"The overshadowing issue in Los Angeles is Socialism"---*Daily Press.*

Total number of subscribers for week ending Oct. 21st	471,751
Number of new subs for week ending October 28	18,023
Number of expiring subs for week ending Oct. 28	14,162
Gain for week	3,861

Total Number of Subs for Week Ending October 28th, - 475,612

Total Edition Printed Last Week - 705,200

Established Aug. 31, 1895

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

This is Number 832

Appeal to Reason.

J. A. WAYLAND

Entered at Girard, Kansas, postoffice as second-class mail matter

FRED D. WARREN
Managing Editor

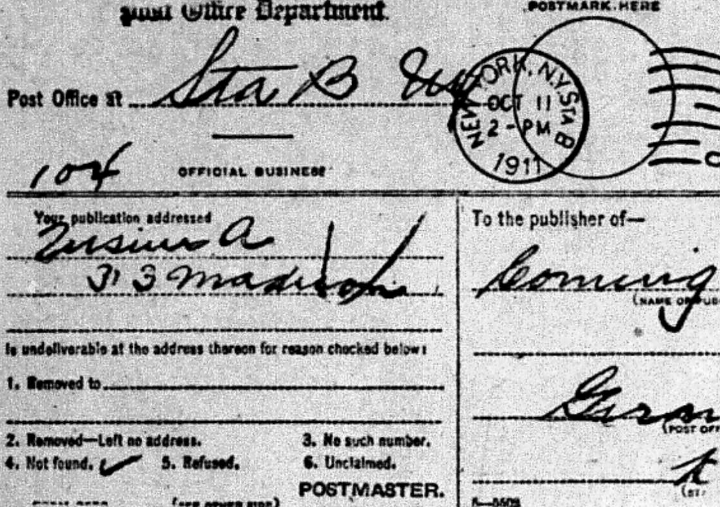
Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., November 11, 1911

This week the deluge

In a hundred cities this week "Socialism is the overshadowing issue"—submerging every other question, including the liquor question. The working class is engaged in a desperate struggle for Bread—and in many places they have decided that the Ballot is the short cut to Bread and the other good things of life.

HOT AFTER THE APPEAL

Most of our readers are by this time thoroughly familiar with the difficulties we have been having with the postoffice department. As we have explained in previous issues of the Appeal postmasters from one end of the country to the other are ordering the Appeal and the *Coming Nation* discontinued without any authority from the subscriber to make such an order. Under the law, papers addressed to a subscriber whose paper has been discontinued by the postmaster may be returned to the publisher at third-class rates, amounting in case of the Appeal to one cent per copy, and on the *Coming Nation* two cents per copy. Several tons of Appeals are now stacked up in the Girard postoffice, the postmaster general demanding that we pay one cent each on these papers. This the Appeal steadfastly refuses to do, and for this reason: We believe that the greatest per cent of these papers are illegally returned; that they are paid for by the subscribers and that these subscribers want the paper. In proof of this we submit herewith a facsimile of an order received from the postmaster of New York City addressed to the *Coming Nation* stating that our paper addressed to Abe Zusin, 313 Madison street, New York City, could not be delivered because the subscriber could not be found.



Post Office Department

POSTMARK HERE

Post Office at Sta B 86

NEW YORK, N.Y. STA B OCT 11 2-PM 1911

104 OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Your publication addressed Zusin A 313 Madison

To the publisher of— Coming (NAME OF PUB.)

Is undeliverable at the address thereon for reason checked below:

1. Removed to ____

2. Removed—Left no address. 3. No such number.

4. Not found. ✓ 5. Refused. 6. Unclaimed.

POSTMASTER.

Giran (POST OFF.)

Some time after receiving this notice we addressed a letter to Comrade Zusin, 313 Madison street, New York, which was delivered without any trouble. He replied to our query as follows:

> *Dear Comrades*—I have inquired of the postmaster about the journal you are sending me and he answered me that if he would get it he would deliver it to me. Hoping you will consider that and oblige, Yours for Socialism.—Abe Zusin, 313 Madison street, New York city.

You will see how unjust not to say unlawful and illegal, it is for the postoffice department to demand that we pay 2 cents per copy on the papers addressed to this subscriber. It is in effect confiscating the subscriber's property and working a hardship on the Appeal. When a subscriber fails to receive his paper after having sent his money to this office he has a right to believe that the fault is ours. This is one of three hundred cases that we have investigated for the *Coming Nation*. We are paying the return postage on the *Coming Nation* that we may get hold of these papers and the addresses thereon in order to make inquiries of these subscribers whose papers have been discontinued. We do not have access to the names on the Appeals that have been returned to the Girard postmaster and, therefore, we can make no inquiries of them. Here is one letter, however, that is a type of hundreds that we are receiving:

> *Dear Comrades*—I suspect that the Appeal holds some grudge against me but I can not tell just what it could be, but my copy has been stopped twice in the past year, and I am at a loss to know the cause. I hope I have not betrayed the Appeal at any time. If such is the case I am ready to make restoration as I would rather die than betray the paper that opened my eyes. Yours for the peaceful revolution.—W. H. Holliday, 12 Springdale street, Sistersville, W. Va.

An examination of our subscription list discloses the fact that this comrade's paper was ordered discontinued by the postmaster. The papers sent to him are being returned by the Sistersville postmaster and we are paying one cent per copy. Just about twice what we charge for the paper. Our friends will at once see how unfair this action is. We are handicapped and have no recourse. We cannot appeal to the federal courts for the reason that the postoffice department as at present conducted is above the law. There is, however, a power greater than the postoffice department and the federal court and that power is embodied in the people of the United States. We appeal to every fair-minded man no matter what his politics may be to help us out of this difficulty. First, we want you to subscribe for our paper and then we want you to insist on it being properly delivered to you without delay. Where our comrades have served notice on the postmasters that their papers must not be interfered with we are having little difficulty. Those of you who feel inclined to help in a big way should subscribe for a bundle to come every week to your address. The rates are one dollar for four copies per week for one year. There is no limit to the size bundle you may receive. Many of our comrades have promptly come to our rescue and the Bundle Brigade is now becoming one of the big factors in pushing our propaganda.

ANOTHER FEDERAL COURT FIGHT

Later information from the seat of hostilities, Ft. Scott, is to the effect that the federal grand jury will not only be asked to indict me, but will also be asked to indict J. A. Wayland and C. L. Philfer. The first indictment will be based on the Leavenworth articles. The indictment against Comrades Wayland and Phifer will be based on the publication of an article entitled the "Fall of Bagdad." This story was written from an article in the Kansas City *Star*. The grand jury meets next Monday. That it will return the indictments asked for by the district attorney there isn't any doubt. It would seem we are to be attacked from both sides at the same time—the postoffice department holding up our mail and trying to collect postage illegally and the federal government on the other side piling up court costs which will, before the case is ended, amount to thousands of dollars. This comes just at the time when we were expecting to devote all of our resources and energies to the great campaign that is to be conducted in California. The glorious news from the primary election held last week is proof positive that the work of the Appeal Army in Los Angeles has had telling effect. Job Harriman, Socialist candidate wins first place. But better still the vote for the other candidates on the Socialist ticket approximate the vote for our candidate for mayor. This is an indication that it is a class conscious vote and not a vote for Harriman merely because he happens to be the attorney for the McNamara brothers. All the forces of reaction backed by unlimited capital sought to defeat the working class ticket. The press dispatches report that Socialism was the overshadowing issue submerging even the liquor question. But notwithstanding the Appeal's own particular troubles we are going right ahead with our plans to flood California and Los Angeles particularly with literature. If you want to take a hand in this big California fight and at the same time put the Appeal in a position where it can protect itself against this postoffice outrage and the threatened judicial rape get in with your contribution to put the names of Los Angeles people on the Appeal list. The final election which will determine whether Harriman, the Socialist candidate, or Alexander, the republican-good government candidate takes place on December 5th.

You haven't much time. But remember the names put on the list now will stay there until after the 1912 election. This is by far the most important of all. There is good prospect of carrying two and perhaps three congressional districts in California and there is but one way to do it—education and organization. It is the Appeal Army's business to educate. The California comrades are doing the organizing.

COPYING FROM SOCIALISTS.

The Socialist program at Los Angeles promised in addition to municipal ownership of telephones, railways, light, heat and power, the acquisition of a large body of irrigable land, to be rented to the poor people. In his desperation to hold his place Alexander, the republican candidate, in the closing days of his primary promised if elected that he too would acquire 80,000 acres of land to be rented to the poor. Alexander would never have thought of proposing such a thing if the tremendous Socialist sentiment had not made it necessary for him to promise something to the working class. This demonstrates what the Appeal has so long been preaching to its readers. The way to get reforms is not by supporting the old parties, but by voting the revolutionary Socialist ticket. The old parties will then provide the reforms in their effort to hold the people in line. This has been the policy of the working people of Germany, who by their enthusiastic support of the Socialist ticket have forced reforms again and again from the German throne. The German workers have never been deceived or swerved from their course by these concessions. They go right on voting the Socialist ticket in increasing numbers. Those who vote for so-called insurgents and radicals on old party tickets are throwing their votes away and helping to hold back the car of progress. The way to get action is to vote the Socialist ticket. Roll up tremendous votes everywhere. This will scare the life out of the politicians and they will fall over each other to do something for the dear people.

CARRYING CALIFORNIA

The primary election at Los Angeles demonstrated the strength of the Socialist vote in a way that is thoroughly alarming the capitalists who have so overridden the rights of the toilers. Job Harriman, the Socialist candidate for mayor polled 20,108 votes. Alexander, his leading opponent, polled 16,631, and Mushet 8,115. It will be seen that Harriman lacked only about 4,000 votes of polling more than the two opponents combined. In an effort to win, the other side will unite on one man, Alexander. Inasmuch as the Socialist vote the early part of the year was only a little over 2,000, the growth to 20,000 in eight months may presage a growth to 30,000 or more by the first Tuesday in December, when the election occurs. Besides California has adopted woman suffrage. While the vote of the women is of course more or less uncertain, it is generally conceded that a majority of the women belong to the working class, and, this being so, their vote will go to the Socialist candidate who has the active support of the unions. It means that Socialism is almost sure to win in the election in December. Job Harriman, candidate for mayor, is one of the defendants' attorneys in the McNamara case. The primary election, disclosing the attitude of the workers, was the strongest point in the defense that could have been made. The result of the primary election in Los Angeles is such as to fully show the wisdom of the Appeal's cry of "Carry California for Socialism." It is a very practical move and likely to result in victory, not only in Los Angeles, but also in many other places, and these victories will have a greater bearing on the defense of labor in the future than anything that could possibly occur.

After the workers work themselves out they are workless. After the shirkers have worked the workers out, they are idle too.

Our one great regret in our California campaign is that we could not do for Sacramento what we did for Los Angeles in the way of putting names on the Appeal list. Lack of funds prevented at the time, and we thought it better to concentrate our efforts.

President Taft's idea of heaven as given in his Pocatello, Idaho, speech is as follows: "I love judges and I love courts. They are my ideals on earth that typify what we shall meet in heaven under a just God." The Appeal has just made a requisition on the ticket agent for a through ticket to hell. No Taft heaven for us, thank you.

Mr. Taft thinks the Socialists should employ a lawyer to pick flaws in our judicial system. It is not necessary. The commonest sort of a layman who knows nothing whatever of law and court procedure can see without a magnifying glass the injustices heaped upon the poor by courts and judges.

Republican and democratic congressional candidates in the second Kansas district are promising to vote for Berger's old age pension bill. They never would have thought of it, if they were not in desperate straits to catch the working class vote. If you want to make the old grafters do something put the scare into them by voting the Socialist ticket.

When we put on the 16,000 Los Angeles names to receive the Appeal we selected the small shop keepers, small business, and professional people, because we wanted to reach a class that were not being handed locally. The wisdom of our move can be seen from the columns of the capitalist press which report the fact that the grocery men and small shop keepers are distributing Socialist literature with their goods.

So it comes out that Foster, of the republican gods of the last decade, was just mortal like the Tweeds and other thieves. Not even the elevation to a place in the president's cabinet could arouse any love of country in John W. Foster, secretary of state under President Harrison, and he used his office of secretary of state to get a law fee of a third of a million in a claim against China! It was for this crime that Senator Burton of Kansas was sent to jail. But Burton was an insurgent in his time—and that made the difference. No thief who had served the corporations faithfully has been punished. If the covers of the governing forces could be removed it would be seen that most of the little gods are just like the Fosters and Tweeds. Congress is investigating—but that will be all here is of it.

THE "FORWARD MOVEMENT."

The so-called religious "forward movement" is not sweeping the country as Morgan and its promoters hoped it would. Its campaign in Minneapolis can hardly be said to have closed in a blaze of enthusiasm. It was vigorously attacked by one of the professors in the state university, and also one of the local ministers because of the character of the financiers who are backing it. The same thing happened at Grand Rapids, Mich. The newspaper comment on the Grand Rapids campaign throws a big shadow of doubt over the results. The working people, whom it was expected would rally to hear the hot air, did not come, and the thing ended about where it began. If the churches expect to reach the working class et them espouse the worker's cause, then they will rally to the standard of the cross as they did in days of old. Bread and butter is the big question of the hour, and the workers are not to be stampeded from the task they have set before them.

Among Ourselves

BY J. A. WAYLAND

Two boys trying to solve a problem in mathematics. One gets the solution. The other, working by the same rule, fails. The latter says "I worked it according to that rule and it won't come out. That rule's wrong." Just so with the old party voters. They get a glimpse of our arguments, and because it don't accord with their vision, they deny conclusions. We solve every problem by the rule of equality and get the desired answer—peace, plenty, intelligence, and the elevation of the race. You have been trying to solve the problem for all time, and the condition of the civilized world shows what a sorry mess you have made of it. The rule we both go by is human nature. You have failed to solve it—we can.

In discussing the labor problem you always hear censure for the idle, indolent poor. But these people have no conception that the idle indolent rich are any factor in the problem at all.

Given the soil to work on and a few carpenters, masons and brick makers could soon build themselves elegant homes in days now in enforced idleness. And yet they are tenants of things called houses. And you call this civilization!

All men are either anarchists of some kind of Socialists of some kind. There is no other ground. Anarchy stands for individualism—private ownership, competition, bet man win. Socialism is for collective ownership and no competition except in doing good. What kind of an anarchist are you?

You say there would be no incentive to progress if every man had a good home, good clothing, good food and plenty of leisure? Is that why the incentive of the rich is crushed out? Well, if it does, let the people have a whack at the good things just once to see how it goes.

What can be more pleasant than to sit by a warm fire these long evenings and read and discuss questions of public affairs with your friends? Get a few books or pamphlets, invite your neighbors over and read to them. That is the most successful method of propagating the knowledge. A few circles will soon enlighten a whole community.

All progress in good government has come from the awakening intelligence of the working people. No rulers of the earth ever lightened the burden of the masses except as the masses have developed in knowledge and demanded it. And the laborers of the world thanks to popular education, are thinking. Actions never precede the thought. Well may all forms of tyranny tremble.

How it must grieve some who have successfully skinned their fellows out of much wealth that they cannot take it with them! A whole life of toil strife and worry to gather that it may go they know not where, be spent by they know not whom, must be very solacing to their reason, impoverished souls. The richest men have been forgotten, but the wisest will live forever.

All progress in good government has come from the awakening intelligence of the working people. No rulers of the earth ever lightened the burden of the masses except as the masses have developed in knowledge and demanded it. And the laborers of the world thanks to popular education, are thinking. Actions never precede the thought. Well, may all forms of tyranny tremble.

Throttling the Press

From *Courier*, Titusville, Pa.

By arbitrary rulings of the postmaster general, without warrant in law and sometimes without warrant in common sense, the postoffice department is in many instances converted into an engine of persecution. It is in the power of the high postal authorities to wreck and ruin any person, firm or corporation which happens to displease the powers that be. Fear of public wrath following an exposure of the methods used stays the hand to some degree, but petty persecution and annoyance can be heaped up in almost unbearable measure.

The Appeal to Reason, a Socialist publication which has long been a horn in the side of the administration, is again experiencing one of its periodical tilts with the postoffice department. By a recent ruling postmasters are permitted to return to the publisher copies of publications not lifted from the postoffice and the publisher is required to pay full postage at one cent a copy on such as are returned. Several tons of papers have been recently returned to the Appeal under this ruling, with a demand for postage amounting to several thousands of dollars and a threat of the cancellation of its second class mailing privilege because of its refusal to pay the return postage. The Appeal claims that the papers are being returned without any attempt to deliver them to the persons addressed and prints a long list of subscribers who claim they have not been able to get their papers at the postoffice.

This looks like a concerted effort to put the Appeal to Reason out of business by underhand methods. Without regard to politics, the newspapers of the country should join in a demand upon congress to put a stop to this persecution and thoroughly investigate the arbitrary and unlawful conduct of the postoffice department. If a Socialist newspaper can be thus driven to the wall, democratic newspapers, independent newspapers and every newspaper that refuses to crook the knee that thrift may follow fawning can be similarly put out of business.

THE McNAMARA CASE

The selection of a jury for the trial of J. J. McNamara lags, having already gone through four weeks without jury being secured. In the examination of proposed veniremen many sensational things have appeared. One man admitted that he had been instructed by the managing editor of the *Times* to seek a place on the jury. Attorneys of the defense openly accuse the judge of favoring the prosecution, and threaten if he will not step out for a new trial judge, to seek his impeachment. In return he has severely scored the attorneys defending the McNamaras.

Judge Bordwell has secured the removal from the press table of a man who spoke well of a Socialist representative, and seems inclined to wish reports from capitalist standpoint only.

The weakness of the prosecution is shown in the fact that after it had failed to secure the books of the Structural Iron Workers after they had been taken away from it by the lower courts on the ground that Burns had obtained them illegally, appealed to the federal court to get the books for them, and the class nature of the federal court is shown in the fact that it granted the request.

The papers of the country are aiding the prosecution of the McNamaras by featuring a long statement made by Ortie McManigal telling of his exploits of dynamite. It is a work of romance that resembles very much the piece of fiction put out by Harry Orchard in other days.

The case will probably drag into 1912, and the determination of the labor haters to hang the iron workers is so clear that the situation is desperate. The best defense is to "Carry California for Socialism." With 16,000 Appeals going into Los Angeles during the past eight months and active, united work on the part of Socialists, the vote has been raised from 2,500 to 20,000. That is taming the beast. *Do as well throughout the entire state between now and December, when the election occurs and the masters will tremble.*

It shouldn't be overlooked that the Appeal turned Comrade Alexander Irvine over to the Los Angeles comrades. Irvine is a wheel-horse and much of the credit for the splendid showing at the primary elections in California is due to his indefatigable work. There is always something doing when the "wild Irishman" is around.

Six thousand members of the American Banking association have formed a combination for the purpose of entering into the money order business in competition with the postal money business. They are thus seconding the efforts of Postmaster General Hitchcock to break up the socialized mail business and turn it over to private exploiters. Once let them destroy the postoffice, however, and then they will have things their own way and prices will go to three or four times what they are now.

It is announced that J. P. Morgan & company, controlling the sugar trust, have secured absolute monopoly of Brazilian coffee. They have as a consequence locked up in the warehouses in New York, Havre, Hamburg, and London 663,000,000 pounds of coffee, a year's supply for this country, and not an ounce of this is for sale. Less than a month's supply is placed on the market, and as a result coffee has gone up from 50 to 100 per cent. It is merely a hold up in the interest of profits. But that is what you vote for.

Poor old Taft! After his swing around the circle he reached Chicago tired, weary and discouraged. He could read the hand writing on the wall without the aid of his spectacles. Spelled out it reads the defeat and destruction of the republican party and the establishment of a "new government." Mr. Taft meekly announces that he will acquiesce to whatever the people decide to do. We are glad to hear this. We have had a hankering suspicion that Mr. Taft and his party would undertake to do what Buchanan and his party did following the election of Abraham Lincoln.

YOUR DAUGHTER'S DOWRY.

Mr. Kruttschnitt, of the Harriman system, has given his daughter a million dollars as a wedding present. This is the system on which the employes struck and in which Kruttschnitt refused to deal with the amalgamated unions in the matter of more pay and better conditions of labor. It would be foolish to criticise Mr. Kruttschnitt for giving his dowry, as you and I would do the same thing if we were able and loved our children. Yet his daughter is not different in flesh and blood from your's or mine or those of the hundreds of thousands of the families of the Harriman employes. The blame rests solely upon the heads of the millions of poor whose daughters will get no dowry except the common clothes on their backs—these millions of poor voting for a system of private ownership of railroads and other capital that enables the Kruttschnitts to give their daughters a million for a wedding do. The private wealth of the few today comes from the unpaid labor of the millions as surely as did the private wealth of the planter come from the unpaid labor of the black slaves. All the kicking for reform and honesty in office will avail naught so long as a few own the things that the whole population use and must have. You hear of all kinds of millionaires except postal millionaires. Never heard of one of them, did you? It is all rot about making things right by tinkering with the tariff or civil service or forms of election. Just so long as private ownership of the industries is permitted, just so long will the few be able to give their children millions while the millions who produce all wealth be able to give their daughters nothing but the clothes on their backs—and they will have earned them mostly themselves by domestic or other forms of slavery. If you American voting kings were not as stupid as jackasses you could see this. Going to vote the same old system next time?

BIG MEETINGS BY DEBS

Comrade Debs closes this week the most successful speaking tour of his career and this is equivalent to saying that he has just closed a series of the greatest meetings ever conducted by any speaker in the history of the United States. The propaganda value of these meetings can not be estimated. The simple figures do not tell the story. The records show that Comrade Debs since we inaugurated this lecture subscription plan has held 236 meetings and we have received payment for 271,034 subscriptions. All of these subscription cards have not yet been returned. Perhaps twenty-five per cent of them are unredeemed. More than two-thirds of the number received, however, represent new subscriptions. It is safe to say that during these meetings Comrade Debs has spoken to more than 400,000 people, half of whom were not Socialists nor subscribers to any Socialist paper. A very large per cent had never attended a Socialist meeting. To the results just enumerated must be added large quantities of literature, some of which was sold and some distributed free. In summing up the results of these meetings the large amount of newspaper publicity both before and after should be taken into account. We have tried to keep a scrap book of clippings referring to Comrade Debs' meetings and while no complete it shows between five and six hundred columns of comments and reports of the speeches.

A noticeable feature is the fact that where the second meeting has been held in the same place the last one was received with more enthusiasm and more largely attended than the first. For instance the first meeting held in Buffalo, N. Y., was April 4, 1910. There were 1,300 paid admissions. On October 10, 1911, Comrade Debs spoke to an enthusiastic audience of more than 4,000, the total subscriptions paid for being 3,540. The first meeting held in New York City was with an audience of 2,000 paid admissions; the last held October 21, 1911 in Carnegie Hall was one of the most remarkable meetings ever held in the metropolis. The large auditorium was filled and it was estimated that between two and three thousand people were turned away from the door. At Philadelphia's first meeting there were 2,015, second meeting 3,115. Pottsville, Pa., 600; second meeting, 1,417.

And so it goes all along the line. By states the meetings were held as follows:

Pennsylvania, 27; Ohio, 29; New York, 17; Indiana, 17; Connecticut, 10; Texas, 9; Massachusetts, 8; Washington, 7; New Jersey, 7; Idaho, 5; Illinois, 5; Michigan, 5; Minnesota, 5; North Carolina, 5; Georgia, 4; West Virginia, 4; Alabama, 4; New Hampshire, 4; North Dakota, 4; Virginia, 4; West Virginia, 4; Alabama, 4; Kentucky, 3; Mississippi, 3; Montana, 3; Oregon, 3; Tennessee, 3; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 2; Utah, 2; Vermont, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Wyoming, 2; Colorado, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Rhode Island, 1, and Nebraska, 1.

As one comrade writes "There is no difficulty in selling a ticket to Debs' lectures when it includes a subscription to the Appeal to Reason. The twenty-five cents is just about the size of the average proletarian's pocketbook. I was surprised at the ease with which I could interest democrats and republicans in this proposition. Debs and the Appeal are certainly a combination that is hard to beat."

Besides the profits on literature sales Local Brooklyn at last meeting netted $430; Kansas City, Mo., $400; Devil's Lake, N. Dak., $400; Seattle, Wash., $400; Minneapolis, Minn., $250; Pittsburg, Pa., $250; Akron, O., $200; Dayton, O., $200; Wheeling, W. Va., $200; Minot, N. D., $200; Portland, Ore., $200; Grand Forks, N. D., $175; Tacoma, Wash., $175; Du Bois, Pa., $150; Bellingham, Wash., $150. We could name another hundred locals that cleared between $25 and $150, but space forbids. Locals in the United States, laying aside all benefits of the lectures and circulation of Appeal, etc., have during the year replenished their treasuries through the Appeal-Debs lectures alone to a total of more than *ten thousand dollars*.

This report does not include the last week's dates in Ohio which are not yet completed, but which promise to be among the best meetings held. A more extended notice of them will be given next week.

The terms under which these great Debs meetings have been held are as follows:

A local guarantees to dispose of one thousand (1,000) combination Appeal-lecture tickets at 25c each for Debs lecture.

For all tickets disposed of over the guaranteed number the Appeal gets 15c each and the local 10c.

Every ticket of admission carries with it a forty weeks' subscription to the Appeal to Reason.

The Appeal furnishes window hangers and bills for advertising all meetings and pays $25 on hall rent.

These meetings will continue just as long as the Socialist movement wants them. What a Debs meeting has been to the various communities where they have been held it can also be to yours.

If your local desires to hold a Debs meeting, notify your state secretary and at the same time send us a similar communication.

TAFT IS SCARED.

In a speech at Chicago recently President Taft made a remarkable utterance, which is generally regarded as a confession that the republican party may lose in the contest of 1912. It has even a wider significance than that. Here is what he said, in part:

> I hope they have no intention of shifting the burdens of present problems from shoulders fitted to carry them to successful solution to those untried which have new theories we do not believe the people believe in. However, if they desire a change we shall loyally support the *new government*, with the hope it will benefit the country, but with the consolation that, if after one trial, the people think they ought to go back to the old party that has served them so well, they will do so.

It will be noticed that he makes reference to a "new government." No party in the country proposes a new government or even a new form of government except the Socialist party. This statement, therefore, is not only a confession that the republican party is likely to drop out in the contest of 1912, but it is also a declaration that the Socialist party may be the victor. This is a little more than the most sanguine Socialist had dared to expect. But if the president of the United States thinks that way there is no reason why we should be discouraged over the aspect of things.

> For months the baker, the grocer, the meat market man and others have carried socialistic literature to every house to which they delivered goods. Thousands of women worked in residence districts for Harriman. Although the women were not eligible to vote at the primary, it is estimated that 40,000 will be registered for the final election December 5th.—Associated Press report.

The capitalist class fear these women. The women know that it was the Socialist vote that gave them the suffrage in California. Without the 50,000 Socialists, who you may be sure voted at the amendment election, all cast their ballots for woman suffrage, it would not have carried. The forces of reaction worked with might and main to defeat the suffrage amendment. But it was carried. And now these 40,000 women who will vote at the Los Angeles election are likely to take the bit in their teeth and remember their friends at the ballot box.

The press announces that J. Pierpont Morgan flew into a "perfect rage" over the government's action in bringing suit against the steel corporation for violating the anti-trust law. He says that it is an attack on his character. Pierpont should keep his temper. He has attacked not only the character of the McNamaras but their very lives as well, and if they deserve punishment, then he deserves it much more. If they have no reputation to lose, Morgan's character is nil.

Now Roosevelt has got it. The counsel general of Columbia, replying to Big Tooth's article on the Panama rebellion, calls the late president a "bandit." Just let it go at that.

If Socialism is not so good as its adherents dream, it certainly is not so bad as its opponent's scream.

CARRYING CALIFORNIA.

"Socialism has been the one issue of the campaign overshadowing all other questions," says the Associated Press report in the Kansas City *Star* in reference to the Los Angeles campaign. The press was very careful not to say anything about this until the day of the primary and released this tardy bit of news only at the last moment. The Appeal has known this all the time and been keeping its readers informed of the fact. It has been a prominent factor in this "overshadowing question." It has been pouring a deluge of 16,000 Appeals each week into Los Angeles, and its great preacher-lecturer, Alexander Irvine, has been a mighty voice for Socialism in every available hall in the city. The Appeal said when the McNamaras were kidnaped, "There is but one thing to do to save these men—'Carry California for Socialism.'" The organized working class has spent its energy largely in collecting funds to pay the corps of high-priced lawyers retained in the legal defense of the McNamaras. This was necessary under the law and the Appeal has uttered no word of criticism, but it knew in advance that these lawyers could not save the McNamaras, for Burns and the steel trust, control the courts. Every day of the trial at Los Angeles demonstrates that it is to be a farce so far as justice and fairness to the accused men is concerned. Judge Bordwell, smooth and suave, is coolly tying the hands of the defense at every turn. The McNamaras are to be tried by a jury unfriendly to them. In the meantime the Appeal has gone on its way urging the voters of California to adopt the initiative, referendum and recall and to carry the state for Socialism. Bordwell and the steel trust may convict the McNamaras, but the aroused people of California will have something to say after the farce is over.

The liquor element in Los Angeles had a candidate by the name of Mushet. But for the first time in the history of a big city the liquor question was completely overshadowed by the economic one. Mushet was supported by the *Examiner*, Hearst's paper, but he was sadly lost in the shuffle. The Honorable William Randolph Hearst, it seems, has about run his course. Grandstanders like Hearst and Roosevelt "flourish like the green bay tree, for a season," as the Psalmist said of the wicked, "but they are cut down in due season and the place that once knew them knoweth them no more forever."

The windup of the great campaign in Los Angeles was participated in by Socialist Mayors J. Stitt Wilson and Lewis J. Duncan. The meeting at the park on Sunday was attended by 25,000 shouting people, and on Monday evening a monster parade, exceeding 20,000 in number, marched through the streets of the city, waving banners and shouting for Socialism. It must have been an inspiring sight. The time's coming when we'll duplicate this enthusiasm throughout the length and breadth of our land.

The World Turning to Socialism

Great thoughts are heaving in the world's wide breast;
The time is laboring with a mighty birth;
The old ideas fall.
Men wander up and down in wild intent;
A sense of change preparing for the earth
Broods over all.

It is not too much to say that all the world is today gripped with the social revolution.

A revolution in China was the last thing to be thought of, yet such a change is under way, and the Chinese revolutionists have already announced a republic. The press reports also tell us that the revolutionists are led by many Chinamen of socialistic thought.

War over Morocco was averted between France and Germany by the prompt action of the Socialists of each nation who in great mass meetings expressed their popular disapproval of the war.

Italy has attacked the Turks in Tripoli, only to be met with large protest meetings of her working people, while in Turkey, similar meetings have been held.

The great strike in England showing a sudden solidarity of the working class wholly unexpected has amazed the world.

A British Socialist party with three daily papers is the result, beside which the government has conceded laws to the English working class providing insurance against unemployment. The next step beyond this is government employment, and to provide this Socialism is necessary.

In the United States President Taft is closing a continental trip chiefly noteworthy for the fact that he has boldly announced that this nation must get back to competition or go on to Socialism.

During the year just past every American election has shown a landslide of Socialist votes, while elections now impending are likely to increase our list of officials greatly.

On this page we give our readers a selection from the columns of the capitalist press, showing what is being said about the movement by those hitherto unfriendly to Socialism. This comment covers a wide range of subjects but you will notice that the men who write the opinions for the public press keenly realize what is coming.

Socialism the Only Issue.

New York Sun—There is only one issue at the present time of sufficient magnitude to take a president of the United States away from his post of official duty to give oral instruction to the population between the two oceans. That is the supreme issue forced into being by the progressive disorganizers of government; the issue with Socialism disguised, half clothed or naked. Everywhere and in both parties men of patriotism and men of business are looking hard for a leader with the discernment to recognize this central fact of the situation and with courage enough to face the people and tell them the truth about it.

Regulation or Socialism.

Watertown, N. Y., Times—President Taft puts it very plainly that there must be government regulation of trusts or government ownership. It is a question of individualism or Socialism. If the trusts absorb all the business of the country, breaking down the small business man and eliminating all competition, then there will be a demand that the government, the great trust of all, the holding company, shall absorb these trusts and do all the business of the people, as pictured in that book so popular a few years ago called "Looking Backward."

Socialism in the Air.

Kenansville, N. C., News—Socialism is in the air. It has conquered the ranks of labor and permeated the schools of learning, and now it marches on the erstwhile citadel of individualism, the clear-eyed and iron-hearted band of the great captains of industry.

Here's Socialism.

Hartford, Conn., Times—A part of the news of the day is that the thriving and beautiful town of Manchester where thousands of people are employed for good wages under as favorable conditions as men and women are employed anywhere in the world, has elected a Socialist to be a member of its board of selectmen.

Warning to Old Parties.

Bridgeport, Conn, Post—If one scants the election returns from the larger towns the most common expression to be found is: "The size of the Socialist vote surprised everybody." These few words show more than anything else how little the average politician really knows of the conditions which exist in his town or district.

"More of Socialism."

Roanoke, Va., Times—It is well for all of us to think about this Socialism business and not to shy away from it like a country horse at a fire engine. We had better take it to pieces and look at it fearlessly and study out what it has inside of it and how it is made; and when it gets to going where it is likely to go.

"Unscrambled the Eggs?"

Camden, N. J., Press—President Taft's idea that we must get back to competition, or at any rate open a fair field for competition, is the only safeguard against Socialism, and the sooner the American people become fully awake to this fact the easier it will be to restore normal business conditions and re-establish prosperity on an enduring basis.

Why Socialism Grows.

Evansville, Ind., Courier—There is an undeniable growth of the Socialist idea in this country, the conditions here being more favorable than under other forms of government. The creation of trusts in this country and the freedom with which they have been operated has, according to the belief of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, done more than any other influence to stimulate Socialism in the United States.

A Strike for Socialism.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat—If the strike of the federated craftsmen now threatened on the Harriman lines could succeed, a very long step toward Socialism in this country would be made. It will be interesting, therefore, to watch the state of public opinion toward the effort, if it is made. If public opinion is much more tolerant of such movements than it ever has been in the past, it will be possible to conclude that the doctrines of Socialism are more popular now than ever before.

Menace of Socialism.

Middletown, Conn., Sun—What is called the menace of Socialism appears to be troubling a good many nice people who have comfortable homes. The shadow of this dreadful doctrine falls upon all alike, and its bodily presence it is surmised, cannot be far off. Even the gentle and lady-like Bridgeport *Telegram* echoes the sentiments of the New York *Sun* in a recent issue, and says: "This is indeed the real issue, in comparison with which all others sink into insignificance."

Causes of Poverty.

Dubuque, Iowa, Herald—While agreement with the Socialists' prescription for ills economic may be refused, it must be conceded that their diagnosis frequently is right. Socialist and single-taxer have for many years been insisting with the vehemence of speech which attends strong conviction that intemperance is not a cause but an effect of poverty. Statistics gathered by New York's association for improving the condition of the poor prove that intemperance as a cause of poverty has been greatly exaggerated. Of 1,600 families which the association recently has provided for, only 2 per cent owed their plight to intemperance. The two great causes of poverty the association found, are sickness and unemployment.

Busy Looking After the Rich.

Beaumont, Texas, Enterprise—Appeal to Reason, a Socialist paper, takes the democratic party and the Catholic church to task because neither has done anything to liberate McNamara. Referring to the arrest of McNamara and the "four long months" he has laid in jail the Appeal says: "In the face of this outrage on justice and human rights the Catholic church has raised no voice of protest or offered no word of consolation to these members." As to the democratic party, "to whom McNamara had given previous to his arrest the loyal support of his vote and influence has done absolutely nothing to liberate him. No official word of protest or consolation has come from its officials. Both the democratic party and the Catholic church, if we are to judge by their attitude, are content to let these men be railroaded to the gallows." The Appeal says this is because the accused men are workingmen. If the democratic party and the Catholic church undertook to follow the fortunes and ease the afflictions of all its members it would probably tax the capacity of both institutions to unusual limits.

Warns Church Dignitaries.

Scrantonian, Scranton, Pa.—Some church dignitaries seem to forget that Christ came from the plainest of the people (now called the "mob"); that he founded Christianity among the poor and the lowly, because others refused to accept it, and that His teachings were regarded as seditious by the righteous orthodox church supporters of His time. They also forget the religion that does not teach the perfect equality of mankind, fails short of the teachings of Jesus and will eventually destroy itself. It is true that the initiative, referendum and recall savor of Socialism, but what is Socialism in its essence, if not a plea for brotherly love among mankind? It proposes that the people should govern themselves. It declares for universal peace, the abolition of poverty, etc., and while its aims may be impossible of realization in some respects, is there not enough good in it to win toleration, if nothing more, from those who do not agree with its principles?

"Then the Deluge."

Birmingham, Ala., News—This nation must get back to an era of competition, or it must embrace Socialism. This is the conclusion expressed by President Taft in his speech at Boise. There is no middle ground, he contends. The president says he has not given up hope. He is an individualist, and he believes that enforcement of the anti-trust laws along the lines laid down by the supreme court in the oil and tobacco cases will restore competition. If not, then the deluge.

"Socialists Prevent War."

Phoenix, Ariz., Republican—It appears to be settled that Germany and France will not go to war over Morocco. According to the dispatches from Berlin and Paris, negotiations are progressing so satisfactorily that both governments will be surprised if there is a failure to reach an amicable understanding. Giving credit where it is due, it must be said that the Socialists of the two countries are largely responsible for the conciliatory attitude which the governments have taken toward each other.

Neither Can Do It.

Chicago Inter-Ocean—"Mr. Taft's plan seems to be to defeat Socialism by yielding to it." These are the words of an eastern correspondent, and they contain some truth. At the same time, they do a partial injustice to Mr. Taft. Mr. Taft, we believe, has no "plan." He merely moves around in the atmosphere of other people's "plans," taking what he thinks will popularize him as a public man and rejecting what he thinks will imperil his popularity. The original "plan" of beating the Socialists to it was a Roosevelt "plan."

Socialists Stopped the War.

Superior, Wis., Telegram—The socialistic movement in Europe appears to be distinctly a peace movement—so strong in its development that the governments are compelled to give it some consideration. The common people are taking a stand that they never took before since history began. They argue that it is nothing short of murder if the common people of one country kill the common people of another country when disputes occur between the rulers, the rich and the powerful, over issues based on human selfishness, greed and ambition.

"No Middle Ground."

Charleston, S. C., Courier—In an address delivered at Pocatello, Idaho, the other day, President Taft said: "We must get back to competition as an element in this country. If it is impossible, then let us go to Socialism, for there is no way between." It is quite as impossible to get back to old methods of doing business as it is to do without steam engines. Evolution in business has been no less pronounced than evolution in science though perhaps not so apparent. To seek to prevent scientific management, co-ordination in production, is comparable to protesting against the use of gasoline engines.

Called Them Socialists.

Galesburg, Ill., Register—In the presence of President Taft Sunday a preacher called John D. Rockefeller and J. Pierpont Morgan arch Socialists. Evidently the preacher thought that he could curry a little favor with the president by alluding thus to the billionaires. Both Rockefeller and Morgan have a natural faculty of accumulation. They pile up millions for themselves and not for others. They do not favor the unselfish doctrine of the Socialists which provides for a more equitable distribution of wealth. We have an idea that the Socialists would have no Morgans or Rockefellers, but in their stead would have the people comfortably provided for.

The Socialist Belt in Europe.

Washington, D. C., Post—The zone of Socialism in Europe now extends from the Mediterranean to the Arctic ocean, Norway being the last country to lend an ear to the call of the red flag crusaders. Sweden previously had been "conquered" to the extent that at the national election last week the Socialists carried about one-third of the parliamentary districts. Latins, Magyars, Germans, Poles, Danes and Slavs are now enlisted in the cause of Socialism, leaving only the Briton lying outside of the scope of the movement. But even there a decided slant toward Socialist principles is reflected in the policy of the party in power, which has led to the adoption by parliament of various measures distinctly Socialist.

"The Difference."

Binghamton, N. Y., Republican—The democrats seek in their platform and by the speech of their candidates, to tear down everything successful and progressive. They want to destroy. They have no program of construction. The Socialists, on the other hand, have a program of construction, which however mistaken, points to the hope they have of improvement. The democrats are destructive and point to nothing hopeful for the future. Radical and revolutionary as the socialistic platform is, we hold that it is conservative and constructive as compared with the platform adopted by the democratic party in city and county as proxy for the interests that have captured that party for the purposes of private revenge.

Suspected of Socialism.

Berkeley, Cal., Independent—In spite of earnest disclaimers we are afraid that the good city of Indianapolis is becoming socialistic. Mayor Shank is buying and selling potatoes to "the mob" in order to break the cinch of the robber commission men, and if backed by his council will extend his plan from potatoes to other vegetables and possibly to eggs, butter and meats. One of the peculiarities of this affair is that when Shank gets his potatoes down from $2 or so to 75 cents per bushel, the commission men cut below the Shank prices and still "the mob" prefers Shank's potatoes. Of course, if "the mob" is going to stand solidly for an administration that actually does reduce the high cost of living, that settles all robbers who rob both producer and consumer, but it smacks awfully strong of Socialism.

Hostility to Capital.

Indianapolis News—There can be no denial of the hostility of the people of this country toward corporation domination. If the "spirit of anarchy" is appearing in this country it has grown out of anarchy of what has come to be called "Big Business"; if there is a growth in Socialism it is a democratic Socialism that has grown out of, and is a protest against an autocratic capitalistic Socialism. And the country is going to continue its hostility until there is relief from oppression, injustice and the present menaces even to our government.

"We're All 'Socialists.'"

Hartford, Conn., Courant—There is a lot of loose talk about "Socialism." The fact is that we are all Socialists; we've got to be, so long as we have society. It is Socialism to maintain free public schools at general expense the police paid for out of the common purse, represent an incident of Socialism. Every time the fire department turns out it goes to help one at the expense of all. It stands for the common cause. Here in Hartford we rank high up in Socialism by reason of conducting our own water works. That's something that other communities shudder at the thought of, and, incidentally it may be remarked that the worst shuddering is done by those who now get the profits of the private ownership system.

Use of the School Plant.

Duluth, Minn., Herald—In the platform on which they propose to wage their municipal campaign the Socialists of Duluth put this important declaration: "We advocate and stand pledged to have the public schools of this city opened during evenings for the discussion of all public questions by the citizenship, and also to arrange for a course of lectures, to be held from time to time for the education of the people on questions of science, art, music, literature, economics," etc. Only a few cities have contrived to get anywhere near a business-like use of their school plants. Though millions of dollars are invested in them they are in use only a few hours each day during only five days of only about two-thirds of the weeks in a year. The rest of the time is pure waste; and if a private industry made so little use of its plant bankruptcy would overwhelm it within a twelvemonth.

Socialism in College.

Galveston, Texas, Tribune—Last year in Harvard college some 500 students petitioned the faculty to establish a course in the department of economics on present day Socialism; the matter was taken under advisement and this year the petition has been granted and the course started off with an enrollment of 50 students. Now that a great university has seen fit to include the study of modern day Socialism in its curriculum it may be expected that a more clearly defined picture of Socialism as it really is will be possible. Every social condition now existing is the outgrowth of some other condition plus accumulated experience, and if Socialism has—and it is believed it has—something better with which to replace an onerous state of affairs, a tenacious belief, an unflagging advocacy tempered with a due consideration for the opinions of others, will win in the long run, albeit, the enthusiastic adherent may be buried and forgotten ere it come to pass.

Socialism Solving the Problem.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Citizen—The world-wide increase in the cost of living is engaging the attention of the public authorities in an effort to meet the popular demand for lower food prices. In Europe where Socialism is a living and a vital force, the most aristocratical governments are not above applying socialistic remedies for economic ills. In Berlin, Germany, the municipal council has taken hold of the matter and under its direction the city has temporarily gone into the business of furnishing provisions to the people. It began by sending agents to Geestemunde, the great fishing center on the North Sea to contract for the purchase by the municipality of carloads of sea fish at the best obtainable wholesale prices. On arrival in Berlin the fish is sold at low cost to the retailers by whom it is distributed among the customers. Some of the smaller cities near Berlin already have arranged to undertake the purchase of wholesale supplies of potatoes and other vegetables to be distributed in a similar way. In Buda Pest, the chief city of Hungary and the second city in the dual empire, the mayor and city council have resolved to try what municipal ownership can do to improve the situation. The municipal bread factory, which is a success, is to be increased threefold. Then it is proposed to establish a central milk market, and further to build extensive abattoirs, the cattle for which will be bought direct from the breeders.

"Competition or Socialism."

Boise, Idaho, Statesman—The president is the only leader, either in the democratic or the republican party, who has the courage to speak the truth even though it be unpleasant to certain elements. "Get back to competition gentlemen of the trusts; get back to competition, or face Socialism," says the executive. And he is right. Every thinking man today, who has studied the economic and industrial development of the race, knows that what Mr. Taft says is absolutely true. We want the trusts to dissolve voluntarily and get back to an honest, sincere competitive basis; in even the trusts refuse to do this, then the people want the department of justice to smash these trusts through the courts and send the guilty, defiant magnates to jail. If, at the last when this experiment of injunctive process and judicial dissolution has been tried out, it should be shown that this method is not practicable and cannot be enforced effectively, then the people will likely take over the trusts. But if that day ever comes, the government will not take over the trusts in the manner that Mr. Morgan and his associates are hoping. These "big business men" are playing with very dangerous fire in taking a chance with Socialism, and they are liable to lose all in the volcanic eruption to which they are contributing.

Financial Support of the Parties.

Duluth, Minn., Herald—Parties cannot be expected to serve the people faithfully when they are supported by those who expect favors in return that it is treachery to the people to give. If it isn't too objectionable, let us consider how the Socialist party manages. It costs the Socialists money to conduct campaigns, and while the old parties have campaigns only every two or four years the Socialist party is campaigning all the year around, and every year. Whatever you may think of Socialism and the Socialist party, Socialism is a program and the Socialist party has a purpose. You may not approve that program, and you may think the party's purpose a menace. But it is a program, and it is a purpose. Whether you like the Socialist's plan or not, it is a plan, and it inspires him with zeal and hope. It must, or he wouldn't support his party; and that's just who does support it—the rank and file of its membership.

The Socialist Gains.

Norwich, Conn., Bulletin—Socialists have reason to be pleased with the advance they are making in Connecticut. On Monday the Socialists of Meriden cast 755 votes, which is 74 more than were cast there a year ago; and they came within ten votes of having the first mayor of the new city of Bristol. The Socialist party is being helped more by designing politicians than by anything it can do for itself. The people of Connecticut deserve something better from both the leading parties than they are getting, and it is not strange they are losing confidence in them every day.

P. O. D. EMPLOYES

BY LOUIS KOPELIN,
Washington Correspondent of the APPEAL.

The principal weapon used against the postal workers is the gag rule. This rule was formulated by President Roosevelt and issued by him on January 25, 1906. It reads:

> All officers and employes of the United States of every description, serving in or under any of the executive departments or independent government establishments and whether so serving in or out of Washington, are hereby forbidden, either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence or attempt to influence in their own interest any other legislation whatever, either before congress or its committees, or in any way save through the heads of the departments, or independent government establishments in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the government service.—Theodore Roosevelt.

Taft has affirmed the gag rule and in some ways even made it more oppressive. The gag rule is continually used by the officials to weed out of the postal service all those who have enough backbone to demand their rights. A large number of spies are employed by the department to detect and prosecute all violators of the gag rule.

The case of Oscar F. Nelson furnishes a good illustration of the gag rule. Nelson was a clerk in the Chicago postoffice. For many years that postoffice has been one of the most unsanitary and crowded federal building in the country. To make matters worse there were not (and are not now) enough employes to handle the enormous mail. The postmaster general refused to allow the employment of additional help. Nelson was one of the few men who had the rudimentary notion that Roosevelt had no power to override the constitution and repeal the right of free speech. So Nelson protested. He told the Chicago newspapers just what was going on. He gave them the names of a number of employes who died from consumption which they had contracted in the Chicago postoffice. He pointed out the fact that the postoffice was never built for the safety and comfort of the workers but rather for artistic effect. The newspapers were not afraid of the gag rule as it applied only to federal employes. So they printed the truth about the Chicago postoffice.

A few weeks later three spies—inspectors—preferred charges against Nelson for violating the gag rule. When these spies prefer charges the accused has no chance at all. Nelson was fired despite the fact that he had been one of the most efficient clerks in the Chicago office. About the same time he was discharged he received notice from the local postmaster that he had been promoted from the $1,100 grade to the $1,200 grade.

Fortunately for Nelson he was not thrown on the street as are most of the victims of the gag rule. The organized postal clerks elected him national president to devote his time in getting congress to abolish the gag rule. And Nelson is doing his best, you may be sure.

Wholesale dismissals under the gag rule were made last winter when Postmaster General Hitchcock ordered that railway mail clerks "take up the slack." That meant in fact that the railway clerks be worked longer hours without additional pay. The men protested but the department refused to listen to their appeals. The men who signed petitions or otherwise led in the general protest were picked out by Hitchcock's spies and summarily dismissed. Practically all of the victims of the gag rule were even denied a trial or a chance to defend themselves.

Postal employes are even denied the right to complain regarding the service rendered by the railroads. "The right to criticize the railroad companies for their omission and for their poorly constructed, poorly lighted, unsanitary, and dangerous wood cars, in which we are forced to work has practically been denied to us. Attempts to have these things remedied through departmental channels have failed." This statement was made by C. C. Van Dyke, a victim of the gag rule before the house committee on reform in the civil service. The second assistant postmaster general said in an official note:

> It is deemed essential to the proper administration of public business that officers and employes of this office shall maintain respectful official relations with railroad companies and other carrying companies. Railway postal clerks must not engage in controversies with or criticisms of railroad officials involving the administration of the postal service by furnishing information to the newspapers or publicly discussing or denouncing the acts or "commissions" of such officials as affecting the postal service.

Scores of railway mail clerks have been dismissed this year because they had organized a union and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The leaders in this movement, including C. C. Van Dyke, were picked out by the spies and fired without even a trial.

There are a number of spineless associations in the postal service which are controlled by the department. The members of these associations are never prosecuted under the gag rule. In fact these associations are encouraged by the department as they keep the membership doped. The leaders of these organizations are puppets of Hitchcock and often get soft berths as a reward for their treachery.

There was a good instance of the double dealing of the leaders of these fake associations during the fight against Hitchcock's order to take up "the slack." The railway mail clerks were in arms. Hitchcock knew that something had to be done or the clerks would strike. So he called upon President Canfield and other officials of the Railway Mail Clerks association to come to Washington. The newspapers were given reams of press agent dope about a "settlement." Canfield and his ilk came to Washington, held a conference and announced that the railway mail clerks had "triumphed over the department." As a matter of fact Hitchcock was at that time firing "agitators" in every division. The "triumph story" was a prearranged affair to demoralize the movement of the clerks. Fortunately the clerks had no confidence in Canfield and followed the advice of *The Harpoon*, a fearless paper of the militant postal workers, and kept on fighting. Weeks after the Canfield "triumph" Hitchcock was forced to modify his order and reduce the working hours to some extent.

The *Harpoon* is probably the greatest single factor in promoting the welfare of the workers in the railway mail service. It is edited by Urban A. Walter, of Denver. Walter was a railway mail clerk but was forced to quit the business because he had contracted tuberculosis in the course of his employment. He worked fourteen hours a day in insanitary and badly heated mail cars. It took him a year to get another hold on life but now that he is able to do some work he is devoting all his energies to get justice for the men who are still on the cars. Every issue of the *Harpoon* is a broadside against the department's criminal policy of allowing the railroads to furnish wooden and dirty mail cars. Backing up his charges and demands are photographs of train wrecks in every issue showing how the mail cars with their human freight are nearly always destroyed. Particularly convincing are photographs of wrecks of trains equipped with steel cars for passengers but with old wooden cars for the mail clerks. As the mail cars are always back of the heavy engines so when coaches are made of steel the mail clerks seldom have a chance to escape with their lives. These photographs always show that the steel cars and the engines crush the mail cars to smithereens.

As a result of Walter's fight against the unsafe wooden cars congress was forced last winter to provide for the use only of steel mail cars. The original proposition was that none but all-steel cars should be used but the department got the senate to put a joker in the bill providing also for the use of underframe steel cars. This new law will not be in full effect until 1915, so in the meantime mail clerks will be sacrificed to accomodate the greedy railroad companies.

During the fight over the car proposition the department tried to intimidate Walter by having him arrested for sending "defamatory matter" on envelopes containing a special edition of the *Harpoon*. Walter had printed on the envelopes the fact that Taft and Hitchcock were arch-gaggers. For this "crime" he was put in prison. The same law that had been dug up by the department to jail Fred Warren, the editor of the APPEAL, was used in Walter's case. And just as in Warren's case, the department finally backed out.

All branches of the postal service suffer from the gag rule. All the branches suffer from discrimination. Men who refuse to sell out politically seldom get promoted from the grade which is left optional with the postmasters. The postal employes as a whole are underpaid and every effort that has been made in congress to raise their pay has been stubbornly opposed by the department.

The letter carriers are overworked. They are driven harder and harder every day. They are continually spied upon and the slightest violation of the tyrannical rules means heavy fines or dismissal. Again they are compelled to work harder in the summer as they must do the work of those who are on their vacations. Before Hitchcock began "economizing" the sub-carriers were employed to do this work in the summer.

In this connection it may be stated that the postal employes are about the only workers in the civil service who only get a vacation of two weeks. The workers in the other federal departments invariably get a month's vacation every year.

The postoffice clerks also suffer from overwork. No matter how heavy the work the regular number of employes must do it. Every demand for more men is met by the department with the lying statement that there is not enough money to employ extra help. It is a fact that congress takes special precaution that there should be enough money for this purpose and that the appropriations are made. But Hitchcock juggles the funds so that the money is not used for the purpose of relieving the postal employes. The clerks employed in the postoffice have no eight-hour day. They are worked as long as it pleases their superiors and they get no overtime pay. Their work is very hard. They must know the streets of their respective cities and the postoffice towns of several states besides the various railroad connections. To make their work more difficult the postoffices are as a rule badly lighted and ventilated, dirty and crowded.

The worst feature in connection with the letter carriers and the postoffice clerks is the amount of "subbing" that is necessary before one gets finally appointed. It takes from three to five years for a "sub" to land a steady position. While he is subbing he seldom makes more money than the average newsboy. There are hundreds now subbing who make only about $5 a week. Some even less. Several efforts have been made to get congress to relieve this condition but to date have proved fruitless.

Rural carriers have recently received the munificent raise of $100 a year. They are now getting $1,000 a year which is mainly used to feed a horse and keep a buggy in repair. Were it not for the fact that they have some political power congress would have not even given them the paltry $100 raise. Rural carriers usually talk politics with farmers and if they are not treated right they can harm some politicians. So our congressmen each made long speeches in favor of the rural carrier and then with much bravado raised his pay. A few congressmen did not get a chance to get off their hot air so they got "leave to print" and franked out their undelivered speeches but were careful to insert many "applauses" to give it a genuine appearance.

Much more can be said about the treatment that is being meted out to the postal employes. For instance, columns can be written about the spying methods employed. Nearly every large postoffice has special balconies built for the use of the inspectors. These vermin can spy on others while they are protected by shutters and other devices. Again Hitchcock occasionally sends out inspectors to act as "subs" so that they can mix with the men and learn "what's going on." These inspectors are well paid besides getting a $3 a day allowance for expenses. This allowance is practically a gift as it is seldom spent by these creatures. But of course it pays Hitchcock to be liberal with the spies. It is only through them that he is able to "economize," and get gold for the grafters.

The next article will deal with the department's persecution of publications not favorable to the powers that be.

Know Why Socialism is Coming

Marx knew—he read it in the progress and development of the human race. Trace this development of civilization thru slavery and other institutions to the present day and you will know why socialism is inevitable.

Victor L. Berger says:

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To show how the Socialist Republic will gradually develop out of the present system, the Library of Original Sources has been published. It is a treasure mine."

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(IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS—TRANSLATED)

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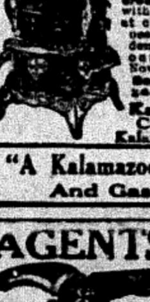

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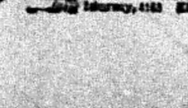

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Appeal Influences Court

Russell Springs, Kan.—When the regular October term of the district court of Logan county opened Tuesday morning of this week, the county attorney announced that the only criminal case was that of the State against St. Luke Williams. Williams was present in court in charge of charged with selling liquor. The defendant the sheriff. Judge Ruppenthal asked the defendant if he had an attorney. He answered that he had none and had no money to employ counsel. The judge asked him what he wanted to do and he said he wanted to be tried, that he had been in jail about fifty days waiting for the term of court to open and that he thought the court would appoint a lawyer to defend him as he did not intend to plead guilty. Judge Ruppenthal then announced that the defendant ought to be tried at once and not be compelled longer in jail awaiting trial. The state's attorney said a material witness was absent. The judge replied that with over a month's incarceration already, the defendant ought to be tried at once. He then stated publicly in court, to the defendant, that the law obliges a judge to appoint a lawyer to defend a person charged with felony and unable to employ counsel, but that when one is charged simply with a misdemeanor, it is optional with the judge whether to appoint counsel or not. However, added Judge Ruppenthal, in closing, "If the court does not appoint counsel, the APPEAL TO REASON, in the new campaign it is undertaking to see that persons are not held indefinitely in jail without trial, will point to this as another case of oppression by the courts." As the defendant is a negro, the court then appointed S. B. Carey, a young negro attorney of the city as counsel for defendant.

J. C. H.

Touched by Land Question.

Oilfields, Cal.—Your last issue is a "gem" and your editorials on the land question ought to make a good impression on the people.—Max Werner.

Flagott, Ark.—I read with pleasure your articles on free land. You say, "to talk landlordism, relief lies in socializing things as fast as possible now." I am not for waiting until we can get all at once. The weakest point in capitalism is the land question.—George M. Jackson.

Lexington, Miss.—In a recent issue of the APPEAL I read with interest the article on the conservation of public lands for use of the homeless. It is a shame that the lands of the people have been donated by the million of acres to the railroads and other corporations during the past several decades, till they are largely now in the hands of land grabbers. Your article is indeed timely. No election has been carried or railroad builded in this county for years without needless sacrifice of the cream of the lands. Enough still remains to supply all present demands if properly appropriated.—Dr. J. W. Jordan.

Lying on a Socialist.

The Socialist sheriff of Milwaukee has ordered his deputies to "shoot to kill" when dealing with the band of young thieves that have been terrorizing that city. The opposition of Socialists to the militia which often performs the same duty as the sheriff's deputies, does not accord with this militant order, but should Arnold be not the first theorist to find that circumstances alter cases, and that the strong arm of the law is a good thing to invoke on occasions.—*South Dakota Farmer.*

SHERIFF ARNOLD'S REPLY.

The article taken from the *South Dakota Farmer* is one which has been published in the papers throughout the country, and one in which there is not a shadow of truth. A local paper, in order to be sensational and create a sensation among its readers, used the words, "Sheriff orders his deputies to shoot to kill" to a headline of an article, giving a description of an assault upon one of the deputy sheriffs.

Personally, I never used the expression reported, and under no circumstances would ever issue such an order. While I am classed in the article as a "theorist" I believe that I have a clear conception of what is right and what my duty on the premises would require. Living as we do, under the capitalist system, and the laws under which we live having been enacted by representatives of both the old parties, as officers of the law, we are often compelled to do things which are repulsive to us as Socialists, but as officers of the law we have a sworn duty to perform, and no matter whether these things are repulsive or repugnant in themselves, we are compelled to carry out the edicts of the courts. Of course, we expect to live to see the day that some of the theories which we believe in will be put into practice and hope that it will not be necessary to use the harsh measures which we are now compelled to enforce.

W. A. ARNOLD,
Sheriff of Milwaukee.

Quotations About Women.

There is no sex in brains.

Whatever men are, they are what women have made them.

Woman's sphere is in the home. But the world is her horizon.

For some people the truth will never be ripe. It would be rotten first.

There are no rights of women, because her rights are the rights of mankind.

It doesn't take a wise man to be the father of a family. But it takes a wise woman to be a good mother.

The only way woman manages men is to allow man to think that he manages himself.—*Worker*, Brisbane, New Zealand.

Notice to Socialist Hustlers.

We have bought the APPEAL'S book business and all orders for books, pamphlets, leaflets and copies of the *International Socialist Review* should be addressed to us. Write today for our latest catalog and wholesale prices. And please remember that we sell for cash only and that we sell our own publications exclusively.

Center Shot Leaflets are just what you want to give away. Ten kinds, four pages each; 100 assorted copies mailed for 10c; 1,000 for 80c. Socialist Stickers, three inches square, are the cheapest of all kinds of propaganda. Use of them on a lamp post or a freight car may be read by hundreds. We have six kinds, sample set free, 600 mailed for 50c. Socialist Post Cards are what you want for all your short letters; portraits of famous Socialists, Marx, Engels, Debs, Warren, Jack London, etc., with quotations from their writings; set of 12 mailed for 10c; 100 assorted cards for 50c.

"How We Are Gouged" will be the first lecture in the Lyceum Bureau course organized by the Socialist party. Whether you can hear the lecture or not, you can answer the question for yourself and your shop-mates if you read SHOP TALKS ON ECONOMICS, by Mary E. Marcy. She explains the Socialist theory of surplus value in every day words that will not send you to the dictionary but will make you resolve to join with the rest of the working class in putting an end to the profits of the capitalist. Price, 10c; 17 copies mailed for $1.; 100 for $5.00.

"Industrial Socialism," by William D. Haywood and Frank Bohn, is the best general statement of the principles and tactics of revolutionary Socialism that has yet been published. It has only been out a few weeks and is already in its twenty-seventh thousand. Price 10c; 17 copies for $1.00; 100 for $5.00.

"Capitalistic Socialism," is the title of a notable article by William English Walling in the November *International Socialist Review*. He shows that the capitalists through their politicians are likely to put through most of the reforms that the Socialist party advocated in 1908. This article is followed by an editorial suggesting new planks for our next platform. If you want to vote understandingly on questions of party policy you need to read the *Review* every month; 10c a copy; $1.00 a year. A copy one year to one address for $2.

A $15 phonograph will be sent as a premium to any hustler who sends us $25 for 25 yearly subscriptions at $1 each or 250 single copies at 10c each. It is easy to sell 250 in a single month in any large city. The phonograph is a fine one, strong enough in tone to be used to open air meetings or in large halls. All standard disc records can be played on it. It will make the meetings of your local more interesting and improve the attendance. Write for particulars. Address

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The Work at Butte

Socialist Mayor Lewis J. Duncan gives the following account of the work at Butte, Mont.:

"Heretofore the police have been used against pickets in favor of violators of union rules. The Socialist administration gives police protection to the union pickets so long as the after are conducting themselves in an orderly manner. We have had two or three occasions to demonstrate this policy since last May on behalf of the Clerks' union in the enforcement of the 6 o'clock and Sunday closing rules of that organization.

"Our platform pledged us to a policy of separating the liquor traffic from the red-light district, and we have carried it out with all the vigor possible under existing laws. Some of the 'parlor houses' carry liquor licenses. These are not being renewed when they expire. Two saloons in the restricted district that tried to resist the enforcement of the executive order concerning selling liquor to women have been closed and their licenses revoked. As fast as licenses of saloons, inside the boundaries of the restricted district, expire, the administration is refusing to renew them.

"Another police policy to which we are pledged by our platform is that of not blackmailing the prostitutes for city revenue. This is being strictly carried out. No part of the revenue of Butte today comes through connections reeking with the shame and tragedy of women victims of capitalistic society.

"Our greatest problem is the financial condition of the city. This is our inheritance from preceding democratic and republican maladministrations. When we took hold, the city was about $1,25,000 in debt and about $800,000 of this was over the legal limit of the city. To remedy this, the Socialists proposed license ordinance which was so drawn as to increase the annual income of the city about $150,000, and most of this would be derived from mining companies, from banks and from large department stores who, heretofore, have not borne their due share of the burden of city expenses.

"This proposed license ordinance was killed by the solid vote of old party aldermen. Our only other recourse for reestablishment of the credit of the city and negotiability of the city warrants, was either to propose bonding the city for $400,000 or else to raise the rate of city taxation. We chose the latter alternative and by a due piece of diplomacy got the financial interests to line up the old party aldermen in favor of increasing taxes. The ordinance establishing the increased rate was introduced by a democrat and supported by a democratic and republican alderman. The result is that on December 1st of this year the city will be $100,000 inside the legal limit, and city warrants will be once more at par. This is a remarkable accomplishment and has gone far toward establishing public confidence in the Socialist administration.

"We are tied up of course, by a multitude of state laws designed to protect capitalist interests. In a capitalist society, a Socialist administration can do little more for a city than to enforce impartially such laws as exist and to pursue such general executive policies as shall give a distinctly working class tendency to the conduct of municipal affairs. This the present administration is doing effectively.

"We have every confidence now in such a result when we go up for the county offices a year from next November. Should nothing unforeseen occur in the meantime to put us in bad, we do not see how we can be defeated in that contest for the county. If we can carry the county, it will mean twelve Socialists in the next state legislature, and what that will mean to the working class in Montana, every Socialist knows."

A Miner Protests.

Some of the officers of the Bisbee, Ariz., Miners' union recently endorsed the democratic party's nominees. This short sighted action was denounced by Comrade E. J. MacLennan, one of the members who protested against the action in an article that fairly sizzles with truth. He says:

"We, the lay members of this union were more than surprised at your traitorous action in this matter. The democratic party has always opposed the demands of the working class and sided with the master class. Does it not follow that your class conscious fellow men will brand you as traitors to your class?

"Do you not know that present society is divided into classes, the capitalist and the working class. Do you not know that the interests of these two classes are opposed, that the capitalist seeks to beat down our wage, and increase the cost of our living, while we are forced to contend for what we earn—our full product. The capitalist cannot exist without profit, and the taking of this profit is the precise thing that keeps us poor, that compels us to assume great risks at our work, and that forces us to live in rented houses and pay high prices for our food. Both the democratic and republican parties support the capitalist system of exploitation, therefore, no consistent working man can support that they stand for all classes, the support these parties.

"Both the old parties state that they stand for all classes, the masters and the slaves, something impossible as you must know if you are able to think at all.

"Who issue injunctions? Who declare wars? Who send the militia to shoot down the workers? Who stand for legalized murder? Who stand for child labor? Who are at the present time attempting to legally murder the McNamara brothers? Who stand for all the infamies of the present system? The democrat and republican parties.

"What do we find in the southern states? Laws protecting the wage slaves? The right of free speech or free assemblage? Old age pensions, insurance against unemployment? No such laws in the democratic south. But on the other hand we find that the wage slave is ground down to a lower level than in any other mercerized country on the face of this inhuman planet. In Knoxville, Tenn., children from nine years of age on up work from six o'clock in the morning to six o'clock in the afternoon, being allowed a respite of twenty minutes for lunch. During the coal strike in Alabama, Comer, the democratic governor, called out the militia and had the houses and tents of the strikers razed to the ground; and then in order to force the strikers back to work, gave them the alternative of returning to the mines, or being sold into temporary slavery; as there is a law in Alabama, enacted by a democratic administration to the effect that if a person is without visible means of support, he may be yagged; and then farmed out (sold to the highest bidder) into temporary slavery). Yet Cardinal Gibbons states that socialistic measures are pernicious and ungodly, hence by his own utterances stands for exploitation and cannot be classed otherwise than with the hirelings of capitalism.

"Who sent the federal troops to Chicago to shoot down the A. R. U. strikers? Grover Cleveland, the democrat president.

"Take the different coal and other industrial disasters that have occurred in states controlled by either the democrats or republicans. Have the democrats or republicans who stand for a safe and sane (inhuman and insane) government, seen to it that laws were enacted forcing the owners of those properties to protect society against any further loss of life? No—fail to protect the lives of the producers of wealth would mean decreased dividends.

"In the United States congress there are eleven members of labor organizations; name one measure that they have introduced in favor of the working class? But there is one lone Socialist in congress; he has introduced for the benefit of the working class, more measures in one year than the balance of the labor prostitutes have in all the times they have been there.

"The wage slaves have a party in the field and it, unlike the other parties, does not state that it is going to serve all classes, but stands for but one class and that the working class, as opposed to the capitalist class. The party's propaganda like a mighty wave is now sweeping over this tyrannical planet, banishing despair and the curse of countless generations yet unborn, and ushering in in its stead, that grand and sublime epoch—the Co-Operative Commonwealth."

Forced to Scab.

The Southern Pacific at this point, a few days ago, through the agency of their scab herders, arrested a hobo and gave him his choice between going to the workhouse and scabbing on the inspectors who are striking. The man scabbed three days and got away. He was unwilling to become a strike breaker but did not wish to serve a three month's sentence. The laws of his country were instrumental in disgracing his name.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC EMPLOYE.

Hell of a World.

The New York Central railroad is letting out men rapidly in the interest of retrenchment.

Millionaire Freeman Ford, of Pasadena, Cal., has engaged G. Miss Arnolt, of New York city, to paint his purp, Arroyo Aviator, at a cost of $5,000. The painter is crossing the continent in a private car in order to obtain the privilege of serving the brute.

Becky Fisher, a young girl stricker in Des Moines, Iowa, bears a record of having subbed more in a brief time in the cause of labor than any woman in the world. Within eleven weeks she has been arrested thirty-nine times for picketing in the shirtwaist strike in that city. She is not in the least disconcerted, but says she is ready to go to jail thirty-nine times more if necessary.

Within the last few months England cotton manufacturers have put $3,000,000 in the purchase of cotton lands in Mississippi and $6,000,000 into an irrigation enterprise in Texas. Negotiations are under way in England for financing a number of large water power enterprises in the south. England is getting a greater hold in the south than she had on all America before the revolutionary days.

Federal Judge Wright, of Cairo, Ill., has issued an injunction restraining J. M. Potts from distributing to the strikers of the Illinois Central copies of the Chicago *Daily Socialist*. This is a new move. When a federal judge can come in and interfere with the circulation of a newspaper, absolutely preventing being distributed, then the liberty of the press is gone. Either the power of the judges must be curbed or all semblance of democracy be abandoned.

The American mining congress, recently in session in Chicago, has adopted a scale for operators all over the country, showing the value of life and limb. For one human life the value is $1,500; for one leg or arm $500; for one eye $250; for maimed hand, left $250; right $2,500; for one finger $50 to $100. This is supposed to be in the interest of advancement as it is an acknowledgment of greater value of loss to the workers than has hitherto been acknowledged by the masters.

One of the most astonishing developments in the Austin dam horror is the demand made by the capitalists who own the dam and whose neglect was responsible for the breakage that caused the death of nearly four hundred people, that their former employes work on clearing away the debris without remuneration. Where they refused to do this they are blacklisted. One would think that instead of the company having the whip hand in a case of this kind it would be hunting tall timber in order to hide away on account of its guilt. But the policy of the government is to always give power to the strong and put the weak in their hands.

They Say.

We must first secure a livelihood and then practice virtue.—Aristotle.

The statesmanship of our rulers consists simply in placing every question upon the shelf.—Kautsky.

The day of the capitalist has come, and we have made full use of it. Tomorrow will be the day of the laborer, provided he has the strength and wisdom to use his opportunities.—Gibbins, author of "Industry in England."

The grandest heroes, the noblest and the best, are they who are in advance of their age—are born before their time. They are known by their motives, not their missiles or manoeuvers. They harangue the crowd, confront it even, for its own good—unpaid, without money and without price.—*Forward*, Glasgow, Scotland.

You say that it requires capital to run the industries upon which the public depends, and that in order to have capital, there must be a capitalist. All right; I'll take you at your word. It requires capital to run the postal system. How about the capitalist in this case? And why should it differ from all other cases in which the wealth, welfare, comfort and convenience of the public are at stake.—*Rebel*, Hallettsville, Tex.

More About Shoaf

Many are writing to ask of Shoaf, thinking the APPEAL knows more than it tells. We are giving out all the information we have.

Mrs. Shoaf coincides with the conclusions reached by the APPEAL. She has broken up housekeeping, sent two children to her parents in Texas and taken the oldest with her to the city, where she is completing a course in stenography. The APPEAL is paying her way until she finds herself able to earn her own living.

Since the last report the APPEAL has received three anonymous communications from Los Angeles, without street address, which we believe to be from Shoaf. They bear his peculiar methods of dividing words and punctuating sentences, and are written on paper bearing the same water mark he used while representing the APPEAL in Los Angeles. The correspondent defends Shoaf, saying he was probably working a trick which he believed to be in the interest of the working class, and excusing a possible lapse from virtue on the ground that he had been compelled to associate with people of evil tendencies in order to procure necessary evidence.

Yet, though the APPEAL still has men seeking Shoaf in hopes that he may be able to explain the mystery and exonerate himself, he has not been found.

We have considered every suggestion offered—that possibly we were deceived in thinking the New York letter was by him; that possibly he was held and forced to write as he did; and other theories—and are compelled to the belief that he is living and voluntarily in hiding. It is lamentable, heartbreaking, and we are ready to give him the benefit of doubt, yet, the fact is clear that for some reason he has voluntarily broken with the APPEAL and with his family.

The *Miners' Magazine*, in its issue of November 2d, winds up a brief article on the Shoaf case by saying: "If the APPEAL fails to do its duty (in telling all about the Shoaf case) then other publications will tell the story."

The APPEAL TO REASON has printed every scrap of information it has about the disappearance of George H. Shoaf. If the *Miners' Magazine* or any other publication know anything more than has been printed in the APPEAL it is the duty of those publications to make the matter public. Comrades with the story, Comrade O'Neil.

An Old Man's Plea.

Oswego, Kan., Oct. 26.—I am seventy-three years old, and have lived in Oswego, for twenty-eight years. Have never been arrested, but paid my taxes and voted the republican ticket, being a loyal follower of the party all the time. My wife is an invalid. Recently the state passed a law to pension certain persons who were disabled in their eyes and had lost hands or feet. My wife has lost the use of one arm and one leg; she is unable to do any work or walk about to do anything. She has lost the use of her faculties so that she cannot support herself, and I am not able to work or follow any occupation by which I can make a living, for the reason that I have muscular rheumatism, and have to walk with a cane and one crutch. I presented my application for assistance to the county commissioners of LaBette county, and was refused. Any assistance; I am at great expense for medicine and provisions and am in debt for some a ready used. If there is any way by which the APPEAL can secure for me a just consideration of my claim, and if there are any Socialists who will send me spare worn muslin for bandages for my wife I shall appreciate the kindness. I now understand something about the principles of the Socialist party, and I am sorry I have wasted most of my time voting for a system that makes paupers of the old, ignoramuses of the young and slaves of the workers. The old age pension proposed by Victor Berger, the Socialist congressman, will roll up a tide for the old fossil parties to stem which will wreck their piratical crafts if they do not gun them more carefully.

W. H. GREEN.

The Agitation League.

The Agitation League is one of the greatest factors for the spreading of Socialism in virgin territory ever devised. Those comrades being unable to devote their time to active work contribute to a fund which enables us to send samples and bundles of papers into new territory and thus get a foothold. You remember what started you—a stray copy of the APPEAL.

Greatest of All.

Allow me to say that I am proud of the *Coming Nation*. I have seen most Socialist papers in the English language and our *Coming Nation* is the greatest of all.

Riccarton, N. Z. WM. TASKER.

WHAT A. J. P. CAN DO.

Some Experiences and Experiments of a Socialist.

BY RICHEY ALEXANDER
Socialist J. P. at Grand Saline, Texas.

I started in with the determination that in my court every attorney would absolutely stand on identically the same footing without the slightest favor to or discrimination against him or his client; that a pauper should have the same chance that a millionaire has (in so far as it lay in my power); that the interest of the unfortunate and uninformed would be safeguarded with zealous care and every one get justice, tempered with mercy.

Whenever a farmer or worker comes in threatening to sue his neighbor, he is advised that a poor compromise will be better than a successful law suit; that it will be best for them to adjust their differences outside of court, if possible. By doing so they save court costs and attorney fees. One attorney complains bitterly that so many cases are compromised without suit that his receipts have been materially reduced.

A criminal charge has never been fought by the accused in my court. Partly because great care is used in taking complaints. The Texas law forces magistrates to issue every complaint tendered by a creditable person, regardless of his personal opinion. However, when a proposed complaint is believed to be actuated by malice or other questionable motive, the party is advised that it would not stick, in my opinion, and that it would be better not to make it. By this means groundless complaints are largely eliminated. Whenever a complaint is made for a minor offense the accused is notified to call at his earliest convenience and see about the matter. After hearing his statement and examining the witnesses to which a serious effort is made to get at the truth, if there is no reasonable probability of guilt, the complaint is dismissed. If there is reasonable doubt as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, he is advised that his case will go to trial unless he pleads guilty before the next term of court. He is told that if innocent to fight his case; but if guilty the best thing for him will be to plead guilty. So far every person whose case was not dismissed after the preliminary inquiry has plead guilty. Ninety-five per cent have plead guilty, and the other 5 per cent were discharged without any of the cases ever going to trial.

Aside from an honest, air and efficient administration, free legal advice is given all applications. My office has become such a general information bureau that I have to close up and stay at home when time is needed for study.

The construction of the jury law here had always been that a juror gets no pay when the jury disagrees and fails to reach a verdict; yet the law plainly reads, "Jurors injustice court shall be paid fifty cents for each case." In civil cases the party applying for a jury has to pay for it. So the effect of the old rule was that when a jury hung they got no pay and the lawyers saved the jury fees for their clients. The "well established precedent" so sacred to the legal fraternity, was upset in this regard in the first case where it arose. In my court jurors are always paid whether they can agree on a verdict or not. Those who serve on juries are off their time whether they reach a decision or not.

All bonds for appearance before higher courts to answer charges that are above my jurisdiction are made as light as possible, and never oppressive. Under the law it is the duty of the court to appoint an attorney to represent a nonresident of this state who is sued and fails to make his personal appearance to defend for himself. In a case of this kind a young attorney was appointed to represent the absent defendant. He looked over the papers, lazily, arose and said: "Your Honor: The papers appear to be regular in this case. I am willing for the plaintiff to take judgment by default for the amount sued for as I am getting nothing for defending the party—" The court: "Sir, you have been appointed to represent a defendant who is not here to protect his own interest and you are expected to do it and you had better get at it or you will be fined for—" "Hold on, your honor," excitedly the excited attorney, beg pardon your honor; "Your honor, if the court pleases, I move to—to—quash the citation in this case." Whereupon the lawyer on the opposite side arose and said: "We concede that our papers in this case are irregular and defective and ask that the case be continued to give us time to perfect service of citation." Case continued.

After a ruling had been made in a certain case in harmony with the statute upon the subject, the losing attorney cited a decision by the supreme court, which he thought would sustain his contention that had just been overruled. But the court said: "That is not the law you have there; it is merely one of the 30,000 court decisions that are annually rendered in the United States. You can find anything you are looking for in the court decisions if you look hard enough and long enough." Which prompted the attorney to say: "Your honor: I was not citing this opinion to try and change your esteemed honor's opinion of this case, but to show you what a consumate set of asses constitute the supreme court."

Important!

The Canadian rate for the APPEAL is $1 per year. Remember this when making remittances from Canada.

This paper is paid for. No bill will be sent you. If you did not subscribe some friend did for you and paid for it.

Please do not include orders to personal letters to the APPEAL editors. Address all orders for literature and subscriptions to the APPEAL.

Do not ask for list of subscribers in your town or city from us. We furnish the state secretary a complete list of the state, and you can obtain it from him.

If you find it necessary to write that your order has not been properly attended to, return the receipt card, as this has the number of your order and helps us locate the trouble. Remember that we send no receipts for remittances of less than $1.

When you order a bundle of papers the papers are not counted. They are weighed, allowing fifteen papers to the pound. You may in a bundle of one hundred get two or three more or two or three less, as the weight of white paper varies sometimes.

All subscriptions automatically expire and so do not feel grieved if your paper should suddenly stop. Remember, we do not send papers for longer time than paid for, nor do we send them on credit. Watch the number on your label and renew in time—takes three weeks you know.

Orders for the *Coming Nation* should be sent direct to the *Coming Nation* and orders for the APPEAL should be sent direct to the APPEAL TO REASON. If you are making remittance for both papers, write your orders on separate sheets and enclose in same envelope, addressed to either paper.

The Strike in Mississippi.

Biloxi, Miss., Oct. 31.—I have just returned from a speaking tour in the strike district of the Illinois Central railroad, in Mississippi.

The boys are standing pat.

One of the soldier boys shot and killed another soldier boy at Water Valley; two strike breakers fled, gagged and robbed another strike breaker at New Orleans. But all the time I was gone I heard of nothing "bad" the strikers themselves had committed. They are a fine body of men, and they ought to win this strike if it takes out every union man in the United States. And not only ought every union man to stand by them, but the Socialist party, the party of labor, should lend them every assistance and encouragement possible.

The Illinois Central is *not* doing a normal business. A trip over its lines will prove this to anybody interested. It cannot even run its passenger trains on time.

The railroad company has gotten out an address to the public (with no union label on it, by the way), in pamphlet form, that is a dead give away on the company. The man who wrote it must have played a fine joke on the corporation. All labor needs to do is to read it to know how to get up the strongest sort of a union—one in fact "ten thousand times stronger than the A. F. of L." according to the words of the said pamphlet. The work is literally full of eye-openers in view of just what the company is fighting. If only the worker will read between the lines.

SUMNER W. ROSE.

News of Socialism.

For the first time Longeddy, N. Y., has a Socialist ticket in the field with a fair show of election.

At Manchester, N. Y., after a speech by E. A. Curtis, a Socialist local was organized with ten members.

The Socialist local at Waterbury, Conn., has seen fit to expell Harry Frank because he worked strenuously for the democratic party during the last city campaign.

Comrade Ed Wilcox, Burlington Junction, Mo., wishes the address of his sister, Mrs. Della Gibson, last heard of at Des Moines, Iowa.

Will the children of Charles and Thomas Grace, last heard of in St. Stepuen, New Brunswick, communicate with their cousin, M. Ray Sanborn, 478 Winchester avenue, New Haven, Conn.?

At the recent referendum election Plumas county, California, polled sixty Socialist votes. There is only one local in the county. "Four-fifths of the electors are Socialists but don't know it," writes G. H. Goodline.

At Urbana, Ohio, the Socialist local has grown rapidly from twelve to forty one membership, and the municipal platform put out by the comrades has so alarmed the opposition that the republicans for the first time in history have adopted a municipal platform.

At Murray, Utah, the Socialists in the primary polled a vote of 476, which is so alarming the so-called good citizens that they are uniting in a non-partisan league in the hope of electing their man, although the hope is admitted to be based on flimsy foundation.

At Iron Mountain, Mich., a steel trust center, a Socialist local has just been organized with thirty-one members, and at Norway, Mich., another industrial center where labor conditions are almost intolerable, a local with thirty-four members has been formed.

Valley City, North Dakota, will soon be in the Socialist column. Many say that the comrades will poll more votes this year than the two old parties combined. Many leading business men and wealthy farmers are members of the party.—G. Gilbertson, Sr.

Z. Mihaly furnishes the APPEAL information about the Hungarian branch of the American Socialist party. There are fifty-one Hungarian locals in thirteen states, with about 2,000 members. Several branches have free libraries and a number of singing societies are maintained, especially in New York. The Hungarians maintain one paper, the *Testverisag*.

O. L. Thomas, Chanute, Kan., wishes to find his two children, a boy aged ten and a girl twelve, who, he says, were kidnaped from him four years ago at Fredonia, Kan.

J. T. Cumble, Box 766, Sulphur, Okla., has his book of Socialist songs, recitations and poems of sixty pages ready for the press. The price is twenty-five cents. He wishes advance orders in order to be able to pay for the book.

The Fourth Estate.

A number of prominent Socialists are preparing to establish a new high class Socialist weekly at New York city, to be known as the *New Review*. It is to be sixteen page paper published at $2 a year.

The Ogden *Examiner* sees the coming of Socialism in various recent happenings in Utah. "When Taft was elected president Ogden had less than 200 Socialist votes," says this paper in a two column editorial. "Now it has 736 votes with a probability of the Socialists electing a number of men."

The *Searchlight* Publishing company, of Colville, Wash., is preparing to issue a small monthly Socialist paper at a cheap price. The company is run by a father and two sons, sixteen and nineteen years old respectively. They are making a go of their enterprise and will no doubt become quite a factor in the agitation in the west.

In Other Lands.

Germany is facing a stringency, the worst she has experienced in a century, largely due to increased prices.

At an election held in Alsace Loraine on October 22d there was a large increase in the Socialist vote, five Socialists being elected to parliament.

The Young Peoples Socialist League of Gormany is making such headway in the schools that the government has issued instructions to the teachers to suppress the circulation of the league's magazine, the *Arbeiter Jugend*, among the scholars.

"The world do move." The rebels in China have succeeded in overthrowing the dynasty that has been in possession of that country for 300 years. It is uncertain yet whether a more liberal monarchy or a republic will succeed.

At the election for the Switzerland national council held October 30th, the results were as follows: Radicals, 110; conservatives, 44; Socialists, 9; independents, 7. While the Socialists are making great gains everywhere the conservatives and clericals are losing control. The latter parties have for years dominated Europe and have been the support both of the monarchy and the army.

The Bundle Brigade.

The Bundle Brigade is composed of comrades who devote their spare time to the propaganda of Socialism. They order a bundle of papers each week for a year and deliver from house to house, selecting those whom they expect to interest in the great cause. The papers cost at the rate of 25 cents each per year, and a bundle of twelve at $3 will entitle you to the latest edition of the "Arsenal of Facts." Twelve copies each week distributed in your neighborhood will sure bring gratifying results, and if you have never tried this method of propaganda we can assure you that it will be most satisfactory. The bundle rates are as follows:

4 copies per week for a year	$ 1.00
8 copies per week for a year	2.00
12 copies per week for a year	3.00
20 copies per week for a year	5.00
30 copies per week for a year	7.50
40 copies per week for a year	10.00

Expert Opinion.

Governor Johnson of California recently was thrown into the company of Harrison Grey Otis and refused point blank to shake hands with him. The whole state is applauding the governor for his unusual attitude.

Charles Edward Munroe, of Washington, D. C., consulting expert of the United States bureau of mines and pronounced one of the foremost authorities on explosives in the world, recently expressed the opinion that the Los Angeles *Times* case bore all the ear marks of a gas explosion.

Problems for Socialists.

I know that you are strongly prejudiced in favor of labor but I have a case to submit to you which I think will place you up against a dilemma good and hard. You must either decide unfairly or "against" labor.

I am a member of a large firm employing a party by the name of Taft. We are paying him fourteen hundred and forty-two dollars and some cents per week to attend to "our" business. He is at present out on a long trip attending to his own individual affairs. Should we pay him wages for time he is absent, or dock him for that time?

COURTNEY.

Publications.

"The Tariff in Our Lines," by Ida M. Tarbell. Macmillan company, New York. 575 pages. $1.50.

"Progressive Government. Reduced to Questions and Answers." George Campbell, author and publisher, Coffeyville, Kan. 50c.

"Evolution and the Cost of the Human," E. Frank Stephenson, published by the author, Box 849, St. Louis, Mo., 25 cents.

$10.00 Reward.

To Postmasters, Burns, Taft & Co.—I am an old farmer and a worker for the APPEAL TO REASON the best paper in America. Should I fail to get two copies in succession, then I'll send cash to the publishers to pay registry fee. Also I have a standing reward of $10 in my community for any willful lie it prints on your sort.

Brad, Tex. J. J. GIDDENS.

A Woman's Place.

This is the title of a new Socialist booklet by Robert H. Howe, explaining why it is that women now find it necessary to take part in the great machine industry, and to use the ballot to protect their interests. It includes a brief history of industrial development from savagery to capitalism. Price, 5c; 10 copies for 20c; 100 for $1 postpaid. Charles H. Kerr & Co., 118 West Kinzie St., Chicago.

THE APPEAL ARMY

"Carry California for Socialism"

BY MRS. GRACE D. BREWER.

The Prize Winners.

Here is a list of the comrades who sent the APPEAL the ten largest lists for the week ending November 1st. To each one of these comrades we will send a copy of George R. Kirkpatrick's "War—What For?"

H. B. Kelley, Millintown, Pa.	61
James Burrell, Erwin, Tenn.	54
John W. Sowers, Salt Lake City, Utah	48
Nina B. Jones, Franklin, Pa.	2[illegible]
D. Whitaker, Manor, Tex.	2[illegible]
Milton Fung, Auburn, Va.	25
Fred E. Stevens, Louisville, Ky.	24
E. W. Smith, Independence, Kan.	24
Chas. Coper, Joliet, Ill.	24
E. G. Orcutt, Syracuse, N. Y.	24

Note the number on that yellow label on your paper and be sure to renew at least three weeks—four or five would be better—before it expires. You will lose something if you miss a single issue of the APPEAL from now on. Compare the number today. This number is 832. If your number is "805," or "35" it means that your paper will stop in three weeks.

The Army is displaying its metal these days.

Comrade Gordon, Denver, Colo., distributed 200 copies of "Socialists at Work."

Always and forever at work, the APPEAL Army is bound to create a great deal of disturbance.

In three hours Comrade Tibbits, Gallup, N. M., secured twelve new subscribers for the APPEAL.

"Here are six more to help keep the sub list going up hill," writes Comrade Eilard, Blue Ridge, Tex.

Just to let us know he was still in the game, Comrade Smith, Webserville, Vt., sent in a list of four.

The *Progressive Woman is the best propaganda for women*. With the APPEAL, one year, seventy-five cents.

I rely on the APPEAL to keep me posted on capitalist plots and schemes.—Comrade Ketner, Bloomington, Wis.

The APPEAL is the best paper published in it we get facts which we can get in no other way.—Comrade Myers, Belmont, Ohio.

"We must beat these poor foolish postmasters," wrote Comrade Nelson, ordering twelve subscription cards and taking a copy of the Arsenal.

Comrade Williams, Lodi, Cal., comes in with a list of four, which he says is his first offense, and because it was the Bull Dog let him off easy.

The APPEAL Army can at all times be counted on to buckle on its armor and go out to battle with the foes which approach the organ of their ideals.

Enclosed find order for fourteen subs. I send this with my compliments to the Simese twins—Burns and Hitchcock.—Comrade Cambhorne, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Are you on? If not, read Seven Financial Conspiracies. Five cents a copy; six for twenty-five cents. The *Progressive Woman* Publishing Co., 5445 Drexel Ave., Chicago.

"I can not afford to be without the paper. It has opened my eyes to some things I never knew before," wrote Comrade Richman, Villa Grove, Ill., renewing for another year.

"Socialist sentiment is certainly growing in this town and we lay it to the APPEAL'S we have distributed," writes Comrade Merritt, Marysville, Ohio, sending for twelve sub cards.

"Socialists are waking up things down here. Some of the democrats and republicans say they don't sleep any," wrote Comrade Warren, Okemah, Okla., sending in a new subscriber.

"The only way to fight the enemies of the working class is with more bundles of the APPEAL," writes Comrade Goldenberg, New Haven, Conn., sending in his order for a bundle of twelve for a year.

"We have just started a local at this burg with ten members but in a short time we will have twenty-five," reported Comrade Kritzer, Newaygo, Mich., as he dropped in to renew his subscription.

Have been with the APPEAL since '98. Have sent in hundreds of subscribers and I do not want to see the list go down now, so send for twelve subscription cards.—Comrade Wolff, Syracuse, N. Y.

Through the kindness of some one I have been receiving the APPEAL. I am very much interested in California and I enclose a year's subscription and a bundle of four copies.—M. F. Helms, Merry Oaks, N. C.

Comrade Garrison, Bradley, Okla., renews his subscription and states that the drouth and the high cost of living in Oklahoma has opened the eyes of thousands of working people in that state and they are now willing to investigate Socialism.

"Can no longer refrain from congratulating you on such a valuable paper, and thanks to Comrade Thomas Day, of Columbus, Ohio, who handed me the first APPEAL I ever saw," wrote Comrade Smith, Hilliards, Ohio, in an enthusiastic letter.

Socialists of Marystown, W. Va., have sent us a nice picture of their local there. There are just a dozen of them, nine men and three women, who have started in to work together. We have placed the picture on the wall of the Army Editor's room.

"Last week a preacher turned loose at the Great Lakes Engineering works, condemning the APPEAL, the Socialist party and the press in general, and these two subs are the result," wrote Comrade Kummerfeld, Detroit, Mich. Thus you see that everything helps.

Having been discharged by his employer for being a Socialist, and because of that fact practically blacklisted by other employers in his community, Comrade Bearse, Laramahe, Mich., sends in for twelve sub cards saying that he intends to do some real good work now.

"This is my first attempt at sending subs," bashfully admitted Comrade Orton, Fullerton, Neb., when taken to task by the Fairy. However, he was bold enough to declare that he hoped it would not be the last time and we are of the opinion that the young lady hopes so, too.

Comrade Cowan, of Cowan, Mont., after a prolonged absence, returned to his old home. He reports that when he left two years ago there were but two Socialists in the city and now they are organizing a local. We believe this to be the result of the good seed sown by Comrade Cowan.

Enclosed find an order for twelve sub cards. The first ones I received went like fire works and I expect this lot will go just the same. I loaned the Arsenal to a friend of mine and it converted him in less than a week and I intend to keep two copies going.—Comrade Bohn, Wheeling, W. Va.

A comrade who desires that he be allowed to work on the quiet, writes as follows: "Omit my name in anything you print as it is likely to cause my head to come off. I'm agent for a railroad company and while there are many things I could tell I think I can accomplish more by keeping still and sawing wood."

A list of twenty was received from Comrade Davidson, Belfast, Ohio, and he gave the four following reasons for his actions: First, to give Burns another pain in his thinker; second, as an approval of the little old APPEAL; third, I want the Arsenal; fourth, I want to see the sort of government among men that Christ introduced 1,911 years ago.

The Bull Dog acts as though he would like to get out on the trail of some of the postmasters that have been slighting the APPEAL, but the Red Headed Girl maintains that he

Second Victory.

The first victory in our carry California for Socialism campaign, which was begun immediately on the kidnaping of McNamara, was the recall of the judiciary.

The second victory was the *carrying of Los Angeles primaries for Job Harriman and the Socialist ticket.*

The third will be the triumph at the election in December.

The fourth will be the carrying of California in 1912, and the election of congressmen.

The Socialists are moving.

Leased Lands

While the administration is buying its way into office in 1912 through the disposal of public lands to individuals, it is also adopting a policy that gives a precedent for the Socialist handling of land.

It is announced that the administration purposes to lease the public lands of Alaska without either selling them or losing control of them. It does not matter that the lease involves the control of the lands by corporations and financial giants and is in the interest of the capitalists rather than the common people; still, the precedent remains that the government recognizes its right to use and develop the lands in a social way, while holding permanent possession of them.

This precedent may well be extended to the point where all the public or socialized lands now in existence in this country shall be used for the benefit of the whole people. They can be thus used in two ways: They can be leased for short periods in small tracts to individual farmers, who shall be required to use the acres they lease in actual agriculture, preferably in intensive farming; or, secondly, they may be laid out in large tracts and managed by the experts from the agricultural department, with use of big machinery in the production of such crops as wheat, corn and cotton, the government hiring the unemployed to do the work. Such a management of land would give practically free access of the land to everybody and in providing work for the unemployed would break the power of unemployment. There is no proposition before the people that would at once destroy the power of landlordism and redound to the raising of wages, like this would. It is a thoroughly Socialist proposition and would be an example to the people of what the Socialists could do with land while giving the possessor security in holding it and at the same time free access to it. The time is rapidly approaching when free access to land can be had in no other way than through the Socialist proposition.

The Taft administration has already disposed of over five million acres of public lands. It announces a sale in December and January of 225,000 acres of land in Oklahoma. In other words this administration is following the policy of every republican administration the nation has had; that is, of buying its election by the use of public property. It is time a halt should be called on this and it is in line with Socialist policy that they should call this halt. If we do not do so the public lands of the United States, which yet are considerable in extent, will be exhausted and instead of having a socialized basis from which to work we shall be compelled to do all the work over again. There is no more pressing demand on the Socialist movement of America than for the holding of all public lands forever as public property, to be used in the interest of the public in breaking the monopoly of landlordism and the monopoly of employment.

DYING OF CONSUMPTION.

I hold in my hand one of those many letters that come to the APPEAL which grip the heart strings in sympathy and embitter one against the accursed capitalist system under which we live.

This man's name is K. N. Noble, of London, W. Va. Two years ago he was electrician for the local coal company, drawing a salary of $100 a month. He began to distribute the APPEAL TO REASON with such effect on the locality that last year there were 480 Socialist votes in the township, where two years before there had been only one. The coal company discharged Noble and he had to go to work in the mine digging coal. Through the mine boss' neglect to furnish him timbers to support the roof he became the victim of a fall of slate, having his leg broken thereby. He spent months in the hospital and suffered an amputation. The long strain on his system and the use of ether and chloroform so weakened his lungs that he is in the last stages of consumption, and facing the fact that he is going to leave a wife and babe in destitute circumstances. He says: "While poor Frank Lane's case is indeed pitiful, I wish I could trade places with him."

Comrades, had the APPEAL'S Legal Defense league been organized when this man suffered that fall of slate there would have been something doing in the courts of West Virginia. Every day letters like this come to our table, keeping us alert to the necessity of organizing the workers for defense against the cold hearted indifference to the wrecks and victims of capitalism.

What a power we would be if we had our own trained attorneys in every county of the nation, with a close working Socialist organization to back up prosecutions with financial aid. We could soon force workmen's compensation laws in every state, and thus bring quick and adequate aid to the victims of the mines and mills.

What a great source of satisfaction this little book has been to comrades all over the United States. With it in your pocket for ready reference you need not stand dumbly by and hear an old party politician make false statements without being able to successfully contradict him. This book is compiled from United States statistics and every statement it contains carries absolute authority for its authenticity. We have just recently received from the binders another shipment of our 1911 edition and we are very anxious to get them out where they will do the most good. This little book has an unlimited mine of information and you cannot afford to be without it. It requires only a list of twelve subscribers and $3, or an order for twelve sub cards and $2, or a bundle order for twelve copies for a year and $3 to get it.

LEARNING IN INDIANAPOLIS

In the city of Indianapolis there are 1,500 retail grocery stores. This is a store to every forty families and means that these families have to maintain the store at a cost of about $75 a week profit on the goods bought. The thing is too burdensome. If the merchants hadn't formed a trust and fixed a scale of prices no merchant could live on the trade of forty families.

When the thing got too burdensome there came the inevitable roar, and now the consumers of Indianapolis are forming leagues for the co-operative purchase of supplies. This means that some of those merchants will go to the wall.

We are sorry for them. It gives us no pleasure to witness failures and bankruptcies. But that is an inevitable part of the capitalist system. When we get Socialism, then there will be no more failures, because there will be no more competition in the production and distribution of the people's necessities. We will produce all we want and distribute it at the cost of the labor involved. This used to look silly to you, but after you have had your hide punctured numerous times with the clipper of the shears it has begun to look better to you. When the merchant fails in business, then he doesn't love competition as much as he thought he did. It takes adversity to knock sense into a whole lot of people.

TAGGART MAKES AFFIDAVIT.

The APPEAL is in receipt of an elaborate set of affidavits from the office of the county attorney of Wyandotte county (Kansas City, Kan.) which include one each from Lawyers Trickett and Snook, and from Judge Brooks of the city court in relation to the imprisonment of Casey which this paper exposed in a special edition two weeks ago. Each of these gentlemen, as well as the county attorney's office, seeks to unload the responsibilty for Casey's unlawful and unwarranted detention on somebody else, principally Casey himself.

All are careful to avoid any reference to the fact that the "snitches" tried to hold up Casey for sums ranging from $75 to $125 and that he was made to believe his only hope of escape from a penitentiary sentence was to raise this money.

Nor does Taggart explain why the state was not ready for trial, when Casey finally secured Detwiler to defend him.

Judge Brooks has nothing to offer as to why he bound Casey over to the court, when to quote his own words "there was not much evidence against the prisoner."

The affidavits remind one of the quotation, "Oh, what a tangled web we weave, when first we practice to deceive."

THEY ARE LEARNING.

Even capitalist governments are learning. The little American republic of Uruguay in South America, with a population less than the city of New York, has adopted the policy of public insurance. The president claims to be following the railroad insurance idea and expects ere long to have everybody insured, the same as they are in Germany and as England has under contemplation. Not only this, but Uruguay is preparing for fire and accident insurance. The money of Urugay is issued also by a public bank, not by private banks, and every dollar issued is guaranteed by the government, not by "government bonds or other securities." W. D. Boyce, editor of the *Chicago Blade*, while visiting in Uruguay recently, witnessed a strike on one of the privately owned street car lines. The president absolutely refused to interfere. When asked why he did so, he replied: "To let the people know how strong they, the people, are. Socialism is only the people acting for themselves." After reading the above you will not be surprised to learn that President Batlle is a pronounced Socialist. He was not elected on a Socialist ticket but plainly states that as rapidly as he can secure the necessary changes he intends to give Uruguary a purely socialistic government.

RECOGNIZES CLASSES.

"In the battle of economic forces for supremacy the law must be obeyed, even though it seems to favor one class as against another class."

This is the utterance of Attorney General Wickersham in a speech before the American prison association at Omaha, Neb., recently. It is an official recognition of the class struggle and is important for this reason. It is more important from the fact that the attorney general of the United States, recognizing the class struggle, declares that the laws made by the capitalist must be enforced against the workers.

"Punishment in some form," declared the attorney general, "is still necessary to prevent crime. This is especially the case in a community and at a time when divers economic forces are struggling with each other for the mastery in the state and where laws are enacted through the influence of one class or classes to control the acts of another class who are unwilling to accept them as rules of action because unconvinced of the wisdom or justice of the legislative policy which they embodied."

It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. If the workers are under law, as interpreted by the attorney general, bound to subscribe to the rules laid down by the capitalist class, then when the workers, who are always in the majority, shall secure the powers of government and pass rules of their own the capitalists will be equally under obligation to obey the laws of the working class. Properly interpreted this will mean that the working class can legally if it chooses confiscate all the property now held by the capitalist class and if that class objects can punish them for violating the laws laid down by the workers.

Wickersham in his efforts to serve his masters is really putting a powerful weapon into the hands of the workers.

ANOTHER GOLD BRICK.

The supreme court of the United States has just handed down another decision, which is being heralded by the republican papers as a great measure in the interest of peace, that is a blow at the liberties of the people. It has been decided that the interstate commerce commission shall have full control of the railroads of the country as far as any control exists and that state commissions will be put practically out of business.

Under the pretense of this ruling will enable the government to control the railroads, it taking from the state governments the power of regulation. The state of Kansas at present is enjoying a two-cent fare. When this ruling goes into effect a federal government will have full control and the two-cent fare will be at an end, because a uniformity of rates will prevail all over the country. Texas has curbed the power of the railroads to a remarkable degree. When the power of the state to interfere in its own behalf and for the protection of its citizens is taken from that state, then not only Texas but every state in the union will be at the mercy of the transportation companies.

In other words, this is a decision in favor of centralizing power instead of diffusing power. It will ultimately lead to a recognition that the only way to regulate the railroads is to own them, just as it is now recognized that the only way you can control any business is to own it.

Who Killed David Robey?

One of the members of a great manufacturing firm was found dead in the attic of his factory. He was bound fast to his office chair, that had been carried up to the room in which he was found.

Police, private detectives and friends set about solving this mystery. There is romance and adventure and skillful following of clues—all the elements of a splendid story in the plot.

These are the features of that remarkable mystery story, "The Shadow Under the Roof," now running in the *Coming Nation.*

To add to the interest of the story, if this were possible, the *Coming Nation* is offering prizes to those who write the best solution.

Here are the rules and prizes according to which $550.00 will be distributed:

1. To the persons from whom the *Coming Nation* receives by mail, and not otherwise, the best solutions of the mystery in "The Shadow Under the Roof," the following prizes will be given:

For best solution	$250
Three next best solutions, $50 each	150
Five next best solutions, $10 each	50
Ten next best solutions, $5 each	50
Fifty next best solutions, one yearly sub card each	50
A total of 69 prizes amounting to	$550

2. Any reader, whether a subscriber or not, may compete and win prizes, but only one solution may be entered by any one reader.

3. The last installment but one of "The Shadow Under the Roof" will be printed in the *Coming Nation* dated February 10, 1912. An interval of two weeks will be allowed for the receipt of solutions and the final installment will be published in the issue of March 2, 1912. The lastest moment at which solutions will be received and considered will be 6 o'clock p. m., February 23, 1912.

4. All solutions must be sent by mail and in no other way, plainly addressed to "Mystery Story Editor, The *Coming Nation*, Girard, Kan."

5. The prizes will be awarded according to the conditions and rules here set forth and according to the best judgment of the judges appointed by the *Coming Nation*. These judges will have complete control and final decision in this contest, beyond all appeal.

6. Solutions are to be written in the English language, briefly and simply, stating clearly as many facts and details as are necessary to make up the "best solution of the mystery."

7. The names and addresses of all the prize winners will be published in the *Coming Nation* at the earliest possible date after the judges have determined their awards.

8. Employes of the *Coming Nation* and the APPEAL TO REASON and members of their families are not eligible for this competition.

The demand for the first issues of the story was so great that the numbers containing them are exhausted, but we are not going to let any reader of the APPEAL be deprived of the privilege of reading this story, so we have had these chapters reprinted in separate form, and they will be sent to any one who sends a dollar for a subscription to the *Coming Nation*.

This is a magazine for which Charles Edward Russell writes the editorials, that has the best writers of fiction and humor, the best descriptions of interesting features in social life, the best illustrations and the best cartoons that are to be found in any publication, Socialist or non-Socialist.

If you have not seen a copy, ask for a sample to be sent free. Better yet, send a dollar and ask for the introductory chapters of "The Shadow Under the Roof," and see if you cannot win one of the prizes.

The Legal Department.

Comrade Sheppard reports that letters of inquiry relative to the law course are pouring into Ft. Scott at the rate of from 50 to 100 per day, from all sections of the nation. To each of these inquirers goes a handsome catalogue which fully explains what the course includes, the method of study, and the examination for diploma. While it costs about $100 to take this course, it is so distributed in payments that it may be easily met as the student earns it. Two hours each day faithfully spent in study will make anyone proficient to practice law in from one to two years. By the time you have graduated the APPEAL hopes to have its Legal Defense league so thoroughly in working order that we can employ many of these graduates as local agents. With the recall of the judiciary now made popular by its passage in California, we are bound to have a new deal in the courts all over the nation. The power of the courts to protect wealth, and punish the working class is coming to an end. The working class themselves will end it—no others will. You, brother working men, must also furnish the legal brains for your own protection. Write the legal department if you are interested.

WHAT does Socialism mean? The emancipation of the toilers of all the world. Less than this is mean.

LEFT foot, hot foot, on, on, on! That is the way that victories are won.

Kansas City Lawyers Would Debar a Federal Prosecutor

BY C. L. PHIFER, Of the APPEAL Staff.

A NEW and astonishing development has come at Kansas City, Mo. Eugene D. Martin, an attorney of that city, has brought debarment proceedings against Leslie J. Lyons, district attorney of the federal court of the western district of Missouri.

The case is so unusual that the proceedings are being reported at great length day by day in both the Kansas City *Star* and Kansas City *Post*. The evidence is so voluminous it has required two weeks to present it. When the APPEAL began its agitation against the usurpations of the federal judiciary there was scarcely a paper in the United States, but was afraid to "cheep" in the matter, while attorneys held up their hands in horror and appeared to be in trembling fear lest the world should come to an end. Now a practicing attorney dares to make an attack on the citadel of the federal court and the press of a great city reports the matter in full. It is a remarkable thing that has come about within the past two years. It has come, like the move for recall of the judges, since the APPEAL began its exposure of federal court corruption.

Nor is this all. While I was in Kansas City looking into the case I took the trouble of interviewing a large number of attorneys, and without exception found them all morally supporting Martin in his suit. It doesn't matter that many of them refused to appear in public as openly questioning the omnipotence of federal authority; the fact that they stand solidly in private against what they know to be a tyranny is sufficient to show the change of attitude. Not a few of them expressed the highest admiration for the APPEAL in the crusade it has made, and some men of more than statewide reputation declared emphatically that they were Socialists, though they didn't consider it wise for them to make an announcement of the fact at this time.

The occasion of suit for disbarment against Federal Prosecutor Lyons is a quarrel over financial matters. Mr. Martin had been promoting the Interstate Railway company, which proposed to build an interurban electric line between Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo. Surveys had been made, when another company was organized, Mr. Martin declares through the efforts of Mr. Lyons, ostensibly to promote a similar enterprise. This second company made surveys, part of which followed the route covered by the first company. The claims of the second road were exploited in the Kansas City and St. Joseph papers to a large extent. Incidentally the efforts of the Interstate Railway company were ridiculed and its ability to secure money for the building of the road was questioned. Stress was laid on the fact that the new company had begun to grade and lay steel, while the original company had done nothing. It develops now, however, that the new company, instead of building to St. Joseph, built in another direction, toward Excelsor Springs. An indictment for using the mail to defraud was brought in the federal court in which Lyons is prosecutor against Martin, and the promoter of the Interstate Railway company, in his innocence, employed as his attorney of defense a Mr. Davis, who he afterward discovered had rooms with Lyons and appeared on various suits as partner with the man who was prosecuting him! Martin had aided in the organization of a trust company, with the understanding that he was to be its attorney, but discovered that Davis, the man he had employed as his own attorney, had in some manner secured the position. He found his work discredited, the road he was promoting in disrepute, and financial ruin facing him; and, whether right or wrong, blamed Lyons for his misfortunes. The basis of this blame lies in the fact that the road Lyons was promoting to St. Joseph is not building in that direction or over the original survey, which leads Martin to think it was engineered in the interest of the Burlington railroad, which has two lines between Kansas City and St. Joseph, describing an ellipse that was cut through the diameter by the proposed Interstate railway, making it a formidable rival of the Burlington. Martin was so sure of crookedness he employed Attorney C. D. McWilliams to bring debarment proceedings against Lyons.

The APPEAL takes no interest in this quarrel over property. It is a necessary part of the capitalist system. Neither is the APPEAL surprised that there should be trickery in the interest of financial gain. That belongs with the game. I spent sometime looking through the hecrob-houses (commonly called office buildings) in Kansas City, and was impressed that the men of talent operating therein were prostituting their intellects in the interest of financial schemes, just as truly as the female prostitutes now being fought by the "good" people of Kansas City are prostituting their bodies. As an individual Mr. Lyons may well pose as a "good" man, active in church and benevolent work, and still be up to tricks that bring him money; for that is what is involved in the system that demands prostitution as the price of success. The significant thing is that lawyers have begun to question the system; that the unsuccessful in the scramble for wealth are attacking the rules of the game. This interests the APPEAL so much that I was commissioned to get the story. In subsequent issues the evidence, showing the way capitalists look at their own system, will be reviewed. It is a case that will interest not only every attorney in America, but also the whole people, and will finally come before President Taft himself.

Ernest D. Martin came to Kansas City from Saline county, Missouri, from which point he represented the Eighth senatorial district in the Missouri legislature from 1902 to 1906. I asked several attorneys as to Martin's record in the legislature, and they all agreed that it was clean. One of them, when asked whether he had been reasonably honest, replied: "Yes, foolishly honest." In the debarment proceedings he is represented by C. D. McWilliams, an old school mate of Mr. Davis, representing Lyons. Something of a mix-up.

Leslie J. Lyons when studying law was a poor man and report is agreed that he was compelled to borrow money to get through college. Attorney Davis, now associated with him in the renting of offices, loaning him money for this purpose on the "10 per cent" plan that is so well understood by lawyers. Some four years ago Lyons became assistant federal prosecutor under Van Valkensburg, the official attorney. When Federal Judge Phillips resigned from the bench a little over a year ago (after the APPEAL had exposed his junketing trip to Tampico, Mexico, along with Federal Judge Pollock of Kansas), President Taft appointed the former federal attorney, Van Valkensburg, as federal judge in Phillips' place. At the same time the president promoted Leslie J. Lyons, assistant prosecutor, to the position of district attorney. A peculiar thing about this arrangement is that Van Valkensburg appears as judge in various cases that he had been prosecuting and that his former assistant, Lyons, now appears before his late superior to present the cases that the two helped to "dig up" together. This is merely one of the peculiar circumstances that are brought out in the evidence submitted by McWilliams in behalf of Martin.

Lyons has been prominent in republican politics, having been a member of the legislature. When the contest for United States senator was on at Jefferson City and Kehrens and Neidringhaus "tied" for the position, Lyons made a "break" to Warner, with the result that the latter was elected senator. It was through the influence of Warner that he secured the appointment as assistant district attorney and finally a promotion to the office he now holds.

The salary of the district attorney is $3,000 a year. From being abjectly poor a few years ago Lyons is now reckoned as a rich man, possessing stock in the Midland Trust company, in the United Trust company, in various land companies, and the Reserve bank. Besides, he owns land in Kansas. The Kansas City *Star* of August 8, 1911, contained the following paragraph:

> Leslie Lyons, United States district attorney, is building a new home in the Country Club district, at the northwest of Oread avenue and Main street. It is to cost about $15,000 and will be of colonial design. Mr. Lyons' home is at 3510 Garfield avenue.

In addition to having two homes and maintaining an office as federal prosecutor, Mr. Lyons has elegant office room in the Rialto building. I called in this office and found a suite of three beautiful rooms, marble inside and out, with marble floors, on the third floor. On the glass door is painted:

Law Offices
LESLIE J. LYONS
GEORGE L. DAVIS
WAGNER

The janitor reports that these offices rent for $186 a month, something like $1,800 a year, or more than half the salary of a federal prosecutor! I entered these offices and inquired of a gentleman, whom I suppose was Mr Wagner, if either Mr. Lyons or Mr. Davis could be seen. I was told they were both out and was asked my mission. I asked if either of them desired to make a statement of their side of the case.

Very courteously the reply was: "You will have to see them, preferably Mr. Lyons. If you will come around later he will no doubt be glad to see you. By the way, what paper do you represent?"

"The APPEAL TO REASON," I replied.

The face of the questioner lengthened perceptibly and the atmosphere in the room grew positively chilly. It was evident the APPEAL had been heard of in the Rialto building.

Later on in attending the hearing of the case I had a brief talk with Mr. Lyons, as indicated in the opening paragraphs. The hearing of this case, by the way, was originally begun before Judge Pollock, the federal judge who figured in the Warren case. Pollock was holding court in Missouri when the case first came up, but didn't appear at the second preliminary. Later, Judge McPherson heard something of the proceedings, he being another of the men concerned in the Tampico fishing trip. Finally a special commissioner was appointed to consider the matter, it being regarded as poor taste for Judge Van Valkensburg to hear complaint against an attorney who was official prosecutor in his court.

In subsequent issues of the APPEAL some of the evidence in this case will be introduced and reviewed. The APPEAL has absolutely no feeling against Mr. Lyons. His debarment, which would involve, of course, the loss of the office he now holds, would not be a source of personal gratification to the APPEAL. He is merely an individual, and Socialists make no war on individuals, as such. As a representative however, of the federal judicial system, which has grown to be a threat against the liberties of America, he is a legitimate subject of attack, particularly as his own class, attorneys at law, have made the charges against him.

President Taft is a lawyer. At one time he was a federal judge. As president he vetoed the proposition in the Arizona constitution for the recall of judges, and in discussing the matter, said that while he made this veto and stood with it he recognized there were abuses in federal proceedings and favored making the impeachment of officers easy. *Here is a federal officer of his own appointing who is impeached in open court by attorneys who practice in that court. We shall now see whether Taft is sincere enough to seek to clear the judiciary of even the semblance of evil. If he wants to show the people that there is a remedy for the evils which he himself recognizes, other than the recall of the judges, here is his opportunity.*

Now that California has adopted woman suffrage the old parties are combining to remodel the poll tax law, so that all citizens, instead of all males, between the ages of twenty-one and sixty must pay poll tax. The women, however, having the ballot, will be able to fight this unjust taxation and make it more certain that it will be wiped entirely from the statute books.

WHY not the masters spend their vacations where the workers do, in the hot slums and tramping the highways? Let's change places awhile; then we may understand each other.

PHILIPS is out. Grosscup is out. Pollock and Lyons are merely fighting to keep in.

RENT, interest and profit come from the toilers and go to the spoilers.

Socialists at Work

BY A. W. RICKER.

Organize a local. Join the party. Let's swell the membership to 125,000 by January 1st.

• • •

Let's have an "every one win one" campaign for members of the party. Start today. Carry some application cards in your pocket.

• • •

By the time you read these lines, you will have heard the election returns from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, New York, Kentucky and other places. Unless all signs fail, there will be many added to the list of Socialist officials. The vote will be tremendously increased.

• • •

The Girard Socialists thought well enough of the Socialists at Work edition to put one in the home of every voter in Crawford county. The edition was prepared with the thought of enlightening the person who knows little or nothing of the Socialist program. If it commends itself to your judgment you ought to see to it that your vicinity is well supplied. The places will be kept for future orders.

• • •

A farmer in the Colorado apple district put a card containing his name and address in each of the boxes of apples he prepared for market. On these cards he wrote, "When you find this card please write and tell me how much you paid for this box of apples." Many answered him, saying, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00. To each he replied, Thanks for the information. I received 20 cents a box at this end. Yours for Socialism."

• • •

The locals should set about it preparing a farmer list. Here in Crawford county, Kansas, (where the APPEAL is located) we have completed such a list, and through it have distributed Berger's speech. The list will be bombarded whenever we have something suitable for the purpose. This work is beginning to tell. The farmer is ripe for revolution. If you don't harvest him the insurgents will. Wake him up and he will help you pay the propaganda bills.

• • •

A year and a half ago the local at Hamilton, Ohio, consisted of five badly discouraged persons. These were rallied by a representative of the Find ay *Call*, a local paper started and now there is a live local of nearly two hundred members. Recently these comrades distributed 60,000 copies of Berger's tariff speech, putting one in the hands of each voter in the county. The city has been thoroughly districted for the distribution of literature, and in thirty minutes a leaflet can be put in every home in Hamilton. This is organization and system and tells how Socialists can work and make that work count, all with comparatively little cost.

• • •

"The Rising Tide of Socialism," is getting to be a familiar headline in the capitalist press. The election news will make you shout, and furnish more headlines for the papers. While you are shouting, buckle on the harness for more work. The old party machinery will not get into working order before May of 1912. The work for Socialism in the big campaign next year must be done *before* this time. The old parties are going to put a lot of fake labor planks in their platforms to catch the working class. We must do our work before their campaign of fakery begins. Get the workers in to the Socialist local, and set them to work doing something. With this accomplished, what the old parties put into their platforms to fool the simple won't matter.

• • •

Girard local has proposed an amendment to the national constitution which provides for the submission of referendums every six months. The effect of this will be to establish a rule of voting on all referendums twice a year and no oftener. Under the present haphazard system of party referendums, we do not get out the vote, and the cost of referendums is enormous.

A regular voting time, for party measures will provide system and reduce expense greatly. Girard local has never had the referendum habit, this is the first it has ever proposed. We believe it will commend itself to the good sense of the movement.

• • •

Schenectady, New York, is one of the places where the election news may spell a Socialist victory. Here there is the same systematic organization for the distribution of literature that obtains in Milwaukee and Hamilton. The party membership is nearly 1,000 and these are all workers. The city can be reached with leaflets in an hour's time, and every Sunday morning the people get something to remind them that Socialism is the issue of the day. No one is paid for service, all work being done gratis by the members. Recently a corps of comrades sat up all night getting literature ready for distribution, and the next morning it was all in the hands of the precinct distributers, and in the houses of the people before 8 o'clock. A straw vote taken in ten of the shops of the city recently gave the Socialists 1,790 democrats 305, republicans 297. Whetever Socialists learn how to work, results follow.

SOCIALISM will harness the forces of nature instead of harnessing and riding men.

THE masters may not have a clear idea as to where they are going, but they fully realize that they are on their way.

WORK, for the night is passing, work in the glowing dawn; lift up your eyes to the glory when the dark clouds are gone.

EVERY false note, every discord in the capitalist system, helps to swell the hymn of emancipation sounding across the dusk.

WE who wonder why people do not take to Socialism once suspected and abused it. We must "learn to labor and to wait."

MOST workers toil their lives long and never own a home. Yet the masters who have robbed them tell them Socialism will destroy the home.

IN your cozy home this winter do you know that, under capitalism, your children may not become tramps and outcasts?

833—Please Observe—833.

If the number 833 follows your name on yellow address label attached to this copy it means that your subscription expires next week and after that no more papers will be sent until you forward new subscription.

Still Climbing

Hurrah, comrades! Look at the figures in the circulation table below. See those "xes" before almost every state? That means a gain. And it's been that way for the past three weeks. It sure was a hard struggle to check that downward slide, but you did it. And just in time, too. You read in last week's issue about the probable indictment by the federal grand jury? Won't they have a funny feeling when they see the circulation going up? At long range they thought they had us on the run, but getting nearer and looking closer, they find we are "coming back," and coming back with a sprint that will put the list over the half million mark in a few weeks.

The grand jury doesn't meet until November 13th—that's supposed to be an unlucky day. So let's make it an unlucky day for United States Attorney Bone and his bunch by everybody hitting another rap at the same time.

Look at the figures below and absorb some of our enthusiasm. If you do, you won't be able to sleep till you have corralled a list of subs.

Here's the figures that make us glad:

STATE	OFF	ON	TOTAL
More Than 50,000.			
1 Pennsylvania	1,848	1,265	50,637
More Than 30,000.			
2 California	851	710	36,461
x 3 Ohio	1,513	3,523	35,063
x 4 Texas	787	1,017	32,248
More Than 20,000.			
x 5 Oklahoma	780	855	23,340
x 6 Indiana	389	475	20,637
x 7 New York	833	1,977	20,3[illegible]
More Than 15,000.			
x 8 Missouri	535	640	18,693
x 9 Illinois	340	573	15,[illegible]
More Than 10,000.			
x10 Washington	396	618	14,584
x11 Kansas	475	490	14,331
x12 Minnesota	418	621	14,309
x13 Michigan	445	551	13,635
14 Arkansas	347	287	10,009
More Than 5,000.			
x15 Iowa	288	289	9,748
x16 Oregon	262	265	8,363
x17 Colorado	226	351	7,805
x18 New Jersey	206	207	7,601
19 Massachusetts	210	175	7,128
x20 West Virginia	228	342	6,874
21 Wisconsin	209	184	6,191
x22 Nebraska	139	189	6,000
x23 North Dakota	151	162	5,909
24 Kentucky	227	177	5,821
x25 Florida	103	135	5,771
x26 Montana	89	155	5,685
27 Louisiana	165	159	5,359
More Than 3,000.			
x28 Idaho	130	171	4,604
x29 Alabama	104	112	4,317
x30 Tennessee	98	101	4,277
31 Connecticut	113	78	4,214
32 Georgia	63	61	3,940
33 North Carolina	114	63	3,761
34 South Dakota	113	84	3,440
35 Virginia	83	71	3,283
36 New Mexico	79	77	3,229
More Than 2,000.			
x37 Canada	62	97	2,170
38 Mississippi	61	48	2,200
x39 Arizona	52	60	2,049
x40 Maryland	54	69	2,034
More Than 1,000.			
41 Maine	73	68	1,966
x42 New Hampshire	32	48	1,471
x43 Nevada	44	50	1,388
x44 Wyoming	34	37	1,363
x45 South Carolina	8	19	1,287
46 Utah	180	149	1,209
On the Sick List.			
x47 Rhode Island	26	33	992
48 Foreign	50	14	988
x49 Alaska	10	63	818
x50 Vermont	24	30	811
51 Dist. of Columbia	57	26	745
52 Delaware	25	5	388
Total	14,162	18,023	475,012

States marked "x" show gain for week.

P. S.—A new lot of Arsenals just from the binders. One goes to every one who sends in a bunch of twelve. Don't forget to ask for yours.

Asking About Socialism

Living in Bad Weather.

If there is to be no profit under Socialism, how will the truck gardner live during five or six months when he is unable to work at his business? He will live off the proceeds of sales of the truck, just as he does at present. Few can "lay by for a rainy day now." All can do so when under Socialism they get their full social product.

"Taking the Land."

How do you expect to get the support of farmers in taking the land away from them? We don't expect to get their support on such a proposition and we have no idea of taking the land from them. If we should take the land from them, to whom would we give it? Socialism is merely a proposition that will enable all to have access to land. It will admit of individual farming and make possession of land more secure than it can possibly be at present.

Good Out of Evil.

How would it be possible for a good Socialist system to come out of a corrupt capitalist system? Can truth come out of error, or light out of darkness? Light does give place to darkness and darkness to light in the physical universe. Error is continually being superseded by truth. You must remember that human societies are the product of living human beings and they can be changed and must change in accordance with the enlightenment of individuals. The very corruption of an institution leads to its death and at its death it must be succeeded by something else. If people have an intelligent idea of what they want at that time they certainly can bring in a good system.

Use of Land.

Should not the farmers be allowed the private ownership of at least twenty-five to one hundred acres of land according to the size of the family? The farmer should be permitted to use as much land as he can cultivate himself without the employment of hired help. If he hires help he is exploiting the workers. If he holds more land than he actually uses he is withholding the privilege of working from those who could use it. Private holding of land will be possible under Socialism though it is true that there can be no absolute title to land. There is not such a thing today and never has been. Use of land is not possible to all today. It cannot be possible, with secure possession of all that is used, until enough land is socially owned (we call it "public land today) and used to break the power of landlordism and unemployment.

VOTE right before you complain.