

Total number of subscribers for week ending July 22d 204,000
Number of new subs for week ending July 22d 1,222
Number of expiring subs for week ending July 22d 11,445
Loss for week 7,243

Total Number of Subs for Week Ending 497,443
July 29
Total Edition Printed Last Week 533,000

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Aug. 31, 1895

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

This is Number 819

Appeal to Reason.

J. A. WAYLAND
FRED D. WARREN
Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., August 12, 1911

CARRY CALIFORNIA FOR SOCIALISM

Receipts previously acknowledged \$6,882.22
Receipts from July 27 to Aug. 2, Inclusive 1,888.38
Total to date \$7,041.70
Names paid for until after November, 1912, elections 14,083

Each 50 cent piece contributed to this fund sends the Appeal to some California non-Socialist voter until after the next presidential election.

1912
Drawn by B. B. Wright, Healdsburg, Calif., presidential election.

Appeal Wins Frank Lane Case—\$25,000 Damages

In the district court of Crawford county, Kansas, the APPEAL, on August 2d, won its famous \$25,000 damage suit for Frank Lane. The 2d day of August was also the nineteenth birthday of the hopelessly crippled miner boy.

When advised that the jury had given him a birthday present in the form of a judgment for \$25,000 against the Sheridan Coal company the boy's eyes filled with tears and he murmured: "I'd give it all for just one year of my old time rugged health."

The story of Frank Lane, a helpless cripple, discovered in the city hospital at Pittsburg, Kansas, friendless and homeless, has been told in these columns again and again. But for the benefit of those not familiar with the case we will review some of the facts in its connection.

On August 5, 1910, Fred D. Warren, editor of the APPEAL, learned that a boy by the name of Frank Lane, a Finlander, had been crushed beneath a coal car at Shaft No. 5 of the Sheridan

Coal company, ten miles east of Girard, and been hopelessly injured. Warren immediately went to Pittsburg where the injured boy was confined in the city hospital. He learned from the physicians in charge that Lane's back had been broken in two places about two months previous and that he would never again be able to walk and probably never be able to even sit up. He also learned that the boy had no money and no friends able to institute action against the coal company for damages. Convinced himself upon further investigation that the company was liable, he immediately summoned Attorney J. I. Sheppard of Ft. Scott, Kansas, one of the best lawyers in the state; and together they visited the crippled miner. After interviewing hospital nurses, doctors and other persons familiar with the case, suit was brought in the district court of Crawford county, against the Sheridan Coal company and the Frisco Railroad company for \$25,000 damages.

Suit was not filed until after every effort had been made to induce the companies to contribute a reasonable amount to in a small measure compen-

sate the physically wrecked victim of their criminal negligence.

At the time Fred Warren discovered Frank Lane he was a subject of charity in the city hospital at Pittsburg. The corporation for whom he had worked faithfully, and through whose negligence he was compelled to remain a helpless cripple the balance of his life, refused to contribute a dollar to his needs. He was a stranger in a strange land (a land of the free and a home of the brave (?)). He had a mother in far off Finland who had been patiently waiting for the receipt of the letter in which her son was to send passage money for her to join him in the new world where abundance flowed and opportunity was beckoning at every turn.

With hopes totally blasted and with nothing to look forward to but a life of pain, poverty and helplessness, it is any wonder that Frank Lane, then a teen years of age, couldn't muster the courage to write and tell his gray haired mother the awful truth?

Not until the APPEAL had inspired this Finland miner with the hope that sufficient damages could be secured to keep him and his mother from hunger and want, did the light begin to shine from his eyes and a smile occasionally wreath the wan face.

In the court room at Pittsburg on the morning of August 1, lawyers, jurors, witnesses and spectators remained ominously quiet as the nurses carried in the white cot on which lay the dead body of Frank Lane, that breathed and talked.

For fourteen long months this boy had been confined to the hospital ward during which time he had breathed fresh air and saw the out-of-doors only through one window. He clasped his hands in boyish glee at sight of the green trees and grass and warm bright sun. He pitifully suggested to the attending nurse that if given a chance he believed he could walk. But there was no movement in the dead, dumb body from the hips down. At the effort nurse and attendants turned away with tears glistening in every eye. They knew that never again was there a possibility of those paralyzed limbs responding to the desire of an active, pleading mind.

With wonder eyes he looked into the faces of all in the court room that he could see and returned with interest every smile directed towards him from strangers and friends alike.

Perhaps the most noticeable thing

there was the solitude of Comrade Sheppard for his injured client. The months of tutelage these two had experienced had drawn around them a bond of understanding and sympathy that was deeper seated than any kind of a money consideration could have ever produced. It was "Frank" and "Jake" between these two. From the opening of court every one in that room realized that Frank Lane was represented by a man who possessed not only the keenest of legal minds and a fearlessness produced only by being in the right, but also a heart whose every beat was for the boy in whose interest, he was battling.

After the selection of the jury, which by the way was made up of twelve fearless workmen, three farmers and nine miners, the witnesses were called one by one but were all of minor importance until the boy whose only hope lay in the balance was called.

When at last Frank Lane himself was sworn and from his cot raised a bleached, white hand while the oath was administered scarcely a breath stirred the quiet of that large court room. His answers to the questions put were given in clear though weakened tones and were not in the least harassing to him so long as his friend "Jake" was asking them. But immediately the cross examination started, the boy, never before inside of a court room, looked appealingly to Comrade Sheppard, the jury and towards his few friends scattered about the room. There was no help for it. He must go through the grilling of cross questions fired like shots at him by the corporation attorneys, four in number, who were employing all the cunning of their profession in the effort to tear down the prosecution's testimony.

In the United States there are organized a number of insurance companies whose business is to insure corporations against damage suits of injured employees. One of the largest and most powerful of these is the American Casualty company of Baltimore, Md. On their force of retained lawyers are hundreds of the best that money can hire. The business of these vultures is to beat workers who are injured or killed out of every penny of compensation possible. The Sheridan Coal company was insured by this same American Casualty company, represented at the Frank Lane case by one A. M. Keene, a lawyer from Ft. Scott, Mr. Keene is the prospective republican

Getting the Supreme Court

A few months ago A. M. Simons, editor of the Coming Nation, printed in his magazine a series of articles showing that the congress could, if it desired, take away the power of declaring laws unconstitutional now exercised by the supreme court of the United States.

It was shown that congress actually did this by an enactment in the sixties which has been practically forgotten, and that Chief Justice Marshall in an opinion acquiesced in the act.

The Appeal to Reason reprinted the story from the Coming Nation. It was the first time the fact that the court could be and had been curbed, has been published in nearly half a century. Now, Victor L. Berger, in a clause attached to his bill for old-age pensions, proposes to act on the information furnished by the Appeal and Coming Nation. Comrade Berger quotes the act of congress, which was first published in these columns, as the basis of this clause. Once more the readers of these papers have learned the news several months in advance of any other publication.

Warren Writes Frank's Mother

(Copy of Letter Sent.)
Girard, Kan., August 3, 1911.
Mrs. Sophia Lane, Houkijarvi, Merikarvia, Finland, Europe.

Dear Madam—It is genuine pleasure to me to inform you that your son Frank has been awarded damages for the injuries he received, to the amount of \$25,000. The matter will have to be fought out in another court, but so just is the claim I am sure the verdict will be sustained. I feel it my duty to inform you of the good news even before I tell the readers of the APPEAL, for you have more at stake than others have.

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I am glad to tell you that in the Socialist movement all men are brothers and Frank in his affliction and exile has found friends. The APPEAL Army, composed of earnest Socialist men and women seeking emancipation for all, when told of his misfortunes, responded in such a way that we were able to present his case adequately in the courts, and now there is prospect that some day you may see Frank and have that little cottage and simple comfort which will mean joy and good to you and him. To have you with him will in a measure compensate the poor boy for the physical disability which he has sustained. I am sure that every one who contributed to securing this result will feel amply repaid for his effort in the satisfaction that will come to you and him after the long hours of black despair. We will not drop the case until Frank obtains that which is justly his due.

If you could have seen your son in the court room and heard his cheery greetings, I am sure you would have been proud of his bearing and would realize that his undaunted spirit will sustain him through the struggle until you can again be together.

Some day, through the efforts of the working class of the world, these separations and accidents, and the poverty and despair incident to the present system, will entirely pass away and no more Frank Lanes may be sacrificed to the god of Getting On. Until that time comes, I can only remind you that the spirit of international solidarity is awake, with helping hand and sympathetic act, and subscribe myself, in behalf of the APPEAL Army and the Socialist movement of America, your friend, your comrade,

FRED D. WARREN,
Editor APPEAL TO REASON.

There is another phase of it—that is, "War—Who For?" Guess.

Rescue Edition No. 2

This report shows the first wave of the Army's response to Rescue Edition No. 2 announcement. Orders last week were nearly six times greater than the week before. The edition to date is as follows:

Previously ordered 717,396
Ordered last week 18,630

Total to date 736,026

If YOUR bundle does not show in the above see that it's represented next week. Rescue Edition No. 2 will be dated September 2, Appeal No. 822. It will be devoted to the Los Angeles conspiracy against the McNamara brothers and will take the lid off the Otis-Burns crime incubator. The FACTS in the case will rouse the nation to a greater degree than did the facts in the Moyer-Haywood case. The prosecution knows this and the weekly report of copies ordered is read more intently and its probable effect weighed more earnestly by the conspirators than by any one else. The future of the corrupt private detective agency as a club in the hands of the master class is staked upon the judicial murder of these men on trumped-up evidence.

RALLY TO THE SIDE OF YOUR WORKING CLASS BROTHERS. Get the TRUTH of the matter before ALL the residents of your town. Others will help—are helping now—but YOU should have a "bundle" to distribute. If it's utterly impossible for you, individually, to hand out papers there are plenty of comrades who will do the work if YOU order the copies. EVERY APPEAL READER SHOULD HAVE A HAND IN THIS WORK. Send your order this week. Use blank below:

Rescue Edition Bundle Order

RESCUE EDITION BUNDLE ORDER
Rescue Edition—Labor Day Issue—Anniversary Number

APPEAL TO REASON, Girard, Kan.:

Dear Comrades:—For the enclosed \$_____ enter my order for _____ copies of Rescue Edition No. 2, dated September 2d. (Rate is 50 cents a hundred, \$5 a thousand.)

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____

BURNS IN LOS ANGELES

Declares He Will Hang the McNamaras, and Belittles the Socialists—Rides in Otis' Armored Automobile

BY GEORGE H. SHOAF
Staff Correspondent of the APPEAL.

By Telegraph to the APPEAL.
Los Angeles, August 4.—W. J. Burns, the detective, invaded Los Angeles yesterday, and according to common report, made no secret of his presence in the Alexander hotel. Yet he was the observed of all observers, freely talked of his work, and regarding the McNamara case he did not mince words.

"We have the right men in jail," he said, "and they are going to hang as sure as I am alive."

All Los Angeles papers carried the Burns interview this morning. When asked what he thought of the agitation Socialist and labor papers were making in behalf of the imprisoned iron workers, Burns said: "Those papers are bluffing; their editors are big bluffers; the flannel-mouthed freaks who are making speeches over the country, threatening dire things in case the McNamaras are convicted, are the biggest bluffs of all. While Socialists are writing and making speeches, we are preparing to do business with John J. and J. B. McNamara in the Los Angeles courts, and I want to say that, after conviction and when hanging day arrives, you will see every Socialist and labor agitator taking to tall timber. There will be none of them around the day the McNamaras are hung."

This afternoon Burns entered the cannon mounted automobile with Harrison Gray Otis and spent two hours riding about, in conversation with the owner of the Times. What these men discussed, of course, no one knows. This exhibition of friendly relationship is remarkable, in that not so very long ago Otis was assailing Burns through his paper because of the detective's work in connection with the San Francisco graft prosecutions.

Little idea regarding the cocksureness of the agents of the prosecution as to their ability to convict can be conveyed in a newspaper article. Burns' detectives swarmed everywhere when their chief walked down Spring street today. He walked as Otis rides, as if he owns Los Angeles and was master of the situation.

Knowing absolutely that their clients are innocent, the defense attorneys are non-phased. It seems incredible, they say, that the prosecution will attempt to do in the McNamara case what they did in the case of Chas. F. Stevens, a local labor man who was sent to the penitentiary for two years recently on the trumped-up charge of assaulting a scab. The defense proved by ample evidence that the defendant was six miles away from the scene of the alleged assault. The prosecuting attorney after the evidence was all in, overabundated the defense attorneys on their case. So certain were the attorneys they would win that they

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Shall the McNamaras Die?

Evidence is accumulating of a concerted effort to advertise the side of the masters while minimizing the position of those who are defending McNamara, and especially the Socialist press. This is made clear by the studied action of newspapers all over the United States in reporting the resignation of Lemon, which refrain from giving the Appeal credit for having brought it about through exposure of his public and private career. It is made plain, further, by an attack from New York on Warren, as if to discredit him at this particular time, and by editorial reference to the McNamara case in various papers in which it is asserted that IF he is hung it will be after he has had a "fair trial."

Just at this time also is sprung, by McClure's Magazine, a long interview with Burns, in which he outlines his case in such a way as to influence public opinion against the accused. This is printed by literally thousands of papers over the country. It is the same effort to manufacture sentiment that was made before the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

But more significant than all this is the statement made by Gilbert B. Perkins, head of a detective agency, to the effect that he had collected evidence which absolutely proved the innocence of John J. McNamara, and that THIS EVIDENCE WAS STOLEN FROM HIS OFFICE BY EMPLOYEES OF THE BURNS DETECTIVE AGENCY. "All these reports," said Perkins under oath, "were locked up in my office at Indianapolis the day it was raided. I had received it only the day before and the Burns men who had been shadowing my men knew just where this evidence was. I was hustled right out of my office and taken to the federal court, where I was held up for some time. When I returned to my office MY DEER HAD BEEN BROKEN OPEN AND ITS CONTENTS RANSACKED. Many of my private papers and THE REPORTS IN THE McNAMARA CASE HAD BEEN ABSTRACTED."

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Unionists and Socialists have nobly and wisely contributed a large defense fund out of their small earnings, and there is no danger that the McNamaras will lack able counsel to defend them in the courts. That contingency is not likely. But the fact remains that, however strong and adroit the legal advisers may be, they are laboring under serious disadvantages. They appear before a class

court that is hostile to them; this fact has already been demonstrated. It is as if one should plead before a court martial composed of officers in command of the men accused; prospect of victory would be scant. The defense is forced to be made in a city whose administration is decidedly hostile to them and the interests of the class they represent. If a friendly working class administration was in power in Los Angeles, the heavy odds against the accused would be removed. If they were to appear before a judge who was of the working class, who understood the nature of the struggle involving the whole country in virtual civil war, then justice could be expected, and we might view the situation with equanimity. It remains for Socialists to provide the environment that will make for justice. It is a very practical move toward freeing the McNamaras to "Carry California for Socialism." That must be the peculiar work toward which Socialists in particular and class conscious workers in general should turn their attention. As McNamara himself puts it, "Depend upon the Socialist press. At the same time, Milwaukeeize your own town."

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This is made clear by a personal letter from George H. Shoaf, staff correspondent of the Appeal, who has been in Los Angeles for months and who understands the situation if anyone can. The letter was not written for publication and so there was no reason for Shoaf to express anything that was not his honest sentiment. This is what he says:

"Unless Fred and Debs and Wayland succeed in arousing the slaves, it is going to go hard with the McNamara brothers. Those boys are going to be hanged quietly and effectively, and after they are gone the tolling class will perhaps realize what has taken place."

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Berger on Old Age Pensions

By TELEGRAPH TO APPEAL TO REASON.
Washington, August 4.—"Within a year you will have to make up your mind on the subject of old age pensions," declared Congressman Berger, the Socialist representative, addressing the members of the house. "You will have to declare where you stand. A mighty wave demands for the passage of some such law and will roll in from every section of the country and the result will have to be met."

Berger spoke for fifteen minutes, having received the floor by unanimous consent. He made a strong argument for the passage of his measure.

"Any toiler who has faithfully labored for a meager wage for twenty years or more has created more wealth than a pension in old age can repay," declared Berger. "Every toiler produces more than he is paid, otherwise he would be discharged. It is a condition in the capitalist order of society that the employer must get the lion's share of the product. The word 'pension' in this case is a misnomer. The payment ought to be called 'partial restitution' or 'old folks compensation.'" Louis KOPPELIN.

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Los Angeles Police Force

MIKE BRADY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Since the forcible kidnaping of the two McNamara brothers from Indianapolis to Los Angeles by Burns' detectives, aided by the members of the Los Angeles police department, many workers wonder why sanction was given to such procedure by a professedly good government, council, mayor and police commission which controls the angelic city executive authorities.

A practice, common in all American cities, obtained then and does now, whereby all night patrolmen visited saloons upon their beat and collected a flask of whiskey or bottles of beer from each one visited, and either through the patrol wagon or other medium these presents were nightly conveyed to the alleged "gymnasium" room to be disposed of.

Business men were practically blackmailed. Police, undoubtedly, aided some of the big jobs in being pulled off successfully. A practice, common in all American cities, obtained then and does now, whereby all night patrolmen visited saloons upon their beat and collected a flask of whiskey or bottles of beer from each one visited.

Every chief of police, since Chief Glass was discharged (after charges were proven against him in 1900), has been fired for "graft" or malfeasance in office, with the one exception of Capt. Double, who shortly after accepting the job, died of a heart attack.

On the Los Angeles police "farce" now are men who were proven guilty of various offenses ranging from cowardice to murder, and a choice lot of swindlers, thieves, bigamists, and worse men who were convicted and are now ex-convicts and are now "grafters."

Chief Kern, once a councilman, along with Mayor Harper and the entire city council, were ousted for grafting, the lowest form of graft possible—falling from a commission.

The DeLave investigation proved that the Los Angeles city jail was one of the worst hell-holes and vilest sinks of iniquity in the United States. Foul, lousy, ill-ventilated, overcrowded, a disease germ-breeding, pestilence-conveying blot upon alleged civilization—it was fully shown to be, and conducted by as foul-mouthed, insulting, scurrilous, black-guardly scamps as ever wore a blue-coat's garb; beastly, animal-like men, whose speech was full of gutter-bred, indecent expression.

In the inquiry which was forced over the insulting at central headquarters, of so many citizens, particularly in hotel rooms, there developed the fullest proof that the highest officers in charge of police headquarters used bestiality of offensive language mixed with shockingly indecent hints of preferring slandorous unnameable offenses as charges against most reputable citizens, and yet the men who did this are still on the job.

Shortly after Mayor Alexander was elected on the good government program, his chief of police, Broadhead, was charged with a multitude of offenses peculiar to most of America's great cities' chiefs of police. These were insulting of citizens, and unprovoked assaults; robbing of prisoners; collusion with thugs, holdups, and burglars; incompetency; inability to maintain discipline; and graft.

As strikes have been numerous since 1904, police were, and now are, constantly doing extra duty as strike guards; all manner of lawless characters took advantage of this fact, so that a carnival of crime reigned and still reigns in the angelic city. Holdup, burglars, thieves, and pickpockets worked without slightest fear of capture. Nightly, criminal assaults were made on women. A reign of terror existed. The police of the night squad, due to overwork, often slept at post from 1 a. m. till 5 a. m., as owing to an old ridiculous rule of some desk sergeant of years long gone by, no call or "ringing-in" was permitted during those hours, except an arrest were made.

The writer of this has been several patrolmen at one time asleep for hours in various Los Angeles leading hotels, and while frequently, the night men, even to check upon their movements, naturally, seek the opportunity to sleep, excepting themselves as long as in

through doing strike duty as extra work. Burglary was so common that a jewelry store near Fifth and Main streets in the very heart of the business center, was entered and robbed in one week, and on the first occasion at the very hour when it was supposed to be burglarized there were three uniformed policemen asleep in the chairs of the Hotel Westminster just half a block away. A holdup actually took place right in front of police headquarters one night, exactly opposite the bastle and the two highway-men escaped with the victim's cash.

White Slaves in America From the Workers in America History, by James O'Shea, Torro House, Inc.

No. 2.—Limiting Wages by Law. The fact that white servitude was not as general in New England as in the colonies to the south, does not necessarily mean that "free labor" was allowed to reap the reward of high wages that usually comes of a scarcity of labor.

Work was plenty in New England and laborers were not sufficient to serve the needs of the employing class. The real wage was low as "the workingman was obliged to pay comparatively high prices" (ibid., p. 110).

Wisconsin, which has more Socialist members of the legislature than any state in the Union, also pays its ordinary state expenses by taxes upon corporations.

HILLSBOROUGH, CAL., a suburb of San Francisco, occupied chiefly by millionaires, has a school house but not a pupil. There are only twelve children in the municipality and they are all sent to private schools.

Conspiracy of the Newspapers

PRISON OFFICIAL, UNDER FIRE, QUILTS

F. N. Lemon, Deputy Warden at U. S. "Pen" at Leavenworth, Resigns

WARDEN IS EXONERATED

Charges of Ex-Guards and Ex-Convicts May Cause More Retirements

The above heading appeared in the Kansas City Journal of July 29. The significant part of it lies in the statement that the warden is exonerated. It was not so stated. It will be noticed also that the "Journal" tries to leave the impression that the whole thing came because of charges of ex-guards and ex-convicts.

WHITE REGINS TALE IN LORIMER INQUIRY Former Representative, Who Sold Confession to Tribune, Takes the Stand

HAS LONG SIEGE AHEAD

Begin Evidence by Recounting Authors and Character of His Reading

This is a head from one newspaper which told the testimony of Charles A. White before the Lorimer investigating committee of the United States senate. The same story was run in hundreds of papers.

LEMON'S RESIGNATION HAS BEEN ACCEPTED

In the Meantime He is Given a Furlough on Full Pay—Others May Lose Places

This is the heading of a story printed in the Kansas City Journal August 1. Why is it that a man proven guilty of crimes and immoralities as well as grafting is asked by the attorney general to "resign" instead of being dismissed in disgrace, and then given a "furlough on full pay"?

The Railroad Hospital Steal

By a railroad Employee Who Does Not Sign His Name Least He Lose His Job.

There is a prevailing impression among those who are aware of their existence that the Employers' Hospital associations conducted in connection with the various railroads would make the Good Samaritan look like a cheap criminal when the benevolent interest displayed in the care of sick and maimed railroad men is considered.

While these associations are usually known as Railroad Employers' Hospital associations, indicating that they are financed by and conducted in the interests of the employees, yet this is not the case.

Identify of Interests. A man went hunting with the object in view of supplying his need with a fur over coat. At the same time a bear went hunting with object in view of supplying his need, a square meal.

White Slaves in America

From the Workers in America History, by James O'Shea, Torro House, Inc.

So-Called Securities You have seen advertisements, "Safe deposit vaults, fire, water and burglar proof." But is a thing secure just because it is locked up in a steel vault? You can lock a diamond in a vault, for it is the property within itself; you can lock up a railroad bond; but no one has ever locked up a railroad, factory or mine in a steel vault.

The feudal lords used to plunder the people. After getting all the loot within their reach they would then retreat into their castles for safety, pull up their draw bridges and then laugh at their poor victims. They felt very secure.

McCLAUGHRY WILL RESIGN, IS BELIEF

McDonough, Whose Story Caused Trouble for Lemon, Expects Warden to Quit.

MAY RECALL GIRARD MAYOR

Socialists Said to be Dissatisfied With Houghton

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One Hess Philosophy

Former generations believed the king could do no wrong. The masses today believe the rich can do no wrong. The game is like fooling children by changing their clothing. The masses are as little children.

Congress is simply a board of directors of the national corporation, but it has been robbing the great mass of stockholders and giving the booty to a few of the stockholders. The powers of the board should be taken from it and placed back with all the stockholders—the people.

There are loud and continuous murmurings of revolution all over the civilized world. The labor elements are awakening to a sense of their rights so long been denied them. Evolution checked means revolution. The people will have one or the other—which depends upon the intelligence of those who have usurped power.

THE EXPLOITED FARMERS.

B. F. Yoakum, head of the Frisco railroad, recently made a startling statement which is worthy analysis. He said that IT COST THE AMERICAN FARMERS SEVEN BILLION DOLLARS EVERY YEAR TO MARKET A CROP WORTH NINE BILLIONS.

If you will think over these figures a little you can readily see why the farmer is poor and why tenantry is so prevalent among the agriculturists of the land. While they apparently raise crops to the value of something like \$9,000,000,000 a year, and while this is heralded as a great achievement, still, according to Yoakum's figures, the real returns are only a little over \$2,000,000,000.

What becomes of the remaining \$7,000,000,000 which the crops are said to be worth? Railroad managers, including Mr. Yoakum, no doubt understand very well what a rake-off they get for carrying the stuff to market. Then "exchange," the commission houses, the retail dealers, all get a portion of it.

Victor Berger, Socialist congressman, has introduced a bill into the house providing for old age pensions. It is modeled after the old age pension laws of other countries where Socialists have exercised power.

Wisconsin is the first state in the nation to adopt a state life insurance law. It is fathered by Herman L. Ekern and was adopted largely through the efforts of the Socialist members of that legislature.

The present officials will administer the law without the creation of any additional offices. Policies will be issued to residents of the state between the ages of twenty and fifty years in sums of \$500 or \$1,000 with annuities issued in sums of \$100, \$200 and \$300 to begin at an age not earlier than sixty years.

ON A MILITARY BASIS.

For five or six years the Socialist press has been exploiting the Dick military law and all this time the capitalist papers have either maintained silence relative to it or else have declared that Socialists were mistaken.

Now, however, when the law is being enforced, capitalist publications are admitting the truth of all that Socialists declared. But this is not all. A measure is now before congress for the purpose of making minor changes in military affairs, Senate bill No. 2518, which makes specific declaration relative to the status of American citizens. It expressly declares:

That all male citizens of the United States and all male persons of foreign birth that declare their intention to become citizens of the United States under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, who are of sound body and mind and between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, are hereby declared to constitute the national forces, and, with such exceptions and under such conditions as may be prescribed by law, shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States.

Sec. 2. That the regular army is the permanent military establishment, which is maintained both in peace and war under the provisions of law.

CONFIRMING THE APPEAL.

The press has been full, the past two weeks, of the investigation of the steel trust, and there is not a paper but has fully confirmed what the APPEAL printed first of all papers relative to Roosevelt's part in the Tennessee Coal and Iron company steal.

When the APPEAL printed this story more than two years ago it was vehemently denied, just as its advanced report of the Alton steal was denied. Now, however, it has come out under oath that Roosevelt permitted the absorption of this company by the Morgan steel trust contrary to the provisions of law; that this merger gave the steel trust a monopoly of raw material and of iron manufacture in the United States; and that, though representation was made that the merger was sure to prevent the threatened panic, the panic came just the same.

The steel trust organized on that occasion, it has been shown, has never manufactured a pound of iron. It has simply levied additional tribute off the American people by virtue of controlling prices. The groups of the plants then in existence had been assigned their proportion of manufacture, and each in its individual capacity has done its work and reaped a profit. In addition, the owners of these plants, operating as a trust, have reaped another profit amounting to millions.

While profits must continue as long as the profit system remains, this second profit is merely a holdup contrary to law. Roosevelt's authorization for this holdup was contrary to law. If it is a steal according to present standards, then Roosevelt is guilty of that steal and should be punished for it.

If the whole people were to take over the steel industry they could save the more than \$50,000,000 paid to the steel trust every year, besides as much more paid to corporate manufacturers, and all the retail expenses besides. Yet the people apparently cannot see that Socialism is "good business."

INSURANCE AND PENSIONS.

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ANNOUNCEMENT is made that Mexico has lost her so-called control of the railroads of that country. It has been represented that the government owned 51 per cent of the stock in these railroads. In point of fact the government owned only 41 per cent and Diaz 10 per cent. Diaz has now unloaded his stock to an American syndicate, including Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and other banks in the Morgan group, and Americans in the government of Mexico have control of the roads. This is merely what the APPEAL stated when the open revolution against Diaz occurred, that Morgan was behind it and that he would get complete control of Mexico.

GENERAL OTIS is merely a man Friday, a Simon Legree, a Porfirio Diaz. So long as he succeeds in beating labor into line he will be it and can appear rich, but when he fails in his duty work his masters will kick his posterior. They are pointing their toes toward him now.

CAPITALISM has revised the beatitude to read, Blessed are the pacemakers.

Throned Monarchs of Corruption

BY EUGENE V. DEBS

The house of representatives at Washington will be considerably increased in the number of its members based upon the new apportionment under the late census. This is fortunate in one respect at least. The present house is inadequate to the increasing demand for committees of investigation. More and more committees are required for this purpose and if the demand continues the house should have a thousand members at least for this alone.

It is therefore in fact by the degeneracy created by itself that capitalism controls the government and keeps the people in subjection.

Capitalism first makes bums and beats of men by depriving them of a chance to work and keeping them in enforced idleness or by compelling them to slave for a pittance that any man with an atom of self-respect would spurn, and then it rounds them up periodically like so much live stock and under the whip and spur of political cowboys drives them into the political chutes to control the elections for their buyers and perpetuate the rule of their masters.

It is through such political rottenness that McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft were made president. Their respective cabinets were and are flower of the same fifth. The supreme court sprang from the same sewage.

Thus, Edward Douglas White, once the notorious political boss of Louisiana, now sits as chief justice in the highest tribunal in the land.

Thus also, Wickersham, the attorney for the trusts, is made attorney general for the government, drawing fees from the trusts and salary from the government, and serving them both by serving the trusts which are the government.

And these are the gentlemen to whom the people are looking to prosecute the trusts out of existence, purify politics, and usher in an era of cream and peaches.

Asking About Socialism

Coin and Bonds.

Could the government coin money without issuing bonds, and if so, of what value would be the money? There are no bonds behind any of the coin in circulation today. The coin itself, with the government stamp attached, is money. The government issues at present gold and silver certificates which are secured, not by bonds, but by bullion held in the treasury.

A WEEK ago England assumed a very beligerent attitude relative to Germany on account of the latter's seizure of land in Africa. It looked for a time as though war was certain. Lloyds even went so far as to absolutely refuse all risks. But suddenly the big war cloud dissolved. The capitalist press is not telling why, but the secret of it is that the Socialists of Germany and the Socialists of England let it be known that they did not propose to do any fighting for either side, knowing that it was a war for the sake of stealing land for the money masters. They demonstrate that there is no influence on the earth so potent in stopping the barbarities of war as the Socialist movement. This is the third great war that Socialists have prevented within the last ten years.

Reinstating a Discharged Man.

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And in the meantime the trusts are "dissolving" of their own free will and accord and with a grace that is almost divine. Judge Gary of the steel trust dissolved so completely that he even called on the government—himself and Morgan and his pirates—to take charge of the trusts and fix the prices of their products.

Judge Gary did not mean to have the people understand by this that the trusts and the government are one and the same thing, and that the trusts welcome government regulation so long as the government, and yet such is the fact, and so flagrant, has this fact become that there is danger of the people waking up and so all hands have been set to investigating and investigating, as if the rottenness were not self-evident and did not smell to heaven.

Lorimer is now the goat to divert attention from countless others equally guilty. Senator Kern who is so hot on the trail of Lorimer once declared that his own colleague in the senate had had his seat bought for him by the brewery trust, but he is now discreetly silent upon that point.

There is but one way to clean out this rottenness and that is by wiping out the rotten system from which it flows. And there is but one movement equal to that hereulean undertaking and that is the revolutionary movement of international Socialism.

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July Report

BY M. G. CREEL

The number of subscriptions received by the APPEAL each day of July, 1911, is given below. Where two dates appear on a line they signify Sunday and Monday except the line "July 4-5," which includes Independence day, a holiday:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Subscriptions, Total. Rows for July 1-31.

This is a total of 29,108, an average of 939 subscriptions for each of July's 31 days. The month's record for the past seven years is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Subscriptions. Rows for 1907-1910.

The daily subscription receipts for July are the cause for another drop this week. The big fact is, comrades, that we're now below the half million mark but the first few days of August show a decided improvement over July and give promise of again hitting the flag close to the top of the mast. If you will make this week count, August 5 to 10 we'll recover all the lost ground.

Remember that the subs you mail before August 14 will show in the "off and on" report for No. 822, the Rescue Edition, and names you take this week will begin with that issue. Millions of extra copies of the Rescue Edition will be distributed. The circulation figures will be scanned by millions of people who know little or nothing of Socialist agitation. If we go before them with a big report, a rousing, triumphant record, they'll see that an organized working class can not only win Frank Lane cases but can also conquer in the case of the Workers vs. Capitalism.

Your work before August 14 will tell the story.

The subscription report follows:

Table with 3 columns: State, Subscriptions, Total. Rows for various states and totals.

States marked "x" show gain for week.

A Journalistic Coup

From Mirror, St. Louis, Mo. That big shake-up in the Leavenworth penitentiary in which a high-worth-muck of the institution was forced to resign because of cruelties and depravities only hinted at, is an event to the credit of the APPEAL to Reason, of Girard, Kan. That little paper with its intransigent attitude toward the whole existing order is making itself felt by the powers that be. It is not only unsurpassable by all the force of the republican machine, but it makes even the White House occupants sit up and take notice. The APPEAL to REASON isn't "dignified" in its methods, but dignity isn't of much use in the fight against injustice and institutional brutality.

The New York World of July 31st contains a ridiculous column story relative to the editor of the APPEAL. It says that Fred D. Warren not only returned the pardon to Taft, but also insisted on being locked up and in jail at the present time. A paper like the World ought to know that no man can be locked up without an official commitment, and inasmuch as Taft has set aside the sentence, the commitment could not be issued against Warren. He didn't ask for the pardon. He returned it when it was sent. But the other side, realizing it had made a mistake, issued no commitment for him, and he has never spent an hour in jail. Nothing for that matter, has there been any effort made to collect the \$100 fine which Taft still left intact against him. The government is only too glad to drop the case as it is.