













You have long wanted something that would explain in clear and simple language, exactly what it is that Socialists expect to do when they attain political control of the nation. The Socialists at Work edition will do it in detail.

It will explain the Socialist program, and how it is to be applied in township, county, city, state and nation. Then it will take up the work of our administrations and give you a report of what has been done.

It will give a report of our members of legislatures, and the work of Berger in congress, including his speech in full on old age pensions.

Milwaukee, Berkeley, Flint and other cities will all be there, including the poll tax fight in Washington township, Crawford county, Kansas. It will be an educator.

You will give it to your neighbor, and say: "Here is what we are doing. That's what the Socialists advocate."

Get ready to order enough to cover your community.

SOMETHING DOING

Burns, in a recent interview, said that "Something must be done." Something is being done, done vigorously. Before that interview the press of America had utterly ignored the Shoaf case. Since it occurred, evidently following the cue given by Burns, who is temporarily in charge of the capitalist forces in their fight on labor, the press has been ridiculing Shoaf's disappearance from one end of the country to the other claiming that it is a frame-up.

The APPEAL is placed in the most singular position in which it has ever found itself, and the capitalist press is taking advantage of this situation in order if possible to run it to earth. In its first issue after Shoaf's disappearance the APPEAL frankly stated that there were, so far as it could see, three possibilities connected with the mystery. One was assassination; the second was kidnapping; the third was a possible frame-up on the part of Shoaf.

Consider the situation: Place yourself in the position of the APPEAL or in the position of Shoaf before the disappearance and think what you would have done under like conditions. Shoaf had for eight years done faithful reportorial work for the APPEAL, uncovering many sensations and in no case betraying either it or the working class. Is it reasonable to suppose that he would betray the APPEAL and the workers now, when, with his own experiences in the Moyer-Haywood case, he had an example to show that a frame-up was sure to be found out in the long run? Would the APPEAL engineer such a move, knowing that by doing so it would forfeit the support of the Socialists of the country and in doing that would destroy itself? Is it reasonable to suppose that anything of the kind could be worked? Have you known of the APPEAL or of Shoaf taking unfair advantage of anyone in the past, or have you known of either making a charge that was not absolutely true? If we had done it we would long ago have been prosecuted for criminal libel. But though the APPEAL has attacked those high in authority there has never a suit been entered against it.

Shoaf spent over three months in Los Angeles. He had behind him the reputation of never making a failure. He insisted that he was getting evidence of tremendous significance. Is it reasonable, in view of all this, and after permitting the APPEAL to advertise what he had, to think he had secured absolutely no evidence? To Shoaf more than to others belongs the credit for exposure of the plot in the Moyer-Haywood case, the thing that defeated the capitalists in their fight some six years ago. From him came the exposures of federal judges that stirred the nation from end to end and that has just culminated in the resignation of the most corrupt of them all, Judge Peter S. Grosscup. He is who was investigated the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, and it was the evidence he collected that led the government to dismiss Frank H. Lemon and make a show of instituting reforms there. Does it seem reasonable that a man who did all this would fall down flat in a case where others were securing evidence of great significance? Isn't it more reasonable to suppose that the exposures he had made had brought him enemies who were eager to get rid of him?

The APPEAL does not believe, after its eight years relationship with Shoaf, that he could have been guilty of anything of the kind. If there was a voluntary disappearance on his part at this time, (which the APPEAL is loath to believe) it is confident that he did it, not because he had failed to secure evidence, but because he thought that by doing so he would be able to find more evidence. He had written that this was the greatest case, involving the most stupendous plot, on which he was ever engaged and that he was not going to fail. Possibly

he saw features in the case even beyond those that he had written about, and temporarily dropped out in order to run them down, though the APPEAL does not believe it probable that even in such a case Shoaf would fail to inform the APPEAL of his plans. He never acted without orders before.

But we freely admit our weakness in one respect. Whatever evidence Shoaf may have had, it is gone and the APPEAL is without evidence except that which it has hurriedly collected in the six weeks that have elapsed since his disappearance. This testimony is sufficient to carry great weight with the American people as it is presented to them. The fact that under these conditions the APPEAL could secure this evidence gives ground for supposing that Shoaf, trained in gathering evidence, might have done a great deal more. The fact that Shoaf would have known that leaving the APPEAL without any proof whatever must expose it to attacks from the capitalist press all over the country, would argue that he could not be guilty of such an act.

There is an old saying that "murder will out." The APPEAL has confidence in the ultimate adjustment of things. So strong is its faith in this line that it knows any deviation from the right would be fatal to it. So strong is its faith that it rests placidly under the shafts of attack that are now being leveled against it, realizing that in time the truth must become known. If this is a stupendous plot against the liberties of American people, and if the blowing up of the Times building may be laid more justly at the doors of Otis himself than against union workers, the fact will become known. Words count for but little in this battle unless they are pointed and tipped with truth. That we were left without evidence at a critical time, and that we are charged with a plot which could have produced nothing but disaster for us, will in the long run react against those who are busy against us. We too are busy. The truth will become known and the APPEAL will be vindicated, as it has been vindicated in every attack that has been made upon it.

ROYALTY COMES HIGH.

When President Taft reaches Des Moines, Iowa, the city and county politicians will entertain him at a breakfast where plates will be sold at \$3 each. It will be a very exclusive affair, necessarily so, because there are not many people, comparatively speaking, in this fair land of ours who can afford \$3 for a breakfast. Of course, it cannot be expected that the normal stomach, even of a man the size of Taft, can hold \$3 worth of ordinary food.

But you know the man who is drawing a salary of \$75,000 a year, with accessories, is not supposed to eat ordinary food such as beefsteaks, potatoes, and baker's bread.

The papers do not publish the bill of fare and our imagination is not fertile enough to guess the menu, but at any rate it will cost \$3 for a ticket, and the number is limited to 104. The favorite ones consist of the governor and his staff, the members of the city council, the directory boards of the commercial organizations, newspaper editors, and prominent men about town. The prominent men, of course, excludes the members of the working class.

In the evening the president will make a speech in the coliseum, and, of course the working class may attend this speaking; because here is where the appeal for votes will be made.

Votes are very necessary to a president.

Socially, the president is an aristocrat, but politically he is very democratic. He hopes to meet and shed his ponderous smile on several hundred thousand people while on his thirteen thousand mile jaunt. At dinners and receptions, only the social elite will look in, but at the public meetings the president hopes, by the aid of his ever smiling smile, to carry the ignorant populace by the nose.

The people will be made to feel that it is a rare treat to have the great chief executive of the nation come away out west to see them, and allow them to look at him.

We would like to suggest to Mr. Taft, however, to remember while eating his \$3 breakfast that there are a great many men in Des Moines who work all day at hard labor and do not get \$3 in money as pay for their service. There are hundreds of poor girls in the city that work half a week for \$3. These people wouldn't know what to do with that breakfast if it were in front of them. Their ordinary luncheon is a cup of coffee and some rolls, or, perchance, some baked beans that they are forced to bite into carefully because occasionally a pebble gets into the pot with the beans. The people who can and cook the beans for the working class are not any too careful how the job is done.

You ought to hire a guide, Mr. Taft, when in Des Moines and go down through some of the working class districts and see how the people live. It would give you something to think about.

The trouble with you and your class is, Mr. Taft, that you permit yourselves to see only the soft side of life.

Life from a palace car or mansion with plenty of money in the bank and a fat salary looks like a rosy dream.

That's nothing the matter with the country from the rich man's standpoint. Everything is lovely and the goose hangs high.

In the Perspective

BY J. A. WATLAND.

IN the small towns and cities the concentration of business is not so noticeable, but in the greater cities the elimination of the independent or individual dealer goes on with amazing rapidity. From factory to warehouse signs are increasingly numerous. All the great producers of shoes, hats, clothing, cigars, foods and any other articles are establishing not one, but scores and scores of retail places in the same city. Then there are scores and even hundreds of retail stores, like Kress' and Knox's, chains of restaurants, drugs, grocers, etc., owned by great corporations. These firms are now invading the smaller cities, and the death rate of the little dealer will increase, for the latter cannot command the capital nor get the advantage of larger purchases by expert buyers.

This condition has a very direct influence on the dealers in small places, for those who are forced out of business in the cities will turn to the country and overdo the demands there.

Because this is not done in a day, few people notice it and go on just as though conditions were forever to remain as they are. Looking back ten years enormous changes have occurred and greater ones will have happened in the next five.

At present these modern Goliaths of the commercial world mostly rent buildings, but as their surplus accumulates it will be natural that they own their own buildings and as competing with them will be out of the question, the owners of the other business property will find no tenants and will be ruined.

Imagine, for instance, what would be the effect on the value of the several blocks of business frontage in a town of five or ten thousand people if one of the great chain of department stores were to drop down in it with space and capacity to handle the whole trade of the place! And it could handle it for one-fourth the running expenses necessary when done by two or three hundred competing dealers. Even should a few be able to eke out a living alongside this modern store, what would be the effect on the rentals of those occupied when half or more of the rooms are gaping for tenants? Rents would fall to about the cost of taxes and repairs.

And the future you must look in the face. You can no more escape it than you can avoid the influences of every new invention or discovery. It is the thing that is evolving day by day. It is not a theory but a condition.

Either we are to be devoured by this private monopoly or we must devour it by using our political power to take possession of them and make them the common property of the race.

It must be private monopoly for the benefit of a few or public monopoly for the benefit of all.

Get wise to the unerring signs of the times.

THE simplicity, the childlikeness, of the people, the great working millions of people, who believe that all they need to do is to elect some of their number to office, then go back to their tasks, and their liberty is safe and government will be of, by and for them!

They are as unconscious as children of the need of knowing what laws must be enacted and executed to produce an environment to give them a full life—to give them and their children an equal opportunity for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

But the rulers of all nations are not this ignorant of their own interests. The nobility of the Old World knew just what laws will enable them to have advantage—what laws will enable them to make money out of their fellows.

Do you suppose capitalists put up millions in campaign funds and follow them with millions annually in controlling newspapers, magazines, lawyers, judges and bribery to have laws made in the interest of the millions who do the voting—but not the thinking?

Do you suppose the rulers of the Old World or the capitalists of this country could rule for one minute if they didn't know what laws they needed and knew you workers did not know what laws you needed?

Their project discussions over tariff, free trade, reciprocity, free silver, gold standard, imperialism, flags on schools or any old subject to divert your mind from the real vital question of owning your own job. Discuss the right or wrong of the private ownership of the lands, mines, factories and shops? Anything but that.

Oh, you children! Will you never get wise to the game of flimflam that has been worked on our ancestors for centuries and on us all our lives?

FROM a careful study of the alarming financial reports from Europe I would risk the statement that the Socialists of Germany and France are really doing something to keep the people. They are withdrawing their bank balance and making the financing of war impossible. When you think that German Socialists are 47 per cent of the population and can withdraw every dollar of actual money out of the banks, you can see what it means. European Socialists are militant. When will our comrades get wise?

JOS BAILEY, who hoodwinked Texans for years, while secretly in the pay or service of corporations, is to move to New York, where nine-tenths of the prominent alleged, statesmen go after the people get on to their treachery and dismiss them. You can scarce name a prominent senator or cabinet officer, no matter what party he claimed, in the past forty years, who did not go to New York where they were taken care of by the corporations they served while pretending to be serving the "dear people!"

And the people select other idols from the same parties—and they will be later found in New York, openly serving the same interests they were secretly serving, as Bailey and Reed

and Carisle and others have done before them. When the people select Socialists there will be something really doing in Washington and Wall street has no affinity for them. While it is a long, tedious and tiresome road the people travel, they seem to prefer it and its pain to quitting their parties and striking out for something that really means a change.

THE money you suckers deposit in the banks is the identical money the corporations borrow to get control of various industries and sock the prices on you to the limit. In other words, you furnish the capital that is used to skin you. Under Socialism all industries would be owned and operated by all the people and would never have to borrow, would have to pay no interest, rent or profit and you would be able to buy that which you produce for what you received for producing it—in other words, you would get about four-times as much goods for the dollar you work for as you do now. But it is too much fun to turn your money over to bankers to loan out—and you really can't resist!

Clip That Blank

A subscription blank is printed in this issue. If the Appeal and its work mean anything to you use that blank to get new subs and counter-attack the postoffice attack on the paper. Read last column, page four. If you start a subscription campaign you can CLIP THEIR WINGS.

Recall of the Judiciary

The governors of twenty-four states recently met at Spring Lake, New Jersey, in a national convention. The session was a pleasant one and continued with mutual courtesies among the attending governors until a live issue was sprung.

This was the initiative, referendum and recall.

Governor O'Neal, of Alabama, made a characteristic bourbon democratic speech against the whole proposition. He contended that the recall of the judges would overthrow the independence of the judiciary and abolish that bulwark of defense against the arbitrary power and tyranny of the majority. The governor said that it was pleasing to know that this "insidious, vulgar vagary" would meet with the almost unanimous opposition of the American bar.

Continuing he said that the recall would destroy independence of character and loyalty to principle, and would convert the public officer into a spineless and servile hireling stirred by every passing breeze of public opinion.

When one of the other governors defended the proposition O'Neal became so incensed that he sprang to his feet, raised his voice to a shout, and said:

"Let us not forget that the purpose of government is to limit the power of the majority and the constitution is to protect the minority from the tyranny and caprice of the majority. The recall of judges would surely institute mob rule."

"Don't you all forget that the caprice of the majority gave you all your jobs," broke in Governor Gilchrist of Florida in a soft southern drawl.

This was too much for the irate Alabamian, who quickly left the room.

The point to all this discussion is that the recall of the judiciary has become an issue in American politics. Where did it begin?

Do you remember that any papers or politicians ever took up this question until it was raised by the APPEAL to REASON after the arrest of its editor and the farce of a trial in the federal court at Fort Scott? This attempt to muzzle the APPEAL aroused us to the tyranny of the courts in ways that we had not thought of previously, and we opened our batteries.

We exposed the characters of the eminent (?) jurists who were appointed by a capitalist president to serve out justice to the workingmen. Then followed the exposure of Grosscup and Pollock until, be it remembered, that even Roosevelt raised his hands in horror, when presented with the evidence against Pollock, and said: "My God! Is it possible that such a man can be on the bench?"

We showed later on how the supreme judges had usurped a privilege not granted by the constitution, to review measures passed by congress. The American people began to be awakened to a knowledge of the corruption and villainy of the courts.

After the APPEAL opened the discussion, Pearson's magazine took it up with a broadside exposure of the federal judiciary, and we have information that Everybody's magazine is preparing a series of articles dealing with the same subject.

In the meantime Arizona wrote into its organic law a provision for the recall of the judiciary and this measure went up to the corporation-serving president of the United States who vetoed the statehood bill and thus established a precedent of executive tyranny new to our history. If Taft supposed that he would give the recall of judiciary a "black eye" by his ponderous veto, he will have another thought coming some of these days. A hundred millions of people, eighteen millions of whom are voters, will not forever bow in supine submission and permit a few rascally federal judges to tell them what laws they may pass and what they may not.

The movement toward democracy in this country is gaining momentum with every passing day. Back of it is the Socialist press, the Socialist party, and an aroused and militant working class, who cannot be silenced by executive vetoes or discouraged by the pompous oratory of fossilized governors.

\$500.00 REWARD Will be paid by the Appeal to Reason for information leading to the discovery of GEO. H. SHOAF, or positive evidence that he is dead.

Reasons for Railroaders

A railroader writes from Sandusky, Ohio:

"I would like to have you give me ten good reasons why a railroad man should vote the Socialist ticket and tell me how my condition would be bettered if the government controlled the railroads."

The railroads of America are employing more people than any other single industry in the country. This means that they have tremendous economic and political power. From the days of Jay Gould to the present they have used this power in the interest of individual profits, corrupting legislatures, crushing opposition, and seeking to make their employees enter into a conspiracy for the purpose of further exploiting the consumers of the country. Socialism would benefit the whole country in relieving it of this oppressive and corrupting influence. It would benefit the railroad worker in relieving him of the dominance that almost forced him into a conspiracy that was tantamount to treason.

At the present time the railroad worker is compelled to take what he can get. He organizes and fights for every inch of ground he secures, or holds. He is not receiving as great returns from his labor as he should. Socialism would increase his receipts from four to ten fold. There can be no question about this, as the average earnings of the worker now is that much, and Socialism would assure him his full social product.

Producing is a very dangerous occupation. Those annually killed and wounded on the railroads during the Spanish-American war. Official reports have declared that three-fourths of these deaths and accidents might be prevented. Socialism, by providing right means under which to work, would save that much life and suffering.

The railroad worker now is a man without standing in society or in public affairs. Under Socialism, because of being one of the greatest influences in industry, he would have political and economic power, which would put him rather than his master, the owner of the road to the front.

The railroad man is now employed by others. He must beg for a job. The foremen are not of his own choice and the superintendents are working, not for his benefit, but for profits for the few owners. Under Socialism, the railroad worker would be in command of his job, would select his own foremen and would not work for the profits of others but for his own good.

The railroad worker at present has a limited field of activity. If he is not killed within a very few years he is worn out and rendered unfit for service. Most roads dismiss their employees on reaching the age of forty-five. Under Socialism life would be conserved through better conditions, and not only so, but in case of disability of the worker he would be provided with a pension which would keep him in comfort the rest of his days.

The railroad worker at present knows not when death will come to him, but he does know that when it comes it will leave his family destitute. He, if at all sensitive, chafes under the knowledge of the terrible struggle that will follow for his wife and children. If Socialism prevailed he would know that his death would not mean privation for them, but that society would give them every opportunity that it gave anyone else.

Most of the great fortunes that have been built up in America have come through the management and manipulation of railroads. Yet the men who reap the greatest benefit from them are mere riders, spending much of their time abroad and have no active interest in the railroads they own, delegating that to others. If Socialism prevailed, these riders would no longer be a burden on the transportation system of the country and the legitimate receipts of the railroads would go to the men actually doing the work, rather than to the owners.

The railroads of the country are not fulfilling their destined mission, and it must be a matter of grief to the intelligent railroad worker to realize that this is true. There are thousands who are unable to use the roads for travel who would very much like to if they could afford it. Under Socialism everybody would be able to use the roads and to enjoy viewing new scenes. This realization, that the railroads were accomplishing their highest purpose, would be a distinct gain for the railroad worker.

As mentioned before, the railroad management at present seeks in every way to induce its employees to work for profits that must come off of the farmers and artisans of the country. To be relieved of this burden of holding up the entire country would be a great advantage to the railroad worker, morally if not otherwise.

The railroads at present and their surroundings are ugly in the extreme. They can never be made beautiful so long as profit is a thing that is chiefly sought. Under Socialism, where service becomes the ideal, the whole surroundings of the railroads can be made as beautiful as the finest highways of the old world. This would be adding to the artistic comfort both of the railroader and the public.

Ten reasons? Why, man, there are scores of reasons. "Reasons," as Sir John Fallstaff says, "as plenty as blackberries."

Socialism is collective ownership managed by the capitalist class for graft and glory. The Socialism of Socialists is collective ownership managed democratically by the whole working class for the purpose of ending profits and graft. When Taft, therefore, threatens the people with state Socialism, unless they submit to robbery by capitalism, he is not really condemning true Socialism, but only saying that the masters intend to ride the workers as long as possible. He will find that they will have to get off the backs of the toilers when Socialism comes.

Earnings exceeding those ever shown by a Pittsburg bank were reported at the meeting of the board of trustees of the Union Trust company yesterday. On a capital of \$2,050,000 the company earned \$4,527,000 in the year just ended. This is 302 per cent. The above is taken from a magazine entitled Investments for Profit. Just think of it, Mr. Wage Earner and Farmer, and compare it with your own earnings. What an ass you are to be working for a living. You ought to have invested some money in the Union Trust company. \$1,000 wisely invested here would have made you \$3,000, with your original capital still intact. Stop your growling. This is a prosperous country. All's the matter with you is that you are in the wrong business.

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A LAW ADDITION.

In the advertising columns will be found a description of a new venture undertaken by J. I. Sheppard, of Fort Scott, who is the APPEAL's attorney and was the prosecutor in the Frank Lane case. Since we began our legal defense league Comrade Sheppard has been flooded with letters from all sections of the nation.

Socialists are short of legal talent. This was pointed out very forcefully by Socialist City Attorney Daniel W. Hoan, of Milwaukee in an address before the Socialist congress. We find ourselves coming now in many places in possession of city, county and township administrations, and there is a very considerable need for competent Socialist legal ability. The lawyer is the last individual of the professional classes to espouse Socialism. There are many reasons for this, which need not be discussed here. The fact is the important thing.

Capitalist lawyers are very unreliable, and in fact so are all lawyers trained under the capitalist system. It is very likely better that we proceed to train legal talent from our own ranks, than to rely on those whose training has made them unreliable.

Comrade Sheppard has arranged for a correspondence course of law that will be full and complete. When the student has finished this course, if he is of ordinary ability, he will be competent for admission to the bar anywhere. We do wish to encourage anyone to undertake this course who cannot put a hundred dollars into it in partial payments and who is not willing to do some hard, consecutive study. Those who are able to do this or who wish information along these lines would do well to address Legal Department APPEAL to REASON, Fort Scott, Kan.

THE "FORWARD MOVEMENT."

Prof. Carl M. Melon of the state university of Minnesota charges that the men's movement for religious revival, which is being financed by Morgan and others, is an effort to use the church for the purpose of maintaining the exactions of big capital.

"The names of the men," says Professor Melon, "who originated the movement are carefully withheld, except those who are well known religious workers, but we have been told that the success of the movement depends on the busy business man and on his willingness to go into the proposition in a big way. It does not bear the marks of the man who is ready and willing to preach to you that are at Rome also, much less of the man who was willing to 'restore four fold what he had taken from any man.'"

This is not an attack on religion but is a warning against churches permitting themselves to be used by grafters. Jesus himself, who was certainly not opposed to religion, made the charge in his day that there were preachers who would compass land and sea to make a convert and when he was made he was four fold more the child of hell than before.

JUDGE PETER S. GROSSCUP has announced his "resignation" from the federal judgeship in Illinois. He is the man whom the APPEAL exposed more than a year ago and he has never recovered from the effect of that exposure. A corporation tool and morally corrupt, he was nevertheless a man of mental ability. In announcing his resignation he gives utterance to a few expressions that are true. He says:

"The world politically is trying to catch up with the world radically changed economic conditions. The formative period of approaching New Year's presidential election, I believe, will be the last one on the continent in which the courts are not to come not through the courts of law but through the court of public opinion."

Grosscup was tried in the court of public opinion and found guilty. He recognizes the fact and has sentenced himself to retirement. That is one method of recall.

STATE PRINTER W. W. SHANNON of California has filed a petition asking the supreme court of that state to prohibit any further examination of himself or of his employees as to the conduct of his office. He would like to be exposed, grafted and doesn't like to be exposed. He certainly knows what the courts are for and purposes to use them to the limit.

THE press reports that Judge Grosscup "emphatically denies that he is resigning because of bitter criticisms of him," though he admits that "last year they reached white heat and were followed by a demand for congressional investigation." Grosscup has an elephant's hide—but he resigned just the same!

SOCIETY in New York is agitated because Beulah Binford talks of going to that city to appear on the stage. But it rejoices that King Manual's former paramour, Gaby Deslys, is to appear there in half naked dances. Immorality is only for the "upper ten."

HORSES are like men in that those who do the least work have the best time, and the hardest workers are the poorest. But horses are slaves, you know.

SHOAF may not have disappeared at the instance of Otis, but what is an armed auto for? Does it stand for good will or for killing?

SOCIALISM will not injure the capitalist. It will only see that he wears overalls now and then.

PREMITS are things produced by the worker and taken by the shirker.

A good judge will not be recalled, and a bad judge should be.

827-827 follows your name on yellow address label attached to this copy it means that your subscription expires next week and after that no more copies will be sent until you forward new ones.

A Broadside Comeback

BY H. G. CREEL.

The seven weeks concerted attack on the APPEAL by republican postmasters has reduced its list 50,000 subscriptions. You've been given the facts from week to week—the facts regarding the most vicious scheme with which the APPEAL has ever had to deal.

You know the situation. You are as familiar with it as we are. If the list can be reduced 50,000 in seven weeks it can be reduced 100,000 in fourteen weeks. To be perfectly plain, unless this campaign is met and counteracted the APPEAL's list will be reduced to the actual number of Arm comrades who will have the paper regardless of cost or inconvenience. The APPEAL's mission is among the unemployed. It has reached them heretofore and must continue to reach them. There's a way to stop this postoffice stab in the back and this is it:

Clip the two-column subscription blank published in this issue. Get new subs. Tell people why you want them. Say that the APPEAL is publishing perfectly truthful matter suppressed on other papers; and because of this a successful effort is being made to shut it from the mails.

When you get a list of names like them to the postoffice. Buy one United States postal money order. While a clerk or postmaster is making it out tell him you are doing extra subscription work because thousands of names have been arbitrarily taken off the list. Your postmaster may be perturbed in handling the APPEAL. Whether it is or not the effect of your remark will not be lost. Other comrades will be the same. Your influence will be multiplied by 50,000.

Give them a broadside, boys and girls. Use that blank. The very fact that capitalism is trying to knife the APPEAL is proof that its work is landing telling blows for Socialism.

If you never took an APPEAL subscription this week, you faithful comrades who are always in the harness can enthrone the others as you go along. Help turn the tide the other way. Use that sub blank and fire it back loaded to the muzzle.

The subscription report follows:

Table with columns: STATE, OFF, ON, TOTAL. Lists subscription counts for various states like Pennsylvania, California, Ohio, etc.

A MAP issued by the Woman's suffrage league of California shows that five states, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado, accord to women equal suffrage with men; one state, Kansas, gives municipal suffrage for all women; eighteen states give some form of school suffrage; three states give school and tax paying suffrage, and two states tax paying suffrage alone. This in itself is evidence of the growth of democratic ideas in America.

NEW MEXICO will hold its first state election this fall. Reports from all parts of the state are pouring into the Socialist state office saying that the comrades are anxious for a full Socialist ticket to be put in the field. The secretary reports that there has been eight applications for charters for new locals in the last fifteen days. He wants to hear from every reader of the APPEAL who is not a member of the party at once. Address Lurlin Lahe, Alta, New Mex.

A PROMINENT business man of Los Angeles who is now visiting in Girard recently told Warren that, knowing Otis and his reputation, he believed him fully capable of destroying his own plant and laying it on to union labor, though he is inclined to the belief that it was destroyed by gas which had been left carelessly to escape.

ON August 11th an explosion occurred in the engraving department of the Louisville, Ky. Herald, destroying the plant. Probably (?) it was done by union labor and someone ought to be kidnaped and taken to Louisville to stand trial for the outrage!

SOMEONE is hurt because the APPEAL refers to workers as wage slaves. Perhaps it would be better to refer to them by number, like the masters do.