

STRONG PROTESTS PROVKED FROM THE DAILY PRESS.

....A Prediction Fulfilled....

In its issue of March 3d, the Appeal said this:

"You have the power to prevent this crime, as the working class at no previous period in the world's history has had the power to prevent the masters from working their will. You can arouse that spirit of public protest, and make it so strong and so vigorous that the instigators of the outrage will sink into their holes like the cravens they are. You did it two years ago, when you made this nation ring with the miners' side of the Colorado troubles—and you can do it again. Safe in fancied security through the ignorance of the multitude, the mine owners think they can do this deed before the popular mind grasps its enormity! But they reckon without considering the facilities which the working class has at its command to carry intelligence and the truth to the remotest hamlet in the nation. As I write this the postman hands me a letter from Comrade Simons, of Chicago.

"I hope," says Simons, "it is not necessary to urge upon you the tremendous crisis created by the arrest of the W. F. M. men. To my mind this forms one of the most urgent calls to action ever created in this country. They are going to legally murder these men unless such a sentiment is aroused in the East that they dare not do it. The Chicago papers are filled with stuff showing clearly a national conspiracy and they absolutely refuse to print anything telling the truth. It is up to the Appeal to save the day. Send a man to Idaho at all costs. We must have some means of getting the truth before the people. If the Appeal will help we can make this country ring."

"And the Appeal will help! Its magnificent organization is at the command of the working class in this, the gravest crisis which it has ever faced. Already the Appeal's staff correspondents are speeding on their way to the scene. And ere many days have passed its big press will be swiftly reeling off papers by the million telling of this latest attempt of the corporations to fasten upon the Socialists and labor movement their own crimes!

"And, what is more important: EVERY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES WILL HAVE LAID ON THE DESK OF ITS EDITOR EVERY WEEK THE TRUE STORY OF THE LABOR WAR IN THE WEST! And these editors cannot escape the responsibility of keeping their constituency in ignorance. The argus-eyed Appeal Army will see that they can not plead they did not know. These stories which the Appeal will print will be written by trusted newspaper men, who will be on the ground, and their narratives will carry conviction that will confound all the cleverly concocted lies and editorials which the Associated Press and the daily newspapers can set in motion. And yet so potent is the truth that it will arouse the most sluggish blood to fiery heat."

Thirty days have scarcely elapsed since the above words were written and things hot from the big press to every state in the union. The result came sooner than I expected. I believed it would take at least sixty days to break the organized conspiracy of silence. But the Appeal Army rallied to the call promptly—and the result is plainly apparent. Monster protest meetings are being held every night—the daily press has reluctantly joined, forced into the arena to battle for the miners of the west by the aggressive members of the Appeal Army. Thus is shown the value of initiative, enterprise and courage. This campaign of publicity has but commenced. We can save these men, and give an impetus to the movement for which they stand that will break the chains of wage slavery from the ankles of every man, woman and child in this fair land. But it will require heroic work. So on with the fight!

A Cleveland, Ohio, comrade, who for purely reasonable reasons requests that his name be withheld, sends an editorial from the Daily Press of that city with the following note: "I sent the last two copies of the Appeal to the editor of the Cleveland Press, enclosing a note to him, and with the following result: I enclose you the editorial, which appeared April 4 and which I think is very good and explains the situation fully. I would suggest that you send the Press a copy of the Appeal every week. I think you cannot do this. I will send him my copy each week after reading it."

The importance of this editorial will be understood when it is explained that the office of the Cleveland Press is headquarters for the Scripps-McKline League, which controls, besides the Press, the following daily newspapers: Cincinnati Post, Toledo News-Bea, Toledo Times, Columbus Citizen, Akron Press, St. Louis Star-Chronicle, Kentucky Post and Los Angeles Record. The Press editorials are syndicated, appearing simultaneously in all the papers of the League and reaching all the readers of their enormous combined circulation, which is estimated at 3,000,000 each day.

Idaho Issue Vital to Every American.

The Scripps-McKline Editorial.

Issues of far greater importance than the fate of a trio of men are at stake in the coming trials at Boise, where the officials of the Western Federation of Miners will soon be arraigned to defend their lives.

Back of the horrible murder of Steunenberg, back of the dynamiting and the infamous bullet which disgraced the State of Colorado, back of the miserable use of federal force and autocratic power in the Cripple Creek matter, lies the issue of an eight-hour day.

Capitalist courts and legislatures elected to enact eight-hour laws. That principle of organized labor is at stake at Boise today, and every wage-earner in the country, organized or unorganized, is interested in the outcome.

A still greater issue than even this is at stake—HUMAN LIBERTY. THE RIGHT OF HABEAS CORPUS. ALL THOSE RIGHTS FOR WHICH THE EARTH HAS BEEN SOAKED WITH BLOOD, and which has meant enlightenment, progress of civilization and freedom instead of ignorance, heathenism and human slavery.

It is from this paper to say anything now, or hereafter, to encourage conflict between capital and labor. They are partners, mutually dependent and reciprocal, and they should be on good terms mutually, in every respect. But there is unmistakable evidence that, in this affair of mine operators and miners, organized capital has challenged organized labor to defend all its hard-earned rights and even its very life.

Upon the confession of one Orchard, thirty times a murderer, according to his own admission, and upon the report of private detectives, always detestable, three citizens of Colorado were hauled to jail at midnight of a Saturday. They were denied lawyers. They were denied communication with their wives. Mine-owning officers and lawyers did it, and a mine-owning governor permitted it, and the Union Pacific officials made up a special train to secretly whirled these accused men out of the state before their legal rights could be at all asserted.

Not all the power of municipal, state

or United States government was able to get John D. Rockefeller, billionaire, into court to merely tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. With miners it is different. The money and machinery of two great states and a great railroad corporation are devoted to kidnapping them upon the verdict of a self-confessed murderer and the ambitious demands of private detectives. AND THE GOVERNOR OF IDAHO WALKS THE STREETS OF HIS CAPITAL CITY ANNOUNCING THAT MOYER, HAYWOOD AND PETTIBONE ARE GUILTY.

Let the reader consider the foregoing undisputed facts at his fireside. The matter concerns him. Organized capital may want to put him out of the way. Some murderer may confess that he is a murderer, but calmly perusing these lines in his family circle is guilty of an awful crime.

How would you look at it, Mr. Reader, if organized officialdom and organized corporate power, at the instance of organized money, dragged you from your wife and children, by night, and jailed you in another state, far from friends and all other help?

This is the question which has been put up to every wage-earner, every business man, by the mine owners, the governors of two states and a powerful railroad corporation.

This article is no defense of the arrested men at Boise. It is a defense of principles and of those safeguards of human liberty, the right of habeas corpus, equality before the law, and a fair trial, without which this republic will totter like a house on rotten foundations.

Let no one lose sight of the principle that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and all other accused men, are innocent until proved guilty.

This is not the age of the Inquisition, in which tortures shall make a man confess falsely in order to alleviate his physical or mental misery. This country is not the cars, where autocracy can drag men from their firesides at night and make them "disappear" forever in a Siberian wilderness.

This is an age and a country in which men's blood has been generously shed for equality before the law, the equality of organized labor as well as organized capital.

It behooves all patriots to feel vitally interested in the miners' cases at Boise. It is a national affair. It is the most important matter before the nation. Every citizen should use what influence he or she has, honorably, to secure for the accused men a fair trial.

For these reasons much about this great case will be found in The Press in the days to come, and we invite our readers' careful consideration of it, as a matter of highest import to every man, woman and child in the nation.

(From Chattanooga, a trusty comrade sends the following: "I cannot refrain from taking a few minutes of your time. There are two daily papers in this town, the Times and the News, and I sent each of them a copy of the 'Rescue Edition.' Of the two, the News is the better paper and is more in keeping with events and progress, and last evening's issue contained an editorial reference to the trouble in Idaho. I enclose the clipping so you can read it. This is the kind of publicity we want."—G. T. Jacobs.)

The editorial in question, which is given below, is not exactly startling in character and is not calculated to inflame the public mind against the Idaho infamy. Yet to evoke any impartial expression, even though it be colorless as this, from the conservative capitalist press, is in the nature of an achievement, and will at least serve the purpose of directing attention to the facts of the crime. The article, published April 5th, follows.

The Trouble in Idaho.

From the Chattanooga Times, April 5th.

The state of affairs now existing in Idaho and Colorado over the arrest of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, members of the "inside circle" of the Western Federation of Miners, charged with the assassination of former Gov. Steunenberg, is enough to attract the attention of all men who believe in order in society and justice through the law.

These men were arrested at the in-

stance of the celebrated detective, James McPartland, who made his name famous years ago by breaking up the Molly Maguires in Pennsylvania. He claims to have enough evidence to hang all three of the men. His story is that they entered into a conspiracy to murder every man who had taken an active part in the labor troubles on the Pacific coast against the miners. Gov. Steunenberg was one of the marked men and paid the penalty. He was assassinated at his front gate, the instrument of destruction being a bomb.

The three men mentioned in the foregoing were arrested for this murder. While the detectives claim that their evidence is straight and that it is sufficient to convict, the friends of the miners declare that they are innocent and that the evidence against them has been manufactured by the detectives and the state authorities. The labor papers are violent in denunciation of the arrest and harsh treatment of the prisoners, and declare that if they are killed "twenty thousand laboring men will know the reason why." And the labor papers are not all that are denouncing the arrest of these men. The Denver Republican says that the mine owners are up against a pretty stiff proposition in trying to convict men with "manufactured evidence" cooked up by Pinkerton detectives. The Republican adds:

"Obviously, the courts must rely largely on such testimony in such conspiracy cases as Idaho has in hand to punish, but it is rare, indeed, that a jury will be convinced by such evidence alone. There is always a suspicion that the professional has been overzealous in his pursuit of evidence and that the prisoner himself is the victim of a conspiracy to convict."

It will be seen at a glance that there is a possibility for very serious trouble to grow out of this incident. The miners, and laboring people generally, are in a quandary, and whether there is any ground for the suspicion or not, they believe that their brethren under arrest are victims of a deeply laid conspiracy. The execution of these men might cause more trouble than their lives are worth.

Here is another one of the Hearst editorials which appeared in all the Hearst papers. The following note from Geo. J. Shoaf is interesting in this connection: "The officers and members of the Western Federation of Miners are greatly elated over the publicity given the Idaho outrage by the Appeal, and to its influence they attribute Hearst's action in sending a special correspondent to the front."

Two Kinds of Law in America.

New York Evening Journal, March 21st.

These are the days of specialists—of special treatment. We are accustomed to one kind of doctor and one kind of treatment for the eyes, another doctor with another theory for the ears, another for rheumatism, another for the nerves, etc.

This peculiarity of special treatment for special classes of diseases has been applied in a queer way to the law, and we have now special treatment for special groups of citizens.

For instance, just notice the nice specialization which exists in law East and West—in the treatment of the big insurance thieves in New York City and the treatment of labor leaders out in Idaho.

In New York the big criminals, treated so politely, never locked up for one moment—not even submitted to the indignity of an indictment—ARE THE CONFESSED PLUNDERERS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN. They are men who have made it a business to organize capital and organize dishonest in such a way as to steal millions from the great crowd of hard-working fathers of families.

They have injured the many while building fortunes for the few.

AND OUR SPECIALIZED LEGAL PROCEDURE TREATS THEM WITH THE HIGHEST RESPECT AND CONSIDERATION.

New look to the West, in Idaho. Out there three labor leaders are in jail, accused of a crime with which they have, in all probability, AND SO FAR AS ANYBODY NOW KNOWS, no relation whatever.

In the East you have the district-attorney officially saying that the big, confessed criminals have COMMITTED NO CRIME.

And in the West you have the governor of the state officially and repeatedly declaring that the labor leaders, arbitrarily put in jail, ARE GUILTY OF MURDER. He waits for no conviction, no trial, no evidence before a jury; he declares these men guilty on his own say so.

The REAL crime of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, the labor leaders imprisoned in Idaho, is this:

They tried to improve the conditions of their fellow-workmen.

While the highly honored and politely treated insurance thieves were robbing

the poor people these labor leaders in the West were honorably trying to better the poor man's condition.

THEY are in jail, bail is refused. Their innocence was declared and believed by the great majority of the inhabitants of Colorado. To remedy that THEY WERE KIDNAPED TO IDAHO IN A SPECIAL TRAIN, WHICH A RAILROAD PAID FOR.

Republican institutions are supposed to guarantee equal treatment before the law toward all men.

What do you think about the equality illustrated in the treatment of the confessed insurance thieves in New York State and respected labor leaders in the State of Idaho?

If you are proud of our legal system, proud of our republican methods, which declare the rich thief innocent, even when he confesses, and which declare the workingman guilty, EVEN BEFORE HIS TRIAL, you may look with contempt upon England. Over in England they haven't reached our fine degree of legal specialization.

In this country when a big banker or Standard Oil manager, or somebody of that type, is brought to court, the usual thing is for the gentleman to refuse to answer any questions at all. "I refuse to answer," is almost a national saying with us now.

In England they haven't developed the saying.

The other day in London a big banking concern was on trial, and the manager, FORGETTING, PROBABLY, THAT HE WASN'T IN AMERICA, remarked, "I will answer in my own way."

Immediately the judge replied, "Indeed you won't unless you wish to be put in jail at once."

We don't do things in any such rough manner in this country, do we?

Mr. Rogers, of the Standard Oil, knows that he can refuse to answer and laugh at the court in his superior, practical fashion without the slightest danger of being disturbed by any rude threats.

Specialized legislation is a nice thing for those with plenty of money. How long will it last?

Purpose Is Plain.

From the Oil City, Pa., Biltmore, April 2.

Hanging innocent men, in an effort to break up a labor organization, would prove a very poor method of eradicating Socialism. Prosecution for murder is a serious business, not to be undertaken on frivolous or flimsy evidence. There is a growing belief among honest people in general that the charges against Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, or complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, are not founded on fact, but that they are trumped up as a part of a plan of conspiracy to disrupt the Western Federation of Miners. McPartland, the detective who is credited with asserting they "shall not leave Idaho alive," is the same man who a number of years ago was instrumental in causing the execution of the Molly Maguires, and his record in connection with those cases was of a nature to cast some discredit on him in the present case. At that time, in his capacity as detective in the employ of the mine owners, he joined the Molly Maguires with the object of ferreting out their methods. The Johnston (Conn.) Democrat writes how the Western Federation split in their midst, how he inflamed their minds with the story of their wrongs, suggested deeds of violence, and set an example in their perpetration. And in the midst of the veritable hell which he engendered he left their ranks, told his story to an aroused public and became famous. The wholesale conviction and hanging of the miners which followed marked the climax of one of the most brilliant achievements in police history. Since the cry of the mine owners that the "Western Federation must go" has been an unending wail in the West for unscrupulous men like the McPartland of Colorado and Idaho have been in measure without law for five or six years. Only two years ago Colorado was dominated by a military despotism equalled only in benighted Russia. The militia and the corporation detectives in the interest of the law and order took up the slogan, "To hell with the constitution," and "The Western Federation must go." But while the work was quite effectively accomplished with regard to the constitution, in regard to the Western Federation of Miners it failed. Newspapers suspended, men were denied the right to bear arms, miners were deported from their homes wholesale, sheriffs and other officials were intimidated by the military in the performance of their duties; but all to no avail. This having failed, what quicker and what more expeditious way of ending the career of the Western Federation of Miners than to implicate the leaders of the organization in an outrage on society? At any rate, McPartland and West in the West and the officials of the Western Federation are now in solitary confinement charged with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho. It was on the "confessions" of Harry Orchard, a detective who may or may not have been in the employ of the mine owners, that the men were arrested. Orchard's "confessions" are enlightening. In the course of a rental of some of his manufactured evidence he made a "confession" of dynamiting the Linforth flats, in San Francisco, the demolition of which was shown to have been due wholly to a gas explosion. It is charged that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone committed their organization to the murder of the ex-governor. This highly improbable charge is based on the "confession" of Orchard. Had an individual miner or set of miners been charged with the crime the charge would have been received with less suspicion. It is the hated Western Federation of Miners that is charged. There is reason to believe that the real responsibility for the crime lies in a wholly different quarter. The belief that the labor leaders are innocent of the charges against them is becoming quite general throughout the country, and, while there is no

desire to shield the guilty, if they should be convicted on no better evidence than that supplied by men of the McPartland class, a wave of indignation may follow which may be far-reaching in its consequences. Already the matter is attracting attention in the East. A leading daily of New York City has sent a special representative to the scene to investigate.

Sizing Up the Situation.

Johnstown, Pa., Daily Democrat, April 6th.

There is absolutely no proof, and there has never been any proof, that this dynamite outrage (Independence depot) was perpetrated by the Western Federation of Miners or by its procurer.

On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that the dastardly crime was planned by the Citizens' Alliance and executed by its hirelings for the purpose of inflaming public opinion and giving excuse for the military despotism which Peabody and Bell were then and afterward exercising for the benefit of the mine owners in their relentless and utterly lawless war on organized labor.

But even if all the crime falsely attributed to the Western Federation of Miners had actually been committed by that organization its record would still stand in comparison with that of the Citizens' association, the respectable mob which drove judges from the bench, which compelled sheriffs and coroners and other public officials to relinquish their duties and flee the state, which wrecked newspapers and destroyed private businesses at its own sweet will, and which co-operated with the Peabody-Bell military conspiracy in trampling all civil government under foot and in denying Colorado citizens every right guaranteed them under the constitution.

Nor is there any proof that ex-Gov. Steunenberg was murdered by the Western Federation of Miners. It is far more probable that he fell a victim to the cattle men, with whom he had been at war; or he may have been killed by one of the poor devils whom he had kept in the "bull pen" for months under frightful conditions during the appalling troubles in Idaho in 1899.

The Democrat has no apologies to offer for organized labor in any of its excesses. But when organized labor is set upon by organized monopoly, backed by a military despotism, when it is denied the protection of the law, when it is hounded like a wild beast, its hands are saved, its children subjected to the most brutal privations and its very life placed in jeopardy, what can reasonable creatures expect save that organized labor will retaliate, that it too will resort to violence, to lawlessness and to brutality? The history of the Colorado-Idaho labor troubles has not yet been understood by the people of the East. Most of them know nothing of it save what they have seen in the news dispatches; and they do not know that these have been systematically censored in behalf of the mine owners and of the civil and military authorities which were acting with and for the Citizens' Alliance, which was in fact merely a well-versed, rich and influential mob composed of bankers, railroad magnates, mine operators and other beneficiaries of privilege. The other side of the story has been heard only in fragments. Yet no man can study the facts as they have been developed without realizing the enormity of the crime which has been and is being perpetrated in the name of law and order, under legal forms and with all the military sanction. It is a cruel and unrelenting war on labor and it is backed by all the powers of Standard Oil, including its kept newspapers.

A Call for Justice.

From the Nevada State Journal, March 30.

The arrest and persecution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone certainly looks like a gross violation of the rights of the Western Federation of Miners to have innocent men. The conscience of no unprejudiced mind will allow him to think of any otherwise. The free American people should not permit this red-handed outrage to proceed further upon the lines taken during the past weeks. If Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are guilty of the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg, they should be hanged. But let them not be adjudged guilty upon the evidence, individually or collectively, furnished by the Mine Owners' association and its cohorts—Harry Orchard and the Pinkerton spy and detective. Such a precedent would be extremely dangerous, and no man whom the Mine Owners' association should select for the slaughter would be safe.

The terrific struggle that is being made to convict Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, principally upon the manufactured, perjured evidence of hired thugs and detectives, does not look good, does not savor of justice; IS NOT JUSTICE. IN THE WHOLE PROCEEDING THERE IS NO JUSTICE. THERE IS SHOWN DETESTABLE ATTEMPTION TO LEGALLY MURDER THREE MEN WHOM ALL THE WORLD BELIEVES TO BE INNOCENT. Let the courts and the people try these men, but let no organized band of mine owners, thugs, detectives and governors try them. Justice, and justice only is demanded and will be had in this case by the American people.

Cause for Revolution.

Daily State Democrat (Lawton, Okla.), Apr. 2.

Organized wealth on the one side and organized labor on the other, with the courts and the machinery of the law absolutely under the control of organized wealth. That is the situation in Idaho, where the head officials of the Western Federation of Miners are held in prison under a charge of murder trumped up by detectives in the employ of organized wealth. Back of it all is an effort to crush organized labor, and that is all there is to it. It is simply a continuation of the Colorado outrage wherein members of the Western Federation of Miners were thrown into prison, deported from the state or shot down like dogs without due process of law. If these high-handed outrages continue there will someday be a revolution in this country that will discount the scenes enacted in St. Ann street a thousand fold.

Russian Methods in America.

Chattanooga, Ga., Times, March 20.

To prevent a man from appealing to the laws of the state in which he lives is treason against the government of the United States. To invade a man's home

and abduct him forcibly, as was done in the case of George A. Pettibone, and take him to a distant state without giving him an opportunity to seek redress in the courts of his own state, in violation of the right of habeas corpus, is a crime of such magnitude and fraught with such tremendous consequences as may well cause every American man to think seriously. Nature, with wind and water, can ruthlessly invade the sanctity of a man's private home, but it has long been held the theory and practice that not even the king of Great Britain can invade the dwelling of the humblest citizen, unless in accord with the forms of law, yet through the collusion and conspiracy of the governors of two states, back of whom stands the Mine Owners' association, George A. Pettibone's home was invaded and he was ruthlessly torn therefrom without redress at law.

From the moment of the arrest of these men they were denied access to friends, families or attorneys. Kidnaping in this country is a felony. To conspire to kidnap a person is a second offense. That Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were kidnaped is not denied. It can be proved in court that Governor McDonald and his aides acted in collusion, jointly conspired, to kidnap the men whom they charge with the responsibility of the Steunenberg assassination. It remains to be seen whether the governor and his pals are convicted of conspiracy and kidnaping and condemned to a felon's sentence.

This is the first time in the history of this country that the governors of two states conspired to take persons from one state into another without first giving them an opportunity to apply for a writ of habeas corpus. Heretofore it has been the custom that before the liberty of any person was taken from him constitutional methods were employed and the statutes of the state in which he resided were complied with to the letter. When the prosecuting attorney of Canon county, Idaho, drew up the warrants and made out the papers for the arrest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone he knew that neither of these men were in Idaho at the time of the commission of the crime. The governor of Idaho and the governor of Colorado knew the situation and knew this to be the fact. Yet, regardless of the federal constitution, and in plain violation of the statutes of Colorado and Idaho, McDonald and Gooding deliberately, illegally and clandestinely conspired and confederated to deprive the officials of the Western Federation of Miners of their liberty, spirit them secretly away to another state and there hold them on the infamously trumped-up charge of murder.

Before the supreme court of the state of Idaho, Attorney Richardson, in suing for a writ of habeas corpus for the imprisoned men, sustained this contention to the satisfaction of everybody except that body he said:

"It makes no difference what the consequences may be, or how soon these men may be re-arrested on other charges, it is for you to say whether the governor of this state shall use the forms of law to subvert certain interests (meaning the Mine Owners' association) by depriving citizens of this country of their liberties in defiance of the constitution of the United States. It remains to be seen whether or not the supreme court of Idaho shall blind its eyes to justice and stultify itself by sanctioning, with its verdict, these illegal and unconstitutional proceedings. Let the supreme court say to the governors of Idaho and Colorado, 'If your contention is just, if you are sure of your ground, release these men, and in the broad light of day effect their arrest and extradite them legally and lawfully.'"

Should Join in Protest.

From the Beacon, Hawkeye, Ia., March 22d.

Every citizen of the United States who believes in justice being done to the rich and poor alike should get his name on a remonstrance against the secret arrest and illegal deportation of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, Charles Moyer, W. D. Haywood and C. A. Pettibone, from Colorado to Idaho. It is evident that there is a conspiracy between the capitalist mine owners and officials of those states to murder these men on a trumped-up charge of complicity in the murder of former Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho. The miners are making a brave fight for the preservation of their rights, but they will need outside moral and financial support to keep their officers from being legally murdered.

SOCIALISM is making forced marches these days in nearly every part of the world. In twenty-one countries the working class is organized under the Socialist banner, and in fifteen of these they have succeeded in obtaining parliamentary representation. Germany is in the lead, with eighty-one members in the reichstag. The Socialists have returned more than a hundred members to the various land-parliaments of Germany, and they hold admiral's "seats" by majorities in the 290 municipalities of France and 100 in Italy. In New Zealand and Australia Socialism is a growing power.

"MAKING MONEY" is the conventional name for the process that robs the laborers of the wealth they produce.

Did You Overlook

The subscription blank in last week's paper. It cost several hundred dollars to put that blank in the issue. If you have not filled it in, you should be last. Think of it: Ten per cent of the Army resounded to the bulletin, but the charges against it are small. A detachment of ten million went to work, and what happens if every soldier of the United States Army would have done your part and let us build a regular subscription list that will help us appeal the case of these men? Write me at once. I CAN BE DONE!

and abduct him forcibly, as was done in the case of George A. Pettibone, and take him to a distant state without giving him an opportunity to seek redress in the courts of his own state, in violation of the right of habeas corpus, is a crime of such magnitude and fraught with such tremendous consequences as may well cause every American man to think seriously. Nature, with wind and water, can ruthlessly invade the sanctity of a man's private home, but it has long been held the theory and practice that not even the king of Great Britain can invade the dwelling of the humblest citizen, unless in accord with the forms of law, yet through the collusion and conspiracy of the governors of two states, back of whom stands the Mine Owners' association, George A. Pettibone's home was invaded and he was ruthlessly torn therefrom without redress at law.

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Get This Gold Pair FREE

Listen! In the past year I received thousands of letters from spectacle wearers all over the world, expressing their thanks and appreciation, and the one I give here is a good sample of what they all say.

The Reverend O. C. Clark, one of the most prominent ministers in the State of Illinois, says:

"I HIGHLY appreciate your famous 'Perfect Vision' spectacles, for I can honestly and truthfully say that with them I now read the finest and smallest print both day and night, just as well as I ever did in my life. Your spectacles are truly marvelous."

NOW I WANT YOUR TESTIMONIAL ALSO, AND I THEREFORE MAKE YOU THIS SPECIAL OFFER:

Just write me your name and address and I will mail you my Perfect Home Eye Tester, free.

Then when you return me the Eye Tester with your test, I will send you a complete five dollar family set of my famous "Perfect Vision" spectacles for only \$1 (which is an actual saving of \$4 to you), and this will include a pair of my handsome Rolled Gold spectacles absolutely free of charge.

Write now for my free Home Eye Tester. Address as follows:

DR. HAUX SPECTACLE CO., Haux Bld'g, ST. LOUIS, MO.

I WANT AGENTS ALSO. And any man or woman (also stockholders), without any experience, may make a fortune by selling my Improved Home Eye Tester. This is so simple that any one can work it with perfect satisfaction, and easily make from 25 to 100 weekly, selling my famous "Perfect Vision" spectacles. I will pay you \$1000.00 for every \$1000.00 of sales. Agents need no license as I furnish them the necessary documents with the Agents' Order.

On the reverse side of this space is an important announcement. Read it carefully and act as suggested. I want to number you as one of the 5,000 members of the "Emergency Squad." This is the Appeal's hour of need, and you are asked to put in a few hours of your time to tide it over.

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THE PRESIDENT'S IRE AROUSED BY THE APPEAL'S GREAT STORY!

From the Chicago Tribune, April 10th. **PRESIDENT "CALLS" "JUNGLE" AUTHOR**

Must Prove Charges Against Government
Inspection at Stockyards or
Admit He Writes Labels.

STIRRED BY HORRID TALES

Roosevelt Sends Commission to Investigate,
Which Declares Book is Based
on Untruths.

By Raymond.

Washington, D. C., April 9.—Special
to Chicago Tribune.—President Roosevelt
is in deadly earnest in his
effort to get after the "Men with the
Muck Rake." He has not hesitated to use
the legitimate agencies of the United
States government to run down stories
in which the officials of the government
were assailed.

The first and most conspicuous
object of the president's wrath is Upton
Sinclair, and his book, "The Jungle,"
which deals with the alleged conditions
in the Chicago stockyards and which
has harrowed the feelings of thousands
of readers over imaginary episodes in
the great packing houses. This book
and its charges have been made the
subject of an official investigation by
experts from the department of agriculture,
sent out by direct order of the president.

Author Is in Queer Position.

The author of the book in question
was entertained at the White House
the other day at luncheon and was questioned
generally by the president as to
the facts which he alleged in his sensational
novel. The book charges corruption
on the part of government officials,
and Mr. Sinclair repeated these stories
to the president and vouched
for their truth.

He probably was unaware of the fact
that at that very time there was here
in Washington the sworn official report
of the best and most scientifically
trained men of the bureau of animal
industry, who had been sent to

Chicago expressly to run down the "Jungle"
stories. Their report contradicted
the statements in the book at every
turn, and upon this basis the president
probably will feel justified in including
the author and his novel in the "Muck
Rake" speech which he is to make next
Saturday in this city. That Mr. Sinclair
is one of the writers included in the
president's striking characterization
was learned tonight beyond contradiction.

President Roused by Book.

It was about a month ago that some
of the extraordinary statements contained
in "The Jungle" were called to the
attention of the president. Mr.
Roosevelt is an omnivorous reader. He
can get through a heavy history or a
sensation novel with equal facility. It
did not take him long to get at the gist
of "The Jungle," and it can be said
safely that this book shares the honors
with three or four recent magazine
articles of having roused the president
to a point where he decided it was
necessary for him to undertake something
in the nature of a public denunciation
of the irresponsible writers who attack
the honesty of government officials
without producing any evidence.

He found that in "The Jungle" not
only were conditions in the packing
houses at Chicago painted in the most
startling colors, but it was asserted that
the government inspectors whose duty
it is to look after the purity of the
meats were contemptible grafters, who,
for a few dollars of personal gain, were
willing to put in jeopardy the lives
and daily health of thousands and tens
of thousands of innocent American people,
and of foreigners as well, who were
dependent upon the stamp of government
approval.

The president determined, therefore,
that he would use the great power at his
disposal to do one of two things:
Either he would send those unfaithful
public servants to the penitentiary or
he would pillory the author of the book
by holding him up to public disapproval
as a man who was willing to attack the
character of responsible public officials
without being able to make good.

In a recent address the president took
strong ground on this subject. He in-
sisted that the professional reformers,
the uplifters, the graft writers, and magazine
fault-finders who have occupied so
large a share of public attention of late
either should prove some of their charges

President Roosevelt purchased and read a copy of Upton Sinclair's great novel, "The Jungle." It aroused his wrath. He invited the young author to Washington and to luncheon. He talked the matter over with Sinclair. The president knew more about industrial conditions in Chicago and Socialism when he retired from that interview than he had learned in all of his previous years of public life.

But he had a duty to perform. It was to vindicate the packers. He appointed a commission to investigate the charges contained in "The Jungle." The commission reported that—

"Certain packers and certain inspectors might at certain times conspire together to violate the law and permit the sale of condemned meat;

"That a man did once fall into a vat of condemned cattle, and never came out alive . . . and the material in the vat into which he fell was drawn off and was sold as a food product;

"That some of the rooms were not as clean as they might have been; there were places covered with a coat of whitewash where paint should have been;

"That there was offal in many cases which should have been removed, and here and there were unpleasant conditions which might have been bettered by more active supervision."

And not one positive denial of the statements made by Sinclair is contained in the published report of this special commission!

of corruption, in which case he would
guarantee to send the guilty man to the
penitentiary, or else be convicted before
the public of befouling the good name
of the republic and scandalizing us be-
fore the peoples of the earth.

Roosevelt Gets Busy at Once.

With President Roosevelt to see and
to know always is to act. He called
at once upon Secretary James Wilson,
who is at the head of the department of
agriculture, which has direct charge
of the inspection of the meat products at
the packing houses in Chicago and else-
where. A complete summary of the
charges in the novel was prepared.

There were allegations that rats and
babies, and grown people as well, oc-
casionally got into the vats and were
sold to the public as prime sausages
or lard or something of that sort.

The real thing with which the govern-
ment had to do, however, was the
clearly expressed charge that the govern-
ment inspectors, whose duty it is to
examine and to tag the meat intended
for export, were dishonest—that they
connived with packers in permitting

condemned meat to be sold to the public,
and that they did not properly attend
to their duties. Furthermore, it was
alleged that certain packing houses were
kept in such filthy shape it was impos-
sible to produce sanitary meat products.

Armed with instructions from the
president of the United States to strike
and spare not if they found anything
wrong at Chicago, and with a parting
word from the secretary of agriculture,
that the packers were being prosecuted
and not protected by the government,
the investigators started for Chicago on
March 12. The commission consisted of
Dr. Dorset, Dr. John R. Mohler, head
of the pathological bureau of the de-
partment of agriculture; Dr. R. P. Stead-
son, head of the inspection division of
the agricultural department; George E.
McCabe, solicitor for the department of
agriculture; Dr. U. G. Haddock, traveling
inspector; and Irvin W. Pew, official
stenographer.

"Jungle" Tales Found False.

Each one had, beside his official in-
structions, a copy of "The Jungle," and
they were told to consider it in the light

of an official complaint and investigate
everything in it which was definite
enough to be looked into.

The investigators worked until April
21 and made a most thorough exami-
nation. They failed to verify a single
important statement made in the book.

They expressed the opinion that, while
certain packers and certain inspectors
might at certain times conspire together
to violate the law and permit the sale
of unfit and uncondemned meat, it would
be extremely difficult to continue such
operations for any length of time.

The report shows that a number of
statements made by the author of "The
Jungle" referred to certain incidents
which happened long years ago. For
instance, a man once did fall into a vat
of condemned cattle, and, of course, he
never came out alive. His body was
recovered, however, and was given a
decent burial, and the material in the
vat into which he fell was drawn off
and was sold as a food product.

According to the report of the special
inspectors there were some rooms which
were not as clean as they might have
been, and there were some places cov-

ered with a coat of whitewash where
paint should have been used. There
was offal in many cases which should
have been removed, and here and there
were unpleasant conditions which might
have been bettered by more active su-
pervision.

Only One Case of Filth Found.

In only one case, however, did the special
investigators find filthy conditions
which amounted to anything dangerous
to health. In that particular case, the
department immediately ordered that
the government inspectors should be with-
drawn. This was in the abattoir of
H. Guth, a small cattle and sheep
packer, whose plant is at Thirty-ninth
and Halsted streets, outside the yards.

Here the privilege of government in-
spection was removed, which puts this
particular firm out of business so far
as the export trade is concerned.

That is absolutely the only penalty
the United States can inflict upon a
packing house. It has no more control
over the actual manufacture of meat
products than it has over the creation
of a horseshoe nail or the printing of
books.

The actual health conditions in the
Chicago packing houses are solely under
the control of the health department of
the city of Chicago and of the general
sanitary authorities of the state of Illi-
nois. The United States government has
nothing to do with these cases except
when the filth exists to a point
where it injures the food products. And
also its inspectors may refuse to give
the certificate which is necessary for
exportation.

Chicago Inspectors High Grade.

According to the report submitted to
Secretary Wilson the inspectors at Chi-
cago and elsewhere are of an unusually
high grade. The report finds they were
scientifically competent to perform the
duties to which they were assigned.
While it is possible that some of them
may have connived at dishonesty, it is
explained in the report that the system
of inspection is so complete that dis-
honesty of this character must be ex-
tremely difficult to conceal and must be
of intermittent operation under any pos-
sible circumstances.

That any such wholesale conditions
of fraud as were set out in "The Jungle"
could exist is impossible in the opinion
of the experts sent out by Secretary
Wilson.

The Day After.

Mr. Roosevelt decided yesterday, as per
the special dispatch, to pulverize Mr.
Upton Sinclair. The day after, Chicago
locked different. Here is an extract from
the Chicago Tribune's special dispatch from
Washington, which will indicate what the
president is not quite so belligerent. Read
it carefully:

There is a possibility that Upton
Sinclair's statements may be found to
be reasonably justifiable. The prelimi-
nary reports of the investigators
sent out do not justify this supposition.
They insist the novel only tells
the truth in patches. Their report
declares the author has picked up in-
cidents here and there, each of which
might be true in itself, but he has
woven the whole into a consistent
mass of horrible accusations, pervert-
ing a case of isolated facts into a
continuous condition of awful import.

And yet the book, after all, may
tell enough truth to reveal a shocking
condition, which public sentiment
ought to correct if the law is unable
to do so. A patient investigation at
the stockyards may develop a condi-
tion of affairs which the preliminary
inquiry scarcely hinted at. If that
be true the packers will be the guilty
persons, and they, in turn, will be
held up in some public manner to the
contempt of the people, and, if possi-
ble, a legal process will be discovered
to punish them or to prevent a repeti-
tion of the shocking offenses.

This is the crisis up to which Presi-
dent Roosevelt is leading. He pro-
poses to show, if he can, that "The
Jungle" is reasonably false or unre-
sonably true. Something will be sure
to drop when the investigation now
in process is completed. The presi-
dent has no notion of dropping his
campaign over "The Jungle." On the
contrary, he considers everything done
thus far merely preliminary, and the
investigation into conditions at the
stockyards, instead of being discon-
tinued, is to be given a much wider
scope.

Socialism's Steady Progress

The feature of the municipal cam-
paign in Parkersburg, W. Va., was the
resignation of H. O. Davis as a mem-
ber of the democratic city committee,
and his espousal of the cause of Socialism
in a public letter of resignation.

SOIHALIST PARTY.—J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary, 229 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

EARN A HOME

—For particulars address
George W. Brown, 1277 N. 2nd St.,
Co-operative Co., N. La., Houston Co., Colorado.

CITIZENS OF TEXAS!

—Read "A Convict's
Story" and laugh at
your own delusions. Send 50c to GEORGE
MACDONALD, Kansas, via Wells, Fargo.

ATTENTION PRINTERS!

For sale, 100 steel
type, in 60 cases each, for 8c. Cars of
expense sold at Girard. This is a snap for any
printer. Address: Appeal to Reason,
Girard, Kansas.

THE FOLLY OF BEING "GOOD."

Was it Gra-
cia's fault? Inhuman Mar-
tinez and his crew, four
politicians, 100 pages, all mailed for
10c. Charles H. Kerr & Company, 36 Fifth
Ave., Chicago.

NOTICE

—A meeting will be held at Wel-
come Hall, 148 Detroit Ave., Detroit,
Mich., on May 1st for the purpose of or-
ganizing a branch of the Socialist party. Respon-
sible. The Appeal should be in attendance.—H.
Kammonfeldt, Secretary.

KEEP MONEY

In Common Sense Purse. Best
ever patented. Millions sold.
No seams, clasps or buckles. Make change with
coin and silver. No buttons. Money back
if dissatisfied. Send 50c to Comrade JOHN O.
ZOOK, Little, Pa., for sample best seller and
wholesale price list.

THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN IS AT HAND.

"Be patient therefore, brethren, unto the coming
of the Lord." Salvation includes socialization, but
it means also a renovated earth and a new order
of things. The Kingdom of Heaven is not
Christ on earth. Scripture and events show that
this new dispensation is in full and
force in its relation to the present and its
impulse to the future. It is a message in every
sentence in an envelope and send to SOCIAL
THOUGHT, Rich Hill, Mo., for a year's subscrip-
tion. Do it now.

HOW NEW ZEALAND IS SOLVING THE POPULAR GOVERNMENT PROBLEM OF POPU- LAR GOVERNMENT

—This paper appeared in
the Arena, written by H. O. Brown, Treasurer,
secretary of the New Zealand branch of the
Socialist party, and should be read by every
Socialist. Send 50c (including money order or
check) to the Editor, Appeal to Reason, 36
Fifth Ave., N. Y. City. Address: ALBERT BRANT,
25 cents a copy. Address: ALBERT BRANT,
Pub., 101 Broad Street, Trenton, N. J.

TO SOCIALISTS and other friends. Human
procedure and the use of certain herbs of Galilei
to cure the liver and kidneys, and the
"Sueck" food, is being prepared and
sold for 25c per unit, being \$3 for \$100 to
a fund for founding home for aged children
and the aged. The food is being distributed
in this place. I will send written procedure
and enough herbs to last 10 years. To know what
this food will do for you, send the
\$25.00 on verification being given, which
is guaranteed. The herbs are from Italy and
will be given gratis to Reason for Agita-
tion Fund. Sample of herb sent to any address
on receipt of 10c. Address: CARL BROUWER,
125 Broadway, New York City. Address: CARL
BROUWER, 125 Broadway, New York City.

Chicago, Ill.—Socialist vote increased
very materially; official count not yet
received.

Blair, Nebraska, 86 Socialist votes
against 40 in 1905.

JAPANESE workmen are starving,
so the press dispatches announce.
Let's see when Japan went to war it
was Japanese workmen who did all
the fighting, now they are doing all
the starving. Capitalism appears to be much
the same in Japan as it is in America.

Novinger, Mo.—Everything but Social-
ists got under citizens' ticket. Social-
ists elected one councilman and
street commissioner. Capitalist ticket
elected city marshal by three votes
and mayor by 32; total vote cast, 243. We'll
get the whole thing next election, or I'm
no George Washington.—L. A. Wise,
secretary local.

Chicago.—The aldermanic election
April 25th showed 27,715 Socialist vot-
ers, or 23.04 for Collins for mayor
next spring. The city's spring election
vote for the last three years is as fol-
lows: 1903, 14,762; 1904, 23,074; 1905,
27,715, an increase from 23.04 per cent of

the total vote in 1904 to over ten per
cent in 1905.

Kimnurdy, Ill.: We went into
the fight here under the banner of the
Socialist party, asking no quarter
and giving none. Supervisor was the
principal officer to be elected. Vote: So-
cialist, 88; democrat, 75; republican, 41.
Lowest man on the Socialist ticket re-
ceived 60 votes.—James Cockrell.

It was reported that an unattached
organization was trying to control the
Socialist primaries in Omaha, Neb., and
nominated a ticket in opposition to the
party nominees. This attempt was un-
successful, and the entire ticket pro-
posed by Local Omaha was nominated
at the primaries.

In fifty-nine precincts the Socialists
had more votes than the republicans.
In twenty-nine precincts the Socialists
had more votes than the democrats. In
eight precincts the Socialists had more
than either the republicans or
democrats.

Benton Harbor, Mich.—O. M. South-
worth, Socialist candidate for mayor,
received 237 votes, one-seventh of the vote
cast. A year ago the head of the ticket
received 106, while two years ago it
was only 75.

Durant, I. T.: Socialist 138; republi-
can-democrat combined, 441. Polit-
icians and Jack Wood should be horse
whipped out of the community for agi-
tating the minds of the people.

The Socialists of Red Lodge, Mont.,
elected the mayor, police magistrate and
two aldermen. The democrats and republi-
cans had combined on a fusion ticket.

At the city election in Des Moines,
Iowa, two years ago, the Socialists polled
an average of 260 votes. At the election
just closed an average of 745.

Moscham township, Ill.—Henry Balke,
Socialist candidate for supervisor, de-
feated the combined forces of the demo-
crats and republicans.

Durant, Indian Territory, in the first
municipal election, out of a total vote
of 570, shows a record of 138 Social-
ist votes.

Stillwater, Okla.—Candidate for alder-
man in 3rd ward elected. Vote: So-
cialist, 28; republican, 23; democrat, 21.

The Socialists of Racine, Wis., elected
four aldermen to the city council. This
is a gain of one over last year.

Quincy, Ill., Socialists cast 353 votes
for city assessor. The highest vote cast
was 382 and the lowest 340.

Sioux City, Iowa.—Socialist vote
reached nearly 300, as against 166 two
years ago.

Salem, Ill.—Socialist vote increased
very materially; official count not yet
received.

Blair, Nebraska, 86 Socialist votes
against 40 in 1905.

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27,715, an increase from 23.04 per cent of

DID YOU OVERLOOK the subscription
list? It contains several hundred
names to put that blank in the entire
edition, and not one of them should be lost. Think
of it. Ten per cent of the Army amounted
to the invitation to distribute the "Rescue
Edition" and nearly three million went out.
If so small a detachment can do so mightily,
a week's work would happen if every mem-
ber of the Appeal Army should get busy?
Do your part and let us build a regular
subscription list that will look as imposing
to the public as that three million edition.
IT CAN BE DONE!

Words That Cheer

Comrade Blackburn, of West Newton,
Pa., was assisted by his seven-year-old son,
William, in distributing 2,000 copies
of the "Rescue Edition" ordered by him-
self and 500 furnished by the League.
The little fellow went boldly into the
shops and depots and other public places
and left the papers in the hands of inter-
ested persons. Comrade Blackburn, sr.,
writes: "Yesterday I made a complete
distribution among the employees of the
M'Keesport, Pa., National Tube works.
I managed to be at the mill entrance at
the dinner hour. I stood there for an
hour making deliveries to the workmen
as they went and came. I also delivered
many papers among the other class in
that city. I have just returned from
the Connellyville, Pa., coke region. My
little boy accompanied me there, and he
did splendid work. He passed many
hundred in that vicinity among the best
men and among the laborers in the
coke field. The last two days were held
as holidays among the miners and many
other industries in this state, and the
distribution was made at a good time,
catching many who otherwise would
have been at work, perhaps at some dis-
tant point where we could not have
reached them."

While in Connellyville I met several
comrades, among whom were James
Downs, and W. W. Nair. These com-
rades tell me they are about to in-
stitute a local in that place. I had
the addresses of two good speakers,
which I gave to them, asking them to
obtain their services in addressing them
in their local whenever they could af-
ford to do so. These two comrades were
greatly pleased to find me in the work
and they received me with all courtesy.

I paid a visit to the office of the
city paper while there. I told the editor
my business, and he said he would
make a note about it. It was The
Courier. They receive an Appeal each
week, so he told me."

The chief of police of Spokane issued
a proclamation prohibiting Comrade
Mangold from speaking on the streets.
"There are times," said the chief, wisely,
"when it is not wise to proclaim the
truth, and I cannot permit these meet-
ings to the multitude, and as a result
of the chief's efforts a crowd of over
1,000 persons listened to the speaker.
"Despite the size of the crowd," writes
Comrade Mangold, "and the presence
of half a dozen policemen and two or
three detectives, the crowd was one of
the quietest and most attentive I have
ever had the pleasure of addressing on
the street. At the conclusion, having
spoken an hour and a half without in-
terference, we distributed a bundle of
"Rescue" Appeals to a hungry mob,
who scrambled for them like starving dogs
after a bone."

"I want to tell you that, although I
own my farm and do not have to work
for a living and have voted the republi-
can ticket, let these many years, I
do not propose to do so again. I am
in hearty sympathy with you and the
cause you so ably defend. . . There
is no middle ground. The corporations
have taken their stand and entrenched
themselves behind the government. It is
either the ballot or the bullet—it is ei-
ther fight or starve and freeze to death.
Is there no spirit of freedom among the
people? We have only once to die, and
we might as well die fighting for liberty
as to starve to death or live a life
in a living hell.

No man be-
lieves a word of these consoling mur-
derers—I have heard hundreds express
themselves"—T. J. Quail, Miller, Neb.

Raymond R. Brooks, druggist, Miles
Groves, Pa., writes as follows: "Send
me the Appeal for one year, and I wish
to follow the cause of Moyer, Haywood
and Pettibone, the latter being a per-
sonal friend of mine. This is the old
home of Indiana, he having been
raised in this town. He was one of
the best young men in the country,
coming from one of the best families
part of the state. No one here would
ever believe for a moment that he was
guilty of being instrumental in depriving
any human being of life. He was a
model young man, being kind and gen-
erous to a fault. It certainly looks
as if the mine owners intended to make
these men suffer, guilty or not guilty.
We begin to believe that a man has
a poor chance in the West to get justice."

Comrade S. M. Reynolds, state sec-
retary of Indiana, writes: "Everything
bright for the near future of Social-
ism." I spoke last Sunday at the
funeral of a comrade at Clinton. He
was killed in the mines; was only 20
years old, but a good member of Local
Clinton, and his last request was that
the Socialists take charge of his funeral.
One hundred and fifty in line with red
ribbons and 200 members of the United
Mine Workers, all bound together in
the closest solidarity. At the close of
my remarks at the grave the comrades
passed by the coffin and left on it the
emblem of Human Brotherhood. I know,
Comrade Wayland, that your heart must
lighten when after all these years you
see the brightening dawn."

Friend Wayland: Please find enclosed
editorial from "The Cleveland Press" on
the matter of the arrest of Moyer, Hag-
wood and Pettibone. I am glad to see
the papers of the country taking this
matter up, and the greater publicity that
is given to this cause the less will be
the effect of the conservative silence
on the part of the Associated Press
who are reserving their force for the
coming trial, which, if they can, will
be paraded in the darkest possible colors
for the victims of photostacy. This case
is very rapidly developing a line of
cleavage between the classes. Before
this is finished, some people will be wiser
is the opinion of—Yours respectfully,
Thos. G. Fitz Simons, Cleveland, Ohio.

Comrade E. Hurner, of Jacksonville,
Fla., fails to get his paper regularly,
and in order to be sure he sends a bunch
of self-addressed, stamped wrappers,
saying: "I propose to keep this up until
I get my paper regularly, as I can't
possibly do without it." The open dis-
crimination of petty postal officials
against the Appeal has become obnox-
ious in the extreme and we are pre-
paring for a general and pronounced
riot, following which a few of these
self-appointed defenders of the public
welfare will find themselves out of a
job, if any semblance of justice can
be extracted from the officials at Wash-
ington.

"The Appeal is doing a great work.
Three of us after a hard day's toil, have
carefully distributed 1,500 of the
"Rescue Edition." And, comrades, while we
were doing our little part here, we could
see in our mind's eye an army of 20,000
workers in every part of the United
States doing the same kind of work,
assisting in the distribution of the three
million of that grand edition; marching
from house to house and from place
to place, scattering the seeds that will, as
sure as fate, displace capitalist greed
and injustice with justice and frat-
ernity."—Yours, A. W. Dyer, Shreveport,
Louisiana.

"Just received my bundle of No. 539
and the issue is all that it could be.
You can bet your bottom dollar that to-
morrow a bunch goes with me to work
and some of the wild-eyed proletarians
will have the chance to read or acknowl-
edge they are cowards. I expect to go
up to the trades and labor hall tomor-
row night, and a bundle of "Rescue"
go with me. With a hand snake, across
the intervening space twist you and me,

from this old "side kicker" in the mighty
Rapids, Mich.—E. W. Grogel, Grand
Rapids, Mich.

"I have nine living reasons for being
a Socialist in the forms of nine children.
As long as I live and we have masters
I will shudder when I think of what
might happen to my babies. Should
any of them live to be strong, honest
men, like our persecuted western broth-
ers, how am I to know they will not,
perhaps, meet a worse fate? If the
prayers or words of a mother can en-
courage you in your work, remember
you have them by thousands in these
United States."—Mrs. S. A. Roberts,
Athens, Texas.

Dear Appeal: The five hundred
copies of the "Rescue Edition" reached
us all right, and we were more than
pleased to receive the bundle of extras.
My mother and I distributed about 250
in Batavia and the rest in a neighbor-
ing town, Williamsburg. Both are small
places. We were glad to be able to do
this little for our western comrades
and the great cause they champion.
Here's to the Appeal and its work—and
may our comrades in Idaho be soon
released."—Mary E. Babbitt, Batavia,
Ohio.

"Dear Friends: As I happened to
get hold of one of your papers today,
which had been thrown into a waste
basket at the postoffice, and as I find
it the best paper of that kind I have
ever seen, I wish you would send me
a few sample copies for distribution, as
I am sure I can secure a large club
of subscribers with them."—Truly, M.
Sedain, Cheboygan, Mich.

Twenty dollars advanced by the com-
rades of Bagby, Cal., for the purpose
of carrying on the educational war
against the inquisition being conducted by
the gang of "law and order!!!"
blacklegs in Colorado and Idaho. Sent
by Comrade Klette.

"The fight put up by the Appeal in
behalf of the Western Federation men
is certainly stirring the masses. It is
breaking the light to thousands. I am
with you until the victory is won."—
E. L. Whittington, Secor, Ill.

"I find that I am unable to keep
anything like a clear scent on the trail
of the plutes without the Appeal. No
other paper that I know of dares to
publish their infamous doings."—C. F.
Neyer, Utica, Kansas.

"The reports given by the Appeal of
the Colorado-Idaho affair, in my opin-
ion, are the most magnificent specimens
of newspaper effort in America today!
Shoaf deserves a monument!"—Tom
Lloyd, New Orleans, La.

"The last issue of the Appeal was a
sure enough 'bummer.' Shoaf is doing
great work. The Appeal is in the very
lead in this fight and the Appeal is mak-
ing history that will one day be read by
all the world."—Theodore Debs.

"Three years ago I was almost alone
in the fight in this place,

