

Number of subscribers Dec. 28th, 1907 306,867
Number of papers for week ending Dec. 28th, 1907 306,867
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Loss for week 1,488
Total number of subs for week ending Dec. 28th, 1907 306,867
Edition Printed Dec. 28th 1,768,000 Edition Printed Last Week 362,000

Established Aug. 31, 1895
FIFTY CENTS A YEAR
Six Months \$2.50
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the number following name. If it is your subscription expires with the number. You should renew at least three weeks before your subscription expires so that you will not miss any numbers.

No man is great enough or rich enough to get this paper on credit or for a longer time than paid for. It is published as an advocate of International Socialism, the movement which favors the ownership of the earth by ALL the people—not by a PART of the people.

THE APPEAL CIRCULATION

Total Number of Papers Printed in 1907 24,016,100
Average Circulation per week during 1907 463,692
Total Newspaper postage paid during 1907 \$14,896.08

The following table gives the circulation each week of the Appeal to Reason for the year just closed.

It should be noted that the edition for December 28th is not yet finished. The big Goss press has been working steadily on it since the start was made, December 10th—except such time as was required to print the regular editions. Two holidays cut down the total output, and today—January 28—the pressman notified me that the paper supply was down below the reserve point. The telegraph wires have been kept hot to locate several car-loads of paper that should have been here before this date. We're filling all orders as rapidly as possible. The edition for December 28th, at this writing, January 3d, totals 1,768,000, and unless there is some deep, dark conspiracy back of our delayed shipments, that number will be increased by several hundred thousand, as there yet remains orders for 400,000 unfiled.

The total number of papers for the year 1907 reaches the enormous figure of 24,016,100, an average of 463,692 per week. This increases the figures given last week, which were based on the average circulation for the first nine months of the year.

Just show this table of figures to your old party neighbor and ask him if his favorite democrat or republican sheet can make such an exhibit:

Date	Number Subscribers	Ed. Printed and Sold
January 5	275,355	336,900
January 12	275,754	401,800
January 19	275,754	401,800
January 26	275,353	401,800
February 2	270,422	429,000
February 9	270,422	429,000
February 16	276,477	429,000
February 23	280,598	450,800
March 1	284,798	443,600
March 8	284,798	443,600
March 15	291,471	443,600
March 22	299,911	482,000
March 29	308,596	482,000
April 5	307,942	482,000
April 12	304,402	482,000
April 19	292,954	442,200
April 26	288,665	455,900
May 3	287,292	455,900
May 10	298,824	455,900
May 17	292,655	484,000
May 24	296,571	484,000
June 1	295,241	484,000
June 8	294,748	484,000
June 15	295,579	484,000
June 22	295,443	484,000
June 29	296,219	484,000
July 6	302,804	484,000
July 13	309,011	484,000
July 20	301,742	484,000
July 27	301,880	484,000
August 3	301,778	484,000
August 10	301,789	484,000
August 17	301,160	484,000
August 24	308,514	484,000
August 31	308,121	484,000
September 7	309,690	484,000
September 14	309,088	484,000
September 21	309,123	484,000
September 28	309,123	484,000
October 5	300,185	484,000
October 12	301,993	484,000
October 19	300,689	484,000
October 26	301,391	484,000
November 2	299,134	484,000
November 9	298,710	484,000
November 16	298,386	484,000
November 23	298,998	484,000
November 30	301,547	484,000
December 7	304,339	484,000
December 14	308,355	484,000
December 21	306,807	484,000
December 28	306,807	484,000
Tota 1.	24,016,100	

I, J. A. Chapman, pressman of the Appeal to Reason, state that the above record is true as shown by the counting machine attached to the Goss Printing Press.

(Signed) J. A. CHAPMAN,
4th day of January, 1908, John G. Wayland, Notary Public. My commission expires Nov. 14, 1909.

POSTAGE FOR THE APPEAL FOR 1907.
Girard, Kan., January 3, 1908.
Total amount of second class postage paid on account of Appeal to Reason newspaper, during 1907, was \$14,896.08.
A. M. WASSER, POSTMASTER.

R. T. Crane, a Chicago millionaire, is quoted by a Chicago paper as saying that conditions in this country are as bad as they were in France before the French revolution. Mr. Crane thinks that some people are too rich; but, when asked by a reporter as to how much wealth a man might honestly accumulate, the radical gentleman said that a man who worked hard might honestly accumulate as much as five million dollars, but not a cent more. All of which shows that Mr. Crane is wise to what is going on and makes that five million limit high enough to include himself. Were Rockefeller setting the limit to which a man can go in the getting of wealth he would probably put it higher than Mr. Crane. Why not get down to socialistic common sense and say that a man is honestly entitled to what his own labor produces unaided by wage slaves? Even capitalist has a definition of honesty so constructed as to include himself, but the Socialist definition of honesty excludes all capitalists and all others who accumulate wealth at the expense of their fellow labor.

A dispatch from Durango, Colo., announces that President McConnell, of the Smelter City bank, which closed its doors a few days ago, has been arrested on the charge of embezzlement. McConnell was a very active sympathizer with the mine owners in their fight against the "criminal" Western Federation. One by one these highly virtuous and honorable operators of the mine of the west are being exposed. They do not like Socialism because it would interfere with their graft.

Many a hapless wretch who worked hard to elect his candidate got to Washington expecting a juicy plum and is greeted a withered lemon.

A nation's political ideas keep pace with its industrial progress.

"There is no darkness but ignorance," says Shakespeare. The Appeal is an electric lighting plant chartered by destiny to dispel the darkness and usher in the light.

It is now the Socialist's turn to smile. The capitalist has the panic on his hands and his attempts to get rid of it are like unto the contortions of a snake trying to swallow itself.

Just remember, when you put the next bucket of coal in your stove, that you are burning up a part of the bodies of the 22,840 miners who have been killed during the past seventeen years in the United States.

"Say, Jasper, what is a patriot?" "Why, a patriot, Jasper, according to the lexicon of capitalism, is a wage-slave who has a log to split and has it split by a rascal in the name of his master's country."

Henry Clews says that the panic will touch the people to be economical. Quite likely, and especially those witless and worthless workers who have been voting capitalist party tickets and have now received an honorable discharge.

This winter will be an unusually hard one for the men who usually find work in the logging camps in the northwest. The Minneapolis mills alone show a decrease of nearly one hundred million feet of lumber, and all the logging companies have reduced their working force.

The New York Times says that the books of the municipal lodging house show that most of the applications for lodging in December came from mechanics and trade workers stranded in the city. During the month 2,353 persons were turned away for lack of room.

The fifteen millions of wage-workers in this nation have not a single member of congress. The twelve thousand bankers and fifty thousand lawyers have EVERY member of congress, every senator and every member of the cabinet! No wonder the farmers and wage workers are getting rich so rapidly!

The year just begun will produce an enormous crop of lemons, and these will not be confined to the tropic zone. The recipients of this acid fruit will sour on the system that produces it and there will be a corresponding crop of Socialists. Thus do lemons make Socialists. Have you been handed yours yet?

How many millions of you farmers and wage workers will trade your votes this fall for a smile, a hand-shake and a jolly from the old party candidates? How often they have done it unto you! And then you go back to your tasks of feeding, clothing and furnishing them with plenty and pleasure! And you never get next to the game.

Isn't it strange that union men who would not think of such a thing as electing Taft or Bryan president of their union will readily vote for one of these capitalist politicians to become president of the United States? Such men regard the election of their union officers with some seriousness, but seem to think that a political election is nothing but a game. But they will learn better.

Did you ever notice that the worker who is thrown out of employment by the closing down of industries in republican Pennsylvania feels the pain in his empty stomach just as keenly as the worker who for the same reason loses his job in democratic Missouri? Socialists ask the workingmen of Missouri and Pennsylvania and everywhere to get together and own their own jobs. Don't know how? Study Socialism!

The democrats asserted that Cleveland turned republican and the old panic was a republican lemon. Now the republicans say that Roosevelt has turned democrat and this panic is a democratic lemon. Any old thing will do for dope to deceive the easy. When you quit believing and begin to think you will find that private ownership of the industries, and the commercial gambling that follows from such ownership, is the cause of all panics.

Paul Morton was in supreme control of the Santa Fe system when its criminal violations of the law were committed. The trial of the case is closed, the company having been found guilty on every count. If the law were enforced Paul would now be in penitentiary. As it is he is drawing, by the grace of Roosevelt, \$80,000 per year for introducing honest practices (!) in the management of a looted insurance company. Wouldn't that jar anybody but an American voting sovereign?

Before the panic struck New York the associated banks had on deposit \$404,000,000 in gold and gold certificates. Financial papers are commenting with surprise on the fact that on December 3d the same banks had \$6,000,000 less in gold and gold certificates than before the panic, in spite of the importation of \$70,000,000 of gold and the increase of United States deposits of over \$80,000,000. What has become of this \$150,000,000 in gold is worrying the financiers. But they are not nearly so worried now as they will be when Cortelyou demands a return of the government deposits next spring.

The suicide of E. G. Steadman, in New York the other day, brought out the fact that while before the crisis every room in his great building at 238 Fifth Avenue was filled, it now stands wholly without a tenant. He received a chunk of the property that he voted for. It would be well for the nation if all the big houses in New York were vacant. The work people would then have less of these parasites to support. A strike of 60,000 heads of families in New York is threatened unless the rents are reduced. If they had sense enough to vote for the ownership of the houses by society (themselves) they wouldn't be evicted because they refused to support the parasites who live off them.

Appeal to Reason

Entered at Girard, Kansas, postoffice as second class mail matter.
Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., Jan. 11, 1908

Morton: A Roosevelt Patriot.

Judson Harmon, it will be remembered, was attorney general in the Cleveland administration. He was always regarded as a first class lawyer and as honest as a lawyer can be and as successful in his profession. When the Santa Fe rebate cases were uncovered President Roosevelt, to be spectacular and also to make a show of being fearless and independent, appointed Harmon, a democrat, to investigate the cases and report.

Harmon took hold with a will, and in due time showed beyond doubt that the company was guilty and that Paul Morton, who had supreme control of the traffic at that time, was the criminal and liable under the law to imprisonment as well as heavy fines. Harmon strongly recommended Morton's prosecution, declaring at the same time that he was certain of Morton's guilt and of his conviction.

This was a shock to Roosevelt. He did not want any such investigation nor any such recommendation. At that very time Paul Morton was a member of Roosevelt's cabinet.

Here was a fine dilemma. The prosecution Harmon proposed would surely send Morton to prison. Instead of joking with the president about what fools the people are, he would be keeping lock-step with other convicts.

What happened? Harmon resigned and the case was dropped. Whew! Hold your nostrils for the stench is awful.

But this is not all. It was getting too hot for both Roosevelt and Morton for the latter to remain in the cabinet. And so a little later Morton resigned. At the same time Roosevelt went into a rhapsody about Morton, saying how sorry he was to lose him, what a great patriot he had been and that, as to the rebate cases, he had really done no worse than the rest of the railway officials. This letter landed Morton into that eighty-thousand-dollar-a-year job which he now holds as the great Equitable Assurance purifier. Ye gods!

Catholic Church and Socialism.

The pamphlet, "The Catholic Church and Socialism," by Thomas McGrady, which is now ready, should be read by everyone interested in Socialism, and especially by every Catholic who is opposed to Socialism. It is McGrady's last utterance upon the subject. Certain designing religious (?) editors and others of the same ilk and for the same purpose are making strenuous efforts to have this pamphlet suppressed.

There is no difference between the two old parties. The laws enacted in republican and democratic states are alike. Workers do not receive more wages in a republican than in a democratic state. You cannot tell the difference when you pass over the state line from one to the other. Panics hit both alike, factories shut down in both alike, wages are cut in both alike, trusts flourish in both alike, rents are collected in both alike, tenants are evicted in both alike, officials graft in both alike, child labor exists in both alike, laws are enacted for the rich in both alike, judges decide for the rich in both alike, and the prejudice and superstition of the voters are used by the rich to influence the voters in both alike. In other words, one is as bad as the other if not a good deal worse. When Socialists carry just one state you will see a decided difference between it and the adjoining states. Capitalists know this and hence they oppose Socialism. If you knew why as well as the capitalist, every mother's son of you working people would vote for Socialism.

In a frantic effort to relieve themselves of the responsibility of taking care of the widows and orphans of the victims of the Monongah mine disaster, the mine owners, aided by the preachers of Fairmount, W. Va., are offering a premium to all widows who will remain. Thus another one of capitalism's sacred precepts, "which says the widow shall not marry within a year his slain after the death of her husband," is smashed. Morals and ethics stand but little show when up against hard economic facts.

The year 1908 will write large on the political sky the prophecy of the New Civilization—the fall of mammon and the rise of men.

VICTORY!

Pettibone Acquitted and Case Against Moyer Dismissed—Cases of Alleged Perjury Against Haywood Witnesses are Dropped.

Republican State Auditor Bragaw Sues Gooding for \$50,000, Because Governor Alleged He Had Sold State Secrets to Western Federation—Idaho Is Bankrupt.

BY D. C. COATES,
Special Correspondent Appeal to Reason.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 4.—Amid wildest scenes of enthusiasm the jury in the Pettibone case rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty" at 11 o'clock this morning, after being out exactly fourteen hours.

No session of court was held Thursday, as Judge Wood desired time to prepare instructions to the jury. At opening of the court Friday Attorney Hawley began the closing argument to the jury, covering all incidents of alleged conspiracy as testified by Orchard, illness of J. J. Stange necessitated omission of the afternoon session, and at 7 o'clock in the evening Hawley continued his arguments, which consumed three weary hours of hesitation of Orchard and the bludgeoning of every one connected with the defense. The defense's attorneys, feeling certain that no case had been made against Pettibone, declined to make argument. Judge Wood then read lengthy instructions to the jury. His instructions were very much modified from the Haywood case, and less favorable to the defendant.

The jury retired at 9 p. m., and all night long attorneys and friends of Pettibone sat and awaited a verdict. Pettibone retired at 11 o'clock, and had a good night's rest, feeling secure in his possession of an early crime ticket.

The position of the defense in declining to put in any testimony, or make any argument, makes this a greater victory than in the Haywood case, and the laboring class throughout the country are to be congratulated on its supreme triumph over those who would stand in way of labor's progress to a position of economic equality.

The case against Moyer was dismissed; also charges against Maggee and Aller for alleged perjury in Haywood case. State of Idaho and Canyon county are bankrupt and whipped to a finish. The prosecutors cry quits, and the state is whipped. It is a complete vindication, and answer to McParland and Gooding, who declared Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone would never leave Idaho alive.

The Appeal is receiving commendations on every hand for its great work in the defense.

Gooding and Orchard are crushed, and to add to the governor's burden, State Auditor Bragaw filed suits today for \$50,000 damages against him for charging Bragaw with selling state information to the Western Federation. This suit will uncover all the rotteness of illegal warrants issued to pay Pinkerton graft.

NO REPLY
Gov. Gooding, Boise, Ida.

When will Harry Orchard be tried for the self-confessed assassination of ex-Gov. Steunenberg? Wire reply our expense—Appeal to Reason.

"Christmas Day—Charles McReynolds, sixty-five years old—out of work—suicide." This is a brief story which the telegraph flashes over the wires from Denver to gladden the hearts of the Knights of the Key. McReynolds was the oldest telegrapher west of the Mississippi river. He had given his life to the service of the Western Union, and when too old to be useful as a profit-making machine, was unceremoniously kicked out on the scrap-heap along with other junk.

Two notable books of 1907, both published by the Appeal, are absolutely vindicated, proven and verified by the Boise juries in the Haywood and Pettibone cases. They are "The Scarlet Shadow" (\$1.50), and "Darrow's Speech" (25 cents). Mention this offer, and you can have both for \$1.50.

1896—Bryan—1908.

Henry Clews, the Wall street financier, says in his annual review for 1907, discussing presidential possibilities, that "Mr. Bryan is a quiet, unassuming, unobtrusive man, but his great power lies in his free silver and government ownership." This may be regarded as Wall street's endorsement of Mr. Bryan's candidacy. Henry Clews speaks ex cathedra for the capitalist class and for that class only. In 1896 and again in 1900 Clews was violently opposed to Bryan for the presidency. In 1896 it is for Bryan and declares he is all right and that his election will not disturb existing conditions. Mr. Clews has not changed in the least particular since 1896. The change has all been in Mr. Bryan. Not that Bryan was not a capitalist candidate in 1896, for he was. But at that time he at least had a spirit and front of an aggressive and progressive politician, and the people expected much of him beyond what was written in his platform. Since that time, however, Mr. Bryan has dropped one principle after another which was objectionable to the capitalist class and picked up one dollar after another, and has done both with such celebrity that he has accumulated a large financial fortune while he has been shown totally destitute of principles. It is a commentary on the brilliant future that awaited Bryan that Wall street no longer fears him. Good-bye, Mr. Bryan, the hour Wall street ceases to fear a man his usefulness to the people is lost forever!

The Unemployed.

Albert Hubbard, in a recent issue of his Philistine, boldly proclaims that there is no unemployed problem in the United States. Evidently the Pastor of his Flock has not read all the returns. The Kansas City Journal cannot be charged with coloring the news to suit the Socialists who have been claiming that this country would soon face a serious problem in the shape of an unemployed army. In its issue of December 31st the Journal, in reply to the fears expressed by some of its timid readers, that the announcement that the city would furnish employment to out-of-work men and women, says: "This fear is needless, because many other rich and prosperous cities are finding public work for idle laborers. In New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and Pittsburgh thousands of men are begging for food."

There you have the situation in a nutshell. The Journal is reluctantly forced to admit that its beloved Socialists are unable to find public employment for the nation's workers. In order to allay the discontent which follows in the wake of an out-of-work public supply the Journal has undertaken to supply these unfortunate men with the means of earning a livelihood. Paternalism does not appear so undesirable if adopted in order to perpetuate the graft of the capitalist.

Many people who have been taking the Journal's statements that there is plenty of work will be surprised to learn that thousands of men in the richest industrial centers of the country are begging for food. Can you conceive of a more damning indictment of the present regime?

The newspapers of all the cities bear witness to the number of homeless and unemployed men who have crowded into the centers of population and are puzzling the overworked dispensers of charity. Plans are being prepared in New York City to establish a colony of the unemployed somewhere in the country as a means of removing this large number of dangerous people from contact with good and desirable citizens. Los Angeles is sending advertising matter all over the country between the Pacific coast and the desert notifying tramps to keep away under pain of punishment. When all the cities and all the country refuse a place on the surface of the earth for the man discharged by his master, the unemployed will have to get off the earth whether they have wings to travel with or not. But it is likely that before General Otis converts the world to his theory that the unemployed are in that condition from choice, the tramps will begin to use their brains and devise means of making the jobs that most of them would use if they could.

The year just closed has been one of big achievements for the Appeal. Not the least of these was the moving of the big Goss press that prints the big special editions. This monster machine was taken down, moved, erected in the new building and in operation in less than seven days. There was but a delay of a few hours in the succeeding week's paper. Considering the fact that the press builders require at least thirty days to put up a press like the Appeal uses, this is a remarkable feat. It was accomplished by the Appeal force alone—no expert machinists from the city were needed. Comrade Chapman, the pressman, and his assistants, did the job. The Appeal Army/evens them a vote of thanks.

The railroads and corporations refuse to be regulated—hence it will be necessary to abolish the rights which go with the private ownership of the great engines of production and distribution which society, after countless ages of ceaseless effort, have built and perfected.

Attorney General Bonaparte's after-dinner deliverances are as illuminating as an eclipse and have about the same effect in producing somnolence. Please give us a rest!

We are informed by the Kansas City Star that "Harriman is recovering from the grip." This may be true, but the country is not yet recovered from Mr. Harriman's grip.

It is respectfully suggested to high-toned Socialists hereafter addressed by Bonaparte that other parts of the Roosevelt administration that they provide a derelict attachment to their feastatoriums for the handling of the post-mortem plans of the unfortunates there for free delivery among the pauper people.

Jay Gould bought the Missouri Pacific railroad between St. Louis and Kansas City in the eighties for something like three million dollars at a forced sale. Since the time Gould bought it the road has paid its owners \$13,971,181 in dividends and the railroad is yet getting its dividends, though it has been paid for more than four times. It is no wonder that the capitalists love the system which enables them to gather in such a revenue and makes it profitable for them to live politicians to dupe the easy voter. But you people do so dearly love your masters!

If the people collectively owned all the consumable wealth of the world, the destruction of any part of it would be a loss to all the people, but if this wealth were owned and controlled by a few capitalists, who would not employ the people to produce more until they could sell what they had, then the destruction of this wealth led, the destruction of this wealth would then be a world blessing, for if it were destroyed the capitalists would then hire the people to produce more. If a system is not insane that makes it beneficial to destroy the products they have made, what do you call sanity? And to think that men who call themselves intelligent cannot see the absurdity of such a system, but will vote at every election to have it continue—well, let's draw the curtains.

You can't control the conditions under which you work by striking against a private owner; you can control your job only by owning it—by owning the mills and machinery with which you work. Ownership is the thing that gives controlling power. When you own your job by collectively owning the things with which you work you will not need to strike and scabs to get decent treatment; you will then be your own employers and your own bosses, and the foremen selected by you to direct your work will be responsible to you for their conduct. They will be of you because of your choice, and they will work as you demand, for they will not dare to do otherwise. But you have been so long trained to wage slavery that you have become, like a chained slave, unwilling to leave it. It will take time and thought to men you from the fleshpots of your homes, but every worker who gets his eyes opened hastens the day when men will no longer be content to remain the mere serfdom of idle and useless owners.

The New Haven Register says that life is a struggle that could we not afford, says the Register, "to be distinguished in the industrial world as the nation which holds life of least moment is securing our coal." This highly ethical position is commendable on the part of our esteemed contemporary, the Register. Being somewhat suspicious of the position of this capitalist paper, I read further along in its editorial columns to see if I could discover the motive which prompted this utterance. And here it is: "The secondary effect will be to give the business of coal mining a reputation which will make it highly desirable to get men to engage in it. Prices of labor in the mines will rise to a disastrous point and every cent of the raise the public will pay, with some more added to keep the profits of the operators and the coal carrying roads on a healthy increase." It never dawned on this wise editor that it was highly immoral to kill miners, until he found the price of coal advanced. This is merely another illustration of the truth of the theory of economic determinism. If the price of coal had gone down our virtuous editor would have found some plausible excuse for the disasters. He would probably have laid it to a "divine providence," which in some inscrutable way controls the destinies of men.

The industrial depression is worldwide. The Socialists have been telling you for years that this would happen to you—but you didn't think they had sense enough to know anything. This depression is because all the machinery cannot operate all the time, for it would produce more than can be sold; no industry could stop if the owners could sell at a profit all the goods they could make. Men who get ten dollars for producing twenty dollars' worth of goods cannot buy back the goods they have made. And when the owner cannot sell all his goods he shuts down his machinery wholly or in part. That is what this depression all over Europe and America means. If the workers were paid twenty dollars for producing twenty dollars' worth of goods, all the goods would be bought and used, for the great millions of work people want the things they have produced. Capitalists, working in all countries with improved machinery all hunting for the world market, are affected alike. Hence this world-wide distress. Machinery has been so improved in every country that this condition has now become chronic, and this depression will never let up. It is here to stay as long as the machinery and capitalist owners stay. It will get worse and worse. Nothing but Socialism—selling the products at the price paid for producing them—will relieve the depression. I know the world will not have this now, but I know that when the people have suffered a few years and become desperate, they will accept it. We can await that time with absolute confidence.

Murdered by Inches.

The caption here used expresses the fate of George A. Pettibone. During the past two years he has been almost literally tortured to death by inches. Late press dispatches report that he is afflicted with a malady which brings him to the very shadow line of death and makes his recovery extremely doubtful.

What cruel perversity of fate is expressed in this announcement and what profound pity it arouses in the breast of every human being who has borne witness to the patient and silent suffering of this intrepid soul!

George Pettibone is already a martyr. He has died a hundred deaths and yet lives. If he survives the fiendish torture of the hyenas into whose clutches he has fallen it will seem almost like resurrection. The mine owners and their minions have done their best to kill him. They hate him even more than they did Haywood, and there is a reason for this. Haywood had quite the ranks of wage-labor. He had exceptional ability and aptitude. He could turn his hand to anything and make money. As a business man he was a success. But his heart remained with labor. He was in business only for the cause he could make so help the cause of labor.

For this the mine-owning capitalists could not forgive him. He had brains. He could have been one of them. He did not need to work or to associate with workers. Therefore he was a willful evildoer, a waster of brains, a man who had devalued the mine community in which he might have moved made of him a deserter and an apostate in a society whose ideal it is to so-use one's brains as to enslave the bodies of others and hold them in contempt as beings of a lower order.

George Pettibone is a unique figure in the labor movement. For two years his neck has been in the noose, and through it all he has smilingly preserved his poise and serenely awaited his fate. The working class of the present generation will never know what it owes this loyal friend and self-sacrificing soul.

Living or dead, George Pettibone's name is in history. He is no more a criminal than was Paul Revere or Nathan Hale. He was absolutely true to the class from which he sprang. Prosperity could not change him, nor flattering weaklings deflect him from his course. His heart was in the labor movement, and that movement he served with all the devotion and self-forgetfulness of a martyr.

Most earnestly do we hope that Pettibone may live to see his triumphant vindication proclaimed to the world.

What the Appeal is Up Against

The Wall Street Journal announces there will be a 20 per cent increase in the price of white paper in 1908. This means an additional tax on the Appeal for next year of considerably over \$10,000. The problem which confronts this paper is how to raise this additional \$10,000 without increasing our subscription rate. The price of white paper has steadily advanced during the past five years, and it has taken some pretty strenuous stunts on our part to dig up the increased price demanded by the paper.

It is necessary for every Appeal Army/evens them a vote of thanks. If we are to maintain our present low subscription rates it will be necessary for every Appeal Army/evens them a vote of thanks as many subscribers as he did last year, but to increase the number. January should tell the story, and at the end of this month I can determine what it will be necessary to do to meet this additional burden laid upon the Appeal by the International Paper company.

Six million pounds of beef, flour, potatoes, butter, onions, rice, tobacco, etc., will be consumed by the United States fleet in its journey to the Pacific ocean. If we can destroy sufficient quantities of the products of this country in military maneuvers we can save off the unemployed problem for yet a few years. How insane is the system that makes it necessary to destroy wealth in order to find employment for the working class! Doesn't it strike you that it would be much better if we should return these vast stores of provisions to the workers who dug these products from mother earth and put the soldiers and sailors at work building schools and houses for their families and beautiful things for their wives and children to use and wear? This is what Socialism proposes to do.

President Roosevelt has forced Governor Sparks of Nevada into a very serious predicament. The president has ordered this tool of the Mine Owners' association to convene the legislature for the purpose of establishing some sort of a state militia, or to issue a call for United States troops. Sparks replies to the president that he can't very well do this because the last house of representatives of Nevada passed, with but one dissenting vote, resolutions denouncing the outrage against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Sparks seems to think that legislators who exhibited so little loyalty to the mine owners would make a call for federal troops to aid the capitalists in their war against the miners. Sparks whines like a whipped spaniel while Roosevelt snorts like a chained bull.

I have before me the quarterly report of the Nassau Bank of New York. The liabilities of this solid financial institution is close to six millions of dollars.

WISCONSIN STATE EDITION.

Edited by Carl D. Thompson, 344 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

HELP WANTED IN WISCONSIN.

The Socialists of Wisconsin are organizing for the biggest campaign this state has ever seen.

What we want is the name and address of every man, woman and child, who is willing to join the party, to help get up meetings, to circulate literature, to hand out a leaflet or do anything whatever to help us carry the state for Socialism.

WISCONSIN NOTES.

By E. H. Thomas, State Secretary, Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee Free Press (Reform Republican) under the heading "To meet Socialists" contained this statement of its editor.

Local Milwaukee has settled on February 20th as the date for the county convention.

The comrades of Racine have held five new headquarters, with electric light, and with improvements in a central location.

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WISCONSIN ARMY.

Comrade Oesau, Kiel, boosts up the circulation four notches in his section.

Comrade Karmen, Weston, got out among his friends and succeeded in landing four of them.

Comrade Spakken, Milwaukee, sent in a list of five yearlies.

Four new names passed to the credit of Comrade Anderson, Ely.

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THE APPEAL AGITATION LEAGUE.

Reported last week \$2,386.09 Collections since last report 191.51 Total \$2,577.29

The year which closed last Tuesday has been a busy one for the League. I had hoped to be able to give you a report for the year of what it had done in this issue, but the bookkeeper Comrade Cramer, tells me he has not had time to complete the report.

The League is composed of men and women who contribute ten cents per week to a propaganda fund, which is used in emergencies to deal body blows at just the right time and in the right place.

I would like to see every reader of this paper in sympathy with this great movement enlisted in the League.

Name State Amt Name State Amt M'Gowan, Ala. \$2.00 Spaulding, Mo. .50 Frankenberg, Jenkins, Mo. .30

Central Wisconsin. The strongest organizations of the party in Central Wisconsin are in Columbia and Wood counties.

The year 1908 offers a fine opportunity to the propagandist who distributes papers. People will read our literature to-day who could not be interested in Socialism before the panic.

The capitalist press here is doing just what it does in Russia: It's trying to keep the public of one locality in ignorance of what goes on in other localities so the people cannot act in unison.

Always have a supply of Appeals on hand. Mark interesting paragraphs and hand them to some neighborhood agitator.

Now Ready "THE SCARLET SHADOW" A Story of the Great Colorado Conspiracy by WALTER HURT

Circulation of Appeal by States.

Table with columns: State, Off, On, Total. Lists circulation figures for various states including Oklahoma, Utah, Pennsylvania, Texas, Missouri, etc.

GOLDFIELD FACTS.

While wages at Goldfield are comparatively high, the irregularity of employment and the excessive cost of necessities permit the average workman to buy no more of life's comforts than he could from wages received in almost any organized industry elsewhere in the country.

A cabin rents for \$25; a two-room house is listed on the bulletin boards at \$35 a month; coal is \$25 a ton; board and room cost \$50 a month.

The union has acted with grave deliberation. Payment of wages in scrip was discussed at three regular meetings.

A committee was appointed to meet the operators at that conference was a representative of the smelter trust.

The operators chose the place and the hour, and we were compelled to fight when they became ready.

When the soldiers arrived the operators posted notices that the mines would be opened and that wages would be reduced as follows: Carpenters and electricians, from \$7 to \$5 a day; miners, from \$5 to \$4 a day; muckers and unskilled labor in the mines, from \$5 to \$3.75; and a general reduction of surface laborers of \$1 a day.

STANDARD OIL is selling at \$400 a share; two years ago it was about \$800 a share. This does not mean it pays less for its dividends are now larger, and Rockefeller has never sold nor bought any. This difference in price is brought about by the uncertainty as to what the American people are going to do with the public enemy and corrupter.

NOTES FROM THE ARMY COMRADES.

Big Ten. F. D. Hahnenkraft, Colorado Springs, Colo. Robert Miller, Coscocton, O. E. J. Brown, Prescott, Ariz.

Comrade Van Brunen, Grand Rapids, Mich., sends in a list of four. Six yearlies have been captured at Ft. Wayne, Ind., by Comrade Smith.

Comrade Deewe, Corning, Iowa, got to the front with a list of four. Comrade Hume, Rutledge, Mo., adds four to the Missouri subscription list.

Comrade Gulek, Wood Lake, Neb., sent three yearlies to the Appeal as a result of a few minutes skinning.

Comrade Osborne, Percy, Ill., sends in a list of four, and the Red-headed Girl received them with special favor.

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Local and to many visiting comrades and citizens of Girard.

The banquet was a decided success. The table was beautifully decorated with cut flowers and potted plants.

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1125 Boys This Large Handsome Nickel Trimmed Steel Range without warming of reservoir. With high warming power, porcelain lined reservoir, just as shown in picture.

BLOOD POISON FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS we have made the cure of blood poison a specialty. Primary, Secondary or tertiary syphilis.

OLD CENTS WANTED stamp books at 10c each. 1000 stamps for \$10.00. 2000 stamps for \$20.00.

USE OUR MONEY A SHAP For LIFE AGENTS. Reliable, profitable and lasting business.

Get Old Trusty. 60, 80, 90 Days Trial. No money down. No obligation.

MEN WANTED RELIABLE men in every locality. Write your name and address to us.

FREE Our Big Illustrated Piano and Cash Book Catalog is now ready to be sent FREE to every reader of this paper.

\$3 a Day Sure. Send us your name and address. We will send you a book that will show you how to make \$3 a day.

WING & SON 310-309 West 13th St. NEW YORK. Do this for your own sake. We have an offer for YOU.

Simply a coupon. But send it NOW.

Let us know that you are thinking about getting a new piano, or that you might exchange your old piano for a better one.

Don't think that the high Reputation of the Wing Piano means that the price is going to be exorbitant. Don't think that to get a piano at moderate price you must take a low-grade "Merchandise" piano.

WE MAKE IT EASY FOR YOU TO TEST the Wing Piano thoroughly wherever you may live. We will send you any one of our numerous styles on 78 DAYS TRIAL.

A TRUE ECONOMY All the usual expenses of show-rooms, salesmen, agent's commission, local advertising, etc., is saved by the Wing System.

My Name My Address. WING & SON 310-309 West 13th St. NEW YORK.

Do this for your own sake. We have an offer for YOU. Exchange your old piano for a better one.

WE MAKE IT EASY FOR YOU TO TEST the Wing Piano thoroughly wherever you may live. We will send you any one of our numerous styles on 78 DAYS TRIAL.

A TRUE ECONOMY All the usual expenses of show-rooms, salesmen, agent's commission, local advertising, etc., is saved by the Wing System.

CANCELS HIS ORDER

Appeal to Reason—Please cancel my order for twelve (12) copies of "The Scarlet Shadow". I have changed my mind about it.

Tear off the Coupon NOW.

Fill it in and mail it without delay. Whether you may buy soon or not for a long while; no matter what other piano you may be considering—no matter if you feel that the money is not ready— you owe this much to yourself and family—to get our offers and to get them at once. It puts you under no obligation. Sit right down and send the coupon now.

YOU WILL RECEIVE ANYWAY

A large and handsome book, which we want to send you free. By early mail (explain the entire subject of piano).

FINANCIAL COLUMN

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR.

I am going to tell you, in this article, how you can deposit your money in such a way that it is perfectly secure.

There is no possible way through which you can be deprived of it. You do not have to bury it in the ground, keep it hid in the house, nor worry a particle over it at any time.

Why sustain the grafters and take chances of losing when you have one of the safest business systems in the world at your own disposal?

You do not get any interest on your funds—on the contrary you have to pay a small fee to have it kept for you.

It is the only safe place to keep money that I know of, and I know of every system of securing money that has ever been devised.

You do not get any interest on your funds—on the contrary you have to pay a small fee to have it kept for you.

It is after all a very common looking cat—it is none other than your own local postoffice.

Nearly every postoffice in the United States issues postal money orders for the transmission of funds.

But there is something about these orders that you have not thought of.

YOU CAN BUY THEM, PAYABLE TO YOURSELF AT YOUR OWN POSTOFFICE, and then as long as you hold that order, or as long as you do not cash it, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS YOUR BANKER!

It is a thrilling situation in which to place your Uncle Samuel. And anyone can put him there, can buy an order for one cent or millions of dollars, and the United States, in the shape of your homely postmaster, who perhaps is a despicable republican, will take immediate charge of your funds and you are at liberty, as far as safety of the money is concerned.

The order may get lost—the order which the postmaster gives you—it may be burned or otherwise destroyed, but that does not affect your deposit in the least.

The books of the government shows that the order was issued to you, and another order will be given you, free of charge if the one you secured becomes lost.

It is worthless to the thief, for the postoffice will not pay it to anyone but you, unless you endorse it to that effect.

And if the government gives you another order just as soon as it can put up the safeguards against the first order being paid, after it has issued the second one.

These orders cost but a trifle. From one cent to \$2.50 costs three cents, and the scale rises for different amounts until the fee for one hundred dollar orders is thirty cents.

You can buy in any amount you wish in single orders, up to one hundred dollars, but if you have more than one hundred dollars you must buy one order for each one hundred. But you can buy as many orders as you wish. If you want to deposit \$1,000 you will have to buy ten money orders of \$100 each.

Each order becomes invalid, according to theory, at the end of one year's existence. But this amounts to nothing—you simply continue to hold your order until you get ready to cash it, and then send it to Washington through the local postmaster, and a draft will be issued for the amount. You can hold the draft as long as you wish, although as a rule the department likes to get them in as soon as possible and may ask you to cash it.

But you can defy the department if you wish and cling to the draft—it is good and always will be as long as the government stands.

And so is each and every one of your postal money orders. They are government obligations.

It is just the same as having the gold, only in such a manner that you can not lose it.

This method of safe-keeping for money was first brought out by the Appeal many years ago. From that influence many hundreds of thousands of dollars are now permanently kept in postal money orders. NOT ONE DOLLAR OF THAT MONEY HAS EVER BEEN LOST.

Not one single order has been refused payment, in money, during panics or any other time.

If you want to keep your money in an absolutely safe place, where you can get it any time you want it, go to your local postmaster, call for a money order application blank, fill it out, pay him the amount and rest easy.

If you don't want to keep your funds in that manner, I don't care a cuss what you do with them. It's nothing to me if you get skinned, anyway.

Once more. In making remittances, always use money orders in sending the money. If you do that, the money will always, invariably, reach the exact person you send it to. If the order is stolen, it is no good to the thief—if lost, you get another one upon application to the issuing or paying office.

In doing business, if your order is lost, the man you send it to is notified that he has advised for such and such orders, giving the name of the party, the place from, etc., so that the person you send your order to KNOWS THAT YOU HAVE REMITTED HIM AN ORDER THAT HE DIDN'T GET.

This is not the case with any other means of remitting. You see when you buy an order at the office, to send, we

will say to the Appeal at Girard, your postmaster sends an advice to the Girard postmaster telling him all about it. If the order is not cashed at Girard within a reasonable length of time the postmaster there knows that the order has been lost and notifies the Appeal, giving the details of the order. And then the Appeal writes to you and asks you to duplicate your order, and at the same time applies for a duplicate of the money order itself.

The system is scientific, safe and sane.

Do all your business with the postoffice. It comes nearer being YOUR institution than any other in existence. Every citizen is a part owner in it.

Why sustain the grafters and take chances of losing when you have one of the safest business systems in the world at your own disposal?

COMMENTS OF THE CRITICS.

Walter Hurt is a brilliant writer, and if "The Scarlet Shadow" is not in as great demand as was "The Jungle" his publishers will be astonished.—American Journal of Eugenics.

"The Scarlet Shadow" is a semi-argumentative, semi-romantic tale of the mining troubles in Idaho and Colorado, written from the Socialist viewpoint, and aiming to present the side of the strikers in a strongly sympathetic manner.—Detroit News.

Additional interest is lent to Walter Hurt's thrilling novel, "The Scarlet Shadow," a story of the celebrated Colorado-Idaho conspiracy, by the circumstance that during a considerable period of the great class war in Colorado the author was engaged in newspaper work in Denver. Mr. Hurt writes, rhythmically in English, and in this book tells a story that is based on facts.—Boston Globe.

The author of "The Scarlet Shadow" is an active newspaper man. He has had experience in journalism extending over fifteen years in most of the large cities of this country. He has a wide acquaintance among the "craft." His story deals with newspaper life during the great Colorado conspiracy while he was in newspaper work in Denver. It is realistic, as the characters introduced are real persons. Only in a few instances has he used fictitious names.—The Fourth Estate.

"The Scarlet Shadow" is a story of the great Colorado conspiracy that attracted world-wide attention, and it is written by a man who is past-master in the art of creating something different from the others; but not only different, he is original and has a vim and snap about him which stamps him as one of the most interesting writers of his time and makes his offerings refreshing. He calls a spade a spade, and does not beat about the bush to give expression to his story. "The Scarlet Shadow" is up-to-date in subject and style. It is a twentieth century story.—Quebec Daily Telegraph.

"The Scarlet Shadow," a novel written by Walter Hurt, a newspaper man who was on the ground most of the time, has for its basis the Haywood case, and the murder of former Gov. Steuneger, of Idaho, and is written from the view that a warm friend of the labor union would see the case as against the view taken of the situation in Colorado by the employers of mining labor. The material and dramatic possibilities of the great labor war in Colorado are utilized to the full by the author, who certainly has the power of description and of making "local color" stand out boldly on the printed page. Many of the people on the Colorado Stage are thinly disguised in the book, so that anyone can see the real characters walking about, and once in a while can see them being blown up by dynamite.—Telegraph Citizen.

Incidentally, and for the special benefit of the easily humbugged people, some stiff philosophy dealing with political virtue, civic righteousness and other platitudes is indulged in to give the affair an air of great concern about the spiritual salvation of the nation. This latter feature is generally most elaborate where the courses of rare old vintages are most numerous.

It is interesting to note that rulers and robbers in all ages have always been profoundly solicitous about the moral and spiritual welfare of their victims. This has strengthened their grip upon the bodies of their subjects and sanctified and given full license to their piracies.

All things work together in the capitalist regime, so far as capitalists can control it, for the perpetuation of capitalism. The speeches made by the cabinet ministers at the round tables of capitalist clubs are eagerly seized by the capitalist press and spread in full over the entire nation. In this way the president and his accessories preach their political sermons, sound their keynotes, vent their wrath and moralize the people in the name of the most virtuous administration, now in power, admonishing them to beware of the siren voices of wicked agitators who would have the people think for themselves and thus lead them from the beaten path of insane conventionalism into the tangled swamps of freedom and self-reliance.

But have you ever noticed that these set speeches, inspired by the capitalist president or by some capitalist club, are always delivered to the people through capitalist channels and never through labor channels? Have you ever heard of the president or one of his cabinet ministers delivering his harangue to the people at some tenebrous boarding house or in the lower elements of society? It is only the upper class that is fit to receive these bulls of the political pope and scatter them like chicken-feed to the people below.

If this does not clearly reveal the class character of capitalist government and some clearer illustration brought to our attention. Not a single workman belongs to any of these palatial capitalist clubs where luxury goes mad, where parasites loll at ease and where dissipation puts the mark of degeneracy upon the second generation.

Most of these clubs are not only the recruiting stations of idlers, but the hot-houses of degenerates. They thrive upon the capitalist system as pimples do upon the body of a scrofulous plutocrat.

Club banquets and cabinet oratory constitute one of the latest artifices for keeping the capitalist class in power and the working class in subjection. It is also to be observed that these cabinet officers who distinguish themselves in catering to the capitalist class graduate uniformly from the presidential cabinet

into positions of flowery ease and lucre without limit.

The moral of it all is: Blessed be the capitalists; they have inherited the earth and graciously permit us to remain thereon.

The Big Five. Congressman Cochran, of New York, recently made a speech at New Rochelle, N. Y., in which he made the emphatic statement that "Five men control all the important industries and agencies of transportation in the United States."

"Not merely do they control these agencies," said Mr. Cochran, who is a multimillionaire, and who up to this time has been considered one of the big guns in financial circles, "but by the influence which this control gives them they have come to dominate our financial institutions, our leading banks and trust companies."

Winding up his speech the congressman declared that this gigantic industrial autocracy "completely dominates the federal government and that it is much stronger than any government which ever existed."

Mr. Cochran is a democrat. Side by side with these declarations may be placed similar statements made by Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin. LaFollette is a republican.

These facts are all familiar to Appeal readers. You who have followed the Appeal during the past twelve years can testify that this paper has repeatedly made these statements. And in addition to these facts, I have pointed out that this change in ownership of the nation's industries must take place before the people would be willing to accept the Socialist's solution of the problem.

Fifty years ago the Socialists first proclaimed that the inevitable end of competition would be monopoly; that the entire industrial and commercial system of both America and Europe would be completely dominated by a handful of captains of industry; and that this domination of industry would enable them in turn to control government.

We also have pointed out that after the consummation of the dream of these big financiers, the real situation would begin to dawn on the people, who would make a demand that government take over and operate these big industries in the interest of the nation; that this idea would make but little progress until a crisis was reached, when, by reason of the inability of the big financiers to stabilize exorbitant profits, they would be willing that the government take over the industries and guarantee the interest on the bonds which the government of capitalists would give in payment for these industries. We may look, therefore, for a very wide-spread movement next year, looking to this end. I feel quite sure that the great industries, notably the railroads and telegraph systems, will pass into the hands of the government very soon. I see no other way for the capitalists to preserve their peculiar and divinely-appointed system of profit.

The real fight will come later on for control of the government which owns and operates the nation's industrial and transportation systems. To preserve intact the interest on these bonds, it will be necessary for the bondholders to control the government by electing men of their own class. When it dawns on the working class that there is no difference in the exploitation which they suffer under privately-owned industries and the robbery which takes place under government ownership of industries with the bondholders in control of government, they will be drawn to make a vigorous fight for the control of government. As they will outnumber the bondholders one hundred to one, it does not take much of a prophet to foresee the result. When the government is dominated by the working class, then will the industries be operated in the interest of the men who actually perform the labor of producing wealth. We can easily get rid of the interest on the bonds by enacting an income tax law, which, in effect, will confiscate the bonds. If the supreme court should declare the law unconstitutional we will merely increase the number of supreme judges, so the Socialists will have a majority on the bench.

GOLDFIELD AND THE TROOPS

HERE has been a rapid shift of the responsibility for the troops at Goldfield. The president wants no more of it, and the governor is also playing the part of the artful dodger. Ten years ago before labor had a press that could make itself heard there would have been no such eager haste for abolition of responsibility.

It is different now. It will be more different still in the not distant future, when labor's voice will be so potent and its power so formidable that no governor and no president will dare to order the troops upon the scene of a labor strike in defiance of the protest of the working class.

It is now settled that the legislature of Nevada is to be convened, and pending this action the president has consented to allow the regulars to remain at Goldfield for a period of three weeks. This relieves him of further responsibility by transferring it to the governor and the legislature. But it does not relieve the president and his republican administration from the responsibility of having sent the soldiers there in the first place.

The most gratifying feature of the situation at Goldfield is that the several factions of organized labor have buried all differences for the nonce and front the enemy like a wall of adamant. This is as it should be. Anyone who would upon any pretext seek to divide these workers while they are under fire is a traitor to labor, and whatever his motive, should be dealt with accordingly.

The strikers at Goldfield are a loyal lot of proletarians, who are made of the stuff that wins battles in the class struggle. When the fight is over and the differences may be threshed out among themselves, and it is not likely that the experiences of the past year, eaten with insane fanatics or corrupt fakirs, will have been lost upon them.

All they have to do in the present situation is to maintain an unbroken front. If they do this they cannot be beaten. They have no need of resorting to violence and it is not necessary to suggest that they be on the alert to prevent this, as they have sense enough to do this of their own accord.

It is now quite well understood that in issuing his request for federal troops Governor Sparks was simply the puppet of the mine owners. Guggenheim and Clark, the mine and smelting bandits, had him in tow, and in their hands he was the cheapest kind of patty. They first dined him and plied him with wine until his brain was maddened, and then, like a court jester to his king, he obsequiously did their bidding in a manner so disgusting as to excite universal loathing and contempt.

The official act of Governor Sparks, so-called, was simply the idiotic drool of a stupefied catfist, and ends his political career and damns his public reputation forever. Had he had the slightest conception of official dignity and respectability, he would have spurned Guggenheim and Clark and treated as an insult their overtures and their friendly (?) invitation to entertain him in a wine room.

We have a suggestion for our Goldfield brethren. It occurs to us that when the legislature meets they should have a committee on the floor of the assembly ready to present their statement and protest the very moment it is called to order. This committee should represent the intelligence, dignity and manhood of the working class. It should present its case without low-towing, or the least to its public servants. It should speak out clearly and adamantly in protest against having the troops remain at Goldfield, and demand that a full and fair hearing be given to its side of the case. If the legislators show a disposition to ignore the committee's demand, or treat it inconsiderately, let prompt notice be issued that every mem-

ber who votes to have the troops camp in the state at a private army of the mine owners will be remembered by the working class for his vote, and never forgiven and never forgotten.

Under ordinary circumstances we should not favor such action on the part of the working class. We know capitalist legislatures and what to expect from them. But this is an extraordinary situation and an excellent opportunity to advance the working class propaganda, if nothing else.

The Appeal assures the Goldfield strikers that it is absolutely at their service in this conflict. There is much more than an ordinary labor strike in this situation. It is the storm center at this moment and very much depends upon the outcome. The fight simply must be won.

Within twenty-four hours after Roosevelt issued his order to the federal troops to march into Goldfield the Appeal had a "Goldfield Extra" on the press, and this extra, four days later, was spread all over Goldfield like a blanket. The Appeal furnished the papers and the Miners' union spread them from door to door among the people.

It was a swift return stroke. The same edition was spread all over the country and the effect of it was instantaneous. The president was not long in making up his mind that he had made a mistake. It is the first time in his official career that he has been compelled to acknowledge it and make amends.

The Appeal will have its eye on the legislature when it convenes and will see to it that the individual roll call of the members on the soldier question is put upon record, and that a special edition is issued and spread over the entire state.

The battle of Goldfield, upon which so much that is vital depends, must be won even though it shall require the support of the entire working class of the United States.

When Will The Panic End. The daily newspapers are making a brave effort to convince their readers that the panic is over and that prosperity is with us again. Take my word for it, the daily papers are deliberately lying to you.

If you want to get something near the truth of the real situation, it will be necessary for you to read the columns of the financial journals "printed for the exclusive perusal of the 'little rich'" who depend upon these periodicals for advice and information regarding investments. These papers must tell the truth as near as they can, because to deceive their readers would be their usefulness. The Wall Street Journal, in its issue of December 30th, says:

"While the opening of the new year should be a time of optimism rather than pessimism, and for courage rather than despair, it is well to look things squarely in the face, and not permit our vision to be clouded by exaggerated fears or by exaggerated hopes—there are some signs of a revival of industrial activity—but we should permit ourselves to exaggerate the situation in this respect. The plain fact seems to be that we are to have a severe winter, so far as trade and commerce are concerned, with many thousands of people out of employment."

This is cold comfort, indeed, for the political optimists. This editorial opinion is substantiated by the news columns of this same publication, which, you must remember, is printed not for the rabble and for political effect, but for the purpose of furnishing reliable inside information to investors.

Even the holiday trade, loudly proclaimed as saving the country financially, was a sad disappointment. Here again we can quote from the Wall Street Journal, which says:

"Taken as a whole the Christmas trade among the big retail stores fell considerably short of making the in-roads into stocks which dealers had hoped for. It is remembered that many stores had placed orders for Christmas supplies months ago before the outbreak of the present financial trouble. These goods had been delivered, and as a result many stores are overstocked with supplies."

It is needless to state at this point that in many homes little Johnnie went without his usual number of Christmas presents, and gloom instead of good cheer pervaded the atmosphere.

It is a favorite theme with capitalist economists to refer to the pig iron industry as the business barometer. You will remember during the past few days that the big daily newspapers informed their readers that the mines in and around Pittsburgh were resuming operations. They gleefully pointed to this fact as an indication that the industrial depression had ended and that with the beginning of the new year operations would be resumed on a normal basis. So persistent were these rumors that the steel corporation felt called upon to deny that there was any foundation whatever for the story.

"While steel manufacturers are confident," says the Wall Street Journal, "that the steel situation will change for the better within the next few months, they admit that from the standpoint of production, specifications and orders, conditions are far from the turning point for the better. At the present time less than 10 per cent of the steel mills are in operation. Resumption will be in order the next few days, but it is not believed the mills will be in a position to operate more than 20 per cent of their maximum capacity. There is no basis for the report that the mills of the steel corporation will resume in full within the next few days. Steel manufacturers regret that the expected resumption has been so grossly exaggerated."

This means that of the two hundred thousand steel employees, less than fifty thousand will have work during the coming winter months.

Another straw indicating how seriously this is affecting other lines is a dispatch from Pittsburgh stating that the Pennsylvania railroad has taken off thirty-five passenger trains on its Pittsburgh division alone. The laying off of many workmen of various mills and factories is given out as the primary cause.

The metropolitan dailies will continue to print, under scare headlines, stories about the resumption of business, but it is a safe bet to discount them at least ninety per cent.

Reports from Chicago to the Wall Street Journal state that new iron and steel business for November was less than 40 per cent of normal capacity.

Three years ago Mr. Roosevelt's government jumped astraddle of the General Paper company and forced it to dissolve the trust which had been organized by the various paper mills companies operating in the north and west. Immediately following the dissolution of this paper trust one corporation was organized known as the International Paper company. Instead of a selling agreement entered into by the various mills each company turned in its assets and received as pay stock in the new corporation. In this way the anti-trust feature of the Sherman law was avoided. From the Wall Street Journal of recent date I take the following account of the results following the busting of the paper trust:

President Burbank of the International Paper Co. says: "The International for practically its entire manufacturing capacity during 1907. It is a price which is eminently satisfactory to the management of the company."

It is understood that the 1908 range of prices will average fully 20 per cent above that of 1907, which means an increase of 20 per cent in gross sales, even if the company does not manufacture a ton more of paper next year than it has this. How much of this \$4,500,000 or \$5,000,000 increase in gross will be saved for net is a considerably uncertain percentage. There is little doubt, however, that a large percentage of the gain will go directly into the pockets of the shareholders.

Eighteen months ago newspaper was obtained in bulk at under two cents per pound. The present price level is certainly not over 2 1/2 cents per pound. There seems small doubt that the current price level to end June 30 next will show much larger share earnings for the \$2,000,000 International Paper preferred stock than for the past three or four years.

International Paper Co. has been installing between \$300,000 and \$400,000 of new machinery, all of which is of improved type, each machine producing a ton of paper in less time than any other machine in use. As a result the company will be able to increase its tonnage and lower its operating expense at the same time.

Remember, comrades, the Appeal does a general printing business, and is equipped with machinery which enables it to print your letter-heads, envelopes, cards, statements, posters, bill heads, etc., and deliver them prepaid to your address for the same price you have to pay your local printer, and in most cases for less. For instance, a thousand letter-heads for \$2.25, a thousand statements, \$2.00 and cards as low as \$1.50 per 1,000. All delivered f. o. b. your city. A big bunch of samples with prices mailed on request. Address the Job Printing Department.

The contemplated action of the mine owners of Goldfield in appealing to the courts to dissolve the Western Federation of Miners as a criminal organization, is an amazing piece of stupidity even for that Christless gang of freebooters, who have committed one blunder after another since the day they declared their war of extermination on that splendid labor organization. Every attack has been repulsed with heavy losses. The Western Federation is today the most powerful labor union in America, and this fact is due largely to the hostile attitude of the mine owners. The latter do not give the mine workers time enough to fall out among themselves, nor chance to bicker and back-bite, as some members of organized labor are apt to do when there is nothing else doing. The mine owners keep right after the mine workers, and thus banish dissension from their ranks, and effect their complete solidarity. The best organizers the Federation could employ would not be nearly so successful in the work of awakening the miners to class consciousness as the mine owners have been in doing this work for them. Nothing would suit us better than to see the federal court issue a decree to the best of the mine owners, dissolving the Western Federation of Miners. That hour the stock of the Western Federation and of organized labor in general would rise one hundred per cent and the Socialist vote in the United States would be doubled and perhaps tripled in the ensuing election.

Methodist Book Concern in Cincinnati, O., recently made a statement to the effect that the trade union is the "greatest tyranny on earth." He denounced the union as "un-sanctified" and declared that "the wage question has been crowded to the limit." He said a good many other things, so the Associated Press dispatches of December 24th report, that were quite uncomplimentary to the men who work for the Methodist Book Concern in Cincinnati. He was quite emphatic when he said that some drastic action was necessary to put down these un-sanctified unions. Two years ago the Appeal published a little book entitled "Why the Church Opposes Socialism," in which the statement was made that the church stood for the master class today as the church stood for the master class prior to 1860. This statement was disputed by the editor of the Western Christian Advocate, published at Kansas City, Mo., who volunteered to furnish the Appeal with proof to the contrary. I have been waiting for two years to hear from the good brother, but up to going to press on this edition no word has reached us.

"Bonaparte Plays Rich Lawbreakers." In his way the capitalist dailies put it in their head-ache accounts of the attorney general's recent speech before the Athletic club at Chicago. Said his attorney generalship: "In all these cases alike, the idea underlying the complaints—an idea often more or less concealed by sophistry and falsehood, is that laws, or some laws, are not really intended to be really obeyed by some people." Bonaparte's style is as elephantine as that of Grover Cleveland. He is an adept at mouthing ponderous nothingness. The foregoing paragraph is a fair specimen. The point sought to be made is that all laws are intended to be obeyed. This is the climax of irony and the essence of mendacity. Congress and legislatures know in advance that their enactments will not be obeyed by the ruling class. Trust magnates laugh at laws that interfere with their operation. They favor all such legislation, for they understand perfectly that its object is not to be obeyed by the trusts, but to fool the people. One of these days there will be an awakening, and then look out for such a national and international house-cleaning as this old planet has not yet seen.

A Chicago broker is in trouble for passing worthless checks. Brokers should learn to confine themselves to passing worthless stocks.—Kansas City Times.

How Profits are Made.

Watch the Fireworks.

As the Appeal pointed out some time ago, you may expect squalls on the financial sea when Mr. Cortelyou demands the return of a portion of the money which he so kindly deposited with the New York banks in an effort to stem the tide of the panic. The Wall Street Journal says: "The general money stringency of the past few months has effected the treasury as well as general business. For the month of December the revenues are nearly six million dollars less than last December, while expenditures are seven millions more."

Mr. Cortelyou has respectfully approached the big bankers, with hat in hand, and has appealed to them for aid. The bankers will be glad to know that the country has decided to disgorge a few measly millions without any public protest. If they should protest against this unjust and arbitrary demand on the part of the government for its own money, the people would be needlessly alarmed.

Just keep your eye on the treasury situation and you will see some interesting fireworks.

Congress is expected to enact at the present session a law making mortgages a basis for national bank circulation. This will call to mind the agitation carried on by the populists ten or fifteen years ago asking the government to issue currency for farm land as security. Unfortunately for the farmers they did not own the government and the proposal was rejected by the bankers. Now the bankers, after having squandered the money of their depositors, are demanding that the government take up these "gilt edge securities" and issue against them currency which will be used to pay off depositors or re-loan at exorbitant rates of interest. In other words, the bankers will loan to their customers the depositors' money, demanding gilt edge securities, which in turn will be passed over to the United States treasury. The bankers will receive in exchange crisp, new bank notes, which will be re-loaned and the securities demanded will be taken to Washington and a second batch of bank notes issued. This will certainly be an elastic currency with a vengeance. You ought to be a banker.

Why will Socialism win? Because it can't lose. Napoleon had his Waterloo, Roosevelt his Goldfield.

The world grasps a new truth slowly, but with a grip of iron.

SOCIALISM—The hope of the have, the salvation of the slave, the end of man's long journey from the Cave.

We are told that the Lord loves a cheerful giver, although everybody knows that it's simply a matter of a well regulated liver.

The workman who won't vote for the party of his class deserves to be spanked with a whip of an eight-gauge nail in the end of it.

In China all railroad franchises have a clause providing that at the end of fifty years the property shall revert to the state. But what could you expect of a lot of yellow bathens?

It is a great thing to be imbued with the spirit of doing things. There was once a man who was so imbued that he had his friends put eggs around him so they would be hatched. This is the spirit and the kind of man that makes the world move forward.

It is certainly to be deplored that a man of such purity of purpose and self-sacrificing spirit as Comrade McGrady should have met with so much of the world's bitterness, scorn and neglect, but such are the rewards of ignorance. McGrady knew this and had pity for his detractors and found comfort in serving those who hated him. The memory of this noble comrade exhales with the fragrance of his brave and beautiful and blameless life.

Book Department

Our new edition of The American Esperanto Book enlarged, corrected, and revised has been received, and we are making every effort to send it to you. The Esperanto Magazine one year, for \$1.50, a saving of 50 cents.

"The Red Flag," edited by May Deas, author of "The Rebel at Large," is one of the most able and sincere of the revolutionary magazines. It has appeared in published monthly at One Dollar. By a special arrangement we are able to offer it together with the Appeal one year for \$1.00.

"HOW TO LECTURE ON SOCIALISM." Arthur M. Lewis, who has been filling the Garrick theatre in Chicago for months, has written for us an article on "How to Lecture on Socialism." This has appeared in the January number of "Studies in Socialism," which is now ready for delivery, 200 copies for \$1.00.

"SOCIALISM AND THE NEW THEOLOGY." In "Christianity and the Social Order," in the January issue of the Appeal, Rev. J. Campbell sets forth, with his usual clear logic and engaging style, the social teachings of the New Theology. As a direct result of his religious views, Mr. Campbell has become an avowed Socialist, and has taken his stand strongly with the labor movement in England. In doing this, he is, as he believes, going back to the beliefs of the primitive Christian church, the nature of which he discusses in "The Social Gospel." Socialism is set forth in no uncertain words in a brief introduction, in which he announces the practicality of attempting to show the correspondence between the principles of Christianity and those of modern Socialism. Socialism is the best sense of the term. The practical room which alone justifies the existence of churches is, he says, "the realization of the Kingdom of God, which only means the reconstruction of society on a basis of mutual helpfulness, instead of strife and competition." "The one thing which I have tried to keep before me in these pages is the possibility of showing the correspondence between the principles of Christianity and those of modern Socialism. The practical room which alone justifies the existence of churches is, he says, "the realization of the Kingdom of God, which only means the reconstruction of society on a basis of mutual helpfulness, instead of strife and competition." "The one thing which I have tried to keep before me in these pages is the possibility of showing the correspondence between the principles of Christianity and those of modern Socialism. 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