

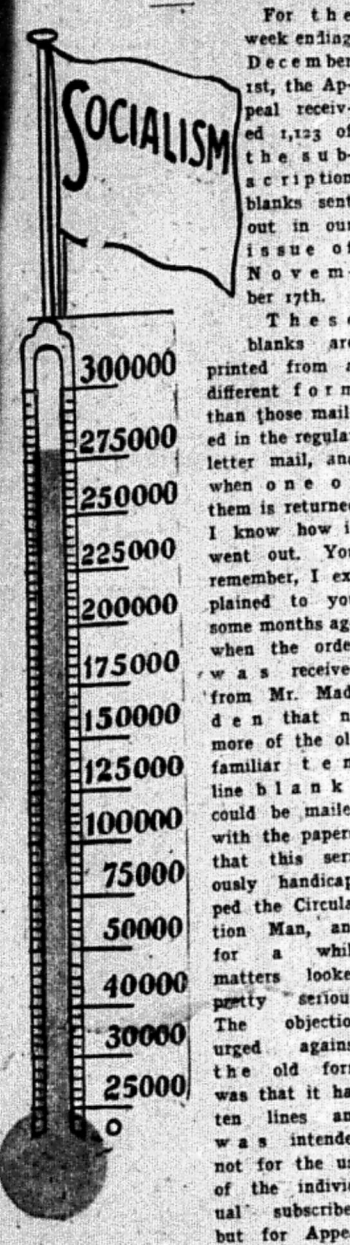
Number of subscribers last week... Total number of subs for week ending November 24... 270,500

Established Aug. 31, 1895... FIFTY CENTS A YEAR... This is Number 575... J. A. WATLAND... Fred D. Warren... Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., December 8, 1906

Appeal to Reason.

LOOK at the yellow address label and note No. 576... No man is great enough or rich enough to get this paper on credit or for a longer time than paid for.

What the Sub Blank Did.



agents. After considerable maneuvering, the Circulation Man hit upon the idea of sending out the blanks you received a few weeks ago, primarily designed for one name only.

We've got just one more month in which to push the list to 300,000. I have set my heart on that number, and so have several thousand Appeal Army comrades.

A DISPATCH from San Francisco says that the increased earnings of the Southern Pacific railroad is a million a month. In the same paper announcing this fact (Denver News, Nov. 20) is another dispatch from Chicago, announcing that the railroads have decided to cut down their expenses \$80,000,000 or \$100,000,000 a year!

The little business man is having a fierce struggle for his life. Here in Girard, where conditions are above the normal, you may hear doleful predictions from the mouths of men who regularly vote for Ruzvelt and Bryan.

A RANK DECISION.

Have you noticed the absolute silence of the capitalist press toward the recent ruling of Federal Judge Lewis, of Denver, the substance of which was printed in last week's APPEAL? With the exception of several Colorado dailies, nothing was published about it by the great papers of the nation.

In his ruling, Judge Lewis declares, in substance, that the governor of Colorado, at any time, to be determined by himself, can proclaim any or every portion of the state to be in a condition of rebellion, can declare martial law, throw troops into the district alleged to be in rebellion, and, at will, arrest any or all of the citizens of the district, and hold them in military custody, to be released only when he gives the word of command.

This ruling stifles civic law and makes that of the military supreme. It takes aside the federal constitution and abrogates the provisions of the Declaration of Independence. At one mighty bound it leaves Thomas Jefferson in the shadows, and places Alexander Hamilton in the lime-light.

And, by virtue of the ruling of Federal Judge Lewis, this autocratic power is now vested in the office of every governor of every state in the union! Can you now realize why no mention was made of this decision in the capitalist press? The plutocratic elements who stood behind and authorized this decision wanted it to become respectable with age ere its real meaning grew apparent.

Great things have been accomplished by the political representatives of the captains of industry during the last few years. In 1903 was passed the Dick Military bill, authorizing the president of the United States to call out every able-bodied man between 18 and 45 years, to serve in the national guard, should an insurrection in the form of an interstate labor strike occur.

Wait until a panic occurs, or a labor strike breaks out, and the working class of this country, in the presence of the Dick Military bill and the Lewis ruling, will see what it will see.

BECAUSE he would not write "prosperity" articles on pauper wages, the Walla Walla, Wash., Statesman editor was fired. This is his own confession. What do you think of that?

THE publishers of Texas have a "Printers' Mutual Fire Insurance association" similar to the lumber merchants' mutual organization; and it costs them only one-fourth of what the profit companies charge. A little self help goes a long way to soften the hard lines of competition among the victims.

SEVERAL railroads have given it out that they will not obey the railroad rate bill. To hell with the law, say they. As they own the public officials they can do pretty much as they please. When the Socialists get control they will take these fellows with a celerity that will shock them and let them study the insides of prisons.

THE sugar trust has been convicted of violating the United States laws by soliciting and accepting \$26,000 in rebates from railroads. The rich will not obey the law. They violate it, not because of their needs, but because they are of such a nature that they prefer to do it under the conditions than to do it. The remedy is for the people to take over their properties and operate them for the benefit of the whole people.

A Vision of the Future.

WHEN I look at the ferment of this insane social system; when I see its corruption, bribery, oppression, suicides, murders, robberies, prostitution, drunkenness and rapid concentration of wealth; when I see the masses apparently dead asleep to the meaning of their condition or to what it is tending; when I see the little business men grow weaker as the greater ones grow stronger; when I see the rulers taking to themselves more and more power while the millions gradually let slip their influence in public affairs; when I see the courts more and more becoming only tools for the rich, while the poor are helpless before the law; when I see the voters losing what little comprehension they had of the purpose of the ballot, using it merely as a means to favor some scheming, cunning, self-seeking friend with a fat place; when I see the great corporations corraling the lands in great tracts, filling the waterways with their own ships and exploiting the riches of the mines for their kingly self-aggrandizement; I say, when I look over this alleged civilization and see these things, I feel a hopelessness that makes me heartsick, and I wonder if it is worth the struggle, and if life is worth its care and if annihilation were not a joy.

Then, there is another view: I remember how I felt when I received my first impression of the social system as it is. I woke up as from a dream, and beheld the horrors about me stripped of their flimsy covering and nauseating in their nakedness. I had caught a glimpse of a higher, delightful harmoniousness; and it was so beautiful, so just, that I felt all would accept it as soon as they were told of it; that the present hateful thing could all be remodeled in a few years; that people would flock to the New Civilization as soon as they would read or hear of it.

I threw myself into the work of getting the message to the people with a wild delirium of enthusiasm. I read, and talked, and wrote, and printed and circulated the printed page; I stood on the street corners and handed the passers a leaflet or pamphlet; I mailed copies to thousands of names without considering the character of the recipients; I put years of life and energy into a few months. Gradually it began to dawn on me that the job was greater than I had felt in my first enthusiasm; I had been too optimistic; it would take years of persistent, systematic work; a siege must be laid to the inertia and ignorance of the masses, attacking such as were mentally ready for the change, and others as they were gradually jolted loose from the hypnotic spell of the capitalist skinners.

So went to work to create the messenger that would awaken the people, that would agitate and educate them, and, from the mass thus converted, would produce an army of helpers and honey-comb the nation with the ferment, carrying the word of hope to the farthest nooks and corners; we needed literature, and the brains of the nation would produce it, for I knew that latent genius was everywhere, needing only the suggestion to burst forth. I knew there were thousands who would respond as quickly as I to the impulse of a New Social Order.

I dreamed of a time when I could send out 10,000 copies of the paper a week—a circulation I had never aspired to for any of my previous publications. There were no fifty-cent papers in the nation at that time. I figured that I could print a fifty-cent paper with no advertising, and, with a circulation of 10,000 copies, pay the expenses. Little did I dream of the 300,000 circulation that awaited it. My paper was greeted with a welcome from the first issue, though I was unknown outside my home country. The samples I sent out brought back subscriptions by the hundreds, by the thousands; and I was swamped for lack of facilities. Such a reception naturally increased my enthusiasm. Hundreds were soliciting for the paper without any remuneration. They also demanded books and pamphlets; and they were printed and bought by the ton. And the APPEAL Army grew and grew and grew until it numbered thousands—thirty thousands; and the vote grew and grew year by year; and other papers started, and magazines. And then the capitalist papers and magazines began to sit up and take notice. At first they ignored; then they sneered; then they malignd—and then some of them began to discuss it. The magazines began to print things; they sought Socialist writers who had been hanging on the outer edge of want and isolation. These writers had largely been created during the sixteen years since I began to cry out in the wilderness of Mammon—practically all of them. Most of them had their attention directed to the subject by reason of the work of the APPEAL's Invisible Army—for the Army had made the paper, as, without their unpaid efforts, it could not have had a thousand subscribers. Even the president took notice of the APPEAL's story of "The Jungle," by Comrade Sinclair, and the parliaments of Europe and the world awoke as it had never been awakened to the growth of the Socialist Crusade.

But do not think that this has been done without sacrifices and heart-aches. It has not all been rosy and smiling success. There have been many dark hours—days and months of them together. I have walked the floor many a night; I have walked the silent woods and lonely railroad tracks with feelings akin to suicide; the rest would be so sweet; what a relief to end it all. And then I would busy myself in work to forget the troubles and losses. I kept on. How many times I have written to cheer you when my heart was sad and the outlook gloomy. Through it all we have worked on together, you and I, and behold the result! We have made the greatest propaganda paper the world has ever seen; a paper with greater influence today than any other publication in the world. It may not be profound and it may not be polished in grammatical construction—but then you know the world is full of people who are not polished, and we are trying to reach them. The great battles of the world have not been fought and won by polished humanity. We are of this great unpolished army, you and I, and I have no apologies to offer for either of us. We have done something which the polished fellows refused to do—done something that needed doing. And now the polished fellows are coming. Our literary comrades are getting the highest rates of all writers for their productions—and you volunteers of the APPEAL Army have made this possible at this time.

Now we shall have more help. Papers and magazines are multiplying; our writers are multiplying; conditions are making for greater strides than we have yet made; our names may not be remembered, but the influence of the work we have done will never perish, but go on growing as the centuries fade away. The APPEAL Army has built an imperishable monument, though it will not be penciled with the names of thousands who have given up their lives for the cause of Human Liberty.

When I turn from the ferment of fraud and crime, and look at this picture of progress, made from almost nothing to a national movement inside of sixteen years—then I know we are sure of success, that the future belongs to Socialism, and see its first faint streaks of light on the eastern horizon. We know that the Future belongs to us!

Table with 2 columns: State/Candidate and Vote. Includes Colorado and Wisconsin results for Buchtel, Adams, Haywood, Lindsey, Davidson, Aylward, Gaylord, and Eaton.

count, was 13,578, and the Socialist loss in Wisconsin was 3,763. The total vote in Colorado this year was 197,861; the Socialist vote was 16,192, showing the Colorado Socialist vote to be 8 per cent of the whole. The total Wisconsin vote this year was 319,517; the Socialist vote being 24,437, or 7 per cent of the whole. In round numbers the Socialist gain in Colorado this year was 800 per cent, and the Socialist loss in Wisconsin was 20 per cent.

These figures are submitted, not to discourage the Wisconsin comrades, but to make prominent the gallant fight made for International Socialism by the brave comrades of Colorado. There has been a disposition in certain quarters to discredit the recent Colorado campaign, and the total Socialist vote there has been placed far below what it actually was. Under the circumstances, all the states in the union did well for Socialism this year; but no state, considering the conditions existing in it, has equalled the campaign just completed by the comrades of Colorado. When it is remembered that fully 60,000 labor votes in Colorado are handed absolutely by the corporations, and there is no chance of getting them cast for any other party than that named by the corporations, then the magnitude of the propaganda carried on by the Socialists of the Centennial state can be realized. The conditions that obtain in Colorado cannot be understood or appreciated by the Eastern comrades unless they have experienced them. There is no doubt that thousands of Socialist votes were counted for the republican candidate in the election just held. Had there been a fair count of an untrammeled ballot in Colorado, William D. Haywood would have been second in the race, if not the first.

KIDNAPING DECLARED LEGAL

U. S. Supreme Court's Decision Upholds "Peabody Civilization."

Chief Justice Harlan, in behalf of the United States supreme court, Monday, December 3, handed down a decision in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone appeal case, in which the court declined to release the officers of the Western Federation of Miners from the custody of the Idaho authorities, in whose keeping they have been since February of the present year. The prisoners asked for a release on the ground that they were illegally arrested in Colorado, kidnaped and carried into Idaho, and there detained without due process of law.

The appeal, taken from the Idaho courts, was argued by Attorneys Darrow and Richardson before the United States supreme court October 9 last. So important were the issues involved that the Washington tribunal sidetracked all other measures and applied itself to an immediate consideration of this Federation appeal.

While the decision, as announced, was not unexpected, the full measure of its meaning does not dawn on the inner consciousness until it is given mature and deliberate thought. Then it is seen that this decision is the culmination of a gigantic conspiracy against the liberties of the working class as was ever conducted in the annals of time. It is the loud-sounding voice of challenge from the hired mouthpiece of united capitalism, determined to stifle the voice of those who would dare represent those who toil. It is the concrete command of the plutocracy to the radicals of the nation—"Thus far shalt thou go."

All the events of the last several months point to this undeniable conclusion. The Ruzvelt administration showed its hand when Taft was sent to Idaho to champion the interests of that conscienceless advocate of judicial murder—Governor Gooding. This attitude was given further emphasis by Federal Judge Lewis, of Denver, when he decided that the governors of the states have absolute power of life and death over the citizens thereof. And now comes the climax in this United States supreme court decision.

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are slated for sacrifice on the altar of capitalism.

That is the immediate meaning of this infamous decision. Men in the future who would raise their voice in behalf of the working class will do so at the peril of their lives. This decision will ever rise to confront the advocates of freedom with the specters of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, should the workers of this nation permit it to stand. From this time on no man or woman who cherishes the love of humanity and justice is secure of life or liberty on American soil. By legal enactment, the conditions in Colorado are extended to include all America, and our boasted freedom is proclaimed forever gone.

With the handing down of this decision will probably go to trial early in January. Every arrangement has been provided by the prosecution. Southern Idaho has been filled with Pinkerton detectives armed to the teeth, and the United States military fort at Boise has been overhauled and equipped with additional soldiers and ammunition. James McParland, the murderer of the additional McGuigues, smiles confident between a body-guard of two ever-present slautins.

It has been again declared that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone shall never leave Idaho alive. Comrades of the working class, the crisis is drawing near. By your united protests, that have roused this country as it has not been aroused since the civil war, you have expressed the determination that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone shall not hang. Eugene V. Debs, the loyal soldier in Freedom's cause since Wendell Phillips died, has said that "If they hang Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, they've got to hang me." Thousands of men from every state in the union have written their readiness to follow Debs.

The capitalists of the Plunderbund have taken the initiative and have decided to face the workers with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone as the issue. It is now up to the working class to save itself by preventing the judicial murder of these imprisoned men. The Appeal has thrown itself unreservedly into this fight and will stay by the tillers to the last ditch.

"GET READY, COMRADES, FOR ACTION!"

Misrepresentation Begins.

The following editorial appeared in the columns of the Kansas City Times on December 4th, the morning after the supreme court rendered its decision. It bears all the earmarks of having been written before the decision was announced and inspired from the same sources that sent broadcast last February over the Associated Press wires the malicious lies when the Federation officers were kidnaped. The statement regarding Haywood's vote, when the Times had in its possession the official vote of Colorado, but strengthens my belief that the Times has merely lent its aid to the conspirators. No workingman in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma or the great southwest who now patronizes this Kansas City Times and Kansas City Star should permit this act to go unrebuked. Stop these papers! Write the editor and tell him that unless he can be fair in presenting the news about work people you will no longer support his sheets. These plutocratic papers can't live two months if the working class readers withdraw their support. Make the Times and the Star feel your power—and do it today! Read the editorial and then act:

"Trial of the Idaho Conspirators."

The refusal of the United States supreme court to grant a writ of habeas corpus in the cases of Charles Moyer, William Haywood and C. D. Pettibone, respectively president, secretary and adviser of the Western Federation of Miners, means that these men must stand trial in Idaho for conspiracy which resulted in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg. The trial is likely to be a sensational one. No more dastardly outrages were ever perpetrated in the annals of labor troubles than the assassinations which marked the struggle of the Federation against the Mine Owners' association in Colorado two years ago. Sixteen non-union men were blown to shreds with one explosion under the Independent depot platform. Arthur Collins, a rich Englishman, and superintendent of the Smuggler-Union mine at Telluride, was fatally shot in the back through a window of his home as he sat playing cards with his wife. Scores of men were killed or disappeared.

these men have guilty knowledge of all these crimes and actually ordered many of them committed. The evidence to be used was, for the most part, obtained by the Pinkertons. Superintendent McParland of the Western agency having direct charge of the work. McParland, it will be remembered, was the man who broke up the Mollie McGuigues in Pennsylvania and for a long time, it was said, a price was offered for his assassination. Much of the evidence is in the form of confessions obtained from Federation miners who turned state's evidence. The principal confession is from the man who is supposed to have actually killed Steunenberg.

If the prosecution substantiates its claims with evidence the trial will be one of the most sensational ever held in this country. At the recent election in Colorado Haywood, although in the Idaho jail, was nominated by the Socialists for governor and received upwards of 5,000 votes. No money will be lacking for the defense. The 1-jury has vast financial resources and boasts it will spend a million if necessary to free these men.

LAVACA county, TEXAS, 110 Socialist votes—the first drop out of the box.

WONDER what it was the republicans said they would do for the masses when they were again elected to control the nation? Do you remember?

LABOR unions demand shorter hours, better conditions and more pay. Socialism would give all these matters directly into their own hands to arrange. And yet they vote against Socialists!

THE people do not govern this nation. They have nothing to do with it. They simply vote for the men whom the rulers have secretly caused to be nominated. After that, they are as helpless as babes, and at every election they repeat the farce, deluded with the idea that voting for men whom they cannot remove is governing! The Socialist is the only one who knows what he's about; he is the only chap that studies political economy and takes it seriously.

OF what use is your boasted political equality when a master owns the job at which you must work for a living? Why do the masters pay out great sums to carry the elections, when you can carry them with your votes and without cost? Don't you know that the rich who pay out money to carry elections do it to make money out of you? When also could they get it? If the working class were to quit work, where would the incomes of the rich come from? By controlling the elections the rich control you, and they do it with your own votes! And you seem too stupid to see it.

A GOOD SUGGESTION

What do you think about a national letter-writing day... each writing day a day...

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Reasons—10 cents a word; each initial counts as a word; no display or illustrations...

REAL ESTATE

CALIFORNIA LAND 3 ACRES. Balance one-half interest, 5 acts tracts. Level, rich soil, water supply...

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

EARN WHILE LEARNING JOURNALISM. Booklet free. Press News Bureau, Cincinnati, O.

MUSIC

SONG-POEMS and music published on royalty. We write music and song lyrics...

HELP WANTED

OPENINGS FOR MEN. Our business employment department keeps you in touch with good openings...

FIRST CLASS POSITION AND COMPLETE TRAINING

Apply to Show Card Writing FREE in one hour. Training in each town...

MAN CLEARLY BOUND TO PROTECT HIMSELF

Man selling in Philadelphia waterproof shoes. Free, T. H. Holiday & Co., 290 Clark St., Chicago.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

ROOSEVELT'S SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOOK. Latest edition, 12 cents a copy...

EVERY READER OF THE APPEAL

Should use THE APPEAL classified columns. The rate is only 10 cents a word...

MEN MAY VOTE, BUT...

MEN, Women and Children—may vote for Socialism by singing and selling MOYER'S POPULAR "Songs of Socialism"

"Songs of Socialism"

The GREAT NEW SOCIALIST SONG BOOK. "I hear very favorable comments upon 'Songs of Socialism' by teachers of our Children's Socialist Clubs...

Stuart's Adhesive Hernal Pads

DO AWAY WITH THE TRUSS. AT ONCE. We are making a LIBERAL, inexpensive offer to introduce...

Chatnam Incubator

Let me quote you a price on a Chatnam Incubator. We have one on hand...

Men Wanted

Men wanted throughout United States to advertise our goods, tacking up show cards on trees...

3 a Day Sure

Send your address for a booklet to make \$3 a day absolutely sure. No risk, no cost...

Powerful-Durable-Economical TELEPHONES

Write for explanation of cost and how to organize. Selling in every neighborhood...

Don't have Red Eyes

DR. C. K. HISEY, SPENCER, OHIO. A FEW DOLLARS will start a prosperous mail-order business...

Most Dangerous Book

Because the greatest family book printed. Sold and read by 100 million people...

SOCIETY DOINGS

Letter from Superintendent of Compulsory Education for Chicago, says that there are 18,000 deaf children...

APPEAL TO REASON

Published the fourth Thursday in each month, containing the more permanent propaganda literature of the Socialist movement.

STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

Published the first Thursday of January, April, July and October. Deals with the theory of Socialism...

ONE-HOUR PHILOSOPHY

Issued quarterly to encourage the habit of thinking things worth while in regard to the day's work.

WAYLAND'S MONTHLY

Published the fourth Thursday in each month, containing the more permanent propaganda literature of the Socialist movement.

LEARN MOUNT BIRDS

Free and simple. Fascinating work for men, women and boys. Quickly learned by young people...

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TEACHERS' FUND.

Reported collected last week \$816.14
 Collected since last report 418.20
Total \$1,234.34

Total collections Nov. 26 \$1,234.34
 Pledged in addition to above \$ 683.00

FROM AN EX-SCHOOL TEACHER.

Dear Comrades: Though I am financially unable to do much for the cause for which we so earnestly strive and for the end for which we so longingly hope, yet I add my mite to the school teachers' fund, as I believe it a good one. I was eight years a school teacher and know that I would gladly have welcomed the new "Dear Old Appeal." I also add my name to the "1906 Club," and also join in giving a grand boost for the campaign of 1907. Hoping we shall make a big forward jump for "Socialism in 1907." I am, very truly yours, Arthur L. Dorsey, Editor of "The Tomahawk," White Earth, Minn.

The School Teachers' Fund was given a big lift this week, and I am placing 21,000 of the names on the list this week, and sending the balance of the 30,000 this issue of the APPEAL, and will also see that they receive copies for the next three weeks. By that time we should have the entire \$3,000.00 raised or pledged. If you have not yet made your contribution to this fund, do so at once and let us educate the educators and start thought waves in 20,000 centers where heretofore been permitted to calculate. Following is the list of Comrades who have contributed since last report:

- W. H. Dorchester, Alabama \$2.25
- F. C. Campbell, Arizona 1.50
- Mrs. C. V. A. Virginia, Arizona 1.50
- Dr. Deating, Arizona 1.50
- E. D. Decker, Arizona 1.50
- E. J. Comfort, Arizona 2.25
- E. J. Ballard, Arizona 2.00
- W. E. Decker, Arizona 1.50
- W. S. Deeds, Arizona 1.50
- H. Chilton, Arizona 2.25
- G. E. Brown, California 2.25
- George Nelson, California 2.00
- Charles E. Archer, California 2.00
- Orville Snyder, California 2.25
- J. J. Haslam, California 2.25
- Mary Beckler, California 2.25
- B. F. Betherford, California 4.50
- John B. Campbell, California 2.25
- John R. Gray, California 2.25
- George Kramer, California 2.25
- Benjamin McLeran, California 1.50
- R. E. Hillen, California 2.25
- Charles L. Huntley, California 2.25
- Samuel Pease, California 1.25
- Ray Barker, California 1.00
- William Parcel, California 1.00
- E. Hillhouse, California 2.25
- Mary McNeill, California 2.25
- P. H. Hanson, California 2.25
- Bruce Edmonds, California 2.25
- W. H. Mears, California 2.25
- J. E. Sady, California 2.25
- W. B. Hanks, California 2.25
- W. H. Mears, California 2.25
- J. L. Montague, Colorado 1.50
- F. Beck, Colorado 2.25
- R. H. Hamberger, Colorado 2.25
- Margaret Flosten, Colorado 1.50
- E. C. Fleming, Colorado 1.50
- John M. King, Colorado 2.25
- J. E. Chapman, Colorado 2.25
- W. R. Wood, Colorado 2.25
- S. A. Grant, Colorado 2.25
- F. A. Logan, Colorado 2.25
- W. W. Grettling, Florida 4.00
- W. J. Glass, Florida 2.25
- Miss Pansy Deane, Georgia 2.25
- Dr. E. R. Rastor, Idaho 2.25
- Ellis Baile, Idaho 2.25
- R. M. Stanton, Idaho 2.25
- W. B. Bennett, Illinois 1.50
- A. Ford, Illinois 1.50
- Karl Klüber, Illinois 2.25
- George W. McCabe, Indiana 2.25
- H. H. Hill, Indiana 2.25
- H. B. Webb, Indiana Territory 2.25
- H. H. Hill, Indiana Territory 2.25
- A. K. Fenn, Indiana Territory 2.25
- J. H. Tomlinson, Indiana Territory 2.25
- J. R. Bauer, Iowa 2.25
- John Keat, Iowa 2.25
- J. E. Allen, Iowa 2.25
- J. E. Allen, Kansas 2.25
- J. J. Grishel, Kansas 2.25
- W. W. Staley, Kansas 2.25
- Curtis Packert, Kansas 2.25
- G. W. Jones, Kansas 2.25
- W. L. Price, Kansas 2.25
- John Keat, Kansas 2.25
- L. P. Hillier, Kentucky 1.50
- J. H. Loy, Louisiana 3.00
- A. J. Schmidt, Louisiana 2.25
- J. H. Wombling, Louisiana 2.25
- Claude Sawyer, Maine 1.50
- J. H. Swearing, Maryland 2.25
- J. R. Schell, Massachusetts 2.25
- Ellet Wood, Massachusetts 2.25
- Mrs. C. C. McDonough, Massachusetts 1.00
- C. F. Gooden, Michigan 1.50
- C. M. Southworth, Michigan 1.50
- E. M. Plank, Michigan 1.50
- E. W. Miller, Minnesota 1.50
- Arthur L. Dorsey, Minnesota 2.25
- G. E. Robinson, Minnesota 2.25
- Geo. Anderson, Minnesota 2.25
- David Sanders, Minnesota 2.25
- J. H. Bower, Minnesota 2.25
- J. A. Bell, Minnesota 2.00
- Frank Hibbell, Minnesota 2.25
- J. H. Bower, Missouri 2.25
- W. C. Kirkpatrick, Missouri 2.25
- J. H. Bower, Missouri 2.25
- Ball Ross, Missouri 1.50
- D. W. Beebe, Missouri 1.50
- G. E. Halloran, Missouri 2.25
- G. D. Woodard, Missouri 2.25
- T. D. Murray, Missouri 2.25
- J. D. Borkin, Missouri 1.50
- Jones Beattie, Missouri 2.25
- George Dalton, Montana 2.25
- A. B. Carleton, Montana 2.25
- A. C. Tappan, Nebraska 2.25
- Martin W. Nebraska 2.25
- Wm. Latowsky, Nebraska 2.00
- C. E. Eddy, Nebraska 2.25
- A. P. Baker, Nebraska 2.25
- John Sanders, Nebraska 2.25
- Fred Baker, Nebraska 2.25
- J. L. Burke, Nebraska 2.25
- Geo. Schmidt, New Jersey 2.25
- H. H. Baker, New Mexico 2.25
- J. H. Bearup, New Mexico 2.00
- C. Brocilon, New York 2.25
- J. K. Gordon, North Dakota 2.25
- River View, North Dakota 2.25
- W. N. Patterson, Ohio 2.25
- Geo. Rastor, Ohio 2.25
- A. Regenbald, Ohio 2.25
- J. C. Traves, Ohio 2.25
- Frank Rastor, Ohio 2.25
- C. M. Mott, Ohio 2.25
- R. D. Doulson, Ohio 2.25
- E. E. Brown, Ohio 2.25
- M. E. O'Dell, Oklahoma 2.25
- J. D. Harbelle, Oklahoma 2.25
- A. F. Eggleston, Oklahoma 2.25
- Mrs. West Paul, Oklahoma 2.25
- M. Cronen, Oregon 2.25
- L. Neelson, Oregon 2.25
- George Armstrong, Oregon 2.25
- J. Holdeman, Oregon 2.25
- George W. Summers, Oregon 2.25
- W. Phillips, Oregon 2.25
- J. E. Johnson, Oregon 2.25
- Alfred J. Collins, Pennsylvania 1.50
- Lowell R. Kamm, Pennsylvania 2.25
- H. H. Wilson, Pennsylvania 2.25
- R. W. Huntington, Pennsylvania 2.25
- R. S. Gibson, Pennsylvania 2.25
- W. A. Anderson, Pennsylvania 2.25
- Stanley Curtis, Rhode Island 2.50
- J. Lee Chander, South Carolina 2.25

A Word, Mr. Captain!

The working people of this country are restless and discontented. This is strange from the standpoint of the employer. He points out that there is plenty of work and an increasing wage. Why should these men of laws be discontented? The shrewd capitalist knows—the fellow who sets the pace. He has caught a glimpse of the under world and the restlessness of the men of sweat warns him that there is danger ahead. So he consults with his managers—and an increase of wages results. This stills the murmur and the restlessness for a short time, but I warn you, My Capitalist Friend, that the discontent and restlessness is still there, and will burn with renewed vigor when it breaks out again. True, you have succeeded in temporarily closing the ears of these working people to the Socialist agitator. But I know you are merely "paying dividends out of stock sales"—a favorite method of boosting the market. In the meantime, you, Mr. Captain of Industry, are squeezing the life out of the small business man. You are afraid of him and he is afraid of you. You are not afraid, but you are sticking the harpoon into him in a way that is simply murderous. The small business man is, as a rule, a thinker and he has ambitions and he is afraid of being shoved down into the ranks of the working class. Many of them are there already and your increased wages mean little to them, as they know the game and they see this increase absorbed by high-priced food and other articles of necessity. You will have hard work, Mr. Captain of Industry, to keep both these classes of exploited satisfied at the same time. At the same time you are now traveling you will be unable to keep even one class satisfied for any length of time. And meanwhile, Mr. Captain of Industry, the Socialist agitator will find a very fertile field among the small business men and we will make many converts—and most of them will stick, too!

AN XMAS SUGGESTION.

Send the Appeal \$1.00 and the name of some friend and I will send him the Appeal for one year and the Chicago Daily Socialist for six months. Can you think of anything that will do your friends more real service?

The Canadian authorities ordered the American official of the street car organization to leave the country. He is there on business connected with the Hamilton strike. He has appealed to this government. Will it protect him as it does the thieves who swindle other countries and then appeal for the army and navy? Betcher life it won't. This man only represents the interests of two million organized workmen—and what are two millions of workmen compared to one capitalist who wants to force his goods on an unwilling country somewhere? When the two million vote as they strike they will have some influence on this government in its actions concerning labor interests. Until then labor does not vote for what it is getting. Don't you think men should have what they vote for?

This first time I received a Socialist pamphlet it frightened me. How well do I recall it! Mind you, I was an ardent republican of the most intolerant kind. After that I couldn't get enough of it and I inquired of news stands everywhere I went for more of it. What is true in my case I have no doubt is true of thousands of others. I have formulated a plan by which, with your assistance, I believe we can get at least one news stand in every city and town in the country to handle our literature. Will you go among such dealers and see if you can't get at least one to write me to know what the plan is? We are preparing a large placard, "SOCIALIST LITERATURE FOR SALE HERE" and we believe we can make it to their interest, because the people want it more than ever before.

If it is right to make a profit of 1 per cent of you, it is right to make 10 per cent; and if 10 per cent is right so is 20 per cent; and if 20 per cent is right so is 50 per cent; and if 50 per cent is right so is 100 per cent, or 1,000 per cent. There is no line at which you can say on one side is right and on the other side is wrong. The same principle is involved all the way through. There is no use crying about the extortion of the trusts while admitting that the principle on which it is operated is correct. Profit is right or it is not right. If it is right you open up an endless struggle about how much it shall be. But on the other hand, by denying the right of any man to make profit out of another you have nothing else to dispute over. It is settled once and for all. Profit is an impractical theory because there is no absolute rules to govern it, while no profit is a certainty—it is definite, clear, positive, and can be practiced without friction, while the profit system is made up wholly of friction, and has led to all the ills that have ever affected the human race. Why not use your brains to see what things mean?

BIG LUCK AND LITTLE LUCK

By CHARLES LINCOLN PRIFER.

Big Luck and Little Luck looked just alike. They each had two bands and two feet, and wore hair on their heads; so they were just alike. They attended the same school and were nearly the same age. Neither was a fool. By all rules of logic they ought to have led nearly the same kind of life. But they didn't.

When they grew up Big Luck was a large, fine-looking fellow, which was lucky for him. Little Luck was small in stature, which put him at a disadvantage. I have often wondered what it is that determines size; certainly it is not desire or intellect. But size has to do with chance, the same that color of skin has, and Little Luck both had to work for a living, and both went at it in a very manly way. After work was over each pursued his own inclination; and here they differed; it is hard to analyze differences in mind, but they will show themselves without analysis. Big Luck liked society, and being good looking and possessed of a rich voice for singing was sought after, and his morals being conventionally correct, he was received into the homes of the rich and influential. This was lucky for him; for in the course of entertainments he met several men of prominence, and had the sense to know the value of their acquaintance. Big Luck studied the art of conversation—how to say the nothing that occupy time and spare the intellect; how to use proper and improper things made him popular. But Little Luck was a thinker. He sat alone and nobody knew him. In course of time this proved unlucky for him. He made a discovery and invented a machine for utilizing that discovery, but, having no money to bring it to light, he approached several moneyed men concerning it; yet, because they did not know him, they considered him merely a crank, and devised some means of getting rid of him. His boyhood friend, Big Luck, was all he could get to examine his machine and listen to his claims.

Now, Big Luck saw there was merit in the machine, and promised to help Little Luck float it. Days passed and nothing was done, and Little Luck became more discouraged, thinking Big Luck too much occupied with his social life to do anything. But Big Luck waited until there was a party at the home of a millionaire mill owner, and then he was very attentive to the magnate. He sang so he would be heard; he praised a crude picture the millionaire had painted; and when at cigars, after dinner, he casually mentioned a little contrivance he had made that would be of use to the mill man. The rich sufferer inquired farther and invited him to call at the mill and explain it all. You see he was a lucky dog. Perhaps he was conspiring to be lucky.

Big Luck was very lucky in his lying. Little Luck was so unlucky as to believe and trust him, and as a result gave him the power of attorney to dispose of the invention as he thought proper. Big Luck thought it proper to propose to Mr. Million Bucks the sum he would pay for the patent. He heard the expenses of securing the patent for an interest in the invention, and was accepted. The patent secured, Big Luck made demonstrations to various mill owners of what the invention would do, and it did so much that they put it into their mills, agreeing to pay a large royalty on all work turned out. Little Luck didn't know of these things. It is so unlucky to be so busy thinking and making things as to be blind to how they are manipulated. Because Little Luck was working himself instead of others, he was worked, and sold his invention outright for five thousand dollars. Big Luck made a cool million from it within two years.

Now that Big Luck had money, people from all over the country began to offer him good things. He invested in some and was lucky. Some offered him sure things. He didn't bite at these, but offered one to Little Luck and induced him to put up his \$5,000 in it. Big Luck got it.

Then invitations and honors began coming his way. He was urged to run for office and was written up in the papers. If he talked about horses or music or anything else he was quoted over all the land and would be interviewed sent up their cards every while or two. In the meantime Little Luck had turned to literature, and though he wrote profound essays and high-class stories he could not break into print at all. His stuff came back so regularly that he concluded that it lacked depth, and so he studied harder, got seadier, and produced stuff that no one would have. Was he discouraged? Rather. Nobody sought his opinions, no one interviewed him, no person suggested to him that he run for congress.

Big Luck got married. Married a fortune, just as easy with a fairly good woman thrown in. But Little Luck, though he knew a woman that was good and true, felt too timid to launch on the sea of matrimony with a woman who had no "patrimony" or money of any kind. After a while several actresses began courting Big Luck, and he had gay times, and a few judicious contributions to charities fixed it all right with the public. Money came to him faster than he could disburse it; Mida was equalled, for whatever he touched turned to gold whether the investment was sensible or not; and good men held him up as an example of what brains and honesty can do for a young man in this land of opportunity. They didn't do this with Little Luck. Why should they? He was good enough in his way, but he had not "made good."

But a little luck came to him at last. Big Luck commissioned him to write a book. Of course it was to bear Big Luck's name, but Little Luck got a hundred plunks in cold cash, notes in injunction to keep mum. When it was announced that Big Luck had written a book, twenty publishers sought the privilege of printing it, and, besides making a big royalty from the sale of the work the discerning public wanted; Big Luck gained a great reputation for his profundity and philosophy. Darn it, I said that, but Little Luck thought it. He didn't dare to say anything, you know. Then Big Luck conceived some stocks on exchange and made such a pile that he decided to go into the philanthropic business. His speciality was paying off debts on churches, and it

won him unstinted praise. It was money well invested, for nobody paid attention any more to his jamborees with chorus girls, and he knew he could always get plenty more money, by gambling on change or cutting the wages of his employees, or asking for a higher tariff on his goods, to pay little church debts with and have something left besides, for fun. Oh, but he was lucky.

But Little Luck—he could hardly pay his own debts; and though he didn't gamble or risk, he didn't take enough from the poor to be able to give to charity, and so he was a nobody. Only a thinker; now and then a kicker. But the human kicker gets less respect than the jackass.

They died. Big Luck died first. Perhaps dissipation helped to cause this, and it may be fate wanted to prolong Little Luck's misery. But papers all over the land eulogized Big Luck and quoted from his book that Little Luck had written, and then his body was laid to rest in a mausoleum heralding his virtues in letters of brass. Several years later Little Luck was found dead in a public park. Nobody could identify him and he received a pauper's burial.

It may be that there is another chapter to the story, but if there is the moral? The only moral is in it belonged to Little Luck, and they didn't pay dividends. They seldom do. But the lesson is: Stand in with Luck, if you know how. I don't.

No Action by Supreme Court.

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are still in the Ada county jail in Boise, Idaho, awaiting the decision of the United States supreme court relative to the kidnaping case. At the time this case was argued by Attorneys Darrow and Richardson it was understood that several weeks would, perhaps, elapse before the court could make up its mind; but it was not contemplated that months would slip by ere a decision was rendered. When the case was first submitted a speedy decision adverse to the Western Federation of Miners was expected. As the weeks go by the affair grows more and more doubtful.

Why the court withholds its opinion can not at this time be determined, but the fact remains that the innocent leaders of the miners' union are today languishing behind the bars, deprived of their liberty, though begging and demanding an immediate trial.

When the farmers, several years ago, to the number of nearly two millions, asked the government to provide public storehouses for their grains, pending sale of selling, the bankers raised a horrid laugh at their ignorance and stupidity in thinking that the government was in the business of furnishing producers with facilities for commerce. And now government is not only furnishing bonded warehouses for whisky, but will keep it for eight years without the distiller having to pay the revenue on it, virtually making the distillers a loan of \$125 a gallon for eight years without interest! I am in receipt of special consular report No. 35, which gives a list of warehouses that are furnished by various nations for storage—to the commercial states. But not a store for the farmer.

What fools farmers were to think of government storing anything for them. Government is for bankers, manufacturers and speculators—they can get anything they want. The government has printed and given to the banks, without any interest or expense, \$468,390,547.00 in bank notes, and the banks now have these loaned out at from six to twelve per cent interest. But to give the working class a square deal—that would be just too awful for anything, so it would. And the band plays Yankee Doodle. And the farmers and the workers vote the same old tickets!

England pointed out many years ago that following the trust era would come public ownership or state capitalism. This latter movement is gaining tremendous headway in the United States, and public ownership will likely be the leading plank in the democratic platform in 1908. Many Socialists view this movement with alarm—fearing it will result in overshadowing the Socialist party. Not a bit of it. The Socialist party emerges from the Hearst waste stronger than ever, and while we might have cast more votes in New York, and Illinois and California had Hearst been out of the running, our movement is more firmly established as a result of the fight than ever before. The revolution that is before the Hearst movement. Public ownership, like the trust, is here to stay—born of the economic necessities of the people. I class every successful publicly owned enterprise under the present regime in the same category as I do the successful trust. Both are phases of capitalism in its last stages. This is the order of development: Trust—Public Ownership—Democratic Management—Socialism!

The courts have upheld the negro wench who appropriated \$800,000 out of the estate of John R. Platt of New York, one of your many millionaires who debauched their lives in lascivious occupations. Think of these rich men cohabiting with negroes! All of them are opposed to Socialism because they say it would destroy the family. Yes, it would destroy such families as this liaison of Platt. Yet, the American people prefer to have their industries owned by such men as Platt, and give him hundreds of thousands a year to squander on negro wench—so to buy them costly palaces in New York and furnish them with hundreds of thousands annually, to satisfy his brutal lusts. You like it, for you vote for it. But for the private ownership of the industries no Platt could live and prosper in your labor. Yes, Socialism is a awful bad thing! And the capitalism of Platt is such a sweet morsel! Say, get out.

In each period we shall first trace the improvements which took place in the methods of producing and distributing wealth—inventions, changes in methods of manufacture, transportation, etc. Then will come an explanation of how the form of production has divided society into classes, and how the interests of these classes have expressed themselves in social and political institutions. This will give us the true history of political parties; explain the contents that have taken place in and out of legislative bodies, and thereby give us a true key to American History.

Since these articles are intended primarily for the workers, especial emphasis will be placed upon the growth of the labor movement. We shall see that nearly all the institutions that give us what measure of freedom we enjoy today are due to a labor movement. Because of this fact that labor movement is of greater importance in American History than all the wars ever fought on the continent of America. Yet not one single history used in the public schools of the United States gives even so much as a hint of the existence of this labor movement.

This organized movement of the workers of the United States had grown to considerable importance before there was a trade union in England, and had pointed out the need of class-conscious political action by the working class a generation before the Communist Manifesto was penned. Yet the majority, even

THE APPEAL STUDY CLUB

[Up to date—December 1st—I have received word that 2,203 Appeal Study Clubs have been organized, with an average membership of a little over six, not counting hundreds of local clubs that propose to take up the lessons as a part of their progress class program. The clubs are in small towns and country districts nearly one hundred being in places where the Appeal has but a single subscriber. While the winter evenings are long and cold is the time to study and read. Start something in your community, by inviting at least ONE of your neighbors to your house one evening each week and discuss these lessons in American history.]

American History for the Workers.

CONDUCTED BY A. M. SIMONS, 716 CLARK ST., EVANSTON, ILL.
 LESSON I.
 A Civilization Founded On Lying.

IN the days when mankind lived by the chase, when it assembled by tribes and followed chieftains to war, there was always a spot on the neutral ground between neighboring tribes where traders met. This place, just over the "Mark" or boundary, was the market place. It was one of the characteristics of this spot that it had no ethics. Here lying, deceit and trickery reigned without restraint.

Today we have a whole national and international civilization based upon the idea of buying and selling—upon the market. We produce goods (or "evils") for the market. We carry men, machines and maidens to the market and vend them—always lying, deceiving and cheating about the goods we have for sale.

Caveat emptor—let the buyer beware—is the motto of our present civilization. The present is the first of all human societies to be based upon deception and founded upon lying.

The feudal lord depended upon the strength of his armour and his war-like skill to secure the subjection of his serf. The chattel slave cringed to his work in terror of the lash in his master's hand. But the era of trade and bargaining—the age of the merchant and the capitalist—has carried the principles of the market place into the very foundations of society, and its ruling class depends for its rulership upon its skill in deception, and its adroitness in lying.

The wage slave is kept a slave by being told that he is free. He is retained in subjection by being made to believe himself a king. He does not attack his enemy because he believes him to be his friend. He remains a laborer because he thinks himself a capitalist.

When the workers awake to the truth; when they learn what piles of social gold bricks they are buying, the whole system of capitalism is doomed. Our rulers, therefore, bend every effort to maintain the deception. If the truth can be kept from the workers, rule, slavery, exploitation and wage slavery, with the profits thereof, are secure. It is to attain this end that capitalism guards so carefully all the avenues through which the public mind is reached, created and controlled. Press, pulpit, lecture platform, public opinion, schools, universities and libraries, all maintain a more or less conscious and complete censorship against all things tending to enlighten the workers as to the fact of their slavery and the possibility of their liberation.

Nowhere has this deception been more constant and insidious than in the writing of history. It is one of the fundamental lies of capitalism that no one should follow his own interest, and that the capitalist class always follows this rule, and is, therefore, invariably altruistic. "The capitalist is always a capitalist for the benefit of the worker" cynically observed Karl Marx more than a generation ago.

The fact, of course, is that no other class has so mercilessly and unscrupulously followed its own interests, regardless of the welfare of others or of the social whole, as has the capitalist class. In this there is not necessarily anything to criticize. If a plant, an animal, a man, a class or a society does not follow its own interests it is false to itself, and is doomed to destruction. What then is the reason for this elaborate system of deception? The answer is clear. The capitalist class, by itself, is incapable of maintaining its class interests. It must secure the support of another social class—that of the workers—who in thus supporting their exploiters are false to their own class interest.

So completely has American history been twisted to secure the deception necessary to capitalism, that as it is today taught in our public schools, embodied in popular literature, and reflected in the press and public opinion, it is little more than a parody on the real facts.

According to this so-called history George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and a few others formed a group of persons whose patriotism and love of liberty was so great that they could not bear to see the people of the colonies suffering under the tyranny of King George, and who, therefore, sacrificed themselves to found a country. Then we are told to believe, these same self-sacrificing individuals, with a few other wise philanthropists, met in convention at Philadelphia, and after long and impartial, unselfish study to determine the best form of government for the "people" of this country, they at last produced the Constitution of the United States, which all the histories declare, with Gladstone, to be the "greatest instrument ever struck off at a single stroke by the hand of man."

Then, if we live in the Northern part of the United States, we are told that a lot of lazy, aristocratic, domineering Cavaliers settled in the South, and wickedly imported negro slaves from Africa to do their work. But the good Puritans of the Northern states, and particularly of New England, refused to permit the iniquity of negro chattel slavery to endure. To abolish it, these great and good philanthropists organized the republican party with the object of doing away with negro slavery. Then, the story continues, the South wickedly refused to give up its slaves and tried to disrupt the Union; whereupon the North was forced to go down and whip the South, thereby abolishing slavery and "saving the Union."

While all this philanthropic program was being carried out, our orthodox historians would have us believe that our benevolent social rulers found time to plan out, and to confer upon the dear people, a large number of such little blessings as the universal ballot, free schools, freedom of speech, press and assembly, and all the other things that cause us to sing our country "his of thee, and to burn red fire on the Fourth of July. Nowhere throughout the thousands of American school histories is there even a suggestion that such a body as the working class ever existed. All that has been accomplished was brought about by the altruistic efforts of a few "great men."

The moral which we are expected to draw from all this is that if the workers will but trust all to our benevolent rulers "everything will be for the best in this best possible of worlds."

An Outline of Some Facts.

In the series of articles, of which this is the first, which I am going to write for the APPEAL TO REASON, I propose to tell some of the truths that have been neglected or concealed by our writers of popular histories. In the course of these articles I shall set forth some of the facts that I have gained by nearly ten years of study of American history. In this study I have gone largely to the original sources, such as public documents, contemporary periodicals and pamphlets, and similar material. Many of our ablest historians are now actually beginning to free themselves from capitalist control, and to publish the truth. Unfortunately much of this material is still concealed from popular view in ponderous expensive volumes, or in technical monographs practically inaccessible and wholly unknown to the working-class reader. Few or none of their conclusions, or the facts which they have unearthed, have as yet reached the school text-books, or have begun to influence "public opinion."

These articles will, therefore, be the first to place a large number of the important facts of American History before that portion of society from whom the most strenuous exertions have been made to keep these facts, and who have the greatest need of just the knowledge which these facts convey—the working class.

Some of the facts which we shall study may be briefly outlined. We shall see that the discovery of America was not due to the appearance on this earth of a more devoted and intrepid navigator than had ever appeared before, but to industrial and commercial changes which had taken place on the continent of Europe. The "Fathers of our Country" will be found to have had a very direct and immediate interest in furthering that Revolution. The Constitutional Convention will be shown to have been but a general committee from the possessors of the commercial, financial, manufacturing and plantation interests. The proceedings of that convention are little more than an attempt to divide power among these interests, and, principally, secure the permanent abolition of the farming and laboring portion of the population. We shall discover that the abolition of imprisonment for debt, universal suffrage, public schools, and protection for labor have all been secured by organized, intelligent fighting on the part of the working class.

When the truth is told about the struggle between the North and the South we shall find that the ruling class in each section was pursuing the policy which furthered its own interest. New England profits were obtained from selling slaves, and South Carolina profits came from working slaves. The moral guilt or credit was equal. The founders of the republican party, whatever they may have said in after years, at the time they were founding that organization, were most vehement in disclaiming all abolitionist tendencies. We shall discover that the Civil War was a fight between two divisions of the ruling class, each of which wished to use the national government to further its own interests. The emancipation of the chattel slave (if we call it emancipation to change the form while retaining the substance of slavery) was but an incident in the great military conflict.

In each period we shall first trace the improvements which took place in the methods of producing and distributing wealth—inventions, changes in methods of manufacture, transportation, etc. Then will come an explanation of how the form of production has divided society into classes, and how the interests of these classes have expressed themselves in social and political institutions. This will give us the true history of political parties; explain the contents that have taken place in and out of legislative bodies, and thereby give us a true key to American History.

Since these articles are intended primarily for the workers, especial emphasis will be placed upon the growth of the labor movement. We shall see that nearly all the institutions that give us what measure of freedom we enjoy today are due to a labor movement. Because of this fact that labor movement is of greater importance in American History than all the wars ever fought on the continent of America. Yet not one single history used in the public schools of the United States gives even so much as a hint of the existence of this labor movement.

This organized movement of the workers of the United States had grown to considerable importance before there was a trade union in England, and had pointed out the need of class-conscious political action by the working class a generation before the Communist Manifesto was penned. Yet the majority, even

among Socialists, accept the falsified histories of capitalism and repeat that the United States borrowed its unionism and its Socialism from Europe. We shall watch the steady growth of concentrated capital until it shall have reached a height, and shall wield power, undreamed of in any other land. We shall trace at once the methods by which the capitalist class has utilized government to the piling up of power and to the enslavement of the laborers, and also the effects which the changes in the distribution of wealth have wrought in social, political and governmental institutions.

We shall especially watch the gathering of the hosts of labor, observe the first germs of solidarity and intelligent class-consciousness grow into a movement that is destined to transform the face of society and usher in a new social state—the Co-operative Common wealth.

These facts will make the most powerful argument for Socialism ever presented—and this just because they will be facts, and not lying facts. These facts are always unmanageable. These articles will constitute an arsenal of which weapons can be drawn for the proletarian fight in every corner of America. They will arouse discussion in every class in history in the schools of the United States, for they will place in the hands of the children of the workers of America a mass of truth which the majority even of their teachers are ignorant.

The reader who wishes to get as much benefit as possible from this course should, as such additional reading as possible. The lessons can give little more than a summary of the facts, most of which are in the original source. Further elaborations must be sought elsewhere.

Every reader should procure some standard school history, such as is used in the common schools and is found in most homes, and compare it with the articles printed in the Appeal. This will do more things, supply the skeletons of facts and dates, and not given in these articles, and offer an opportunity to compare the two methods of treatment.

Every reader should procure Katherine Coman's "Industrial History of the United States," and A. M. Simons' "Class Struggle in America," preferably the cloth edition of the latter, containing elaborated references to other works.

Only one question can be answered by reference to the books mentioned above, will receive attention will be paid to questions asked by the largest number of students and which will be most helpful to them.

Address all questions and communications concerning this course to the address given below. No attention will be paid to letters on this subject sent to any other address.

A. M. SIMONS,
 716 Clark St., Evanston, Ill.

An Associated Press dispatch to the *Herald*, republican, Pittsburg, Kan., from Salt Lake City, says that the evidence adduced before the United States commission investigating the land frauds there, showed that the Union Pacific Coal company hired men to plant dynamite under the machinery brought in to prospect for coal, and thus destroyed every attempt of citizens to develop their coal lands, so that the coal company could have a monopoly and later get the lands for nothing. And that is just what the Mine Owners' Association in Colorado did with the miners' union, and then charged that the miners dug it. I tell you that there is no crime from assault to murder that the rich will not commit to hold, or add to, their stolen millions. There is but one remedy—the people must take their property and operate it for the public good. Will you never get wise to the fact that private wealth is the curse of the earth?

Urozoa oath. J. J. Hill, the railroad magnate, said that the whole of all the railroad systems between Canada and the Gulf, west of Chicago, were offered to him if he would accept the management, which he refused. And the people think they have railroad competition! Why, men, all the railroads are worked together to skin you. And do you not know that the owners will soon find a man who will take this position, and thus make one gigantic merger of all the roads? Then will you have sense enough to vote for those who will take these roads and use them for the people of this nation, who have no roads, or will you willing to let the pennance and let the lords of made do you in a more drastic sink into the hands of the lords of old did their railroad hellish serf. It is up to you that you will have to move, and move big and you ever help yourself.

When J. J. Hill was put on the witness stand at St. Paul, Minn., the day to testify in a suit by shippers for discrimination, the state railroad board refused permission to the shippers' attorney to ask him questions, though he had done so with all other witnesses. You see the big railroad men own the railroad commissions and the state machinery. Once the feudal lords were almighty, then the king became almighty; then the trades people became almighty—and today the great capitalists are almighty. The people who own the nation will always control it. The big capitalists have written the constitution of the nation from the little middle class, and consequently the middle class run things. If the working class ever control the nation they will have to possess the property of the nation or they will not long hold control.

The Carrie Rand school, 112 East 19th street, New York City, has 190 paying students, and 450 average attendance in the eleven classes. This school is fitting young men and women to go into the lecture field for Socialism—making factory senators, congressmen and governors out of the working people it is training. If our friends, the enemy, think we are not after their official scalp, and that we are not willing enough to make the fight hard and long enough to get it, they don't know the mettle out of which Socialists are made.

WHAT are the poor going to do with the rich?

SPELLING REFORM.

Henceforth all the new literature issued by the Girard Cereal company will spell the name of their product the way it is properly pronounced—NUTRETO. And speaking about samples, here are two extracts taken from letters this week which speak volumes. The first is from Dr. Jno. H. Crenshaw, a very prominent and influential Osteopath of St. Louis, who says: "I thank you for the sample of Nutreto. I believe the best advertisement for Nutreto is 'Nutreto.' The other is from Mrs. Fannie E. Deuser, Rockport, Mo., who says: "The last three cases are quite an improvement over the first. And it also DON'T BOIL OVER—but just fix it. I wouldn't wish for a better drink. We won't use any other coffee so long as we can get Nutreto."

For 30,000 School Teachers And 5,000,000 Pupils

Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas: I agree to pay 75 cents per month for three months—a total of \$2.25—for the purpose of sending the Appeal to 30,000 public school teachers, commencing December and running during the school year—7 months.

I enclose as my first remittance.
 Signed