

Total number of subscribers for week ending July 1st 512,428  
 Number of new subs for week ending July 8th 12,345  
 Number of expiring subs for week ending July 8th 13,910  
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**Total Number of Subs for Week Ending July 8 510,863**

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**FIFTY CENTS A YEAR**  
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**Appeal to Reason.**

Entered at Girard, Kansas, postoffice as second-class mail matter  
**FRED D. WARREN**  
 Managing Editor

Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., July 22, 1911

This is Number 816

**CARRY CALIFORNIA FOR SOCIALISM**

Receipts previously acknowledged \$6,388.22  
 Receipts from July 6 to July 13, inclusive 165.85  
**Total to date \$6,554.07**

Names paid for until after November, 1912, elections 12,108

FIFTY CENTS will send the APPEAL to some California non-Socialist from now until after the November, 1912, elections. In all probability it will awaken him to class consciousness and cause his ballot to be cast in the interest of the workers. This means defeat for capitalism's plot against the McNamara's. If you have already contributed to this fund there are others with whom you come in contact who would lend a hand if called on. Elsewhere in this paper is a blank for use in this California fight. Get busy!

BY GEORGE H. SHOAF,  
 Staff Correspondent to the APPEAL.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 14.—Judge Walter Bordwell today decided that John J. and James B. McNamara shall go to trial October 10th.

The prosecuting attorneys and Burns' detectives laughed at the discomfiture of the attorneys for the defense who tried to make the best of the situation.

Monday morning Mrs. Ortie McManigal will appear before Judge Bordwell and will probably be sent to jail for contempt of court. This is what the prosecution wants if she cannot be induced to corroborate in part her husband's alleged confession.

Burns' detectives say the case against the McNamara brothers will be complete. Unbiased spectators in Bordwell's court the last ten days declare they never saw a case of any kind handled more one-sidedly than the McNamara case. In the Moyer, Haywood case Judge Wood in a measure preserved a neutral attitude toward the case. Judge Bordwell openly and boldly is with the prosecution; in many of his rulings he has been positively brutal. Bordwell not only represents the judicial end of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association, but he is also friend and admirer of Harrison Gray Otis, owner of the Times. He prides himself on being on terms of intimacy with English snobocracy which abounds in southern California and traces his lineage back to that class of fighters who with joy would drink the blood of a bond man while it was yet warm.

Above all things, Bordwell hates the Irish. He hates the Irish more than he despises a workman. In the McNamara case this Irish hater, labor despising, Otis loving judge, who thinks one English aristocrat is worth more than a whole state full of American people, has found the day of his opportunity. Those who know Bordwell best say he will make most of it. Attorneys for the defense are growing alarmed at the seriousness of the situation. Not that their clients are guilty or that the prosecution has evidence wherewith to convict, they say, but the fact that the court and district attorney control absolutely and are able to and actually do, execute their will regardless of law, justice or common humanity.

The attorneys for the defense declare their dependence on the great body of the people and assert that if the people would organize in protest the high-handed practice of the prosecution would stop. Judge Bordwell, however, says his court cannot be intimidated by the rabble, though they storm it with verbal protests twenty million strong. District Attorney Fredericks says that while labor protests may have affected the prosecution in the Moyer, Haywood trial such protest will avail nothing in this case.

Burns' detectives boast that something more powerful than Debs editorials and socialistic wind-jamming will be necessary to prevent the hanging of John J. and James B. McNamara.

In short, the prosecution in the case, aware that back of them is the full strength of the city, state and national governments, beside a plutocracy organized and solidified, and that in front of them are merely the people, unorganized and all at sea, have deliberately decided to apply iron heel methods.

An attaché of the district attorney's office today said that it was the conscious understanding among the agents of the prosecution that the McNamara brothers shall be tried and hung and that if Sam Gompers and Eugene Debs wanted to unite their respective followings in a plan to start something in this country with the McNamara case as the issue they could start it and be damned.

This describes the situation in the McNamara case as it exists in Los Angeles this week.

With the assistance of several de-

fense detectives the Appeal's correspondent is continuing his work, closing in on the man whom Otis hired to destroy the Times building. It involves daily collisions with Burns' detectives who seem determined that nothing shall be done that will interfere with the plans of the prosecution.

**FOUGHT BY BOYS.**

D. J. Woods, a clerk in the war department at Washington, has furnished the Durango, Colo., Democrat some interesting data on the civil war. He finds that this war was fought largely by boys. Of the 2,278,588 enlisted in that war on the union side, all but 118,000 were less than 21 years old! The list is as follows:

25 boys—10 years of age.  
 28 boys—11 years of age.  
 227 boys—12 years of age.  
 300 boys—13 years of age.  
 165,000 boys—14 and 15 years of age.  
 123,000 boys—15 years of age.  
 612,000 boys—17 years of age.  
 307,000 boys—18 years of age.  
 1,000,000 boys—18 to 21 years of age.

There never has been an occasion when the appeal was more strongly one of patriotism and love and freedom than this. Yet even in this case it will be seen that the old and experienced did not enlist to fight. The wars of the world have been fought by youths, who, because of inexperience, did not and could not understand the significance of war. The masters could not maintain themselves a year, if they appealed to those who understood the game. It is only by deceiving the hot-headed, unsophisticated youth that they are able to maintain the barbarism of war to this day.

But even the young are awakening to the meaning of war. They are refusing to enlist even in the army or navy. Something of the corrupting nature of army life is shown by the official statement that one-fourth of the soldiers and sailors are treated for venereal diseases. It is not only those who are killed in battle; war kills the souls of the young even when living.

You have heard of the Boy Scouts? There is a reason—a laudable reason. The park board of Milwaukee has appropriated a sum of money to the opening up of free bathing in the upper section of Milwaukee river. A sum of \$600 has been set aside for the employment of a swimming instructor and helper and to pay the cost of dressing rooms. Free swimming lessons will be given and every possible means taken to safeguard life. Bathers who furnish their own suits and towels will have no expense. Those who desire to rent either suits or towels will pay the enormous sum of five cents for such use. Strange, isn't it, that the people of Milwaukee had to wait fifty years for these poor deluded Socialists to get control of the city and restore to the people some of their natural rights and privileges?

Has it ever caused you any wonder why the bowls of crushed fruits stand on the counters at soda water fountains and remain fresh week after week? Doctor Wiley, of the national agricultural department, is out with a bulletin explaining why. The manufacturers of these products are using dangerous preservatives. They are now embalming the fruits and materials for making ice cream in the same manner that the packers embalmed the state beef which our patriotic nation fed to the soldiers in the Spanish-American war; viz, by the use of the most dangerous chemicals known to the drug trade. Oh, you capitalism, what won't you do to make a dollar?

The breweries of Kansas City are to unite. They are forced to. They cannot afford to pay the expenses of keeping up a number of separate machinery, collectors, advertising, and clerical forces. It means more profits to the owners and less wages to the workers. Will you simple-minded people never see that competition is a thing of the past—except with working people for a job? Workers must unite (combine) as do the masters. They have nothing to lose but their chains of wage slavery and have a world and all its fullness to gain. Get wise, you jaspers.

No. 822. Further announcement will appear next week.

We are preparing for an edition of five million copies. The total ordered to date will be found elsewhere in this paper. You won the Moyer-Haywood case. You're going to win this one. The last moment for delay in ordering bundles of the Rescue number has passed. The fight is on in deadly earnest. Send in your own order first. The rate is 50 cents a hundred, \$5 a thousand. After you've mailed your individual order take the matter up with your local, your trade union and your personal friends.

Give them the full force of class consciousness!

**Defense by Inquisition**

Frank R. Pittack, a prisoner at Leavenworth, after testifying before the investigating committee, was, he declares, locked in solitary and beaten up until a retraction was extorted from him.

Will the masters resort to force to retain their seats on the backs of the people? Well, they are slugging those who contribute toward the expose of conditions in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth.

During the investigation of the prison by government authorities, instigated as a blind to offset the Appeal exposures, Frank R. Pittack, a prisoner, gave some damaging testimony. But no sooner were the investigators gone than Pittack was thrown into a solitary cell and beaten until he signed an affidavit that his former testimony was false. Pittack's term has since expired and he is in hiding, in mortal terror, but can be found if assured protection after telling the truth about conditions in the prison.

J. T. Estes, a Socialist of Lubbock, Texas, was badly beaten while distributing Appeals in Post City, Texas, telling of the horrible conditions at Leavenworth. In a letter dated July 3d, he tells about it as follows:

"I stepped into a drug store in which were four or five men, and said: 'Gentlemen, will any of you have a paper?' They didn't take any and I turned and started out. Just before I got to the door, Post's horse doctor, as I was told, but whom I did not know, was near, unobserved by me, and without any provocation hit me a smashing blow on the side of the head, which put me out of business and rational thinking for three hours."

This is only the culmination of former opposition to the distribution of Appeals containing the Leavenworth expose in Post City. This town is the personal property of C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Mich., the labor baiter. Citizens of Post City, after Comrade Estes had distributed Appeals containing the Shoaf articles, petitioned the postmaster general to shut the Appeal from the mails, and also called on the local grand jury to indict the Appeal for sending out "obscene matter," the obscenity consisting of telling the truth about conditions in Leavenworth.

Afterward, C. W. Post himself met Estes distributing the Appeal and abused and threatened him.

But the invincible Army will not be frightened from the field. J. W. Meyer writes the Appeal from Tahoka, Texas: "If Comrade Estes is not able to go any more to Post City with his papers, send them to me and I will take them myself."

And even in Post City the people are beginning to protest against the outrage of slugging an old man. The town will yet be captured by Socialism!

All these things show how deeply the exposures by the Appeal have pierced the masters. It is not alone because the abuse of convicts has been pictured. They are human beings, entitled to protection from barbarism; they are practically all from the working class, for when a capitalist is sent to prison, as shown by the Appeal exposure, he is treated quite differently. But this is a continuation of the exposures the Appeal made relative to the federal courts. Many of the men sent to Leavenworth were victims of frame-up in Judge Pollock's court. Had Warren been sent to the penitentiary instead of sentenced to jail, it is at Leavenworth he would have served his term. Taft himself was a federal judge, and this exposure is of what the working class receives at the hands of federal judges; for Leavenworth has long been heralded as a "model prison." If it is, what treatment do the working class victims of other prisons and federal courts receive under the supervision of William Howard Taft?

Even today a press agent is busy seeking to whitewash McClaughry, even as the press agent sought to rehabilitate the detestable Grosscup after the Appeal got through with him. The latest to "fall," for it is the Kansas City Star, a paper that would not print a word about the exposure, though it was the greatest local news story that has come out in its vicinity in a year.

And remember, the entire graft and corruption is maintained through the direct sufferance of William Howard Taft, former federal judge and now president of the United States of America. McClaughry's term of office as warden at Leavenworth expired a year ago. He holds the position merely because Taft has not appointed a successor. But he is an applicant for reappointment.

All the evidence the Appeal collected through long and costly investigation is in the hands of Taft's attorney general, in the form of affidavits presented by Taft's investigating committee.

In the face of all this, will Taft reappoint McClaughry? If so, what kind of a political deal do you suppose is behind it all?

America has been susceptible to appeals in behalf of the oppressed, though they were lowly. The story of "Uncle Tom" stricken down by "Simon Legree," though a piece of fiction, and though the victim was a negro, stirred the nation from end to end. The story of Weyler's persecution of the reconcentrados of Cuba, though they were poor, ignorant foreigners, aroused the indignation of the whole country. The tale of San Juan D'Uloa, the ghastly prison of Diaz, only recently inflamed the American heart until American sympathy aided in the overthrow of the tyrant.

Uncle Tom, the reconcentrado, and San Juan D'Uloa have been repeated here in America, upon white members of the working class. Will you be callous to the outrage, permitting it to go unchallenged?

The Appeal has a proposition—a fair proposition. Every fair-minded citizen can warmly endorse it.

Circulate the blank below among your non-Socialist friends. It puts up to them and to the congressman from your district the flat proposition of proving or disproving the Appeal's charges. If the Appeal has lied none should be so eager to show up its falsity as its political opponents. Merely asking a congressional investigation will not secure it. But if that demand it tipped with the barb of determination to learn the facts from an opposition newspaper, if necessary, your congressman will bestir himself. Here is a concrete proposition. Either the Appeal is a monumental liar, unworthy of credence and toleration, or it is waging a fight that every decent citizen must endorse. If its Leavenworth charges are false it is probably false throughout. Challenge your non-Socialist friend to ask for an accounting.

Cut out this petition, paste on a sheet of paper, and get signatures of such as will protest by subscribing. Send blank to your Congressman and subscriptions to Appeal.

**To The Hon. Washington, D. C.**

We, the undersigned voters of the congressional district represented by you, urge a congressional investigation into the management of the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kans. We are told that actual murder has been done at this place and that certain of its officials are guilty of most revolting crimes. We prefer not to believe those stories circulated by APPEAL TO REASON but note that no action has been taken by those in authority. As a first step in voicing our demand for a thorough investigation we have, at time of signing this petition, subscribed to APPEAL TO REASON for a term of forty weeks. If no Congressional investigation is held we shall be obliged to draw our own conclusions; if an investigation refutes this paper's charges we will sustain you in a demand that it be barred from the mails.

**Beaten Up Over Expose**

J. T. Estes, a man past sixty, for circulating the Appeal's expose in Post City, Texas, was assaulted by an athlete and so severely beaten he remained unconscious for three hours. But Appeal distribution will go right on.

Clarence Maitland, a boy of 16, was hung in handcuffs in solitary and beaten by Deputy Warden Lemon with a blackjack club and a heavy cane, day after day, until too weak to endure the torture longer, standing. Then he was handcuffed and encased in a straight jacket on a bed until he died.

Prisoner 2003 was chained naked to door of solitary and cruelly beaten by Deputy Warden Lemon.

Prisoner 4002, Henry Hatcher, was beaten by Lemon with a loaded cane half an hour and left senseless and bleeding.

Arthur Welch, 6165, an epileptic was beaten until unconscious by Lemon, while three guards held the victim.

Instances of graft: In constructing the prison at Leavenworth under McClaughry's management, the estimated cost of \$500,000 has already been exceeded by \$1,500,000. Walls have been built, torn down and material destroyed, and then rebuilt. The warden gets a per cent on material furnished.

McClaughry's old friend, L. M. Ford, 71 years old, draws \$100 a month as foreman of the prison saw mill and does not attend to his duties.

Cases of favoritism: John R. Walsh, an aged Chicago banker, was lodged in parole room, given good bed and special fare and full range of prison.

J. S. Lee, same age and admitted to prison at same time, but a poor man, was put in prison uniform and compelled to do heavy work, while eating at the convict table.

Neopitism: Deputy Warden Lemon is a son-in-law of Warden McClaughry, appointed by him.

Charles C. McClaughry, son of the warden, though not nominally connected with the penitentiary, has repeatedly ordered guards about, abused prisoners and even ordered them to solitary.

Immoralities: Deputy Warden Lemon is guilty of gross immoralities including unnatural and unnamable crimes, as proved by many affidavits. He has compelled prisoners to submit to his desires and has fostered in the prison social impurities that cannot be named.

Charles McClaughry, son of the warden, though not officially connected with the prison, has assumed authority there, even to beating of prisoners, while beastly drunk.

Official record of the family: McClaughry, while chief of police of Chicago during the world's fair, broke into union halls and clubbed members, for which he was severely reprimanded by Governor Altgeld.

Charles C. McClaughry, son of the Kansas warden, was manager of the state reform school at Booneville, Mo., and so offended his associates by immoralities and cruelty that seven officers of the institution resigned, necessitating a rebuke from Governor Hadley.

Charles McClaughry was an official in the state prison of Wisconsin when Governor LaFollette in 1902 ordered an investigation of his conduct. The published testimony of this investigation shows abuse of and heartless cruelty toward prisoners.

**THE DAMNING RECORD THE STAR WHITEWASH**

Here are a few of the things charged against Warden McClaughry and Deputy Warden Lemon of the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., by the APPEAL. They are not mere charges but are substantiated by sworn testimony, gathered by the APPEAL through long and expensive investigation.

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(Sunday, July 9, the Kansas City Star printed the following about the penitentiary though located only a few miles from the prison, the Star has remained silent as to the horrors of the expose. "There's a reason." It is found in the following, quoted from the APPEAL's story of June 17: "Jake Biddle draws \$100 a month as mechanical engineer. It is said he knows as much about mechanical engineering as a blind bat." Jake Biddle is the brother of William I. Biddle, now postmaster at Leavenworth, through the good graces of Warden McClaughry, D. B. Anthony Lee Bond, present United States commissioner, Judge Pollock, Judge Cook and Joe Cannon. For years William I. Biddle was Leavenworth correspondent of the Kansas City Star and Times, being a staunch republican and a personal friend of Warden McClaughry and with his brother John drawing \$100 a month from the government. It is easily seen that Correspondent Biddle never permitted anything to be published in the Kansas City papers derogatory to the best interests of the federal prison management. It is only a few weeks ago that Biddle received his appointment as postmaster.

The United States government is building at Fort Leavenworth a \$3 million dollar military prison which is costing the government only \$647,000. Usually the government does not get a bargain in its public buildings. Ordinarily it is credited with paying a good deal more for a building than it is worth, and much more than an individual or corporation would pay. But in this case it is getting a bargain—it is building the new prison itself, with convict labor. And when it is finished, which will be about two years from now, it will be the biggest military prison in this country. With the old buildings, which are to be remodeled, the cost of military prison and accessory buildings will represent a value of \$3 million dollars. It will be a model prison as well. Every improvement that has been incorporated in all the prisons that have been built hitherto will be found in this one. . . .

Long before anything of the work was done, the tedious task of teaching the convicts the mechanical trades began. Schools were established, and everything from reading and writing to stenography and typewriting is taught in classes that meet three times a week. Expert civilian superintendents were employed to teach the convicts and act as superintendents of the work in the new prison, and they have developed some remarkable time machines. Each convict is allowed to follow his natural bent, insofar as possible. Electric iron workers, brick masons, tinners and a score of other trades have been taught the men. Two hundred and seventy-five of the prisoners are being worked on the prison building proper, while an additional one hundred and seventy-six are working in the brick plant, lime plant and quarries. A difficulty is encountered in the fact that about the time many of the convicts become first class workmen, their term of service expires. Forty-one per cent of the prisoners confined at the military prison are deserters, the maximum penalty for which in time of peace is imprisonment for two and one-half years. Many of the others are confined for less serious offenses. . . .

The government has no intention whatever of going into the open market in competition with outside labor. It will manufacture nothing at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth which is not used in the conduct of the prison itself. In pursuance of this policy in the past it has built with prison labor six miles of terminal railroad at the fort, and has constructed and is maintaining many miles of rock road.

There are only two other military prisons in the United States. One is a provisional prison on Governor's Island and the other a small prison at Alcatraz, Cal., about one-fourth the size of the present Fort Leavenworth prison. The government has not announced whether it will abandon these.

**CONGRESS ASKED TO INVESTIGATE**

To the Honorable Victor L. Berger, United States Congressman, Washington, D. C.:

Your petitioner, Julius P. McDonough of 1509 Genesee street, Kansas City, Mo., respectfully shows that February 8, 1911, he was released from the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., after undergoing in said institution a general court martial judgment of ten years hard labor for a violation of the 62d article of war.

That your petitioner shortly after his release addressed an open letter, through the Kansas City Post, to the president of the United States, setting forth that for the last fourteen months of your petitioner's incarceration he was detained in solitary confinement, and that he knew of no just reason why he should have been subjected to such a long term of brutal punishment. That it was evident that said long term of solitary confinement was inflicted on him by the penitentiary officials solely in an effort to extort from him a perjured statement in behalf of a certain officer of the penitentiary who had been accused, by one of his fellows, of being a loathsome obscene vampire of humanity.

That your petitioner's condition on release was deplorable. He was suffering from acute hysteria and neurasthenia and was too weak to either travel or work, and that he was thrown on the world to begin life over again with only five dollars and a shoddy suit of clothes.

That the APPEAL TO REASON of Girard, Kan., hearing of your petitioner's wretched condition and the suf-

ferings he had endured in the penitentiary, inquired into the conditions existing in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., with the result that, in the April of the present year, said newspaper has published in its weekly issues a mass of matter that rings with truth from beginning to end, but which is appalling to the human man and lover of justice by reason of the cruelty, corruption and immorality that it has brought to the surface.

That your petitioner has seen in Kansas City newspapers a statement to the effect that the penitentiary has been investigated by two government investigators, but that nothing improper had been discovered in the management of that institution.

That it is bruited round that Robert W. McClaughry, the warden of the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., openly said that he does not worry about investigations, that no matter what conditions are found to exist in his penitentiary, he has pull and influence enough at Washington, D. C., to come out on top.

That in the interests of humanity and justice your petitioner asks that you bring the matter before your colleagues of the house of representatives, and request that a public and searching investigation be made into the conditions existing in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., during the past twelve years, and that all the evidence collected by the APPEAL TO REASON, as well as that taken by the best government investigators, be laid before congress as a basis for its action in the premises.

Julius P. McDonough, Petitioner.

THE LASH IN AMERICA

HE Texas legislature has passed a law which abolishes one more relic of barbarism—the flogging of prisoners.

We in the United States have been wont to pride ourselves upon our freedom; have boasted of our personal liberties and sung our own praise in every school, church and meeting throughout the land, as a nation where tyrannical and brutally conducted battles were non-existent.

During the past ten years, in almost every state in this union, we have read of horrible, atrociously vile, abuse of power, helpless wards of various state institutions. Scarcely a month passed during the last decade in which the reading public was not shocked by shameful exposes of wanton, needless, inexcusable use of the lash.

There has grown up in the United States such a general use of the lash that, with the probable exception of Russia and Mexico, no other nation could boast as in what may be truly designated as a pastime for unrestrained officialdom.

It may be truth which one grand jury of Texas reported when it, officially, stated that the guards often whipped the prisoners from sheer enmity to pass the time—practically for the sport of it. The flogging of dependents, of wards, of prisoners and juveniles has also created a similar existing condition of affairs in many privately conducted institutions and establishments.

Corporal punishment is permissible in many states and no restraining laws effect its use in schools, colleges, seminaries and institutes. Very good reason exists for believing that many hospitals practice it, not alone upon patients, but also upon nurses. In fact, newspapers have at times given very well authenticated stories of "spankings" administered to nurses in various parts of the United States.

The most notable instance of this was probably when a nurse was spanked at the county hospital in Los Angeles a few years ago. The Delaware whipping post is a well known institution and it may be due to the fact that it has so long been a part of the state legal machinery, that we have witnessed so many attempts of other states to pattern after it.

I cite you a few recently reported cases of flogging, some involving "peonage." Texas cotton farm inquiry; Texas county farm; Minnesota peonage inquiry; Lansing prison, Kansas; Florida railroad camps and turpentine camps; Alabama camps; Georgia cotton camps; Atlanta, Ga., prison; Milledgeville, Ga., and the Memie De Crys inquiry, also at Milledgeville, Ga.; Cotton Mills of Georgia; Turpentine camps of Louisiana; Peonage in Arkansas.

Among reformatory inquiries we recall Whittier Boys and Girls reform school, Bama Vista, Colo.; Denver, Colo.; Girls reformatory, Iowa; Carl Reformatory, Auburn, Women's Prison, N. Y.; Sparrows Point near Baltimore, Md.; Detroit, Mich.; Girls reformatory, Columbus, Ohio; penitentiary, Trenton, N. J.

Among the reformatories it is worthy of note that the Denver reformatory has had several inmates since 1897 and all were suppressed by flogging. It developed during the Whittier inquiry that it was a common practice to flog a boy and girl until they were in such a condition that it was necessary to carry them to hospital in sheets, where they lay abed for three days after it. The doctor of the institution flogged the girls and it was proved that he whipped

seven girls in one day, whose ages ranged from fifteen to twenty; also that this had been going on for years unrestrained. Two of these girls had been married at an early age, yet suffered such abuse. In the Denver girls' reformatory, on one occasion, the superintendent hired extra women to flog the inmates, all with exception of a few pardoned, receiving from thirty-six to 150 lashes, according to the newspaper accounts.

Schools for dependents and similar institutions seem to fare no better. Among those reported recently were the Brooklyn disciplinary school, with its notorious "Star Spangled Banner" flogging superintendent, and the Phoenix, Ariz., Florence Crutenden Home, where Miss King, the teacher, flogged a twelve year old girl so severely that her mother kidnapped the child to Tucson.

The tendency of persons in authority to use corporal punishment is also encouraged to its unofficial use. The reader would be surprised at the wide-spread use of the lash, and its use in other than reformatory institutions, were it presented periodically, instead of at intervals, by the daily press.

The old fashioned school matron who

used the birch, or strap, to impart knowledge to the pupil is still with many a school, as occasional press notice of fines paid for some excessive use of the rod fully proves. The most notorious of these of late, were Miss Matilda DeHart, of North Brunswick, Pa., charged with whipping Meredith Myers, a pupil; Miss Agnes Haggerty, of Puyallup, Wash., who whipped a boy named Charlie Tweed with a rawhide whip after school hours; Annie Kelley, who was fined for whipping Mikel Burke in Illinois; and the school matron is not emulating the prowess of the old-time schoolmasters left, for recent records tell of one principal, Wm. D. Hathaway, of Washington, Pa., who whipped 100 boys at one thrashing bee; of Henry S. Schnell and Homer B. Harrison, of Milwaukee, two valiant men, who whipped one boy; and of a professor of high school in Seaville, Calif., who flogged a pupil severely.

In order to ascertain the exact extent of the practice in young ladies' colleges or seminaries, some years ago, about 1903 or '05, a carefully worded letter was mailed to twenty of the leading institutions advertised in the magazines. Eight replies practically acknowledged the use of corporal punishment, and one used bread and water with solitary. The others did not use it, or approve of it.

Many courts, particularly in the south, order its use, on various offenses. Judges request parents, often, to whip children in an anti-room, as a punishment, where some cause had found them on trial; but most of such cases are negro petty larceny affairs, yet setting a bad precedent.

Many private charitable institutions and homes, such as sanitariums, use corporal punishment. In Oakland, Cal., a lady who ran a sanitarium was fined recently for whipping two old ladies in her home. The judge warned her such practice would not be tolerated in Oakland. In New York city many piano

teachers, music teachers, teachers of languages such as Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, German, and visiting governesses who coached pupils or taught backward scholars, and adults whose neglected education was a drawback; dames who taught tapestry, basket weaving, embroidery, lacemaking and even millinery, dressmaking, etc., all advertise to take pupils and teach them by strict disciplinary methods. Some of these actually advertised openly in the papers during 1904 and part of 1905.

The result of the publicity which these ads, gave to the practice of using corporal punishment to teach was that it crept into use as a system of correction by employing mistresses of many high toned establishments, not alone in New York but over the United States.

We have read of Mrs. Kaufman of South Dakota who beat her servant to death; of Mrs. Henry Blair Browkaw, who whipped her nurse, Miss See; and though it was not made public, it is rumored that the hire, tire, fire of many a large private establishment of our country, is due to non-compliance with a rule established in controlling young servants.

It is a certainty that many of the wealthy class, male and female, adopt young people into their homes, ostensibly to further their education, but really to practice vices which are best illustrated by that scion of Pittsburg nobility, Harry Thaw. Harry advertised for poor chorus girls and models to pose, then whipped their naked bodies with a rawhide. The lawyers who defended him say it cost \$700 to recover the whip which he used in this pastime. Verme, the district attorney of New York, could easily have proved that this is a custom, or fad of New York's Smart Set, but for the very obvious reason that this would not prove Thaw insane, as he wished to send Thaw to an asylum, no attempt was made to expose the fact.

That wife beating is common among the aristocrats we all know, and did not require Princess Louise of Belgium to confirm it, for rumor has associated every royal court in Europe with such practices; so we are not astonished to read divorce suits of the fact that male Howard Chanler Christy beat his wife, or Chauncey McKnight of New York; because it's so dreadfully common, don't you know, far more common among the upper crusts than in the tenements.

The manner in which press reports often deal with such rank injustices as the "padding chair" at the Columbus, Ohio, detention or disciplinary school, or the spanking with a rubber hose of naked young women by Miss Garrison at the Mitchellville, Iowa, girls' reform school, is one that encourages the spirit of whipping and lawless outrages. The press too often reports such vile abuses of helpless wards in a spirit of levity, as if the affair were a huge joke, rather than an attack upon individual personal liberty.

In most of the dispatches about the outbreak at Mitchellville last March, a year ago, the idea was conveyed that the girls did not object to being spanked but to the fact that they were made to bend over a chair, and were not permitted to wear garters—which protected the limbs from blows—also demanding favors which Mr. Fitzgerald had previously allowed them. Of late many judges have given rank decisions about whipping—some of them decreeing a husband can give a wife "correction." A father may spank a twenty year old girl for attending dances. A girl of twenty-seven who ran away to be an actress is spanked by her mother—the judge says it is not absurd any law.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Revolution in California

BY H. A. CRAFTS. The storm-center of industrial warfare in California, as is potent to the world, revolves around Los Angeles, as its pivotal point. The kidnapping of the McNamears rivets public attention to the southern city with even greater intensity, and all eyes are turned thitherward to see what is to be the next move to be made by Big Business, which is just now masquerading under the guise of the Merchants and Manufacturers association.

Yet no one is able to foretell how soon the base of operations may be transferred to the San Francisco Bay region, where are congregated fully a million people, the great majority of whom are of the working class, and dependent, in common with their brethren, of the south, upon the sale of their labor power for their very existence.

And while Los Angeles has been a strong magnet in attracting large numbers of workers from the general field of labor San Francisco must be credited with being the chief labor center of the Pacific Coast region, drawing, as it does, recruits directly from the east, and from nearly every part of the world through its great port of entry and being at the same time a half-way station between Los Angeles and the industrial centers of Oregon and Washington, thus affording a convenient stopping place for that great army of job chasers that drift continuously up and down the coast in search of employment.

The reaction incident to the rebuilding era has long been in progress, and is now approaching its lowest ebb. The babel-tumult of constructive activity which two years ago filled the air with a deafening clangor has died away to a mere echo, and more than one big building has been left in a half-completed condition, a monument to the foolishness and futility of capitalism's frenzied efforts to lift itself with its own petard.

At present Frisco is basing its hopes upon the possible success of the world's fair, planned for 1915, and meantime indulging in fervid prayers that it may be able to steer its bark clear of the shoals of financial catastrophe.

So rapid has been the retrograde movement in the building trades in San Francisco, that even two years ago, organized labor was compelled to inaugurate the relay system in order to stem the tide of unemployment and dire distress which it has been going through.

Since that time there has been going on that steady, irresistible shaking-down process of readjustment in the standard of living among the workers that inevitably follows capitalism's spasmodic spurts of prosperity—the lopping off here of some little luxury, and a cutting down there of some necessary expense.

Thousands of laborers who flocked to San Francisco to take part in the rebuilding movement have since returned from whence they came, or sought new fields of employment. Still, in the face of all this exodus, it is stated upon good authority that today not more than forty per cent of organized labor finds steady work, and as to the state of unemployment in the ranks of unorganized labor there is only a guess coming.

Probably in no other city of its size in the United States is organized labor stronger, either economically or politically, than in San Francisco. Twice within the past dozen years has it captured the political power within the municipality. How shamefully it was betrayed under the Schmitz regime is a matter too fresh in the public mind to need recounting at this time.

Abe Reuf the arch-graiver of that period is now doing stunts in San Quentin prison in partial expiation of the colossal infamy that marked his reign.

And now the McCarthy administration, the second union labor administration to hold sway within the period mentioned, is drawing near its close. Its distinguishing feature has been its leaning towards the "wide open town."

The appointment of Harry P. Flannery as police commissioner at the outset probably constituted a McCarthy's worst error of judgment, as Flannery proceeded at once to involve the new administration in a public scandal that compelled his speedy resignation by the very force of public sentiment.

McCarthy's letters of sympathy and regret indited to the out-going officials most assuredly did not strengthen the mayor's standing with the better element of the town; yet today finds him engaged in a controversy involving the self-same principle.

His efforts to remove from office Captain Scymour, chief of police, are evidently inspired to placate the red light element, and to win its support in the coming campaign for a second term, and "vindication."

McCarthy next bloomed forth as an ardent champion of the Jeffreys-Johnson fight, and in this move he again met defeat, the mill rolling to him to the utter disgust of the sporting element of Frisco. Thus Mayor McCarthy's dream of making the city the "Paris of America" has been sadly shattered, and the town insists upon plodding along in the same old fashion.

Mayor McCarthy's principal occupation since election, however, appears to have been an industrious pursuit of political advantage; an endeavor to bring to his support all the various conflicting interests of the city. He has bamboozled with Big Business; acted as peace maker within the ranks of organized labor; patched up peace between workers and employers; looked after the financial interests of Chinatown and the other quarters of the underworld; toted fair with the catholic church; in fact made all kinds of hay in the sunshine of his political ascendancy.

There have been no series clashes between labor and capital in San Francisco in the past two years. The last big strike was that the carmen of the United Railroads, which was a long and bitter one, ending in the defeat of the strikers.

"Stronger Than Governments"

Dated Press Dispatch. Brussels.—"United as we now are, we are stronger than the governments. We might say that we are the world's master in war and in peace. Whether in war or in peace, we control the elements necessary to success." These were the strong declarations made here today by one of the steel king delegates to the steel and iron congress which convened here this week.

was of considerable importance in the industrial life of the city. Among the larger plants was that of the Union Iron works; but some two or three years ago it was "taken over" by the steel trust and closed down.

Charles M. Schwab at the time told the Chamber of Commerce that the principal obstacle in the way of keeping the plant running was the high cost of labor; that labor in Frisco did not propose to "hold the sack" for the steel trust and so the plant of the Union Iron Works has remained idle.

And it was only just the other day that the Risdon Iron Works, another large plant, was "taken over" by the trust and closed down. Between 400 and 500 men were employed and these have been added to the great army of the unemployed.

It was said that the shut-down was brought about for the purpose of forcing the men to go to Portland, Ore., where there is a strike on and there to scab against the strikers; but this proposition looks absurd on the face of it, in view of the already swollen ranks of the unemployed.

The commercial situation in San Francisco is no more favorable than the industrial. And how could it be otherwise with more than half the workers idle and possessed of the scantiest means of subsistence?

Merchants complain bitterly of the state of trade. Many say that they are not making enough to pay rent, much less clerk hire. The weeding out process goes merrily on, and it is another case of the survival of the fittest. It was only last week that one of the largest mail order houses in the city went to the wall—and there are others.

Still, all these adverse conditions do not seem to faze the average San Francisco booster. He knows that it looks bad, but for consolation he settles back into that old comfortable idea of Frisco being the "city of destiny," and lets things drift.

In the meantime the Socialists of San Francisco are alive and stirring; preparing to do valiant battle in the coming municipal election which will be held in September. They have played in the field a full ticket headed by that sterling Revolutionary Comrade Wm. McDewitt. More than 6000 votes did the Socialists of San Francisco poll at the state election last fall, and if they make gains commensurate with those made by the comrades of the east here they will make it 20,000 at the coming election.

In Oakland the industrial cauldron is bubbling and seething. The lumber companies have forced the open shop. For weeks the Sunset Lumber company sent out not a load of material without a gang man seated on the wagon with the driver, with a big shooting iron in full view.

At the same time a milk drivers strike was in progress, and milk was delivered morning, noon and night, to "babes and sucklings," under the shadow of an arsenal.

Socialists at Work

BY A. W. RICKER. New York city has been in the grip of a terrific heat wave that has driven the people to the parks, the roofs and the streets. In the torture of the heat a man will part with a last nickel for some means of relief, and in this case it is ice. In the midst of this dire need for something that will cool off the heated body the ice trust has advanced the price to \$7 a ton. This increased price hits the poor and the poor alone, because the big consumers early make a contract with the ice company at a certain fixed rate. In New York city this rate is 17 1/2 cents per hundred, or \$3.50 per ton. The advance in ice from this price to \$7 per ton is a direct slap at the poor.

One of the first things that the Socialists of Milwaukee tried to do was to establish a municipal ice plant. They found what the Socialists had everywhere that the nation has made laws under capitalist direction for the support of capitalism and they were met with a restriction in the charter which prevented them from establishing the plant.

If the Socialists owned the ice plants of the cities they would furnish ice to the people at cost and bring it within the reach of the poor. It is no longer necessary to put up with frozen streams and lakes. We now manufacture by machinery and make it pure. Ice can be manufactured at a very low cost of production.

This machinery should be owned and controlled by the people and thus put this necessary summer commodity within the reach of all. With such municipally owned or state owned ice plants and with an interurban system of electric railways owned by the people it would be possible to distribute ice even to the country districts at a very small cost.

Oh, you senseless people, when will you cease to be suckers? The Socialists of Germany are beginning to prepare for another great political battle and the election of a new national parliament. The leaders of the German Socialists are predicting great gains in the coming elections, both in number of votes and members elected to the Reichstag.

They say that this time they are going to receive an enormous vote from the peasants and small farmers. Hitherto Socialism has not made much progress in Germany with the latter class, nor has it anywhere in the world. The exploitation of the farmers has not been direct through wages as has been that of the working class. Consequently it has been harder to make the farmer see that the capitalist system is a grievous burden in the support of which the cream of all men's production is taken.

The Socialist movement had to begin with the wage working class, the class owning no property and having nothing to lose but its chains. It was inevitable

able that the worker must first build a great political party having for its objective the overthrow of capitalism. It was equally inevitable that when such party was built and the farmer was confronted with the necessity of choosing between casting his lot with the wage workers or supporting directly the capitalist class he, the farmer, would choose to support the Socialist party. If the Socialist leaders of Germany are correct in their forecast that they are this time to receive the peasant vote it is evident that the time has come in Germany when the farmer is ready to make his choice.

That time will soon be here in America. The Socialist party is becoming formidable. The wage workers have built it. They are carrying cities, mining camps and districts where they predominate. When the time comes when the American farmer sees that he must choose between supporting Socialist wage workers on the one hand and the capitalist exploiters on the other he will not be long in making his choice. He will turn against the hand that has smote him hip and thigh and exploited him almost to a finish, and we will see the farmers coming to Socialism by the hundreds of thousands.

The first Socialist paper in the nation of Mexico has been launched, edited by a corp of good writers, among whom are Juan Humboldt, Jesus M. Gonzalez, Juan Sarabia, and Antonio I. Villarreal. Its name is La Lucha de Clases. The comrades have issued a leaflet from which we quote the opening paragraph as follows:

"Now that the distasteful has been overthrown, we must make use of the freedom of press and freedom of speech, obtained by the people, in order to make plain to the working people their real condition and to show them how to better it. The armed struggle is at an end, the political liberties have at last been conquered. Now must begin the struggle of the proletariat against the capitalist class, the class struggle, to conquer economic liberty."

I believe that our northern Socialists could profit to advantage by adopting the custom so prevalent in the south of holding picnics and large encampments.

Texas especially leads in the encampment plan of propagating Socialism. The southern people are more social in their nature than those of the north. They like to assemble in large crowds and resign all care for a season and have a good time. Things move more slowly in the south and people take the world easier, even though they are, man to man, poorer if anything than in the north.

Texas is easily the leader in the encampment line. The state encampment at Grand Saline apparently will be the greatest success this year in the history of the party, and this in presence of the fact that Texas has been suffering from a blistering drought. Four of the leading railroads of the state have made a rate of one and one-third fare for the encampment. These roads are the Texas and Pacific, the Texas Midland, the International and Great Northern, and the Cotton Belt.

The business end of the encampment is in charge of Richie Alexander, who has apparently interested all the city in the encampment and is proving himself a first class promoter. The array of speaking talent engaged for the encampment is large and covers a wide range of subjects. Work has already started on the encampment grounds, a month in advance of the assembly. The winter hopes to meet about 25,000 enthusiastic Texans in the three days he will be present and is billed to speak. The subjects chosen for these lectures are as follows: "Slavery, Its Various Forms in History," "The Amana Society, A Study in Co-operation," "Socialists at Work."

The Prophet and the Ass is the name of a little dainty magazine, edited and published by our old friend and Comrade G. H. Lockwood at Kalamazoo, Mich. Lockwood was here on the Appeal, in the old days, and made one of a happy group of agitators. He can tell his story both in print and with the crayon. The magazine is both artistic and spicy. It will be worth your while to send a dime and get a copy.

I have had a whole drawer full of orders for my books on the proposition that I would print them in three volumes. When I finally got my Amana story to the printer I found that it would have to be printed on good, colored paper in order to get suitable illustrations, and the cost would be so great that I could not publish and sell it for 10 cents. This very much disappointed me as I have a decided preference for 10 cent books. They are cheap, and hence easily circulated.

Everything that I have written in my life has been with the thought in mind of converting the reader to Socialism. I wrote my Amana story as a means of teaching the lesson of Socialism through some very valuable object lessons derived from co-operation. I wanted to sell the book cheaply so that it might circulate widely. I find, however, that the 10 cent proposition must be abandoned, so I have added to the book more chapters on Amana, a Coal story by L. F. Fuller, the splendid illustrated article from the Coming Nation on Testing Socialist methods in the Canal Zone, and another article by Fuller.

The latter is an adaptation from the Kansas state Socialist platform, and is a distinct statement of what Socialists believe and demand. It will make quite a large book and will sell for 25 cents per copy. I will fill all orders sent in with the book.

Having been disappointed in getting out my first book at 10 cents I have now decided to combine my Political Economy of Jesus and Warren's Church under Capitalism in one volume, price also 25 cents. I advise you to confine your orders now to the Amana story. I think it will surprise you when you read it as it is, perhaps, not what you are expecting at all. At the retail price of 25 cents I will be able to allow speakers and literature agents quite a margin of profit. It would be well for your Socialist local to order one copy as a sample, after which I am quite sure your literature agent will want to keep a supply on hand. The book will be copyrighted, and so far as I know, will be for sale nowhere except through the writer, A. W. Ricker, Girard, Kans.

When APPEALS are ordered in bundles of more than ten they are measured by weight and by actual count. The number sent will exceed that ordered but if your bundle should be short notify us and mistake will be rectified at once.

Profits of the Money Trust

S. Francis Walsh & Co., brokers of Detroit, Mich., has issued a circular calling attention to "Extraordinary Profits Accruing to Stockholders of Michigan Banks," from which the following is quoted:

Table with columns: Name of Bank and Location, Capital, Profits accruing to stockholders, Per cent. Includes entries for Ann Arbor Savings Bank, Wayne County Savings Bank, Mt. Clemens Savings Bank, etc.

Notice how many of these banks are savings institutions. That means that they gather the small deposits of the wage workers and farmers, paying no interest for the vast aggregate sums they handle. The money they collect from the poor people is turned over to the rich, who use it in promoting monopolies which pay dividends ranging from 131 to 600 per cent per year. This is for one state only, an average state. It is probable that the record is exceeded by several other states, such as New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and other states that contain large cities, and equalled in more than half of the states of the union.

It is true that if issuance of money was made a public function, as provided under the constitution, instead of private business, the government might have the use of all the money it wished for public works, without floating bonds or paying interest, and it could loan money at three per cent, with security for depositors and all concerned. It is true that, merely by ending private business in this one line, which is in accord with Socialist philosophy, the condition of the people could be vastly improved even before industrial democracy came.

Yet even that would not prevent the taking of profits, the loaning of money on usury, the tribute of rents in order that the workers might live on the earth. The figures quoted may enable you to see something of the cost to you of the profit system, of which the money trust is a part, and a part that in the new work of the plutes promises to be greatly emphasized. You may free yourselves, but only by destroying the entire system of subjugation.

BEFORE THE SENATE

McNamara Case Gets Hearing—Borah Tries to Square Himself.

BY LOUIS KOPELIN. Washington Correspondent of the APPEAL. Washington, D. C.—The McNamara kidnaping case is again before congress.

As a result of the startling evidence brought out at the recent hearing before the house committee on rules on the resolution of Representative Victor Berger, the Socialist member from Wisconsin, to investigate the McNamara case, the senate committee on the "third degree" has decided to hold hearings on the Indiana outrage. A unique feature of the senate investigation is that Senator Borah, the man who was the chief prosecutor in the Haywood case, is a member of the senate committee on "third degree."

It was indeed a strange scene when President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor told the committee that the McNamara kidnaping has no parallel in American history excepting the Haywood case. The other members of the committee, the newspaper men, and in fact, everybody present immediately directed their gaze on Borah, who sat next to Gompers with jaws set and face otherwise expressionless.

A few minutes later Gompers again referred to the Haywood case. This time Borah smiled. When Gompers finished his sentence, Borah said: "There is a big difference between the Haywood and McNamara cases. When we extradited the officials of the Western Federation of Miners we lived up to the law technically, whatever may be said of the moral side of the proceedings. But in the McNamara case a police judge who had no jurisdiction in the matter turned the prisoner over to the California authorities."

Apparently anxious to square himself for his own conduct in the Colorado case Borah suggested that the committee summon the Indianapolis police judge to Washington to find out whether he had been "seen" by the Burns detectives before the kidnaping of McNamara took place. The suggestion was a good one, regardless of the point that Borah may not have been in earnest. But the committee took no action, and it is doubtful whether the police judge will ever be called upon to explain his infamous conduct.

In the course of his remarks, Gompers several times referred to the house of hearing, but always omitted the name of Socialist Representative Berger, as being in any way responsible for that hearing. Senator Brandegee, chairman of the senate committee, noticed this strange omission, and asked Gompers the name of the man who laid the McNamara evidence before the house committee.

"Attorney Rappaport, of the Structural Iron Workers union," replied Gompers. "But what was the name of the representative who introduced the resolution providing for an investigation of the alleged kidnaping?" persisted Brandegee.

The question was too plain to be evaded. Gompers said: "Mr. Berger, of Wisconsin."

Some Moving Pictures

Clipped from the Coming Nation. Flub-Dub Reform. Some political observers are perplexed about the speedy collapse of the insurgent movement and don't know whether it means that the plutterer has become a popular idol or that the insurgent leaders have lost their cunning. Those that thus speculate can't know much about their times and their countrymen.

The insurgent movement has collapsed because there never was in it anything vital and fundamental. The day has long gone by for the remote and ladylike reforms that insurgency contemplated. The man that could see no issue beyond opposition to Joe Cannon couldn't see far enough to steer a cow down a lane. Popular revolt against Cannonism and Aldrichism was a symp-

tom; the nervous old ladies that conducted the insurgent movement thought it was a finality. The public didn't object to Cannon and Aldrich on personal grounds, but because of what they represented. Cannon and Aldrich had disappeared, but the thing they represented still goes on; consequently the country still kicks and kicks harder than ever. The insurgents not having wit enough to see that they are left far behind with the remnants of their poor little movement to weep over.—Charles Edward Russell.

Another Durbar.

King George the Fifth, it is announced, is going to India in September, to hold at Delhi a Durbar in honor of his accession that will eclipse the celebrated Durbar of 1903 in honor of his father's accession.

There is every probability that in the month of September 100,000 persons will die of the plague in India. They are dying now at the rate of 20,000 a week and the plague deaths always increase as the cooler weather comes on. The plague is a preventable disease. All the deaths from it are unnecessary. It has been raging in India for fourteen years by the acquiescence of the government of which King George is the sovereign head.

The money that will be spent on the Delhi Durbar and because of it would exterminate the plague in India. In view of these facts it is no wonder that all loyal Englishmen rejoice over the King's visit. It seems so reasonable.—Charles Edward Russell.

The Whipping Machine.

Spanking by hand has proved so "inefficient" that whipping machines have actually been installed in schools. The state training school at Red Wing, Minn., uses such a machine and has found it very satisfactory—to the brutes in charge.

But certain unreasonable citizens have protested and now they are investigating some of the most ghastly atrocities ever committed on the young. Boys at the training school have been beaten almost to death by machinery. One of the many victims testified: "I counted 100 blows while I lay stretched across the machine and tied so I could not move. I was unable to count the blows after that. My back was swollen and I felt as if I had a board up and down my back. I saw a lot of boys beat up so their bodies were black and blue."

A similar investigation is planned for a girl's training school of the same state. It is expected just as bad conditions prevail there.

Hail to this new labor-saving machine! It is another triumph of our civilization.

Socialist Literature Free

Nothing in the way of Socialist propaganda literature is being printed these days that is less so creditable new readers outside the party as are the recent numbers of the International Socialist Review. It is of, and for the workers; its articles are mostly by men who know the things in the fight against capitalism, and every issue is full of photographs of the machine, the factory, the street, the tenement, the out of business, or of incidents in the great class struggle that is ever growing hotter. The latest issue of the Review sells for 100¢ (three for \$2.00), the other for \$1 and more at the same rate. Those who order bundles get their money back within a day after the bundle is received, and they don't always come back for more. We have a few hundred back numbers which we want to put into the hands of new readers. To come them out quickly we will sell each copy of six different issues for fifteen cents in stamps, or a bundle of twenty-five copies, including not more than five copies of any one issue for fifty cents. This largely covers cost of mailing. Order by return mail if you want to make sure of copies. Charles M. Kerr & Co., 118 W. Kinzie St., Chicago.

Books by Jack London

We have just issued by permission of Jack London a handsome illustrated edition of his latest novel, The Strength of the Breed, at 10¢ postpaid. We have also at hand a number of other titles of The Truth, Revolution and What Life Means to Me, price 5¢ each, postpaid. For \$1.00 we will mail to you a complete set of our new series of five books, The Call of the Wild, The Sea Wolf, The Son of the Wolf, The Call of the Wild, and The Sea Wolf. Write to Charles M. Kerr & Co., 118 West Kinzie street, Chicago.



One Hoss Philosophy

What single principle advocated by the old parties will help you one iota? To kill one man is murder; to kill ten thousand is glory! What wonderful logic!

If government is not to do things to benefit the people, why maintain the expense of government?

If the steel trust did not make millions out of building war ships, do you think they would maintain a lobby for them? Do you want millions spent for war?

Only young men who can be trained to obey and not think are wanted for the army. Men who can think would not submit to the degradation.

Public business is never corrupted except by private business for private gain. Do away with all private business and corruption of all kinds will cease.

The fellows who are ever seeking public place are the ones who most strenuously oppose the making of a public place for every citizen. And they think they are consistent!

It is as much against public policy to have the highways privately owned as to have black men privately owned. The railroads should be confiscated just as were the chattel slaves.

There must be something like two or three hundred Socialist papers in this country. Twenty years ago there was not a single one. And yet some people think Socialism is just a passing fad!

If the rich benefit by laws (and they surely would not spend millions to get them if they did not) do you not see that what they gain must come out of what you produce? Why not have the government do things for you—the majority?

Do you blame the rich for riding you? Wouldn't you ride if you knew enough or had the chance? Why blame others for doing the thing you would do? Get wise and make conditions that will not permit any one riding you or any one else. Socialism will take the rich off your back and keep them off.

After while it will dawn on all organized labor that they need the public officers in their contest with their employers. When the employers have the law and the officers on their side it makes it hard sledding to obtain decent wages or conditions of employment.

The masters of the bread know this and spend much money to get the kind of men they want in office. Some of this money goes to influence labor leaders, that the labor vote may be counted on the side of the master's men. When Socialists get into office they will use their positions in favor of those who toil, just as the kind now elected use their positions for those who exploit. There will arise a new and happier society for the workers the day the Socialists get control of the political power.

Men who will commit forgery in campaigns, will put up great sums for shady work to deceive voters—are not doing it for the sake of the country or you. An honest election would need no money to run it. Can't you think back and recall the many election cards and lies to deceive the voters? That means that bad men, men with crooked intent, are the ones that spend money to deceive you that they may profit by your votes. And that has been done by both old parties—done in the interest of the very tickets you have voted. You have been bought and sold at the elections as so many cattle, whether you have received anything for it or not. Private ownership of capital has done this and will do it as long as you permit such private ownership. Are you so blind you cannot think this out for yourselves?

The trusts are just as much an improvement over the old individualistic and small business methods as the reaper is over the sickle. The hurt is not because of the great aggregations of capital—but of the private ownership of it. If the people owned the trusts you would be getting the products for one-fourth what you now have to pay. The harvester does not injure you, because you own it. The trusts would not injure us if we owned them. When you hear some man denouncing the trusts and saying they should be dissolved, he is either a fool or knave. That's putting it strong but it is a fact. None but a fool would advocate going back to the days of the iron kettle instead of the modern packing plants, or the hand work instead of the great machines. And that is the direction that the dissolution of the trusts mean. Get wise to the real character of modern methods. They are better. The private ownership for private profits alone is the hurt.

If you make it possible for some one to be king, some one some time will take advantage of it. So our system makes it possible for some one to control the great industries by which the people live, and sooner or later some one man will acquire that control. Some Morgan or Rockefeller of the future will be as much greater and more powerful than they are as they are greater than your village merchant. Suppose that you pass a law making it possible for corporations to operate a postal system—do you not know that they would be making millions out of it as they are out of other things? Socialism would make a condition where it would be impossible for any man or group of men to control any industry in any way for their own profit, for if the possibility of private exploitation exists it will be manipulated by somebody. The fault lies with you stupid voters—not with the Morgans and Rockefellers. Get wise.

The poor are given much advice how to save money. But what a panic there would be if they did save everything possible! Just imagine the great working class, the 75 millions in this country, cutting out every item of expense except

such as absolutely necessary to sustain a live animal existence! They could live without meat, liquor, tobacco, clothing other than overalls, carpets, furniture and many other things. Most of the industries would be paralyzed and useless. There would be no employment by which the greater part now get what little they do. "There are so many tinkers and so few thinkers." Society is kept going by the very reason that the many spend all they make—and what they can get on credit and never pay for. If there were no lapses, if every obligation was finally paid, the wealth of the world would long ago have concentrated in the hands of a few hundred families. The world of commerce is kept going off by the spending by the masses of everything they can get hold of. And yet some asses think they ought to save!

If democracy means a rule of the people, does it mean a complete rule? If it does, then it must include a rule of the people over the industries, as well as over the politics. If I own your job and you have no voice except to mine in the matter you do not have democracy or a rule of the people. I rule you. You are not free. Only when the people own and operate the industries, electing foremen, managers and superintendents as they now elect political officers, will they control their own lives—and they have all of democracy. Today they have only half democracy—the political half. The industrial half is of far more value to them. They live by industry and not by politics. But only by the politics can they get control of the industries without a bloody revolution. Get wise to what real liberty means for you.

A parcels post would benefit all business of the nation except the express companies. It would save millions and millions to the consumers by reduction in transportation.

YOU ARE SKINNED.

You are skinned out of unreasonable profits either because you are ignorant of the cost, location or conditions of production, or because of the monopoly in the production of the article. You do not know the cost of any article you buy. Many articles are sold today for ten times what is paid for producing them.

If the public were to monopolize the production and distribution the whole transaction would be open to the public and every purchaser would know just what was paid for the necessary labor to produce it. If there was any profit you would know it and that profit would go into the public purse instead of into some corporation bank account. This would result in either a tremendous increase in pay to workers or in tremendous reduction in the price—either event being the same to you.

Why people will maintain a system of industry that offers opportunities to graft and deception and being better than openness and knowing, is the result of long generations of training. You would not for a moment give over the postal system to private control and have as many people engage in it as desired, dividing up the business so that each carrier would be compelled to make a greater profit on his small part. Yet you do not see the absurdity of this same thing when it comes to express, groceries, dry goods or other articles.

Your ills come from your own lack of seeing things and making logical comparisons.

IN CASE OF DROUGHT.

There never has been a year when mother earth has not brought forth enough of the good things of life for the labor expended to satisfy all the wants of mankind.

In other centuries, when transportation was by back or ox teams, this plenty could not be put in the main districts, but, with modern means of transportation, this is all changed.

In this season where a dozen states have short crops and the railroads fatten off the extra transportation, there are thirty states where the crops are good.

Under Socialism the surplus of some sections would be sent to the sections where scarcity existed, and that without any charges for profits of any kind. The people next year may have good crops here and short elsewhere and the action would be reversed. There should be no want where there is plenty as a whole.

THE AWAKENING.

The unrest of the world is solely attributed to the influence of the public schools—the better education of the masses.

Workers are a thousand times better off today than a thousand years ago—yet they are infinitely more discontented. Reading has enlightened them before they were taught and believed they were mere cattle.

A Drouth Under Socialism

BY A. W. RICKER

The drouth, which, happily, now seems to be broken by general rains, has been one of the most severe in the history of the nation. It had spread over the heart of the agricultural region of the Mississippi valley, and in a lighter form over the cotton area of the south. Just how severe it has been it is not possible to compute. The capitalist press has suppressed the real facts, and in order to arrive at any conclusion it has been necessary to depend on the testimony of traveling men and what could be picked up by correspondence.

It can now be considered a certainty that the production of hay, corn, oats and potatoes has been cut down to the value of several hundred million dollars. Positive suffering in the territory where the drouth has been most severe will be lessened, because the coming of the belated rains will revive the pastures and furnish food for live stock. It will make possible also the planting of some late root crops—a fall crop of vegetables, perhaps even potatoes in some sections. Farmers will husband more carefully what feed can be produced from now on, such as corn fodder and whatever will grow in the various sections. The effect of the drouth is likely to be more severely felt in the cities of the eastern and central states, than in the territory where there has been a crop failure.

Over an area of eight principal states practically all building activity has been suspended. It means a reduction of trade to the lowest point of rigid economy, for farmers will cease to buy, other than absolute necessities and will not undertake any improvements except such as are unavoidable. The territory covered by the drouth has been the largest user of manufactured articles in the nation. It is inevitable that manufacturing of farm machinery, vehicles, hardware, lumber, paint, oil, wire, etc., will be seriously affected. The railroad tonnage will also be greatly reduced both in the carrying of farm products and of manufactured goods. With a depression in all lines of trade that was already slowly but insistently spreading over the country, the drouth is likely to be the means of making the industrial depression acute.

The reports of Dun and Bradstreet are unreliable as touching this question, as well as that of the general press. A recent editorial in the Kansas City Journal severely criticized the catholic church for advertising special prayers for rain. The Journal suggested that it might be all right to pray, but ill-advised to advertise the fact because of the depressing effect it would have on trade. The capitalist press has been whistling in a high key for months to keep up the courage of the people. Socialist papers at least ought not to become a party to this conspiracy. It is better to look things in the face and to realize what we are up against.

The unemployed Army. The president of the National Welfare association has petitioned President Taft asking that Fort Thomas, an abandoned military station, be transferred to the association as a farm colony and national employment bureau. President Klinger of this association says: "There are 1,500,000 men in the United States who are without jobs." Whether these figures are correct or not we do not know, but that there is already a large unemployed army in the country is a fact beyond question.

It is very probably that we are facing one of the severest winters in our history—a period of high food prices and slack employment. We may see the return of the soup house and of protest meetings by large mobs of the unemployed. We will enter into these troubles under a capitalist state, one that has neither the inclination to deal effectively with the situation, or the control of the machinery of distribution.

Capitalism and the capitalist state make no provision for failure of production. The capitalist system operates on the theory of selling everything in sight, and of wasting in the hands of the producer what can't be sold. To store something makes a glut in the market. Therefore the identical thing that ought to be done is the precise thing that the capitalist system will not do. The capitalist will not store any large quantity of a given product unless he has good reason to believe that he will profit by such storage, and as this is a wonderfully productive country and seldom has a failure, storage involves such risk and is so little practiced that there is never a considerable food supply on hand.

Statistics have estimated that there is not at any one time in the world a food supply sufficient to last longer than nine months ahead. In other words, if production of food over the world should suddenly stop we would all starve to death in nine months.

Let it be understood that the capitalist system is operated for the benefit of the capitalist and that the capitalist has neither patriotism or benevolence, except as he may make that patriotism or benevolence profitable. The capitalist is just like any other individual and is neither better or worse. He is controlled by his environment and self-interest and the practices of his profession.

Buying Cheap—Selling High. The drying up of the pastures in the middle-west started a great rush of cattle to the packing centers. Of course these cattle were bought at reduced prices. The packer will put the meat in cold storage. When he sells, he will not take into consideration the hunger or need of the people but will sell, regardless of how much it cost him, for the most he can get for it.

The farmers over this area are rushing their wheat to the market because that is about all they will have to sell. The capitalists will put this wheat in storage and when they sell, it will be without consideration for the hunger of the millions but they will take advantage of the reduced food supply to get so large a price as possible for the wheat in their control.

The dry storage houses will buy up the potatoes in the districts where there has been a potato crop. Though there might be starving millions of little children crying for food, the capitalist

owners of the potato crop will demand the last nickel they can squeeze out of a hungry public.

In California there has been one of the biggest crops of fruit in the history of the state, while there has been almost a complete failure of any and all kinds of fruit in the southern half of the Mississippi valley. This fruit crop of California has in the main been already contracted, and this is one reason why the capitalist press has kept up its conspiracy of silence concerning the drouth, that the capitalist cold storage men and the contractors might get control of this fruit crop before the producers thereof discovered that there was likely to be an increased demand for the product. Having it now safely in their possession the capitalists will sell it out at the highest price.

Thus like the vultures that gorge on the corpses of the dead and like the ghouls that follow an army to rob the dying in the dead hours of night, the misfortunes and sufferings of the people are to be made a means of profit to capitalism.

What Socialists Would Do.

Now let us turn the other side of the picture and suppose that this nation was governed by the Socialists. When we establish Socialism we will produce and exchange, not for the purpose of enriching individuals, but for the sole purpose of labor. The unit of value will be fixed according to the amount of labor time involved in the production of a given article. If the amount of labor time involved in the production of a given article is the same in drouth as it is when there is plenty the price of the commodity will remain the same.

The farmer who raises the potato will get as much for his product one year as another provided there is no change in the labor time involved in that production. It takes less labor proportioned to the crop to produce and harvest a large yield than a small; hence price would vary somewhat according to the yield. But it would not be possible for the farmer in Wisconsin or the cold storage houses to exploit the suffering workman on the potatoes used for his table when there is a drouth.

The cold storage plants, the packing houses, the grain elevators and the railroads would belong to the people, and these would be used by the people for the purpose of getting the crop out of the sections where there is an abundance into those sections where there has been a failure.

A Socialist government would also make provision against possible crop failure and famine and keep stored in the elevators and cold storage plants a food supply necessary for at least a year in advance so as to safeguard the people against all possibility of famine.

Industry would be so organized and the means of communication so complete that it would be possible to rush at a few hours notice the necessary labor power into a given community for the purpose of harvesting a crop or turning out any given product with ease and dispatch.

We see the rudiments of the system already organized by the government in the weather service of the agricultural department, state and national, through which trained experts are able to measurably predict coming conditions. This service is already splendidly organized, but it is used by the capitalist class more largely for the purpose of fostering speculation than of giving service to the public. The dissemination of such news is largely in the hands of the associated press and the associated press is owned by capitalism, and capitalism puts out such information as is valuable to it—nothing more.

The drouth and the resulting depression in business inevitable to it, will be a serious thing, and with all a painful one. No Socialist will take pleasure in it, for the Socialist, who could remedy things, if people would let him, must suffer—the innocent, along with the villainous and guilty.

The drouth will increase the Socialist agitation there can be no doubt, because it will increase discontent and enable the people to see how helpless is the capitalist state to remedy conditions; how utterly selfish is the capitalist class to its own interest; and how absolutely indifferent the Morgans of finance are to the sufferings of the millions who are the victims of private capitalism.

THE ROUGH FOOD.

A poor renter of Oklahoma writes the APPEAL a very interesting letter in which he says:

I was born in South Carolina and I am a poor man. I want to ask you a question and that is, what would become of the rough food the pore people have to eat if they had better or got what they earned. They would have more and better food, such as corn bread, cow peas and fat meat. That is what three-fifths of the poor have to eat and the landlord gets the rest.

At first one is inclined to laugh over this letter, but if you read carefully you will see it is really pathetic. The correspondent has clearly been deprived of the better part of life by this system. His ignorance is not his fault.

There could scarcely be a stronger arraignment of the horrible conditions fostered by capitalism, than this letter. There is tragedy in it. The writer tells the truth when he says that "three-fifths of the poor people must eat rough food, such as corn bread, cow peas and fat meat." These are people who create all the wealth in this rich land!

There is not the difference between people that this man's education has led him to suspect. The poor are of the same flesh and blood of the rich. It is as hard for them to eat rough food as it is for the propertied to do so. If they were given opportunity, including proper food, education and good environment, they would develop into the greatest human beings the world has seen.

Socialism will provide for them this opportunity. Everybody under Socialism, if he works, will be able to have good food and plenty of it.

It is easy to get a copy of Irvine's new book, "The Magyar." Get two new subscribers to the Coming Nation at \$1 a year and the book will be sent you free.

There has been a big political strike recently in Turkey. It was so big that it compelled important changes in international relations. Not a single news agency carried a word concerning it. The first account of it to appear in English is in this week's Coming Nation.

The so-called arbitration treaty between the United States and several powers of Europe is by no means an effort to end war. If it were, the battleships would be dismantled and armies disbanded. It is merely a conspiracy of a few nations against the welfare of others.

Someone fears that Socialism will be "inefficient." If you will look at the slums, the poorhouses, the charitable institutions, the mortgages, and the number of people out of employment, you will see how "efficient" the present system is. A change could hardly be for the worse.

"The law is absurd. We will not obey it." That is the substance of the ultimatum issued by the Standard Oil company and Singer Sewing Machine company concerning the new employers' liability act in New Jersey. The employers respect law only when it is class legislation.

Former Secretary Ballinger, the crook who was fired from public service for selling out to corporations, made a fourth of July speech in the state of Washington in which he bewailed the effort "to leave to the populace the decision and disposition of public functions." Ballinger is sore because this tendency has deprived him of considerable graft.

"SOCIETY" is becoming more barbaric every day. The latest extravagance for rich women is shoes costing \$2,500 a pair, made from the breast feathers of humming birds. The Roman aristocrats used to eat dishes made of nightingale tongues. Do the humming bird shoes forbode a fate for the American republic similar to that which followed the feasts of nightingales' tongues in Rome?

EUGENE Wood's "The Big Change," that has been running in the Coming Nation, has attracted so much attention that the back numbers containing the opening installments have nearly all been sold out. So these installments have been brought together and printed in one issue, and while this supply lasts, those who subscribe to the Coming Nation, and ask for it, will receive the number containing "The Big Change" from the beginning.

WHAT rank licks the arguments of the masters are! The press is printing a story of a girl in Worcester, Mass., who, on a salary of one dollar a day, in seventeen years saved \$5,000 and then died of starvation. This is held out as an example for the working class! But suppose you analyze it. Her total income in seventeen years, working six days in a week, would be \$5,331. Think of living for seventeen years on \$331.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that one million dollars has been paid in fees to trust-buster attorneys for "knowing out" the Standard Oil and tobacco concerns. The funny thing is that both the Standard Oil and tobacco trusts are still doing business, and if they had been knocked out completely the tribute of profits the people would pay would not be reduced an iota. Can't you see that it is all a fake and that you are holding the sack?

CAPITALISM is involving itself in many difficulties. Reports come from various small towns that the local merchants are protesting against people coming in with bankrupt stocks for sale. Capitalism is bankrupting the small merchants by scores. If the wholesaler cannot realize on the goods he is lost. If the bankrupt stocks are sold in small lots to other merchants are ruined. If there is not something to cut down the profits the mass of people suffer, and this is a rotten system all around and is breaking down of its own weight.

READING that their graft is pretty nearly over because of the indignation of the people at their exorbitant charges, the express companies have a bill before the sub committee on post-offices and postroads, providing for condemning and purchasing the express business and adding it to the postal system. The express companies have nothing to sell. The government should pay them a cent, but should merely go in from them by competition. They have held up the country long enough and this last attempted holdup is the most impudent of the lot.

The surgeon general of the United States is out in a statistical report which shows an alarming condition of immorality in the army. Not only are 25 out of every 1,000 soldiers and sailors treated for chronic alcoholism, but 200 out of every 1,000, or one in five, are constantly under treatment for venereal diseases. One ought not to expect that the profession of killing workers for the benefit of capitalist masters would be conducive to morality, but these official figures are rather startling. Suppose you consider them carefully before permitting your son or brother to enlist.

The department of commerce and labor has issued a bulletin which says in part: "The average wholesale prices of raw commodities for 1910 were 2.1 per cent higher than in 1909, while the average wholesale prices for manufactured commodities for 1910 were 4.6 per cent higher than in 1909." You see, that according to these official figures, the wholesale prices for manufactured material were more than double the wholesale prices for raw commodities. It is probable the retail prices averaged an increase double that of the wholesale, or perhaps nine per cent over 1909. The bulletin further says: "Wholesale prices in 1910 were 19.1 per cent higher than in 1900, an 46.7 per cent higher than in 1897." Study these figures, in connection with the "increase" in your salary or income, and you will see how far you are advancing on the road to prosperity. The system is doing a great deal for you, isn't it?

JOIN THE PARTY.

Although the APPEAL is chiefly an agitational and propaganda paper, making Socialists rather than telling them what they should do after they are Socialists, it feels that every Socialist who can afford it should become a dues-paying member of the party.

Socialism is not supported by contributions of the rich, but by the small dues collected from the poor. This keeps it a working class party, and the more who join it, the more rapidly can the work of the party be carried on, and the nearer we will come to emancipation. When it is considered that only one in ten of those who vote for Socialism pay dues to the party, the pertinency of asking for more volunteers is apparent.

But, though membership in the party helps in the work, it fills a still more important function. It educates the working class in self-government, the thing that will be so essential when we come into power. In paying dues to the party you are paying tuition in a school of self-development.

The fact that there are differences of opinion among Socialists as to policies is not an argument against Socialism, but for it. The threshing out of these differences constitutes the discipline and training which will make, some day, the working class competent to rule human affairs. The passions that sometimes are aroused are the melting fires that fuse us into one. It is a great thing to be at once revolutionary and constructive, radical yet conservative of all good the past has brought. Naturally some see one side chiefly and contend for that, while others contend for other features. We learn and develop by these collisions.

If you think things are not altogether right in party matters, don't grow, don't sulk, but jump in and try to right them. If you think your section or industry has not obtained fair representation, work that you may get it. If you think some private view has been over-exploited by individuals or that some are playing politics make yourself a factor that shall help to broaden and clear the situation. If you think some have been over-dominant and others have been imposed upon, make yourself strong enough to curb the over-zeal. But do not go into the party to hicker or fight or to advance yourself or friends, but only that you may strengthen it by strengthening yourself in strengthening what you believe to be right. We shall never be able to rule the nation well until we—the democracy, the common people—learn to run our party affairs.

The Socialist party should become more truly democratic. As far as possible, every one who votes the ticket and every woman who will some day vote the ticket should join the party and inject his or her force and personality into it. It would at once clear and purify the atmosphere and add to the fighting force of the movement.

FIRST FINANCIAL CONSPIRACY

There have been financial conspiracies just as there have been corners in grain, washing of stocks, watering of stocks and other schemes for getting rich quick.

But the financial conspiracies number more than seven. The first financial conspiracy began with the adoption of the constitution of the United States. That document says, "Congress shall have power . . . to coin money." It will be noticed this does not give congress power to make anything but coin; neither does it give it the monopoly of money-making. It is this wording that constitutes the conspiracy.

Following the adoption of the constitution there were at least "57 varieties" of money in the United States, mostly of the bank note pattern. Banks were empowered to issue notes up to a certain percentage of their capital stock. One Chicago bank conceived the idea of starting various small banks in many states. A bank would be started, the bank notes issued, and the bank would voluntarily close. With the capital invested in the old bank another would be started, the notes issued by this bank, and it in turn would fail. The process was repeated indefinitely until the same capital had become security for perhaps ten times the amount of bank notes standing against it. So many frauds were perpetrated that no one knew when he received a bank note whether it was of any value or not.

Since that period the government has undertaken the issuance of paper money, such as greenbacks, gold and silver certificates. It has also affixed penalties for counterfeiting, not only coin but also other forms of exchange. This power was assumed, however, and not granted by the constitution. The mere fact that it was assumed is proof that private money represented by bank notes proved a failure.

Nevertheless, in the many financial conspiracies that have occurred since that first one, the bank note idea has been dominant in some form or other. It is very plain in the new scheme engineered by Aldrich and sanctioned by Taft.

It is the old fight between private money and public monopoly in the issuance of money. Whatever may be the form of money used under Socialism, there can be no doubt that it will be public in nature. This in itself will preclude all financial conspiracies.

PLAY AND WORK.

To know the world in which you immediately live, that's mighty valuable. And then the games the children play that are so noisy, and get them all out of breath; they strengthen the lungs, they build up bone and tissue, they teach the muscles to be quick, and sure and strong. They teach the individual to plan, to try to estimate what is in another's mind. They teach co-operation and team-play. They teach forbearance of the strong toward the weak. Why is it so undesirable to be public in nature. This in itself will preclude all financial conspiracies.

These games teach what I wish to see God all after life did to us, what I wish to see God all after life did to us, what I wish to see God all after life did to us, what I wish to see God all after life did to us.

816-Flint-816

If the number, 816, follows your name on yellow address label attached to this paper, it means that you have ordered next week and after that no more papers will be sent until you forward your subscription.

To the Army

BY H. G. CARR. This report sets us back another 1,565. That's much less than last week's decrease and it's possible that next report will show a gain. Like everything else, the decision is up to the Army. You will say next week, and the week after, and every other week, if the little old APPEAL shall forge ahead or retreat under fire.

You know we have no corporation subsidy upon which to draw. In face of this the APPEAL is published upon a closer margin than any other paper in the United States. So long as new subs and renewals—both designated as "offs"—are greater than expirations—"offs" we can fight and fight hard. When the reverse is true we are seriously hampered. Remember, comrades, that this paper is published on the basis of "more subscriptions this week than the seven days, forty weeks ago." Until every worker becomes class conscious it will not be impossible to maintain this gain for the Army is growing bigger and bigger each day. But if the Army numbered a million and you waited for others to get subscriptions we'd experience just what we've had for two successive weeks—losses.

It's not so much the size of the Army as your own activity which sends the APPEAL ahead or holds it back. I can imagine nothing more disastrous than to have to back water right now. I know that none of you want this. The half million mark was but a milestone. It's behind us. Leave it there. You can help this week to send the circulation figures up—where they belong. Make it a point to be heard from before another paper reaches you.

The subscription report follows:

Table with columns: STATE, OFF, TOTAL. Rows include Pennsylvania, California, Ohio, Texas, Oklahoma, New York, Washington, Missouri, Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Oregon, Iowa, North Dakota, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, Connecticut, Virginia, New Mexico, Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Arizona, Maine, Rhode Island, Maryland, Wyoming, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Nevada, Idaho, Alaska, Foreign, Dist. of Columbia, Vermont, Delaware.

Table with columns: STATE, OFF, TOTAL. Rows include North Dakota, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, Connecticut, Virginia, New Mexico, Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Arizona, Maine, Rhode Island, Maryland, Wyoming, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Nevada, Idaho, Alaska, Foreign, Dist. of Columbia, Vermont, Delaware.

Table with columns: STATE, OFF, TOTAL. Rows include Canada, Utah, Arizona, Maine, Rhode Island, Maryland, Wyoming, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Nevada, Idaho, Alaska, Foreign, Dist. of Columbia, Vermont, Delaware.

Table with columns: STATE, OFF, TOTAL. Rows include Dist. of Columbia, Vermont, Delaware.

beater," and "I ain't a-going to play if you're going to do that way." That's the talk! That's the talk! When The Big Change is fully come, I do believe that it will be because the grown men of this country apply to politics the lessons of the playground. "We won't play if you are going to do that way." "We'll just have our game all to ourselves, and you can't be in it." "Cheater, never beater," and "We'll fix it so that the cheater can't be beater."

The essential difference between play and work is that play is preparation for usefulness; work is the dependable activity resulting from such preparation, applied productively. I maintain that it is wicked wastefulness to prevent children or adults from educating themselves by play. I maintain that it is wicked wastefulness to prevent people from playing.

I wouldn't give five cents to see a professional ball-game. I'd ever so much rather see all the fields full of scrub games, shrill with the yell of "You're out! You're out!" "I ain't either out!" "Yere so out!" "I ain't no!" "Aw, what's he matter witcher?" "Don't see him touch yer?" "Ah, what'll he do you know about it?" And then the unimpassioned cry of the umpire: "Batter out!" and the game going on.