to me and laid her hand in mine, and, swimming in tears, she said, "Mr. Pierce, they say my sister was a bad woman. You tell me it isn't so." I said, as I believe any man of you would have said, "They who say so lie, and I spoke the truth."

William Howard Taft, president of the United States, used the power vested in his hands to commute the sentence of a man convicted of white slavery. That sentence is perfectly legal. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, let me say that the man was not William Howard Taft, assuming the office of president of the United States by the highest office by committing the sentence of a man apprehended, tried and convicted for harboring a woman for immoral purposes.

Page 85 of the Appeal's **Political Record** tells of this case. No official friend of the Government is there mentioned. The Arsenal also contains the most striking passages from Senate Document No. 196. The issue has 100 names in the index, bound in full Morocco and just fits the pocket. It is the most remarkable little volume in existence. It comes free for a club of 12 subscribers, or through joining the Bundle Brigade for a weekly bundle of 12 papers for a year at \$5.

Clubbing Offers.
The Appeal to Reason will be sent for a full year, without extra charge, to subscriptions with any of the following subscriptions. Subscriptions must be sent to Appeal direct. If desired, Appeal can be ordered direct and second publication to another address.
Chicago Daily Socialist, 1 year, \$4.00
New York Sunday Call, 1 year, 2.00
New York Daily Call, 6 months, 2.00
Sunday and Daily Call, 3 months, 1.50
America, Experimental, 1 year, 1.00
International Socialist Review, 1 year, 1.00
Hope (Cartoon Monthly), 1 year, 1.00
The Presentment, 1 year, 1.00
Christian Socialist, one year, 2.00

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The Inspiring Message

They tell us there is an aroused public conscience that threatens to sweep many evils from the land. This means only that there is **Socialist** agitation.

Long ago the bible declared that "where there is no vision the people perish." You may talk all you please about the materialistic aspect of Socialism, it has lifted a money-mad world from a fog of despondency and a welter of corruption into hope of better things. It has got beyond that, inspiring people who were never Socialists with intentions to make this a more civilized world. This is the meaning of the awakening of which they talk. Economists everywhere are now saying that it is a shame poverty is not banished from the world. Men everywhere are seeking remedies—and without exception they never find a remedy that is not drawn from the Socialist pharmacopeia.

It may seem depressing to talk of graft and oppression and injustice; but with the Socialist, who never speaks except to point to a remedy, to unflinching hope, it is merely an incentive to effort. We are going to win. We are going to have you on our side. We are going to lift the world from the madness of money-getting, from the barbarism of war, to the plain of real civilization.

Five centuries ago Europe experienced what is known as the renaissance—that is, the awakening. It aroused itself from the stagnation of the Dark Ages and began the era of discovery that has found all people and lifted all people to a measure of literacy and refinement. They say that the darkest hour is just before the dawn. At this time, when oppression and injustice are so great, the star is about to arise and a new renaissance, a new awakening, is at hand—an awakening to a civilization brighter and better than the world ever knew—to the Socialist civilization for which the last five centuries were unconsciously preparing the way.

Socialists do not half appreciate what it means. Herron was right when he said that the Socialist movement in no country has yet come into its own. It means a new world, as truly as the awakening of five centuries ago meant a new world. The responsibility is so great, the message means so much, that the utmost enthusiasm, the finest heroism, the noblest personal lives, are required to bring Socialists to the full sense of their responsibility. Socialism is going to become greater and broader, and be filled with a stronger and sweeter passion. It not only has a world to gain, it has a world to save.

Socialists call you from despair to hope. They are optimists. They tell you that evil has run its course and is to end. They point not toward night but to the morning. They prophesy the ending of oppression, the doing away with child labor and white slavery, the wiping out of war. They speak of good and glory. They declare that the thing you and all the good who ever lived have looked and longed for is, not a possibility in the dim future, but a certainty in the days soon to be.

It Flattened Out.
Rev. Roland D. Sawyer in N. Y. Call.

The cowardly flattening-out of the American Magazine in the matter of the Barborous Mexico articles is a tragedy. Phillips, Tarbell, White, Dunne, Baker & Co., have certainly done a useful work, and done it well—up to a certain point. At that point, when the test came, they lacked the stamina and fell. It is too bad, really too bad. No Socialist gloats over it. We all feel sadness and pity in our hearts that these men who started out with us could not stand the gaff.

I do not think there has been in the work of the American Magazine anything so useful as Stannard Baker's articles. Real, sincere desire to find truth, and apparent fearlessness to express it. He has laid his finger on sore spots, he has testified to truths even when found in tabooed places, as for instance when he recently said: "The Socialist party is the only party in America that makes any pretense to having reasoned out our present conditions to their ultimate conclusions and to propose a remedy."

The feeble defense the magazine makes to Turner's terrible indictment amounts to a confession of guilt. It is certainly serious to impeach the word of a man like Baker, but when he says, "We published all of Turner's articles that we as journalists felt to be effective," he makes a voluntary confession of journalistic stupidity on the part of himself and co-editors of the American that few of us feel can be true. We feel that it must be that such a confession is a lesser of two evils, that the editors of the American Magazine had rather confess to being stupid than to confess to being cowards.

"Wordly-wise man" and other things have hinted that the American was getting whipped—"Barbarous Mexico" proves their defeat. What is the lesson—it is the strength of economic motives.

Few men can stand the pressure and temptation of strong economic advantages. For a man to be certain that he can stand to serve the truth, only safe way is to do as the Socialist does, burn his bridge as he passes, declare war on the whole capitalist system, and face it as an enemy. Having done this, no longer is he open to threats and promises. The Socialists stand in the van for the truth, not because they are of better stuff, but because they have declared war on capitalism, they have shut themselves outside of its doors and are no longer to be reached by its power.

SOCIALISM means opportunity for all instead of opportunity for a few as now.

How to Do It.
Trans.—Single subscriptions, 50 cents per year. Clubs of four or more, 25 cents for forty weeks. Foreign subscriptions, \$1 per year. Remittance by postal money order preferred. No receipts are given for remittance of less than \$1. These conditions if your order has not been filled at the end of three weeks. Do not send silver through the mails; it sometimes gets lost. Currency may be sent at our risk. If you are receiving the Appeal it has been held for you. The paper stops automatically on renewal or change of address should be sent three weeks in advance to insure no interruption. Both the old and new addresses must be given. Missing numbers will be cheerfully supplied if asked for within three weeks of date of issue.

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NO DECISION

It has now been seventy-five days since the case of the Appeal editor was argued before the United States court of Appeals at St. Paul. No decision has been handed down. At least no news of any decision has reached the Appeal office where we are rather anxiously awaiting the outcome. Not that I am concerned with what the decision of the court will be, but I am anxious to have the case settled one way or the other. For three years I have been dragging around this federal court indictment and it has interfered somewhat with my personal plans. I had hoped to be able to attend the international conference of the Socialist party which meets in Copenhagen in next month, on account of the uncertainty of what the court would do and when it would do it. I had arranged to go and it is now too late.

I have a letter from a good comrade who is very much exercised over the Appeal's persistent reference to the case in this column. He is afraid that nagging the court will prompt it to render an unfavorable decision. If the scales of capitalistic justice are so nicely balanced that a little just criticism or comment is liable to change the judicial mind, then, indeed, we are in a bad way. Either the mailing of the Taylor reward is a violation of the law or it is not. Certainly such distinguished jurists as Judges Hook, Adams and Reed would not allow the comments of an insignificant sheet like the Appeal to sway their judicial minds.

However, the Appeal will continue to make such comments and to furnish our readers with such court news as we deem fit and desirable. The Appeal has never yet been moved by expediency and it is now too late to begin a policy of that sort.

WHAT SOCIALISM IS.

Socialism in its primary is so simple that a child can understand it. It is merely a movement looking to the overthrow of capitalist control of industry, and the substitution thereof of collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, in connection with democratic control of the same.

But when the thought is followed out it enlarges into a philosophy, a science, and a method that is the most complete ever devised.

As a philosophy it explains why work people are poor; and how it comes that there is poverty in the world, tracing it to the exploitation (robbery) of the many by the few.

As a science Socialism traces the development of society from the simpler forms through its various degrees of organization, showing that industrial organization, already partly effected, is sure to proceed until it embodies collective ownership and control of the means of life—Socialism; and because this is the logic of development it explains that Socialism is inevitable in the long run, subject, however, to being hastened or retarded according to the enlightenment of the people.

As a method, it shows how it will solve the problems that have puzzled the ages, all through the ending of exploitation. This will at once end war, poverty, the slum, child labor, white slavery, the liquor traffic, as a traffic, and straighten the tangled relationships of life.

Socialism is misunderstood and misrepresented. But this has been the case with every new movement since the world began, and cannot prevent the final outcome. That it is opposed to religion, the home, and private property, and that it is immoral, is only what was said of abolitionism and even of Christianity at one time.

Socialism is a method, not a system of laws. It purposes to put the power over their own lives in the hands of the people, and not to say what the people must do with that power. This is a point that is very much misunderstood. If you will consider what it means you will see that it makes impossible any form of tyranny or the narrowness of bigoted enactments. It also leaves room for differences of opinion and for full individual choice.

MR. BONE'S BOAST.

Mr. Bone's newspaper partisans are boasting of his exploit in convicting the Appeal editor. With a bare hand, and a sordid game, it's not much to boast of, and Harry is welcome to all the glory that he can get out of it. In the meantime, the reader can get some idea of what the public thinks of Warren's conviction by watching the subscription list. It was considerably less than 200,000 when Harry smashed the Appeal. It now lacks but a few of being 400,000. The Army is going to get it back. Just watch!

The above paragraph was printed in our issue of March 25th last. What I predicted for the Appeal the Army made good and the list is now past 400,000 mark, climbing rapidly toward 500,000 which will be reached within three weeks.

When Mr. Bone at the instance of Roosevelt brought an indictment against the Appeal editor this paper had a circulation of 287,292. As the matter stands the honors are about even and we have no complaint to make of the unjust persecution to which we have been subjected. It is our business to carry the message of Socialism to the public and anything that gives us a wider circle of readers is to our advantage.

SOCIALISM will assure every person work at all times, and the full social product of his toil.

Their Tribute to Mother Jones.
Despite all restrictions calculated to keep us from reading Socialist papers, we have succeeded in obtaining information about your splendid work. You are setting a noble example and teaching a lesson humanity should not forget. You, an old woman, are fighting with indomitable courage; you, an American, are devoting your life to free Mexican slaves.

And they will be freed in the near future, and they will learn to call you Mother.

You are confirming the beautiful thought of Lamartine: "There always is a woman at the foundation of every great movement." You are the woman at the foundation of this tremendous struggle for the emancipation of our country and you will live forever in the hearts of all liberty loving Mexicans.

With best wishes, we are, yours for the Revolution,
R. F. MAGON,
ANTONIO L. VILLARREAL,
LEONARDO RIVERA.

The Mexican Menace

Last November the American Magazine began printing a series of articles entitled "Barbarous Mexico," written by John Kenneth Turner. There were twelve of the articles. The American Magazine, after announcing them in bold language, printed three and then ceased their publication. These three had told of terrible conditions of penance and actual slavery in the land to the south, accompanied with political persecution equal to that found in Russia, and graft as shameless as that practiced in the United States. After the articles were suppressed by the American Magazine, the Appeal to Reason secured the remainder of the articles, which have been running for several weeks, and which have attracted wide attention, causing a hearing of the matter before a committee of congress. The suppressed articles show that the slavery in Mexico is participated in by Americans, some of whom are enslaved and some of whom own slaves; that Diaz is a figurehead, the real cause of the terrible oppression being American capitalists, which are behind him and which have received vast concessions in consideration of their support in maintaining a dictatorship in Mexico. It is shown that twenty Mexican patriots are political prisoners in American prisons today. Names of American capitalists involved are given, together with the concessions that have been made to them by Diaz. To quote from the American Magazine at the time it announced these articles: "A great Diaz-Mexico myth has been built up through skillfully applied influence on journalism."

To quote further: "These articles on Mexico are going to run right along. They are going to get pretty hot, too. This is going to be the year in which the general public in this country is going to be educated on the subject of Mexico. Interest in Mexico has picked up like wildfire. Curiosity is abroad in the land. Mr. Turner has something to say worth hearing."

The Appeal now makes this its promise. Only, it is not going to be deterred by "skillfully applied influence on journalism." It has been threatened; its entry to the mail has been jeopardized. But it is going right on. The article appearing next week is suited to the season—it is sizzling hot. You must read it.

SCORE ONE FOR THE APPEAL.

James R. Garfield, Roosevelt's secretary of the interior, is the republican candidate for governor of Ohio. He has made public his platform, the first plank of which reads as follows: "The republican party pledges itself to enact the recall, with special application to judges."

Please note the significance of this plank. It is convincing evidence that the Appeal's agitation against corrupt courts is having effect. The politician always has his ear to the ground and you can bet your last dollar that James R. Garfield, a Roosevelt republican, would not have put into his platform a plank of this character if he had not first felt the pulse of the voters and discovered that they were becoming restive under the conditions imposed by the judiciary of today.

The recall is a Socialist measure and has been incorporated in Socialist platforms for a half century. The Socialists however have never made any distinction—we would apply the recall to all public officials. Garfield goes one better and promises to enact a law in Ohio providing for the recall of elected officials but applies it especially to judges. It would be interesting to know why Garfield specifies this particular class of office holders. The Appeal suggests that some of his republican constituents write him a courteous letter asking him to explain why he applies the recall to judges.

The Garfield platform also promises control of public utilities, a workmen's compensation act, a conservation policy, the reorganization of the state department of agriculture to encourage practical instruction in farming, the development of the state canals and other measures which heretofore have been branded socialist.

This seems to be following out Mr. Roosevelt's policy of stealing Socialist thunder in an effort to head off the Socialist party. But we are not afraid that the republican party will ever put into effect the measures advocated by the Socialists which are aimed to destroy the power the capitalist class now wields over the workers of this nation.

The people are coming to understand that the platform are made merely to catch votes. The republican party after forty years of uninterrupted power has failed to put into operation a single measure designed to protect the working class and promises at this late date will fool very few voters.

For ten years past the Appeal has hammered on this one idea: Roll up a big Socialist vote and you will force from the old parties every concession capitalism can make without getting off the workers' back. If the Ohio people want to see the Garfield platform made into law they can get it quicker by voting the Socialist ticket than they can by voting for Garfield. Please remember this when you cast your ballot.

The Contrast.

From Upton Sinclair's Fourth of July Address.

Just at the present moment the editor of what I regard as the most important paper published in this country, the Appeal to Reason, is under sentence of six months in jail for his defence of free speech in the United States. (They are giving out copies of the Appeal outside, and talking subscriptions. I am glad to see. Get a copy and read that speech of Warren's extraordinary speech as well as ever lived in America. Familiarize yourself with that case.) Then, the most striking example yet, our most popular president, the man who represents us before all the world, only a few days ago had the audacity to stand up in a hall in England and denounce the British people for not being sufficiently quick to suppress the attempt of the leaders of Young Egypt to secure self-government. Think of it! An American president in the home of the king!

SOCIALISM is not opposed to private property. It will make it so every person may have private property, instead of only a few as now.

450,000 SUBSCRIBERS

Don't swallow what an enemy says about Socialism—find out what it is for yourself.

STATESMANSHIP consists in how best to keep the millions contented while you skin them of the products of their toil.

SOCIALISM is not opposed to religion. It will make it so every person will have opportunity to develop his spiritual nature.

SOCIALISM is merely an extension of American policies. It is the application of the principle of democracy to industry.

SOCIALISM will make conditions such that every family may own a home, instead of most of them having to rent from others, as now.

SOCIALISM will take nothing from you that belongs to you. As Marx put it: "Workers of the world, unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a world to gain."

The Appeal is in receipt of an unsigned communication from Reno, Okla. Come out from under, brother, don't be a coward. Let us have your name. If you are honest you will.

Whether Socialism is un-American or not is proven by the fact that more than three-fourths of its adherents in America are native born. Whether it will attract the farmers or not is proven by the fact that it is attracting them.

The working people make all the machinery that weaves the cloth; raise all the wool and cotton that make the cloth; weave all the cloth that makes the garments; make all the garments out of the cloth. Now what kind of clothing should the workers wear? Should they take the cheap and shoddy and let the idle or viciously busy class have all the finest? That is what is done now, but why is it so? Why should the useless class get the best of everything? It is up to you to answer.

You may think the workers of the old world are very foolish to build castles and enrich them with their fines products and devote them to the pleasure of the kings and nobility. But what are you American chumps doing but the same thing? Don't you build the finest palaces for the rich; don't you enrich them with your most wonderful products; don't you turn them over to the useless class just the same as your chump of an European or Asiatic brother workers? It is so easy to see the mote in your brother's eye—but you can't see the saw-log in your own. Get wise to how foolish you are.

It costs less labor today to make a living than ever in the world's history. Aided by modern machinery there is now from five to fifty times as much product for a day's work as there was a hundred years ago. Ever since that time, and better and more efficient machinery added to the industrial life, it is all *not* about the cost of living being higher. The price may be higher, but the cost is so much human life—and it takes less of that than ever before. The few who own have the power to raise the price—but the cost is continually decreasing. Every day now should give more goods for the work than it did yesterday. But it doesn't. It gives less, no matter how much quicker they can be produced. Capitalists know that the workers on farm, in factory and shop, cannot reason out the ways they steal from them. The price of things ought to decrease in the same ratio as the time to produce decreases. Why doesn't it? Because you are too stupid