

Crawford County, Kansas, the home of the Appeal, leads the van of the victorious Socialist Army. Debs carried the county by 800 votes; Brewer, for congress, by 588 votes; the entire Socialist ticket, with the exception of three or four minor offices, was carried by the Socialists by pluralities ranging from 315 to two. The republican commissioners will count out Comrade Cantrell, elected as county attorney, and a desperate attempt will be made to count out several others. The vote for the Socialist candidates, aside from the vote for Brewer, varied less than 100, showing that it was the revolutionary, class conscious vote that backed the Socialist ticket in this county. The wide difference in the pluralities is accounted for by reason of the fact that in most instances the old parties combined on favorite candidates in an effort to beat the Socialists in the closing hours of the voting. The democrats and republicans have already announced that they will combine two years hence! Good!

The total number of papers circulated by the APPEAL from January 1st to November 5th, 1912, was

**32,414,070**

Divided by 44, the number of weeks included, we have 736,700. Notice how nearly the average circulation of the APPEAL approximates the total vote of the Socialist party.

Established Aug. 31, 1895

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

J.A. WAYLAND

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

This is Number 885

Expiration Number 85

# Appeal to Reason.

Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., November 16, 1912

## TO 'GENE DEBS

It is entirely appropriate that a congratulatory word be expressed to E. V. Debs. Here in Terre Haute we admire the man. The outside world is impressed with the tremendous following which has gathered about him in the cause he represents. The demonstration here Monday night, when men, women and children marched in procession to the number of thousands and then constituted a tremendous political meeting told in a measure the esteem of the people whose political beliefs he represents. May Mr. Debs long survive to direct his flock.

# AN AMAZING STORY OF INTRIGUE AND CONSPIRACY

Saturday, November 9th. To deprive Eugene V. Debs, J. A. Wayland, Fred D. Warren and J. I. Sheppard of their liberties and to imprison them in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth by means of perjured testimony is the amazing story told below by a well-known citizen of Girard, who holds a special commission as a United States detective, issued to him by the acting attorney general at Washington. Were it not for the overwhelming evidence to support the statements made below, the APPEAL would hesitate a long while before printing the above paragraph. The corroborating testimony of the other witnesses, and the official record of our experience with federal attorneys and detectives is sufficient to convince us of the truthfulness of the statements made in the affidavits printed below.

This story of intrigue and conspiracy reads like an eighteenth century plot concocted by the degenerate emissaries of a Louis XIV. In those days it was letters de cachet by which men were falsely imprisoned and deprived of their liberty. Today it is federal court indictments, obtained by means so foul and relentless that they would make a Nero hide his face with shame. It is difficult to believe that in this twentieth century, in the United States, government officials would resort to such means to place in prison men whose only crime is that of teaching the world a better way to live. But here are the facts, naked and ghastly as they are.

I first call your attention to Exhibit "A," the commission issued to A. W. Lovejoy, of Girard, Kan. This will introduce to you the man who has been successful in getting hold of government secrets that show how innocent men are railroaded to the penitentiary.

Next you are requested to read the affidavit signed by A. W. Lovejoy, and duly attested under oath before a notary public. Only by reading this remarkable document can you gather any idea of the venom back of this prosecution. It is the "iron heel" of capitalism in operation.

You will then read the sworn statement of J. N. Lasater, formerly an employe of the United States postoffice of Pittsburg, Kan. For years Comrade Lasater has been hounded by government sleuths in an effort to besmirch his character and thus force him out of his job. Unable to do this, it was charged that he had taken a letter which he had no authority to take and placed it with his rural route mail to be delivered. The letter contained nothing of value save a campaign circular. But this circumstance served as a pretext to suspend the carrier and gave the government spies grounds upon which to threaten him with prosecution. Comrade Lasater is an invalid. His enemies attempted to take advantage of his physical condition to harass him into giving the perjured testimony so eagerly desired by the government. The suggestion of the government spy that Lovejoy should approach the intended victim when he was weary and tired and keep him up late at night in order to take advantage of his distress, shows the cruel and beastly character of the government detectives. This man Dueberg mentioned in the affidavits would barter the liberties and lives of his fellowmen for a government job. That is to be his reward if he succeeds in putting the APPEAL editors behind the bars!

securing the evidence of this government plot, volunteered the information which is printed on this page, turning over to the APPEAL his commission as a special government detective, together with other documents to prove all he says. This latest outrage which is scheduled to be pulled off in Fort Scott on Monday, November 11, is the climax to a long series of persecutions against this paper. We are sufficiently well aware of the methods employed by the agents of the federal government in their attempts to suppress the rising tide of Socialism, to realize what this attack really means. It is the last desperate effort of unscrupulous men, masquerading under the livery of the department of justice, to silence the APPEAL forever. Backed by millions they have determined that the APPEAL TO REASON shall no longer engage in its work of educating the working people of this nation to an understanding of their wrongs and the remedy for them.

This is not the first time that those connected with the APPEAL have been dragged into court to face trumped-up charges buttressed by perjured testimony. Many of our readers will remember that the first case against us, that of defaming the character of ex-Governor Taylor, was won by the government on the perjured statement of Taylor, who testified that he was not under an indictment at the time we offered our reward for his kidnapping. The APPEAL editor was convicted, and sentenced to six months in jail and to pay a fine of \$1,500. A presidential pardon, which came unsolicited, on the day the jail sentence was to begin, prevented the consummation of this outrage.

Last May Wayland and Warren and their attorney, J. I. Sheppard, were haled into court before Judge Pollock charged with attempting to suppress testimony. The case was so plainly a plot and the testimony so palpably false that Judge Pollock dismissed the defendants.

Nor is this the first attempt to secure false testimony. The affidavit of C. L. Phifer, printed on this page, tells of the despicable attempt of Postoffice Inspector Chance to secure untrue testimony against his associates on the promise of immunity from prosecution on a charge of which Phifer had no more to do than the man who is reading this paper a thousand miles from Girard. Like Lasater, Phifer spurned the offer and being a religious man told Chance to go to hades!

I writes these lines Saturday, November 9. Yesterday I returned, after a three days' and three nights' trip, from my six weeks' tour through the northwest and down the Pacific coast. I spoke to more than 50,000 people and secured more than 80,000 subscribers to the little old APPEAL on my trip. Everywhere I went I found the greatest enthusiasm, and the fires of the revolution burning brightly. In my absence our friends, Bone and his associates, fixed up the dirty job on the APPEAL staff reported below. It's some strenuous times, comrades, here in Girard. But the election returns are a foretaste of what the Socialists will do to the plutocratic parties; so throw on the wood, Mr. Bone; the fires are burning brightly and the great victory is just over the next hill!

### Affidavit of A. W. Lovejoy

State of Kansas, County of Crawford—ss.  
A. W. Lovejoy, of Girard, Kan., being duly sworn, says:  
About a year ago I received a note handed to me by a friend, unsigned, requesting me to call on Father Pompey, of Pittsburg, Kan., who then lived in Frontenac, Kan. Before calling on the father I received another note, from the same source, stating that the object of the conference requested was to gather material with which

to expose the APPEAL TO REASON and those connected with it. On my arrival at the father's residence he expressed surprise at my visit and said that he knew nothing about my coming, but when I repeated to him the contents of the notes he stated that he was interested in the proposed undertaking. After a few unimportant questions an appointment was made for two days later at Father Pompey's residence. At this conference I learned that Father Pompey was merely the agent acting for some other parties and that the aim was to discredit Socialism by an alleged exposure of the methods employed to circulate the APPEAL TO REASON. He asked me whether I was on friendly terms with Wayland and when I told him that I was not, because of some differences that had arisen between us in a business deal, he seemed to take it for granted that I was the man who would assist him in the work he had undertaken.

Our acquaintance and conferences resulted in nothing of importance until September of this year. Father Pompey had told me that he had come to Crawford county for the purpose of putting the APPEAL TO REASON out of business. On October 1 Father Pompey informed me that the district attorney wished to see me. Father Pompey gave me \$10 on that occasion to pay my expenses to Topeka, and a letter of introduction to Harry J. Bone, who had been notified of my coming and was expecting me. After a few preliminary remarks I asked Bone what he wanted with me. He informed me that what he wanted was evidence against Wayland, Warren, Debs and Sheppard that would put them behind the bars for a long term of years; that they were dangerous men. He informed me that he had recently visited Washington, where he had had a conference with Wickersham and President Taft, on the work of suppressing the APPEAL TO REASON. That this attack on the APPEAL was to be followed by a similar attack upon other Socialist and radical publications; that heretofore there had been no special funds appropriated to carry on this work; that a special fund had now been provided and that the work would be prosecuted vigorously. He read me a letter that he had written to Attorney General Wickersham to which I objected because he had used my name; that I feared that in case of a congressional investigation this correspondence would be demanded and that I did not care to be publicly mixed up in an affair of this kind. Bone assured me that such might be the case, but that he would make this a personal matter with the attorney general and that the letter would be filed among the personal letters of that officer which would prevent the possibility of it ever getting into congress. Bone informed me that he had a man named Dueberg who had been detailed on the APPEAL job who would locate near Girard and that he wanted me to meet him and to work with him. Bone insisted that as the election was liable to go against his party haste was necessary. Both Bone and Pompey assured me, though, that arrangements had been made to carry on the prosecution regardless of who was elected. Bone instructed me to go to Kansas City with Dueberg, to whom I was introduced in Mr. Bone's office, and that in the future Dueberg was to represent Bone and any instructions from him would be considered as coming from the district attorney. Bone assured me that Dueberg was a man to be thoroughly trusted as he had been recommended by many prominent men, among whom was General Otis, of Los Angeles. I was invited by Dueberg to go to his hotel to supper. After supper Dueberg took me to his room where he gave me a copy of an article of some ten thousand words in length, alleged to be the history of the APPEAL TO

### Comrade Wayland Dead

Wayland is dead, but his memory will live as long as men live.

The cause for which he gave his life will go marching on and on until the system that makes martyrs of men will be forever ended.

I pause long enough to drop a tear on the bier of one of nature's noblest men and with a soul filled with sorrow I continue the work he loved, conscious that a million hearts are beating in unison with mine, doing reverence to the memory of the man who belonged to all humanity.

FRED D. WARREN.

Girard, Monday morning, Nov. 11. J. A. Wayland, founder of the APPEAL TO REASON and the Coming Nation, shot himself at his home in Girard Sunday night, wounded to his death by the relentless dogs of capitalism. As this is written no arrangements have been made for the funeral which will likely take place Wednesday or Thursday of this week. This is the tragic end of the career of a man whose life has been devoted to making this old world a better place in which to live. The APPEAL will continue its work until the dreams of our departed comrade have been realized.

REASON, Wayland, Warren and Sheppard, which is to appear in the Los Angeles Times about Dec. 4 in a national edition which Dueberg informed me was to be placed in the hands of every man in the United States. This was to be the opening gun in a campaign to discredit the APPEAL TO REASON primarily and Socialism in general. After another conference with Harry Bone at 8 o'clock I was given a check for \$10, made payable to A. W. Lovejoy, which I endorsed and turned over to Dueberg who cashed it. This conference lasted until nearly midnight. Dueberg and I went to Kansas City the next morning over the Santa Fe railroad. Dueberg insisted that I go to a family hotel at 507 East 13th street, Kansas City, Mo., where he said he had prepared a room for me adjoining his. I refused to go to that hotel and went to the Kupper on 11th street, where I met Dueberg at 2 p. m. that same day by appointment. This was on October 4. At this conference Dueberg asked me a great many questions about the operation of the APPEAL and about Wayland and Warren; about men who had business dealings with them who would be good men to approach for information that might be used in the prosecution. He asked me for the names of the employes who might possibly be used as agents for the government. At this time he asked me if I was acquainted with J. N. Lasater, of Pittsburg, Kan., who had been temporarily suspended as a rural mail carrier on a charge of taking a letter from a lock box and putting it with his rural mail. I told him I was acquainted with Lasater. He then inquired if I had any way of getting close to him and into his confidence. I told him that I could very readily accomplish this and he then asked if I had ever heard any intimation of any connection between the APPEAL and Lasater. I told him that I had heard no such intimation. He made an appointment to meet me at Pittsburg, Kan., the following Wednesday, October 9. He instructed me to report to him every day, which I did. During these conferences he unfolded to me his plot to persuade Lasater to testify to the effect that Wayland and Warren had employed him to steal letters from the Pittsburg postoffice and turn the contents over to them. This was to be done by promising

Lasater immunity from prosecution; that I was to see Lasater on every occasion possible; I was to go to Lasater when he was tired and weary and explain to him that the government had the evidence to send him to prison for a long term of years and that his only possible hope of escape was to testify to what the government wanted him to say. "Terrify him," said Dueberg; "scare him into agreeing to this!" When I informed Dueberg that Lasater was an invalid and a very sick man he exclaimed: "My, we don't want him to die! We must hurry and get what information we can as he will make us our most important witness." I asked him in case Lasater should die what would be the result. Dueberg said: "The jig would be up in this case." One thing he was very anxious about was what information Lasater had against Postmaster Watson, of Pittsburg. Watson was greatly worried for fear "something that would injure him in character and standing." I asked Dueberg when the prosecution would be commenced against Lasater. He told me that prosecution would not be started until after election.

"We are not such fools as to start this prosecution before the election as that would give the Socialists an opportunity to hold protest meetings." He then wanted to know if Mrs. Lovejoy could not get acquainted with Mrs. Lasater and prey upon her fears of a conviction and a prison sentence for her husband to induce her to try and persuade him to give the testimony so much desired by the government upon which they expected to convict Warren and Wayland. During these conversations Dueberg assured me that men of wealth and influence in different parts of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific had contributed to a very large fund to be used in a campaign of education against Socialism and to carry on the prosecutions against Socialist publications in general and the APPEAL in particular. This information was also given to me by Father Pompey and among names mentioned were those of Otis, of Los Angeles, Attorney Glead, president of the Missouri and Kansas telephone company; one of the McCormicks of Chicago; Bird S. Coler of New York and others of more or less prominence.

Dueberg's mail was to be addressed to Glead's office under the name of F. J. Norwood when Dueberg was in Kansas City.

On or about the 19th of October Dueberg asked me if I would permit him to put a dictagraph in my

home in Girard, and invite Lasater to visit me. He was to be engaged in conversation and if he failed to say what the government wanted him to say, implicating Warren and Wayland, then Dueberg would furnish a man who was a good mimic to imitate the voice of Lasater and he was to say what was wanted. He would supply witnesses at the other end of the dictagraph line familiar with the voice of Lasater to swear that the testimony given by the mimic was in fact Lasater's. He wanted me also after the dictagraph was put in to invite C. L. Phifer, one of the APPEAL editors, to my house so we could use the same methods with him for securing false testimony as those to be used with Lasater. He informed me that he had the assistance of several Girard citizens in his work of destroying the APPEAL and that a disclosure of their names would be a great surprise to those familiar with the local situation, as they were posing as friends of the Socialist editors.

At the time I was in conference with H. J. Bone at Topeka he told me that I had been highly recommended to him and that President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham had authorized him to employ me to secure evidence against the APPEAL TO REASON and Warren and Wayland. He read to me and showed to me a letter on the subject from President Taft and also one from Attorney General Wickersham. These letters, Bone explained, were signed by the stenographers so as not to appear as official documents—and, therefore, they could not be demanded by congress in case of an investigation of the prosecution of the APPEAL. He told me that he would have a commission issued from the department of justice which would be my authority under which to work. On October 21, 1912, Dueberg gave to me a document of which the following is a true copy:

Exhibit "A."  
Address reply to "The Attorney General" and refer to initials and number.  
CRS.—EW.  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
Washington, D. C.  
October 4, 1912.  
Mr. A. W. Lovejoy, Girard, Kan.:  
Sir—You are hereby appointed a special employe of this department, for temporary service, at a compensation of \$100 per month and \$3 per day in lieu of subsistence when away from Girard, Kan., on official business. You will also be allowed actual and necessary expenses of travel. Your compensation and expenses will be paid from the appropriation for "Detection and Prosecution of Crimes." Your services will be rendered under the supervision and instruction of the Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of this Department. This appointment commences with your entry on duty today and is limited to thirty days. Please execute and return the enclosed oath of office.

Affidavit of J. N. Lasater  
State of Kansas, County of Crawford—ss.  
J. N. Lasater, of lawful age and being duly sworn, says: "I reside at Pittsburg, Kan., with my family which consists of my wife and one child. I have lived in Pittsburg since March, 1905. Prior to that time for about two years I worked at coal mines southwest of Pittsburg, in Crawford county, Kan. After moving to Pittsburg I continued to work at the mines a part of the time and part of the time as a substitute rural route mail carrier out of Pittsburg, Kan. In August, 1906, I was appointed a rural mail carrier and continued from that time until September 3, 1912, to carry mail on rural routes out of Pittsburg, Kan. On September 3, 1912, I was temporarily suspended by the postmaster upon a pretended charge that I had taken from a lock box in the postoffice a letter which I had no right to take. I am still suspended on said pretended charge. There was no truth in this charge and I am confident it was done for political purposes. I had been nominated by my comrades as a candidate for clerk of the district court of Crawford county, Kansas, on the Socialist ticket and at the November 5, 1912, election I was elected to that office. At the time of my suspension I demanded a hearing on the charge which had been made against me, but so far this hearing has been denied me, although I had answered them in writing soon after they were made. About ten days ago A. W. Lovejoy, of Girard, Kan., a man with whom I have been well acquainted and on very friendly terms for four years, (Continued on last page.)

Exhibit "A."  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
October 4, 1912  
Mr. A. W. Lovejoy,  
Girard, Kansas.  
You are hereby appointed a Special Employee of this Department, for temporary service, at a compensation of \$100 per month and \$3 per day in lieu of subsistence when away from Girard, Kansas, on official business. You will also be allowed actual and necessary expense of travel. Your compensation and expenses will be paid from the appropriation for "Detection and Prosecution of Crimes." Your services will be rendered under the supervision and instruction of the Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of this Department. This appointment commences with your entry on duty today and is limited to thirty days. Please execute and return the enclosed oath of office.  
Respectfully,  
J. A. Glead,  
Attorney General.



Warren in California. Comrade Fred D. Warren entered the state of California October 24, when he was arrested. He addressed large audiences at Sacramento, San Diego, San Bernardino, Santa Ana, San Pedro, Los Angeles, Santa Cruz, San Francisco and Pasadena.

# Election Returns and Socialist Gains by Precincts

Table with columns for State, Precinct, and Election Results. Includes sections for Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and various other states.

May Beals in Georgia. Dates through southern Georgia: Atlanta, November 10-11; West Point, 12; Columbus, 13-14; Bainbridge, 15-16; etc.

A Kalamazoo Direct to You. Shipped Same Day Order is Received. It is not only the saving of money that has given us...

OWN A BUSINESS WE WILL HELP YOU. I made \$88.16 first three days, writes Mrs. M. L. Smith. Work is done no way to do better. No expense...

## Law and the Courts in Canada

Mr. Madison Hicks, former member of parliament, writes that he has seen the repeal of something of law and justice in our neighbor to the north. A strike was on the Canadian Pacific railway. An appeal to the government was called on...

## Newspapers and the Mails

The big interests, the trusts, and the politicians subservient to them, are seeking some means for suppressing a certain class of publications, which persist in making public their schemes and machinations by which a few are enriched at the expense of the masses.

## Defended Slavery

Thomas W. Woodrow, of Hobart, Okla., has been having unique experiences in debating the subject of slavery in Montague county, Texas. He writes: "I raised the old rebel yell when I quipped that slavery is in Montague county."

## We Go Marching On

The chapter of the Inter-collegiate Socialist Society of Kansas at Manhattan has been organized in the city of Lawrence. The chapter of the Inter-collegiate Socialist Society of Kansas at Manhattan has been organized in the city of Lawrence.

"In One Hour I Learned to Play the Piano at Home" Without Lessons or Knowledge of Music You Can Play the Piano or Organ in One Hour.



Just Think! And She Never Touched a Piano Until an Hour Ago and Now She Plays an Entire Piece Fine.

APPEAL TO REASON FREE TRIAL. The complete system together with 30 pieces of music will then be sent to you...

New Self-Heating Iron. Saves time every month. Saves money. Saves nerves. Economical. Safe. Convenient. Used anywhere.

AGENTS WANTED LIKE LOBBING. Something new, Original, Novel, Concentrated Extracts for making Lighters at home. Saves you 50 per cent each in cost.

Importing Women for Immoral Purposes. Senate Document No. 196—Report from the Immigration Commission on the Immoral Purposes of Women.

Trappers Names. Are valuable to you. Your name in our publication will be just as valuable to you. We pay the highest prices for furs.

Standard Lamp 300 Candle Power FREE. To one Agent in Each Local Territory. Turn on the light. Give better light than gas, electricity or ordinary lamps.

TRAPPERS!! Don't Be Skinned. Prices this year will be higher than ever before. Send your name and address and we will give you...

POPE OR CHRIST. We defy any Priest or Catholic to dispute the fact that the Pope is the head of the Roman Catholic Church...



Taking orders from his master

Amazing Story of Intrigue and Conspiracy

(Continued from first page.)

came to me in Pittsburg, Kan., and told me that he carried a commission as a government detective, but that he had not signed up or taken an oath to act as such officer. He showed me at the time a type-written letter which bore at the top of the sheet in large printed letters the words, "DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE." The letter, or writing which he showed me was dated at Washington, D. C., October 4, 1912, and was signed J. A. Fowler, acting attorney general. Mr. Lovejoy told me at the time that another government secret service man was in the community, that the name of this man was H. F. Dueberg, but that he went under the name also of C. F. Norden and F. P. Norwood. That said Dueberg had told him, Lovejoy, that he wanted affidavits (Lasater) to testify that he had been in the employ of F. D. Warren and J. A. Wayland while he was a mail carrier and that his employment from Wayland and Warren consisted in carrying letters from the postoffice in Pittsburg, Kan., and delivering them to the said Wayland and Warren, and that if this affidavit would so testify that the charges against affiant in connection with the alleged taking of a letter for which he was suspended would not be pushed against him, or that he would get off very easy, for that alleged offense. Mr. Lovejoy also said that Dueberg had proposed to him in case this affidavit would not testify that he had been working as above stated, for Warren and Wayland, that he, Lovejoy, get this affiant in Lovejoy's house at Girard, Kan., and that before taking him there Dueberg would install in the home of Lovejoy a dictograph and that then Lovejoy would talk with affiant and try to get him to make some statement that could be construed into a confession of guilt as to his connection with Wayland and Warren; that if no such statement could be obtained from this affiant then Dueberg would produce a man after affiant was gone who would imitate the voice of this affiant and have him talk the things needed to incriminate this affiant and Wayland and Warren; that is, that a man was to be used to imitate this affiant's voice and he would say so that it would be recorded by means of the dictograph that this affiant had been during his employment in Pittsburg as mail carrier carrying letters from the postoffice and delivering them to Wayland and Warren. Affiant told Mr. Lovejoy that he never had been in the employ of Wayland and Warren for any purpose and that he would not be a party to injure men by means of perjury. Mr. Lovejoy told the affiant that he knew affiant was an honest man and he was only telling him for the purpose of protecting affiant and putting him on his guard. At the time Mr. Lovejoy also told affiant to allow no one to talk with him alone and to not permit any person to lure him away from his home or his friends until he, Lovejoy, had procured further evidence of the conspiracy against this affiant and Wayland and Warren. Mr. Lovejoy also told affiant that Dueberg had said to him that Wayland, Warren, J. I. Sheppard and Eugene V. Debs were to be indicted at the November, 1912, term of the United States court at Fort Scott, Kan., upon the same charge that Judge Pollock had heard in a contempt proceeding in his court in May, 1912, and had determined there was no truth in it. Mr. Lovejoy further told affiant that he was working with Dueberg and H. F. Bone, United States district attorney of Topeka, Kan.; that said Bone and said Dueberg had both been advancing him expense money and that they both had told him, Lovejoy, they intended to direct the Attorney General and have Warren, Wayland, Debs and Sheppard in prison. Affiant acting upon the advice of Mr. Lovejoy avoided being alone at any place until Monday, November 4, when affiant consulted J. I. Sheppard, of Ft. Scott, Kan., as to how and what he should do to protect himself. On November 4, 1912, this affiant received through the mail by special delivery at Pittsburg, Kan., a letter which is attached to this affidavit, marked Exhibit "B" and made a part of the same.

Exhibit "C"

UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE, PITTSBURG, KANSAS.

J. N. LASATER, November 6, 1912. Please let boy know whether or not I may expect you at the postoffice between nine and ten o'clock. I could not see you this morning. If the charges made against you are grounded the interview suggested may help to clear up your case. Very Truly, C. F. B.

Affidavit of C. L. Phifer

State of Kansas, County of Crawford—ss.

On or about May 4, 1912, as I was leaving the APPEAL office in the evening after the day's work was done, I stopped to talk for a moment with the deputy postmaster of Girard, on the Huber hotel corner, when Postoffice Inspector Chance came out of the hotel and was introduced to me by the deputy postmaster. A chance invited me to step to his room in Hotel Huber, saying there was a little matter he wished to question me about. I started with him, and in the hotel office he told Harry Bone, federal prosecutor, wished to talk to him over the long distance phone. He went into the telephone booth and talked with someone. When he came out we went to his (Chance's) room in the hotel. He began to speak about having heard good reports concerning my character, and for that reason he did not wish to make me any trouble. I told him to cut out his flattery and tell me what he wished to say. He then informed me that new action was contemplated against the APPEAL, and after hinting that an indictment had been considered against me for one of my publications, and saying he did not wish to prosecute it, suggested that I tell all I knew about the new APPEAL case. He also declared it to be his belief that it would be to my interest to call on Harry Bone when I went to the trial at Fort Scott. I told Mr. Chance I knew nothing about the new case against the APPEAL, and would tell him nothing if I did know, and that I certainly would not call on Harry Bone when I went to the trial at Fort Scott. With this I left the room and the hotel, going back to the APPEAL office and told Warren what had been said and done.

C. L. PHIFER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of November, 1912.

D. C. FLINT, Notary Public. My commission expires May 22, 1916.

The "Taft smile" has extended to all the country. Everybody is grinning.

If you want to know how great was our victory inquire what the old party thinks about it.

WHAT is your idea? Will there be any churches left in Crawford county at the end of two years? How about it, Ben Gunn?

CITIZENS of Crawford county, Kan., are protecting their homes with shotguns since the Socialists came into power—under nit.

If it was not afraid of being understood the APPEAL would declare it feels like a Bull Moose. Perhaps it feels better than a Bull Moose—and is.

WHAT matters it to our rulers if the people are starving? Fishing and hunting is good? Monarchs ever held high carnival while the people who fed and clothed them perished of hunger and cold.

THEY are telling you now that the Socialist vote was not equal to their expectations. After a while they will need to consider how to avert the great danger of the terrific tide of Socialism they see approaching.

Very truly yours, C. F. B. Department of Justice.

The letter when delivered was in an envelope such as is used by the department of justice of the United States government, and had the return card of the department of justice upon it. Immediately upon receiving said letter affiant called up J. I. Sheppard, of Fort Scott, Kan., by telephone and read the letter to him and asked his advice as to what affiant should do. Upon the advice of Sheppard affiant remained at home and did not go to the postoffice as requested in the letter. At about 8:45 p. m., on the evening of November 6, 1912, a

colored boy whom affiant thought to be a porter from the Stillwell hotel in Pittsburg, Kan., came to affiant's home and handed him a letter which is hereto attached, marked Exhibit "C" and made a part of this affidavit.

UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE, PITTSBURG, KANSAS.

J. N. LASATER, November 6, 1912. Please let boy know whether or not I may expect you at the postoffice between nine and ten o'clock. I could not see you this morning. If the charges made against you are grounded the interview suggested may help to clear up your case. Very Truly, C. F. B.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of November, 1912.

D. C. FLINT, Notary Public. My commission expires May 22, 1916.



We Did Fine

Socialists did well. Sometimes in our enthusiasm over what ought to be done we overlook the fact that Socialism is a matter of education, and, being so, it must go through certain processes. If we were to carry the country on a tidal wave, like the democrats went into power this year, the probabilities are that we would be swept out within four years just as the democrats are likely to be deflated four years hence. It is well to remember that there has never been an election but that the Socialists showed a gain over the preceding election. The gain this year has not only been greater in numbers than ever before, but it has also been larger in percentage. In face of the fact that an effort was made to trick near Socialists out of their vote by presenting a program of alleged progressive principles, Socialism made not only its normal gain but largely increased beyond that. There is every reason, therefore, for Socialists to be encouraged. When the same tactics were applied to the populists in 1896 that organization went completely to pieces. Not only were the Socialists attacked from within this year, but there also was a campaign of lying and slander so extensive that it has never been equaled in American politics waged against it in an effort to prejudice the people against Socialism as an enemy of home and religion. All this failed to arrest the swelling tide of Socialism. There is absolutely nothing else that the masters can do. They have shot their shift and Socialism continues to live and breathe and march on toward victory.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

"What can you Socialists do?" asked the standpat republican when he heard that Crawford county, where the APPEAL is situated, had gone Socialist. "You have no power in state affairs; you will merely have to enforce the law and do clerical work. There is nothing that you can do for real Socialism." The mere winning of a local election is not going to bring Socialism. That is generally conceded. But there are great advantages in carrying every local election, and many good things can be done. The good things have already begun to be done in Crawford county and they can and will be done in every place where Socialists win.

In the first place it has been the custom in this county, although under prohibition, to use liquor freely for influencing voters. It is an absolute fact that the Socialists in their campaign never used a glass of liquor or passed out a cigar. That is one little thing in the line of morals that has already been accomplished.

A year ago when a combination of republicans and democrats beat the Socialists in the city they rejoiced in a discourteous and insulting manner, ringing the church bells at midnight, blowing the whistles, and otherwise manifesting the spirit of the barbarian. Nothing of that kind occurred this year when the Socialists won. Those who were defeated were treated with the utmost courtesy. The boast and abuse was all on the other side. This is a victory for decency and courtesy, and although seemingly small amounts to a good deal.

But more than this will be done. A system of fees and fines has been built up in this as well as practically every county in America. These result in some officers receiving immense returns over and above their salaries. There are well authenticated instances of bankrupt men who held the office for a few years retiring well-to-do. Socialists will, as far as possible, end the fee and fine system. We have not enough in the legislature to accomplish this result by law, but we can accomplish it by taking away those fees and fines from the clerical offices that have been receiving them, and placing them where they will prevent the danger of bribery. The legislators have been receiving such a meager salary that they were scarcely able to pay legitimate expenses. Under such conditions it is no wonder they have often sold laws. The temptations were deliberately put before them. Part of the fees and fines that have been going to county officers, corrupting them and building up a machine, will be diverted to the legislators who will thus be enabled to live and pay expenses without any need of graft. It is simply a device for accomplishing a result even before a law has been passed making it possible.

Socialists have already accomplished this result in another line. Every Socialist officer who goes into power has his resignation in blank with a committee. If he betrays his office in any sense he is subject to immediate recall. This is not the final ideal which would be the legal recall of every official, but it is a splendid device for curbing the arrogance of officials and making them do what the people want them to do. This has never been held over a county officer under old party politics. Therefore, this, in itself, is something better than has ever before prevailed.

Crawford county has elected a man to the legislature. He will not be able to bring through the passage of laws, but he can make it so warm for those who buy and sell legislation, he can introduce such wholesome laws, that he will have greater influence for good for the people of Kansas than any fifty old party legislators that are in that body. Besides, the local officials begin to turn aside the prejudice and lies that the corrupt politicians have fostered relative to Socialism. They make the people familiar with the fact that Socialists are going to do things for the interest of the whole people. It will not only help finance the movement for emancipation, but it will also teach by example, and lead to state and national victories.

The state of Georgia owns a railroad one hundred and thirty-seven miles long. It leases this road to a private company, but its annual rental nets the state over \$1,000,000. The road has already paid, in cash, over \$12,000,000. The cost of the road originally is said to have been only \$4,000,000. If Georgia is wise she can pay off the state's indebtedness in the course of a few years and then reduce the cost of travel on this road over one-half or else use the surplus in equipping other roads.

You are not safe in any right you are unwilling to grant your fellows.

The republican party may be dead, but tax collector still lives.

THE logic of capitalism: When the masters skin you you mustn't get sore.

THE Bull Moosers did not put up a very good fight for the Lord.

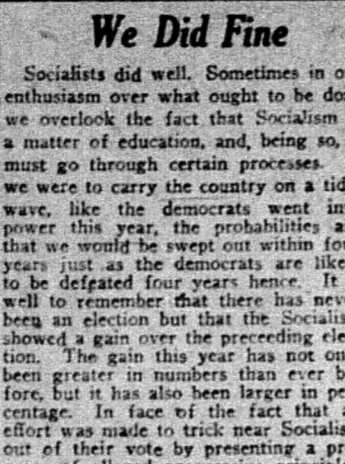
THE people of the United States are not slaves—they are simply working to pay interest. All they make goes to the lords who hold the bonds, but they are not in bondage! Of course not.

EVERY dollar that one man gets without giving an equivalent of productive labor is robbed from the productive laborers of the world. Rent, interest and profit are only disguises to get the labor of others without giving a due return.

SEE the voters in rags who live in houses not fit for a rich man's stable whooping up for parties that support the monopolies that are robbing them! Poor fellows, they can only see the side their mental trainers show them. They are to be pitied.

BOTH of the old parties are in favor of reform—such as they have been giving the people for thirty years. It is the re-forming of the wealth of the nation out of the hands of the workers into the hands of the monopolists. If the people like this kind of reform they should vote against the Socialist ticket.

EVERY time a man gives his note, he is selling money short, just like gambling in wheat. He agrees to deliver a certain number of dollars to a certain person or his order at a certain future time, and he will have to sell the products of his or her wage slave's labor on the market to get his dollars. The men who have cornered the money are compelling borrowers to give them more and more of their labor by depressing the prices. The average numbskull can't see through it. He depends on the bankers to do his money thinking for him, and they are doing it!



MEANT WELL, BUT FOOZLED.

The American people may not be able to see through the schemes of the politicians or to analyze remedies, but as the saying goes, "their heart is right." The tremendous vote given Wilson was more of a protest against the standpatism of Taft and the hypocrisy of Roosevelt than anything else. Wilson is not a student of political economy from the modern viewpoint, although he is a college professor. He has vagaries concerning remedies that, when tried, will demonstrate his inability to cope with the situation, and will result in the complete discrediting of the democratic party. Yet the reason Wilson was elected was because he was neither a hypocrite nor a Bourbon of the old school. The APPEAL will say this much in his behalf. It will go further. It sincerely hopes against hope that he will be able to give some relief to the workers of America. There is nothing in the panic that appeals to Socialists in the class, and although we know that democracy is utterly inadequate for the work before it, still we hope that a panic may be averted during Wilson's administration. We hope that the Socialist demands, as voiced in the Socialist platform and in the twenty-one planks the progressives took from this platform—so carrying the sanction of several million people—will so impress the new administration that it will adopt some of the so-called immediate demands. Everything that is gained is that much. It will not detract at all from the growing demand for a complete overthrow of capitalism. That is coming. It is voiced aloud by the Socialist party, but it is influencing every department of thought, not only in America, but throughout the civilized world.

OVERCAPITALIZATION.

The added value of farm lands, from twenty billions in 1900 to forty billions in 1910, is causing a loss of population in the states where the lands have advanced the most. In Iowa seventy-one per cent of the counties lost in population from 1900 to 1910; in Missouri, sixty-one per cent; in Indiana, sixty per cent; in Illinois, forty-nine per cent; in Ohio, forty-four per cent. The loss in population is not confined to these states, but appears in practically every state where there has been a marked advance in the price of land. For example, the loss appeared in thirty-eight per cent of the counties of Tennessee, thirty-six of the counties of Kentucky, twenty-eight of the counties of Pennsylvania, and twenty-seven of the Virginia counties. It is the recognition of the fact that with the doubling of the value of farm lands the average farmer cannot make wages and interest. He is compelled to go to less thickly settled states and take up new land. So far then from it being for the benefit of the farmer it is decidedly to his disadvantage. The farms that are sold are falling into the hands of city corporations and will be cultivated in large bodies with the most approved modern machinery. Under such conditions they will pay, but it will mean the abandonment of thousands of homes, the destruction of hundreds of school houses and churches, and a great decrease in the rural population. Farming, in other words, is being taken out of the hands of the farmer, properly speaking, and placed into the hands of the city capitalists. There is positively only one antidote to this that can be made effective, and that is for considerable land to be socialized and operated by the whole people with the very best possible machinery, not for profits but in the interest of all. Just how far the city is encroaching on the farm is shown by these census figures. In 1880 there lived in the rural districts seventy per cent of the total population. By 1890 it had decreased to sixty-three per cent. In 1900 it was further reduced to fifty-nine per cent, in 1910 only fifty-three, or a little less than one-half the people lived in the city. This is a direct result of the granting of special privileges to manufacturers and railroads, giving the work of manufacturing and distribution such an undue advantage that it is actually controlling the nation. The control which is increasing all the time threatens to lead to actual starvation, not only for the country worker, but for the city worker as well.

DEFEATED, BUT NOT LICKED.

Socialists will regret the defeat of Berger and Gaylord for congressmen in Milwaukee, and also the temporary setback that came at Schenectady, N. Y. There is, however, little cause, if any, for discouragement. In Milwaukee the Socialist vote increased. There was a combination of the old parties against Socialism which defeated it. There is no whining on the part of the Socialists in Milwaukee. Berger accepts the defeat philosophically and says the trouble was a lack of Socialist votes. By this he means that the time is near when Socialists will be able to elect their ticket over a combination of all the other parties, and that in spite of abuse and misrepresentation from papers all over the land.

In Schenectady there is equal reason for rejoicing. The woolen mill trust of Massachusetts, which had been actively fought by the Socialists of Schenectady, did all they could for the defeat of Socialism, and won a temporary victory. Victories that are bought, however, through combination and corruption are never permanent. In Germany they have made qualification after qualification for the ballot, in the hope of stemming the tide of Socialism. They have inaugurated the minor demands of Socialism. They have dissolved the Socialist parliament. Yet the cause is marching on with never a general decline until it is only a question of time when it will overcome all these obstacles and be triumphant throughout the nation.

We cannot expect that some battles will be lost. We know, however, that the war will be won. Berger made a splendid record in congress, doing more for the working class than any twenty-five other congressmen. It is no wonder there was a combination on the part of the capitalists against him. It is no wonder there has been a temporary defeat; but out of that defeat is going to come further victories.

The press announces a great social revolution in Washington, D. C. It will not be the real social revolution, but a change in society. "Democratic millionaires all over the country will add to the gaiety of the new administration," says a dispatch in a democratic paper.

The constitutional amendment for recall of judges which led to Taft vetoing the bill that gave Arizona statehood, has been passed by a vote of the people at the first election after admission. They have given a merry ha, ha to the retiring president.

ALDRICH is out. Dick is out. Cannon is out. Taft is out. There are not many of the old gratters left. But capitalism can spawn a million a minute, and the swatter is not effective against them.

THIS is the only time in the history of Crawford county, Kan., when the election was not carried by booze. Perhaps that is why it was carried for Socialism.

CAPITALISM is a family that starves half of its children in order that the other half may have too much to eat.

It is all right to forgive your enemies, but not to give them part of your product.

The logic of capitalism: When the masters skin you you mustn't get sore.

The Bull Moosers did not put up a very good fight for the Lord.



ONE MOOSE WISDOM

THE nations that waited and depended on men in high places for making the world a better place to live are either dead or dying. Reforms never come from rulers.

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GET THE OBSTRUCTION OFF THE TRACK.

JUST a few more trials and we will have the obstruction removed from the way of progress. Capitalism may be huge, but the American is equal to demolishing it.

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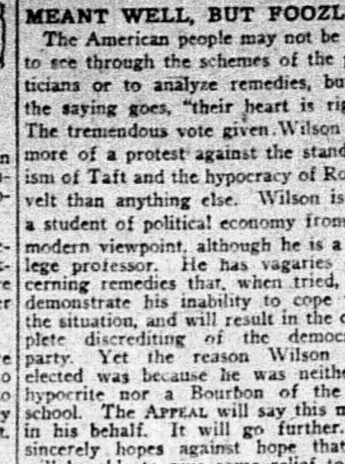
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THE VALUE OF FAITH.

The faith of the Socialists is an astoundment to the old party politicians. They don't realize the causes that are behind this movement and so are utterly unable to appreciate the fact that Socialist gains are inevitable and cannot be turned aside.

Yet even some Socialists, from the habit of former years and from the lack of understanding of the movement, are not as full of faith and ginger as they should be. For example, in Crawford county, Kansas, there were plenty of Socialists who insisted that it was impossible to carry the county this year, and who, therefore, became a damper on the enthusiasm of others. The county was carried.

This is written in the hope of encouraging some who may think that conditions around them are too difficult to be surmounted. What they need is a vision of the Co-operative Commonwealth, a clear insight into Socialist philosophy, and faith to realize that with proper effort they can accomplish results even under discouraging circumstances.

Years ago the Man of Galilee complained of lack of faith and told men of power that lies in the assurance and confidence of genuine belief. That lesson will apply to Socialists today. There are bigger things ahead of us than most of us believe. Faith can remove the mountains of difficulties that are ahead. We need more faith in ourselves, more faith in the cause, and more enthusiasm, in spite of the fact that the faith and enthusiasm of the Socialist cause is a marvel of the capitalists and standpaters even today.

It is announced that the Bull Moose organization will resume operations and conduct a continuous campaign under the name of the Progressive Iyccum. It will soon prove that it is not fighting republicanism except to save it, but is really combatting Socialism.

The Bull Moosers did not put up a very good fight for the Lord.

THE papers are still concealing the Socialist returns. It doesn't merely happen so. They want to conceal the fact that Socialism is gaining, for the psychology of it. It does not impress the people of the country a month after election is over as it would immediately after the election. Socialists make a mistake when they do not report to their press the vote of their district immediately after hearing it.

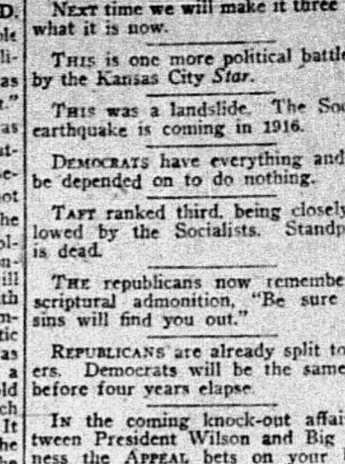
Just how the election of Wilson frightens the trusts appears from the following report after it became apparent that he would be the choice of the people: "After noon a buoyant outburst of buying swept into the market, carrying prices of the leading stocks up two to four points." Wilson will soon have a fine opportunity to be a hypocrite in his trust prosecutions, just as Taft and Roosevelt were hypocrites.

OUR voting for men except as they stand for a principle. You have for years been trying to pick out the "best man"—the man who was the most agreeable—but the devil can make himself agreeable when he has a scheme to work. The question that concerns you is, what does he believe about monopolies and what does he believe will keep the people out of their grasp? If you are satisfied he is in earnest and his remedies will remedy, vote for him. He may be gruff, may have many other faults, but vote for him just the same.

THE wise people permit their representatives to make laws preventing the people from sending packages by mail weighing over four pounds in the interest of express companies, and then charge them 18 cents a pound for that when more troublesome mail is carried for one cent a pound. What a soft thing the express companies have because the people do not see this when they vote for congressmen and members of the state legislatures that make senators! Packages of any weight could be sent by mail to any place in the nation for one cent a pound, and the increased traffic would soon make the postal system more than self-supporting.

HAVING voted for the divide up system, you will continue to pocket your pennies and leave the master of the machine to keep the big bills.

THE logic of capitalism: When the masters skin you you mustn't get sore.



ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

What would the tenant farmer do if Socialism should come into power and the landlord and merchant should stop his "furnish"? Municipal or township farms would be established and the tenant could go to work there, being paid his full social value as he went along. He would fare much better than at present. This is wherein socialized farming becomes a means of breaking the power of landlordism.

I notice in the APPEAL reference to real democracy. Please tell me what you mean by that. Democracy means literally the rule of the people. Real democracy means where the people actually rule. Fake democracy is where they assume the name and still disfranchise women and other voters, and where the working class has no say so in industry. Real democracy will enable the whole people to rule politically and industrially as well.

Can anyone owning a mortgage on property be a desirable member of the Socialist party, or, in fact, a Socialist of all? He can. We are still living under the present system and cannot help but be ruled by it. One who takes advantage of it is no more to be censured than one who is a victim or a wage worker. Profit taking and holding of mortgages is wrong, but so long as the people say it shall prevail a man should make the most of it.

How some people do work—with other people's hands. What great crops they raise—with other people's labor. What great buildings they erect—with other people's work. What great financing they do—with other people's money. What great buildings they erect—with other people's ingenuity. What great business enterprises they conduct—with other people's skill. What elegant bread they eat—that other people create. What mansions they occupy—that other people build. And pray what do they do for all these things? Why just corner the money and opportunities and let the wage slaves take care of themselves.

Democracy and "Progression." Anadarko, Okla., American, Sept. 26. Hang the three Negroes: Hang them in public on the last day of the Oklahoma City State Fair. Hang them in front of the grand stand as so much per admission, the same as was charged to hear the Bull Mooser Roosevelt. Take a part of the admission charged for seeing the negroes hung for capitol election purposes. The three negroes will make as good a drawing card for the last fair day as Roosevelt did for the first. The State Fair association needs the money and the influence their hanging will have politically will help along the Oklahoma City capitol fight by showing to state wide democracy that you don't love niggers no how. W. Riley has been asked by the Oklahoma City fixers to get Governor Cruce to let this be done. Don't let a nigger no how. Hang him.

A Section Man's Viewpoint. Fifteen years ago at Chattanooga, Tenn., section men got 90 cents per day, putting in an average of twenty days per month, making \$18. With this he could buy 20 pounds meat, 10c ..... \$2.00 196 pounds flour ..... 4.00 30 pounds meat, 8c ..... 2.40 15 pounds lard, 16c ..... 2.40 \$7.73 Now he gets \$1.10 and averages twenty days per month, or \$22.00 per month. 2 bushels meat, \$1.20 ..... \$2.40 196 pounds flour ..... \$4.00 30 pounds meat, 10c ..... \$3.00 15 pounds lard, 16c ..... \$2.40 \$12.80 Fifteen years ago his money would double what it does today. This is "progression"—I don't think. F. M. HAWITT, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Start It Both Ways. From Waco Journal. "To the rock pile with those who won't work!" yells the editor of the Houston Post. Would the Post man apply that doctrine to the rich man who won't work, as well as to the poor man who won't work? If not, why not? What if society should decide to put the Post editor on the rock pile every time he is unable to point out a job to the man who is honestly seeking a job? Are you ready to start the rule to working both ways