

Total number of subscribers for week ending Feb. 12 357,861
 Number of new subs for week ending February 19 15,140
 Number of existing subs for week ending February 19 7,580
 Gain for week 7,560

Total Number of Subs for Week Ending February 19 - 365,421

Total Edition Printed Last Week - 484,500

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FRED D. WARREN
 Managing Editor

Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., March 5, 1910

This is Number 744

DEBS DATES

Wheeling, W. Va., Victoria Theater, Sunday, March 13, 2:30 p. m.
 Cumberland, Md., Academy of Music, Monday, March 14, 8 p. m.
 Hagerstown, Md., First Hose Hall, Tuesday, March 15, 8 p. m.
 Washington, D. C., National Rifle Army, Wednesday, March 16, 8 p. m.
 Baltimore, Md., Albaugh's Theater, Charles and Preston Sts., Thurs. March 17
 Camden, N. J., Fraternal Order of Eagles Hall, Saturday, March 19, 8 p. m.
 Elizabeth, N. J., Proctor's Theater, Sunday, March 20, 2:30 p. m.

See further dates on Second Page.

THE APPEAL DIRECTLY ATTACKED

LAST WEEK the Appeal, on the authority of certain congressmen, announced that the postal fight had been won. At the same time it sensed a new attack behind the abandonment of the Taft scheme, and warned against it. This week it becomes evident that, while the Taft plan to increase postage on all periodicals of general circulation has been sidetracked because of the extraordinary protest against it, it will give place to a more specific and direct attack on the Appeal.

This is apparent from a letter written by Phil P. Campbell, congressman from the Third district of Kansas, the district in which the Appeal is located, which reads as follows:

Mr. Wm. James, Pittsburg, Kan.:
 Washington, D. C., February 16th.—My Dear Sir: I have had the question of increase in postal rates on second-class matter up with the committee on postoffices and postroads, and waited for their decision before writing you.

THE ONLY INCREASE ON SECOND-CLASS MATTER WILL BE ON SAMPLE COPIES AND ON PAPERS SENT TO NON-SUBSCRIBERS, OR THOSE WHO REFUSE THE PAPERS.

Very truly yours,
PHIL P. CAMPBELL.

Notice how positive this statement is. There is no equivocation about it. He tells just what is to be done in definite words. P. P. is a weak brother, a semi-imbecile, who blurs out what he knows, without the caution exercised by the average congressman. But he is close to Cannon, being one of the few men whom that autocratic dictator has ever called to the chair to preside in his absence, and as standing near to the throne possesses unusual facilities for getting next to the real situation. He himself says he has been consulting with the committee having the matter in hand, and announces exactly what that committee intends to do. In all probability the committee did not want it to be made public at this time, but the old proverb has it that children and fools tell the truth, and P. P. has spit it over.

According to this man, who says he has consulted the committee on postoffices and postroads and who speaks by the book, the protest of the people has led to dropping the fight, so far as the magazines are concerned. Perhaps they have promised to be good and quit printing exposures that "hurt business." Anyhow, the pretense of taxing papers of general circulation in order to make up a fictitious deficit is to be abandoned entirely. The mask is to be thrown aside, all effort to increase revenues abandoned, and the attack is to be made directly on the Appeal and on the Appeal alone.

"The only increase on second-class matter will be on sample copies and on papers sent to non-subscribers, or those who refuse the papers."

The vast circulation given to the exposures of Pollock in Kansas has alarmed P. P. The Appeals that were bought by the Army and sent broadcast, calling attention to the stench of Grosscup and other federal judges, has offended a rose-water congress. The crowds that have pressed to hear Debs expose the corruptions and usurpations of the courts, getting a subscription to the Appeal with every admission to the lecture, has lashed the putrefying plutes to a fury, and in their desperation they are willing to violate the constitution by enacting class-legislation in order to "get" the Appeal. A ruling of the postal department, a law behind it—and they think they can stop the reading of these exposures. There is no other paper in America that can be meant. It shows which way the gun is aimed. It shows what Taft meant in the first place by asking an increase of rates on periodicals of a general circulation. It is the answer of a senile executive—himself an ex-federal judge and father of the injunction—and of a castigated congress, to the exposures of graft on the part of the judiciary. The thieves mean to stay together!

The House Postoffice Committee

JOHN W. WEAVER, Banker	Republican
JOHN J. GARDNER, Editor	Republican
N. D. SPERRY, Contractor	Republican
W. H. STAFFORD, Lawyer	Republican
F. H. HUFF, Banker	Republican
S. S. BARRETT, Capitalist	Republican
S. C. CLARK, Lawyer	Republican
F. O. LOWERY, Lawyer	Republican
J. S. BENTLEY, to Gen. W. Pullman	Democrat
CHAS. MERRY, Capitalist	Republican
T. R. HAMER, Lawyer	Republican
VICTOR M. MANSFIELD, Publisher	Republican
J. A. MOORE, Lawyer	Democrat
J. E. FINLEY, Lawyer	Democrat
J. T. HENRY, Lawyer	Democrat
JOHN H. SMITH, Lawyer	Democrat
THOMAS M. BELL, Lawyer	Democrat
W. E. COX, Lawyer	Democrat

Address, Washington, D. C.

—and they think they can stop the reading of these exposures. There is no other paper in America that can be meant. It shows which way the gun is aimed. It shows what Taft meant in the first place by asking an increase of rates on periodicals of a general circulation. It is the answer of a senile executive—himself an ex-federal judge and father of the injunction—and of a castigated congress, to the exposures of graft on the part of the judiciary. The thieves mean to stay together!

Instead of setting about to clean the Augean stables by letting the streams of truth pour through them, they mean to choke off all investigation! Why? Are they themselves besmirched? Do they fear a bath more than they do whitewash?

What are you going to do about it? They have already threatened and cajoled the magazines into silence. Now they openly threaten the life of the only paper that is left which has the nerve to expose their perfidy to the people, the robbery and murder of the men who have made this country great and rich, yet who are poor and despised. Have you a spark of protest left?

If you are not entirely dead to the danger which threatens Mexicanized America through Barbarous Business, write at once to the committee on postoffices and postroads, voicing your protest and calling for congressional investigation of the postoffice department, especially in relation to the railroads. Rush your letters in. There is no time to lose.

Then, fling your defiance at the men who are trying to throttle exposure of infidelity to public trust, by scattering the Appeal broadcast. Hustle in names for "sample copies and papers to be sent to non-subscribers," or, better yet, strengthen the protest by sending in a dozen subs, so the exposures may have sufficient time to "take." The Appeal is not a dead one yet, as the plutes will find out before they are done with it.

A NEST OF SNAKES.

The treasury department has printed 1,330 millions of "emergency currency" for the banks, one-third of which has been given to the few richer institutions, according to Washington dispatches of February 23d. Do you remember that a few years ago, when the farmers alliance contended that the government could print money and loan it on good security, the bankers made all manner of fun of "fat money," and defouncing as absurd the idea of setting printing presses to work printing money? Being a republican then, the writer believed the cunning devils who were then and are now using the government to make millions out of the ignorance of the people. Is this emergency currency anything but paper run through the printing presses? Isn't it fat of the worst kind? The bankers have the treasury and give them money. The Appeal's exposure last week shows that the government officials in the past have identically been printing this money, and using it themselves! Washington City rotten. It is a nest of traitors to the people. If ever a real opposition party should be elected and go through the work of the last fifty years there would be exposed a system of robbery such as the world has never known. But the people are asleep and keep on waiting for the same old gangs that have been working for profits in the other it will operate to end profits. How would it be possible to take profits when the whole people were concerned, in equal degree, in the operation of industry?

Class law has existed in fact for years, but now they are enacting law for the rich openly. In defending a bill before the New York legislature, Senator Hill said: "It is for the protection of the sons of the rich and others who live on the income of trust funds. Lots of young fellows of this class are spendthrifts and run up big bills. Merchants encourage them to run up bills. Then they attach their incomes. If the bill is passed the poor man getting \$12 a week will still be subject to the garnishment law, while the rich young spendthrift will be free from such annoyances."

THE LOS ANGELES HERALD, arguing that the trust employs co-operation among the stockholders thereof, wants to know if the co-operation of Socialism will not produce the same results that it does under the trust. It will. Only under Socialism, every living human being will be in on it. This will mean that the principle which operated to make the trusts great money-getters for the stockholders will operate to benefit every member of society. In the one case, however, co-operation worked for profits, in the other it will operate to end profits. How would it be possible to take profits when the whole people were concerned, in equal degree, in the operation of industry?

THE THIRD HOUSE

There has been developed during the Appeal's agitation against the federal courts a most important thing for the working class. It came without special design, but it has given the workers a representation which they never had before, and it ought never to disappear from American politics until it is superceded by actual rule of the workers.

The new department of government which has been developed—and it amounts to just that—might well be called the Third House of congress, the people. They have found that they can be heard in legislation. They have already blocked at least two infamous measures proposed for the regular congress. A new and great field opens before them, and they will be loath to surrender the chance that has come to them.

The Third House has come to stay. It is perfectly constitutional, because it rests upon a specific clause which says: "The right to peaceably assemble and petition . . . shall not be abridged." On the basis of peaceable assemblage there is erected the right of the working class to meet as a Third House and initiate measures it may desire. On the right of petition there is predicated the privilege of writing to congressmen, telling what you want and what you don't want. If the workers will take advantage of these two rights, they will be able to hold in check the insolence of plutocracy and exercise a real power over the congress they elect and are supposed to control. Let them flood the congress with demands for what they want—let them write by the million protesting against the vicious and plutocratic—and congress will be less insolent and corrupt than it has been heretofore. The Third House is a means by which the people may secure representation in the government before the time when they are able to wrest the entire machinery of production and distribution from the pirates and despoilers and operate it for the good of all instead of the profit of the few.

It has come. The Appeal is glad it has come. It is proud that the Third House came into existence because of its agitation and through its suggestion, but it did not see the far-reaching nature of it and so takes no particular credit to itself for the work. But remember that you as a worker—however humble and however ignorant you may be—are from this time on a member of the Third House of congress. See that you have your say.

CONTROLLED, FOR WHOM?

We have government control of corporations now. The government can do anything with them that it wants to. What more power can be given to it? The fault lies not in lack of government control, but in voting the government into the control of the men who own the corporations. And they are having government do about as they wish. Not a single law has ever come out of the statute books that hurt the trusts.

For many years every American publication has been printing the horrors of the Russian civilization. But the same conditions are prevalent in Mexico. The reason the papers are silent on Mexico is because American capitalists have invested untold millions in Mexico and are benefited by its slavery, and they control the press. There you have it in a nutshell. You never read a defense of Russian barbarity in any publication, as you have of Mexican barbarity. Private wealth would sell its country for security to the most brutal tyrant that ever lived. Under Socialism all means of production belong to all the people, and none will have any interest in bad conditions because it will profit less than will right conditions. It will be to the interest of all to have right and justice done, hence there would be no such conditions of graft and crime as now exist.

You employ doctors when you are sick; carpenters to build houses, machinists to make machines, shoe-makers to make shoes, printers to print—but you do not know the kind of trained minds needed to make good laws for you. Not one man in fifty knows even the name of the training that is needed. Sociologists are the only ones with any positive knowledge of making laws for society. No other training fits one for this work. Lawyers are not sociologists and are never competent law-makers. If you would elect men well studied in sociology, whether democrats, republicans, or any other belief, or vocation, you would get results that would astonish you. It is only your ignorance of sociology that prevents your selecting men who, by mental training, only are competent. Do you get that?

PEARY, the discoverer of the pole, is generally regarded as a blatant egoist, but in speaking of trying to "civilize" the Eskimos he showed a proper conception of what capitalist civilization means when he said: "Such efforts, if successful, would destroy their primitive condition, which is necessary to preserve their existence. Once given them an idea of real estate, interest and personal property, rights in houses and food, and they would become as selfish as civilized beings." While this characterization is true, Peary ought to realize the other fact, that he was only a slave sent north to find a new land and a new people which might be exploited. The plutes have no idea of the value of anything that of how much it can be robbed.

WHAT'S THE USE of making laws when the federal judges can knock them out with the scratch of a pen? The federal court has knocked the Oklahoma state constitution out with reference to railroad rates. The first thing the people will have to do is to knock out the federal judges, and make some laws defining their sphere of action. One federal judge can knock out the will of the whole people of the United States if he desires—and he always wants to when some corporation wishes it so. Socialism will permit the people to decide what they want. That's why the corporations oppose Socialism. If Socialism would be in the interest of the corporations, you would find every plute organ in the nation boosting it. Are you so blind you cannot see at all?

ALL POSTMASTERS

ALL POSTMASTERS of the first and second class are merely political grafts on the postal system to pay for party work. Few of them do any work at all and none of them know anything about the duties of the positions. The men under them are trained and have to pass examinations, while the principals, those who should be the best-posted, are absolutely ignorant of the whole system, and have never been employed in the department! This is why the postal system is such a failure. The wonder is that it is as good as it is. There are many postmasters who do not do five minutes' work in a day—often are not in the office at all, and haven't the ability to do anything if they are there. They draw the salary and the underlings do the work. Postmasters should be elected by the people or better, should have to pass an examination, and when someone else could pass a better they should step down and out. Ability should be the only path to any position. But to do that would be to kill the machine that keeps a lot of grafters and mumpkins in office. It was the post-office machine that was used to foist the thing we have in the presidential chair—the consort of Aldrich and Cannon. The people are like little children. They don't know what ails them. The post-office is a place where corrupt party workers are rewarded for their sins.

CURRENT PAPERS are filled with statements of the consolidation of banks, and industrial lines of business. Point out these things to your blind neighbors and show them where things are going. The centralization must keep on. The big ones are eating up the smaller ones. The greater the concern the more impossible for the smaller ones to live against them. It means that in a few years each line of industry will be owned and controlled by one corporation, much as the steel, sugar, and other lines now are, and that competition will cease to exist even in theory. All business is being concentrated. It is inevitable. And if it would be good if the people owned the industries. Competition is just as absurd in the postal or police or fire departments. Can't you see it? Show these things to your neighbors and ask them to think about it. They are honest—they want a good government; they want right to prevail. They are just like you was until you got your eyes open. Every man can be reached if he is approached in the right way.

SUPPOSE that a hundred men like we are owned all the great industries, and the people were tired of our exploiting and skinning them, and should elect us to make laws to govern such industries! Do you think we would make laws that would prevent us skinning you? Would we not rather make laws to enable us to continue the skinning? That is just the condition today. The men elected to Washington are men who are either owners of great industries, owners of the stock or bonds, or else they are the paid lawyers of those industries. Think you that the people will ever get any laws from them that will prevent them from skinning you? Are you so silly that you believe men will make laws to prevent themselves from growing richer? If you are so foolish as to believe any laws for the benefit of the great common people will be enacted by men with these connections, then you should be led for the simple. Say, wake up. You are asleep to every suggestion of reason.

THE railroads in Oklahoma have started in to collect three-cent fares, regardless of the constitutional inhibition of such a rate. As the federal judge decided that the railroads could skin the people, of course the process of skinning will now take place. There is a provision in the Oklahoma constitution that enables the state to go into business—to build railroads. Now the only thing for the people there to do is to build competitors of the railroads, untaxed, and that will bring the other roads to ruin. There is no competition now, but that will make a real competitor. That is the only thing left for the people to do. It is either that or permit the skinning for all time to come. A free people should be willing to give millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute. The Appeal believes Oklahoma has a majority of such people.

YOU WILL ACKNOWLEDGE that you are ignorant of many new discoveries in electricity, but you are unwilling to concede that you are ignorant of new principles of social government. Yet there are many new discoveries in government that would help you more than any in electricity. Your ancestors believed that anarchy would prevail if there were no king—and yet all the time kings were the very producers of anarchy and war and oppression. How much wiser are you than your fathers? Why not develop and help make life better for all of us?

THIRD never yet was a battle won with cannon. The Appeal may launch broadsides at the enemy, and these may break down the ramparts, affording admittance for the army, but it is the musketry and the infantry that must do the work. Your poorly scrawled letter to a congressman, your note sent in on subscription, your word to a shop-mate, your list of subs, constitute the peppering that must ultimately in victory for right. Let every man carry the work just before him.

It is announced that Taft's recent speech in New York is to be made a part of the Congressional Record, so it may be franked out during the coming campaign. If the president can only load up the mail with republican campaign documents going free, and send the mails to Socialist papers, on the ground that after republican graft is over the sender does not pay expenses, he will doubtless feel that he has been successful as president.

THIS IS DEFINITE--IMPEACH GROSSCUP

HERE is the reason why Grosscup is not impeached. George D. Liddell, who says, "I am not a Socialist, but I admire your courage in attacking thieves in high places," wrote Wm. Paine Sheffield, representative from Massachusetts and a member of the house's judiciary committee, asking him to bring impeachment proceedings against Judge Grosscup, and received the following reply:

Washington, D. C., February 19, 1910.
 George D. Liddell, Esq., Providence, R. I.
 My Dear Sir:—Your letter of February 17th, calling attention to a series of articles in the Appeal to Justice, published at Girard, Kan., charging two of the federal judges with various actions inconsistent with their office, has been duly received and I note the suggestions that you make therein. Unless such charges are very definite and are based on some apparent substantiality, I should be very reluctant to entertain a matter to the attention of congress, as I have the highest faith in the integrity of the federal judiciary and do not regard loose accusations in the press or on the stump as sufficient evidence for the consideration of such matters in the house of representatives. Respectfully yours,
 WM. PAINE SHEFFIELD.

It will be noticed that this "representative" refuses to represent the people who demand that he act; that he has prejudged the federal judges, saying before hearing of the matter that he has the highest faith in their integrity; and that he calls for charges that are "very definite." He shall have these very definite charges. The Appeal has not printed loose accusations, as the distinguished autocrat would know if he would take time to read what has been printed and would cease clearing the guilty without trial. The charges have been very definite, even to the crime committed, the time and place the crime was committed and all the details of the crime. The Appeal stands ready to appear before this judiciary committee and specifically make these charges, not in the form of loose accusations, but as very definite and specific indictments of malfeasance in office. It claims to have absolute proof that these federal judges are guilty of crimes for which they ought to be impeached if not sent to the penitentiary. Is it the business of the distinguished autocrat who claims to represent the people with a capital R, to see that crimes against the people shall not be investigated? Who is he, that he has any right to prejudge a man? Who is he, that he should refuse to give the people a hearing when it is claimed in very definite and specific charges that federal judges have been guilty of crimes against the people?

It is time for the Third House to get into action. Let the working people of the United States—they who make the wealth of the country and who have been robbed of it through the connivance of men like the federal judges and their apologists, Sheffield, et al.—make their demand. They have been unheard and insulted long enough. Write Mr. Sheffield and the fellow members of the judiciary committee, the names of which appear herewith, demanding that they give the Appeal a hearing on these charges. We don't ask anything but a chance to make good on what we print. Demand of these "Representatives with a big R," that they stand out of the way and let the truth come out, whatever it is. Get busy, you members of the Third House of congress.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

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Address of all, WASHINGTON, D. C.

A CAPITALIST paper declares the fatal defect of Socialism is that Socialists are not able to secure competent managers for co-operative groups. That is the fatal ignorance of the editor. Capable managers of co-operative groups could not bring Socialism, because co-operative groups are not Socialism. They are merely co-operative businesses in the midst of capitalism. Socialism proposes to end the entire business or capitalist system, and when it does will have the choice of all men as managers, while at the same time keeping the people in full control of the things. There is no fatal defect about Socialism, as the robber barons are beginning to realize.

The president of Stanford university in a recent address at Los Angeles said: "It would have been a good thing if 100,000 San Franciscans had died when the bubonic plague threatened San Francisco in 1907—if you could have chosen who the 100,000 were." This shows how valuable the poor are in the sight of capitalists and their flunkies—for the Stanford university is an endowed school. That you may understand what this sentiment means, suppose some Socialist should say, "It would be a good thing if 100,000 men in the United States would die—if Socialists could select the men,"—would there be a stir over such an expression? Socialists never uttered such inhuman words, but capitalists do, and you are so used to the ways of capitalism that you never notice when it says a brutal thing.

THE REVIEW of Ottumwa, Iowa, after leading Debs as a man and speaker, says: "It would seem that he could bring greater results by working within one of the two dominant parties." There is where the Review is wrong. Should he work within one of the two dominant parties he would and could accomplish only the result of maintaining a system of open robbery and murder of the working class, for both of them stand for this. The only possible way to accomplish results for righteousness at this time is to stand for right against a corrupt and immoral system, and Debs is doing that.

SENATOR JEFFERSON DAVIS of Arkansas gives the democratic remedy for the trust by suggesting that he would like to "see Mr. Rockefeller incinerated in the flames caused by his own oil." That is both cruel and wasteful, besides being futile. The worst punishment Socialists would inflict on John D. would be to make him prove that he has any oil.

MICHIGAN has a new constitution which provides that franchises must be obtained from the people instead of from councils and legislatures, the matter being presented to popular vote. It is but a small thing perhaps, but it represents a victory for real democracy over plutocracy, and that is the battle which is coming.

The capitalist risks, watered stock, the worker risks his life. The capitalist attends strictly to business, but so does the burglar. The capitalist works hard, but the highwayman also has some work and considerable risk in his chase after other people's property. A new coal has been discovered on Mars, but it has not been discovered whether some Marsian nation is encouraging revolution in a smaller nation there in order to grab the territory adjacent to the mines.

PHILADELPHIA'S MISTAKE

Labor is going through the same old play at Philadelphia. The street car strike has developed into a general walk-out of labor and the police are being used by the employers to beat labor into submission. Labor has not had sense enough yet to elect its partisans to the city offices and the judges, so it can control the police and militia. Being led by men who believe that labor should not use its votes to help itself in its conflict with the corporations, the strikers are helpless. If the workers of Philadelphia had elected Socialists to office it would have all the power of the law on its side, instead of having it all against it. It does seem absurd for workers to vote for parties that always use the power of government against it. If workers believe it is right in its demands for better wages and conditions, and is willing to strike and fight for them, what asks they must be to vote for the bosses to control the law. Sometime, somewhere, it is to be hoped they will go into politics for their own interests, and then they will have some chance of winning. We all know that the corporations of Philadelphia are corrupt, have corrupted all the city government, and that they will corrupt the public officials to down labor. But they can't control the Socialists. Socialists are for the working class all the time. Socialists would give them all they could reasonably demand, and only be workers would have a say as to what is reasonable. Is it better to fight and have riots and broken heads and some dead than to vote for what you want?

TO MAKE STRIKERS REBEL.

A press dispatch says: Representative Stevenson of Minnesota, whose bill giving discretionary power to the government to acquire railroads in order to avert tempes has received the tacit approval of the president, is making many converts to his proposed law in view of the recent strike of the national railroads of Mexico and the threat of the American railroads that they would refuse to handle Mexican freight on this side of the border when the strike was declared. Stevenson is telling his colleagues that president Taft has promised to do all measure personal attention and quotes the president as saying that "the bill has profoundly interested me."

This is a great scheme to make the workers practically slaves, yet it is in keeping with other measures proposed by this labor-hating administration. Notice how it connects up with Mexico, the land of absolute tyranny. If a railroad or other industry that has a strike on hand can be thrown into receivership, it will mean that the government, as agent of the government, will regard the striker as a rebel against the union, and he can be handled just as a man in rebellion can be used. It is a system of robbery and murder seeking to maintain itself by absolutism.

A new coal has been discovered on Mars, but it has not been discovered whether some Marsian nation is encouraging revolution in a smaller nation there in order to grab the territory adjacent to the mines.

GROSSCUP REVERSES THE \$29,240,000 FINE

Everybody knows about the twenty-nine million dollar fine of the Standard Oil company which Grosscup set aside. But everybody does not know that just before the fine was remitted there was gambling in Standard Oil stocks in Boston, that fortunes were made there, and that Grosscup's representative speculated in the Boston exchange. Everybody does not know that after the Grosscup decision the judge went east in direct company with Standard Oil officials. Everybody does not know that on this eastern trip Grosscup was guest of a son-in-law of Rockefeller, and that he is said to have carried an empty valise there, and when he left the valise appeared to be well filled. These things, as well as other specific charges, made again in a review of the case at the close of this article, are respectfully referred to the judiciary committee of congress. The Appeal wishes to make them the basis for impeachment proceedings against Grosscup. Is that committee more concerned in protecting a judge who is accused of such crime than it is in protecting the people from a man whose private and public life is so besmirched? Will it give the Appeal and the people a chance to be heard, by instituting impeachment proceedings against Grosscup or will it try to cover up those horrible revelations?

BY GEORGE H. SHOAF,
Staff Correspondent Appeal to Reason.

VIRTUALLY everybody is familiar with the principal facts involved in the fine of \$29,240,000 imposed upon Standard Oil by Judge K. M. Landis, and the reversal of that fine by Judge P. S. Grosscup. The imposition of the fine by Judge Landis was the occasion of as much rejoicing on the part of the people as the action of Judge Grosscup in reversing it provoked their condemnation. Of course nobody expected the fine to be paid. Republicans and democrats, as well as Socialists, knew that somehow Standard Oil would finally triumph; and the people, while indignant, were not surprised when Judge Grosscup reversed Judge Landis.

People everywhere charge and believe that Judge Grosscup received an enormous sum of money for the work of setting aside the action of Judge Landis—and there is no doubt that Grosscup did receive a liberal reward for favoring Standard Oil—but how did he receive it, and where, and how much was he paid? are questions difficult to answer.

During all of the Grosscup disclosures heretofore published in this paper the writer has adhered strictly to the truth. It has always been the policy of the Appeal to Reason to print only the facts of any situation it handled, and the Grosscup expose has been no exception to the rule. Having limited himself to facts, therefore, most of which are a matter of public record, and all of which are easily proven, the writer has no inclination at this time, much less the inclination, to leave the basis of solid fact and begin a yellow journey through the realms of romance.

Only Part of Truth Told.

BECAUSE of the difficulties encountered only a portion of the truth relating to this Standard Oil incident, and Judge Grosscup's connection therewith, has been uncovered. The writer is firmly convinced, from his investigations, that Grosscup profited immensely by the transaction, but it is impossible to point to the specific time and place and definitely disclose the condition under which the Chicago jurist received his pay. While this private investigation has failed to produce the positive proofs of Grosscup's rascality, certain facts have been elicited which warrant the declaration that if congress were to institute an official investigation the whole hideous corrupt

connection between Grosscup and Standard Oil would be revealed.

To refresh the memory of the reader a chronological rehearsal of the incidents connected with the famous \$29,000,000 fine is here-with given. The case entitled United States of America v. Standard Oil Company was tried in Judge Landis' court at Chicago, March 4, 1907. The trial lasted six weeks, and among the prominent witnesses was John D. Rockefeller. The Standard Oil company was charged by indictment with having, on a date mentioned within the period from Sept. 1, 1903, to March 1, 1905, unlawfully and knowingly accepting and receiving from the Chicago & Alton Railway company a concession in respect of the transportation of certain property, in interstate commerce, whereby such property was transported at a rate less than that named in the tariffs published and filed by the company, as required by law. At the conclusion of the trial, April 13, 1907, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

United States Attorney Sims prosecuted for the government. Standard Oil was represented by John S. Miller and a number of legal assistants. July 6, 1907, Judge Landis imposed the memorable fine. July 22, 1908, this fine was remitted and the verdict of the jury was reversed by Judge Grosscup.

Grosscup "Throttles" Law.

IN A NUTSHELL Standard Oil was convicted of accepting rebates from the Chicago & Alton Railway company, in violation of the Elkins act, by a jury of twelve men, who heard the evidence and listened to the arguments, and this verdict was swept aside and the "law throttled" by a federal judge. Twelve men were unanimously convinced that Standard Oil had committed crime. In the plenitude of his power Grosscup declared to these men their mistake, and absolved the criminal from the payment of penalty.

The announcement of Grosscup's decision created great astonishment in Chicago financial circles, as it was unexpected. Not that the financiers expected Grosscup to decide other than he did, but his action was regarded as premature; they had not prepared for the decision, and as a result men in Chicago made no money, while men in Boston added materially to their holdings. The discovery that eastern financiers had first information as to the nature of Grosscup's de-

cision, and had profited thereby, incensed members of the Chicago stock exchange. Investigation disclosed that thirty days previous to the announcement of the decision a certain Boston broker was buying heavily of Standard Oil securities. THE FACT that this broker is the eastern representative of Judge Grosscup and his brother, Fred Paul Grosscup, indicated to the investigators that the Boston man knew what he was doing when he made his purchases. It was further disclosed that this broker bought heavily of Standard Oil securities as late as Monday, July 29, 1908, two days before Grosscup reversed Landis.

The Boston Broker.

WITH definite information in advance Grosscup's broker bought with certainty and made millions," declared a member of the Chicago stock exchange to the writer. "Standard Oil stock, which credulous lambs had pushed down to \$350 a share in their mad effort to sell and escape the phantom fine, promptly hopped up to \$650 a share," said The Chicago Examiner July 24, 1908. Continuing, The Examiner said: "In one hour Standard Oil stock rose in value \$270,000,000; altogether it rose, thanks to the learned court of appeals, more than \$500,000,000!"

And now comes the rawest, boldest, act in this performance. Had Judge Grosscup flashed before the public bonds and stock worth millions, with the declaration and admission that he had been bribed by Standard Oil into reversing Judge Landis, his contempt of public criticism could not have been more brazenly expressed. His course immediately following the annulment of the \$29,000,000 fine is characteristic of the man—disclosing his cold-blooded indifference to what people think or say of his actions, so long as he is putting money in his purse.

A Bold Performance.

GROSSCUP handed down his decision July 22, 1908. The next day, while the radical press was howling its head off, while Chicago financiers were facing each other in amazement, while the people of the country were yet in the throes of the shock the decision had given them, Grosscup quietly left Chicago for New York. His companions were—think of the audacity of it—John S. Miller, chief counsel for Standard Oil in the case just argued, John Barton Payne, another Standard Oil attorney, and W. W. Gurley, attorney for Chicago Union Traction!

In a private Pullman over the Twentieth Century Limited the party made their way eastward, and when they reached New York the members of the party put up at the Waldorf-Astoria. After one night's stay at the New York hotel Judge Grosscup left the city, going first to the home of Henry W. Bishop, one of John D. Rockefeller's millionaire associates, at Pittsfield, Mass. After a long con-

ference with Bishop the Chicago jurist proceeded in an automobile to the home of Edward Parmelee Prentice, John D. Rockefeller's son-in-law, whose country residence was near Williamstown, twenty miles away.

Where Grosscup Collected.

ONE of the shrewdest newspaper men in New York, who made it his business to keep posted in regard to Grosscup's movements in the east, stated to the writer that when Grosscup entered the Prentice home he carried a green bag which flapped empty in the breeze, but that when the judge emerged from the Prentice domicile the bag bulged with fatness. This story is almost too raw to be true. And, yet, there is another incident in Grosscup's career, remembered by old citizens of Ashland, Ohio, which disclosed that Grosscup did, upon occasion, take money for crooked work pulled off in a congressional nominating convention; and if he accepted cold cash for the performance of dirty work as a lawyer and politician, it is argued, why should it be thought unreasonable that he should refuse to take money outright for doing dirty work as a judge?

A banquet was one of the least ostentatious favors given Judge Grosscup during his stay at the Prentice home. It would seem that a brick house should not be required to fall upon the average man and woman to get them to see things. If Grosscup were guilty of no other villainy, his reversal of Judge Landis, under the circumstances just set forth, is sufficient to impeach the honesty of his motives, if not to warrant his denunciation as a bribe-taker.

Considered in the light of his private life and his record as a judge the reversal of the \$29,000,000 fine is amply sufficient to justify the suspicion and declaration that P. S. Grosscup was paid a price for his decision, and that he received the money on his visit to the home of John D. Rockefeller's son-in-law.

Space will not be used in this connection to relate the story regarding the hatred entertained for Judge Landis by Judge Grosscup, and which Judge Landis cordially reciprocates. Neither will the time nor the patience of the reader be consumed in an analysis of the decision which annulled the big fine.

A Petition for Rehearing.

IN HIS PETITION seeking a rehearing of the case before the United States court of appeals, District Attorney Sims stated: "That the opinion of the upper court is based upon a misconception of the record with reference to the rulings of the trial judge (Judge Landis) as to the admission of evidence. That the criticism of the trial judge for abuse of discretion rests upon a wrong assumption of what the trial judge actually did. That, in short, the opinion, as it stands, erroneously states mate-

rial portions of the records; does injustice to the trial judge; leaves doubtful in a new trial the rule of law to be applied, both as to knowledge on the part of the shipper and the number of offenses; appears to be in conflict with the language of the supreme court and with the previous language of the presiding judge of this court (Grosscup) and with the great weight of legal authorities; and "If permitted to stand unmodified it will tend to encourage disobedience to law, to impede the enforcement of salutary statutes and largely to defeat their purpose."

Grosscup's Resignation Talked.

FOLLOWING the reversal of the Landis fine and while he was banqueting with Rockefeller's son-in-law Grosscup was pressed to affirm or deny the report that was industriously circulated to the effect that he contemplated resigning from the bench. His replies were vague and meaningless. Just what he had in mind when he refused to be definitely quoted on this point has never been determined. It has been suggested that his reversal of the \$29,000,000 fine was a piece of judicial audacity that exceeded safe bounds, and that if he did not voluntarily resign, an indignant people would rise and hurl him from the bench by force.

GROSSCUP'S BLACK RECORD

Specific charges respectively referred to William Faine Sheffield, Representative with a big R, on the Judiciary Committee.

IT HAS BEEN charged, and by the Appeal proven, and not denied by Grosscup:

That Grosscup raped a chambermaid while studying law in Boston. That he had carnal knowledge of several un-sophisticated country girls upon his return to his home at Ashland, Ohio.

That he alienated the affections of the wife of an Ashland Lutheran minister, causing the wife to abandon her husband, and thereby destroying a happy home. That he broke up the home of George Dougherty, an Ashland business man, causing the wife to leave her husband, and driving the husband into bankruptcy, melancholy and exile.

That he received between \$3,000 and \$5,000 for delivering his delegation to an unpopular banker candidate for congress during the republican congressional convention held at Ashland in 1882. That he was forced to leave Ashland between sums, a naked revolver in the hands of George Dougherty, the outraged husband, adding impetus to Grosscup's flight.

That after serving George Pullman, of palace car fame, in divers and sordid particulars, in Chicago, he was appointed to the United States district bench, where he continued to serve Pullman interests.

That, after declaring to The Chicago News, in 1903, that he would not use a railroad pass, he immediately began the free and indiscriminate use of railroad passes and private Pullman cars both for himself and friends, proof of which was recently published in this paper.

That he forced his private clerk to commit embezzlement—at one time taking \$1,473.45 from the court funds—the money the clerk secured by the crime being appropriated by Grosscup to his own personal and private use.

That he used the same people involved in the Chicago Union Traction receivership, which was before him, to finance the Charleston & Mattoon railroad.

That charges of fraud were filed against him involving his manipulation of the Charleston & Mattoon road.

That he was charged with manslaughter as the result of a wreck on this road and that the charge was dismissed under circumstances which indicated gross irregularities

on the part of both Grosscup and the officials concerned.

That his appointment of Marshall Sampson, by many persons said to be Grosscup's son, as a Union Traction receiver, when Sampson at the time held a commission as clerk of the United States court, constituted a violation of law.

That he was charged before the United States supreme court with doing various things in the Union Traction receivership which were unbecoming a judge, and for which he should be severely punished.

That on one occasion he had a private conference with J. P. Morgan's private lawyer in New York. That his whole administration of the Union Traction receivership reeked with fraud and corruption, as evidenced by his appointment of John M. Harlan to a sinecure, his withdrawal of traction funds to be applied to the election of a traction mayoralty candidate, and other transactions too numerous to mention.

That in 1892 he started doing business as a federal judge at \$5,000 a year, which, since 1899, has been \$7,000 a year, and, besides supporting an expensive family in style, during which European tours were taken, he has built and equipped a magnificent home on the lake shore north of Chicago at a published cost of \$85,000, floated a traction line for \$500,000, erected electric light and gas plants at Mattoon, Ill., and Charleston, W. Va., secured a fifty-year traction franchise in the latter city, helped to promote a scheme to monopolize the oil and gas supply of West Virginia, obtained an interest in an Ohio flour mill, bought and sold real estate, invested in National Biscuit and "other things," and accumulated a fortune which amounts into the millions.

Always in the past Grosscup has ignored the attacks made upon him. When The Chicago Examiner several years ago published letters showing how he had solicited and accepted railroad passes, private cars and Western Union frank books he calmly admitted using passes, but said it was not against the law to take a pass. At that time it was not, but it was a penitentiary offense for a road to give a pass, and it was a penitentiary offense for a man to procure another to get him a pass—and in the Grosscup matter exactly this was done. Grosscup directed his clerk, Charles R. Pickard, to get the

signing from the bench. His replies were vague and meaningless. Just what he had in mind when he refused to be definitely quoted on this point has never been determined. It has been suggested that his reversal of the \$29,000,000 fine was a piece of judicial audacity that exceeded safe bounds, and that if he did not voluntarily resign, an indignant people would rise and hurl him from the bench by force.

Now Up to Congress.

HOWEVER, the Appeal again presents the matter to congress, and calls upon that body to investigate Grosscup's record upon the facts published in this paper. Action against a federal judge must be started by the house of representatives. Any congressman from any state can introduce a resolution asking that such investigation be made. Properly this resolution should be introduced by some representative from Illinois. There are several congressmen from that state who owe their election directly to the endorsement and votes of labor. If these gentlemen will not take the initiative in this matter, or if they refuse point-blank to consider the introduction of a resolution asking for an investigation of Grosscup, in the face of the wide-spread charges circulated by this paper, then it must be inferred that they, too, have become tools of the interests, and boot-licks of this infamous and venal federal judge.

DEBS' OWN REPORT OF THE MEETINGS

Six Weeks of Remarkable Demonstrations, in Which 50,000 New Subs Were Added to The Appeal List

By telegraph to Appeal to Reason.

Terre Haute, Ind., February 25th.—The speaking tour of six weeks, which closed in Philadelphia last night, was in all regards the most successful in my experience. Beginning at Chicago January 23d, the entire tour was in the nature of a vast demonstration. The country was covered between Nebraska and Pennsylvania. The attendance, without a single exception, was large, and the real fire was everywhere in evidence. In some cases large numbers were turned away for want of room. The beginning of the wonderful trip, at Chicago, was most unfortunate for me. A magnificent audience, exceptionally keen, had gathered in the teeth of a fierce and blinding snow storm, and everything had been arranged for a masterly address. But the principal speaker, unfortunately, myself, had the grip, and fell down dead to his unexpressible chagrin and mortification. The only plea I have is that, with all the strength I had to stand on my feet I did my best, and nothing outside of a Socialist meeting would have been sufficient to induce me to leave my bed that day. Fortunately, the fever-falling "Jim" Brower officiated as chairman and so stirred and swayed the audience that he saved the day, for which I shall always remember him with gratitude. So keenly did I feel this failure on my part that by sheer force of will I determined to throw off the sickness, and from that time till the close of the tour the grip let me severely alone. Fifty thousand subscribers were added to the Appeal list during the six weeks we were out by our meetings alone, an average of over a thousand a day. Enough literature was

disposed of to stock a good-sized establishment. At each point we left the comrades full of enthusiasm and resolved to work with renewed energy for the movement. At several places where there was local dissension we succeeded in restoring harmony, giving the local a fresh start and a clear field.

The Warren case, the exposure of the federal judiciary and the Appeals fight for a free press, free speech and free assembly are among the liveliest issues now before the American people. The keen interest of the masses in these issues accounts largely for the tremendous gatherings which greeted us all over the country. Every mention of Warren was cheered to the echo, and every reference to the Appeal evoked a significant demonstration.

We are indebted to comrades along the line for kindnesses too numerous to mention. The glad greetings everywhere revive and refresh a weary comrade, and send him on his way, rejoicing that he has lived long enough to know the meaning of socialism and the comradeship it inspires.

It is merely justice to Comrade Brewer to say that he has made himself indispensable. He cannot be beaten. He knows just what to do and always does it. He is never caught napping. His fifteen minute introductory speeches never fail to put the audience in the happiest mood, making it easy for the speaker who followed him. The people everywhere were impressed by Brewer's earnestness, his clearness and his frankness, relieved by flashes of wit. Whenever he has occasion to address the people at length, as he doubtless will have in the future, he will be greeted by large and appreciative audi-

ences. Brewer is one of the rising young comrades and high honors await him on the platform of the Socialist movement.

We are not going to rest until the Appeal has a half a million subscribers and until every corrupt federal judge has packed his grip for Egypt or some other clime.

EUGENE V. DEBS.
I need by the Appeal—Comrade Debs is too sensitive to what he terms a failure in Chicago. He was really too ill to speak there, nevertheless Chicago comrades report that he made a magnificent effort. They say that never has Chicago witnessed such a demonstration and never has a speech so thrilled an audience there as that of the effort of Comrade Debs. If that was a failure, what a wonder "Our Gene" must be! He is supremely great now, and he is only partially developed to the capacity that he has!

"He Said It Well."

The lecture of Eugene V. Debs was a surprise to a good many in his large audience. They were expecting something not nearly so agreeable as the deliberate and thoughtful night. The man appeared very different from the Debs which they had pictured from the newspaper descriptions which many of them had read of him.

He is a citizen and lecturer of unusual gifts. But few men have appeared upon the lecture platform here who are his equal as advocates of any cause. Some of his audience expected him to rant and rave in violent language, denouncing everything and everybody. But his lecture was singularly free from these things. True he criticized existing conditions, pointing out wrongs that he thinks need resistance and advocating his cause which he thinks needs assistance, but in temperate language. His clear, incisive sentences were delightful to hear. The fact that he can express himself so well, marks him as a man worthy of attention, as his opportunities for school training were limited. His appearance can not be called commanding, but indicates that he is a student and worker. Then in addition to having mastered English uni-

difficulties, he believes in his cause and shows in every action and word a determination to advance the beliefs for which he stands. These things make him effective in the campaign of education in which he is engaged. He is thoroughly equipped for the position which he occupies.

Those who knew little or nothing about Socialism when they went to the lecture may not have been much wiser when they left. To say that Socialism means industrial democracy is not very enlightening to the average citizen, but if it is the greatest thing political that can occupy the attention of men, as Mr. Debs verily believes, it is unreasonable to expect one of its advocates to tell in one short lecture all that it means, just as it would be unreasonable to expect any one in a brief lecture to demonstrate to another entirely ignorant of the subject "What is a democrat?" But whether people agree with Mr. Debs or not, they will concede that he advocates the right as it is given him to see the right, in a way that tends to spread his doctrine. He stands high on the roster of present day lecturers. Those who are free to confess that they didn't know exactly what he meant, will also be free to confess that he said it well.

Testimony of an Enemy.

Whatever else may be said of the Socialists; no matter how strongly we may condemn some of their principles and they have been roundly condemned in these columns; we must admit that they tell and stand for a lot that is true. They are no respecters of persons. Their spear truly knows no brother. They have a way of divesting that which is corrupt, that which is false and putrid of its gaudy garments and revealing it in all its ugliness. The people look on and while this revelation may not proselyte them to Socialism who will say that it does not awaken in them a desire to remedy the evils revealed? Pottsville has a socialistic colony that is growing in strength daily. Po-

litically its power is mediocre, but it does exert a power that is a power for good—that of uplifting the minds of its members and bringing them into closer communion one with the other. This office, and every newspaper office in the town, has come in contact with the members of the Pottsville colony and there is not a newspaper man who does not respect them for the very simple reason that they live by their own rules, that they are good workmen and that they are trying, as best they know, how to do right as they see it. They have their faults if it is true, but they get at least within sight of the goal of brotherhood. They stand to go up or go down together. They are charitable and they are sympathetic. In short they are on good terms with the world. They bring their articles and their speeches into the newspaper office. If they are published they are grateful, if they are not published they are not offended. They respect your views and they only ask that you respect theirs. If they do not approve of the laws it is a notable fact that they play their part in the good citizen by obeying them. If here they can aid they aid and there is never the word that blackens the character of the man who is "down on his back." Their theory of brotherhood finds clear expression in these words of I. Mench Chambers:

Threat the day with sympathy.
The world needs least—
So evil without the healing touch.
We meet and part.
The tender word that cheers the life
We fail to say,
And, carelessly, through lack of thought,
We speak a day.
If all Socialists are built upon the same lines as the Pottsville colony it can be said with truth that a Socialist makes a good citizen.

"The Mighty Debs."

Enterprise, Lincoln, Neb.
It is hardly within the grasp of human comprehension how deep down into the festering depths of capitalistic corruption the mighty Debs reaches and drags forth the slimy skeleton of political outlawry. Mighty few who sit spellbound under

the fire of his irrefutable logic understand how monstrous the work and how certain the blow as the mask is being stripped from imitations of historic judicial divinity.

The Appeal's scheme for selling subs and giving a Debs lecture as a premium constitutes an irresistible scoop that is gouging clean to the bedrock of capitalism's sewer of agony. With this wonderful dredge "The Debs" is drawing up established precedents which are proving to be "dead men's bones" in a state of corruption.

The same number of people in the same length of time never before conducted such a far reaching, tissue searching, skin scraping propaganda campaign in the history of the Socialist party. It is an event yet to be appreciated; its effects yet to be realized; it is a clash of the bell that tolls funeral marches for the capitalist system. Every person in the vast audience bought a subscription to the Appeal to Reason and with it went the privilege of listening to the Debs lecture as a premium. They got the lecture as a starter, they will get the Appeal for 40 weeks as a finisher. Thus people who could not have been bribed to subscribe to the Socialist press subscribed here to the Appeal and the masterful Debs prepared the prejudiced ones to read it. It is one of the most effective propaganda campaigns ever conducted. It is the entering wedge that will lead to the splitting of capitalism from end to end.

Debs Is Interviewed.

One evidence of a change in the attitude of the people toward Socialism is that Debs in his speaking tour is not only interviewed by local papers, but the associated press, which during the presidential campaign telegraphed, in reply to a question whether a word from Debs would be printed, "Debs unavailable," is now sending out interviews with the man whom it so recently snubbed. Here is the latest characteristic interview sent out by the associated press: Reading, Pa., Feb. 22.—Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist leader, in discussing the Phila-

delphia trolley strike, said today: "The Philadelphia situation can be looked on as a struggle. The organization forces are against the workers, and the organization forces are backed by the city officials, capitalist control, the police. It calls out the police, and every time a policeman's club falls on the head of a striker the latter hears the echo of the role he cast at the last election."

It Follows Grosscup.

By Mononajlo.
Judge Peter S. Grosscup, it is reported, is on his way to Egypt, trying to escape the hot spot which the Appeal to Reason and dear Eugene are pouring into his awful carcass. No use! The Appeal probably also circulates in the land of the Pyramids.

Debs Dates.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Victoria theater, Sunday, March 13th, 2:30 p. m.
CINCINNATI, Mo.—Academy of Music, Monday, March 14th, 8 p. m.
HAGERSTOWN, Md.—First Hose Hall, Tuesday, March 15th, 8 p. m.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—National Rifles Armory, Wednesday, March 16th, 8 p. m.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Albion's theater, Charles and Preston streets, Thursday, March 16th, 8 p. m.
CAMDEN, N. J.—Fraternal Order of Eagles hall, Saturday, March 19th, 8 p. m.
ELIZABETH, N. J.—Proctor's theater, Sunday, March 20, 2:30 p. m.
NEWARK, N. J.—Weaver's Coliseum, Tuesday, March 22d, 8 p. m.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Grand View hall, Ogden and Franklin streets, Wednesday, March 23d, 8 p. m.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 345-345 Wiloughby avenue, Thursday, March 24th.

Other New York dates will be announced next week. All comrades selling subscription tickets should be ready to settle with committee on the day of the lecture so that the committee can settle with Comrade George D. Brewer, the Appeal field manager, at the close of the lecture. Sub-tickets are good for renewal or extension of time. All tickets sent to committees must be accounted for so please return all to the committee when you settle with them. The dates through Ohio and Pennsylvania averaged over 1,000 subs each. Count that non-hour lost in which you do not speak to some fellow worker about Socialism. The month's a time to spread the propaganda.

Editorials by Appeal Readers

"Unpatriotic" Poverty.

So prices had to be advanced till they were actually forced to willingly abstain from using the things they themselves produced, and swore to get even by living on bread and water. It was then that the trusts had "the laugh on you." For prices that the people repent, the prices of meat, etc., are even now going up higher.

The small butcher and retailer alone suffer from this loss of trade. The trusts can dispose of their surplus abroad.

The direct effort of the boycott and high prices is a lowering of the standard of American labor, so that we will soon be on a par with "European paper labor."

But the wail of Hill and the World show that it is the workman and farmer alone who can save our prestige in the world; and what patriot would not fast and go half-cloth 264 1/4 days in the year, to the end that our big guns may show off abroad and uphold our name as having the richest country, the wealthiest men, the largest trusts, greatest gamblers, fakirs, huggings, and suckers on earth? CHAS. WILHELM.

Emmett, Idaho.

A Great Country.

Great country this. We put men in jail for stealing a loaf of bread and elect others to congress for stealing a railroad. Our professors get their principles from the same Standard Oil safe, that they do their salaries.

Our newspapers are made rich for lying and deceiving the people.

We license saloons and lawly houses, and fine men and women for preaching the precepts of Jesus from the street corners.

America is expending annually for army, navy, and war pensions \$470,000,000. About six dollars per capita, or thirty dollars for an average family.

Our depraved society thinks it more honorable to teach young men how to kill, than to convey a knowledge of agriculture.

It is startling to be told that the cost of a great battleship equals in valuation all the land and the 100 buildings which Harvard university has accumulated in 250 years.

Block says that the cost of one shot from a big cannon is \$1,700. The average school teacher in the country will not earn as much in five years teaching.

Newton, Iowa. PEAKY ENGLIS.

Capitalistic New Zealand.

I am taking the opportunity to write to you to correct as I think a statement made in the Appeal referring to the workers in Australia. I came across this statement, "It was the sending of the leaders of unions to prison in Australia that forced the workers to go into politics and now they practically control that nation." I was a little surprised when reading that, considering the great unrest in Australia at the present time, the whole of the coal miners in New South Wales on a strike after just finishing a big strike in Broken Hill, with the gold miners.

The strike in Broken Hill, began by the employers reducing the miserable wages of the workers. At the commencement of the strike two of the best orators in the Socialist movement went to Broken Hill to speak for the miners and encourage them in the struggle, namely, Tom Mann, and Harry Hol-lapud. They were arrested, along with two of the miners, for inciting to riot and seditious language. They were taken from the Hill to Albany, 600 miles distant, to be tried; the government being afraid they would be unable to get a jury to convict them in Broken Hill, with the gold miners.

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A \$20 Library for \$10

We must turn \$20,000 worth of the best Socialist books into cash at once. We need the money now and we can't wait.

Therefore we will send you any of the books we publish, without reserve, by express prepaid for half the retail prices. The only conditions are that you must send not less than \$10.00, which will give you \$20,000 worth of books, and must send the money before the end of March.

We suggested one \$20 library in No. 42 of the Appeal. If you want it, ask at library A. Here, at another suggestion, which we call Library B.

- 1. Hahnemann's Memoirs of Marx.
2. Wilson's The American Farmer.
3. Engels' Origin of the Family.
4. Engels' Social Revolution.
5. Engels' Socialism, Utopian and Scientific.
6. Engels' Feuerbach.
7. Lenin's American Patriotism.
8. Lenin's Socialism, Utopian and Scientific.
9. Lenin's Socialism, Utopian and Scientific.
10. Lenin's Socialism, Utopian and Scientific.
11. Lenin's Socialism, Utopian and Scientific.
12. Lenin's Socialism, Utopian and Scientific.
13. Lenin's Socialism, Utopian and Scientific.
14. Lenin's Socialism, Utopian and Scientific.
15. Lenin's Socialism, Utopian and Scientific.

The chattel slave wanted freedom, but had no means of getting free. The wage slave has the ballot and doesn't give a damn whether he is free or not.

Men may be imprisoned, but truth is set free when the teachers are locked in. Men may be killed for their teachings, but it gives the one tongue a hundred voices that never thereafter are silent any more.

Identical Interests.

"Let us be friends," said the Wolf to the Lamb. "Can you not see that our interests are identical?"

"I don't know about that," the Lamb suggested very timidly, "because you eat meat while I can't afford it."

"But you can make a great deal of meat for me. Come, work for me and let us be friends. I will permit you to range over the pasture and all the grass you can eat will be yours. You ought to be very grateful to me for this liberality."

The Lamb did think it, showed the right spirit, and so began picking away. But he wondered how he could be working for the Wolf when he, the Lamb, seemed to be getting it all. After a few days the Wolf pounced on him and prepared to devour him. Before he expired the creature of gentle habits softly asked:

"Why, certainly," replied the Wolf. "You were living only to make flesh for me. In a very few minutes our interests will be identical because we will both be Wolf."

The Criminal Courts

Grosscup Run Out of Chicago.

Judge Grosscup has gone to Egypt. He seems to be anxious to retire from the public gaze. His article on the "Peopling of the Trusts" has not come out in the North American Review. When Comrade George Shoar and I asked him what he meant by "peopling the trusts" he smiled quizzically and said, "you will find out in the January number of the North American Review." Well, we didn't find out.

Little good it did him to set his mind on work to suppress the Appeal to Reason and to keep it off the news-stands and streets of Chicago. The Appeal to Reason is widely read in Chicago, and the exposure of one of the most celebrated judges of the federal judiciary is making one of the greatest sensations in the history of Chicago. Members of organized labor are outspoken in their contempt of Judge Grosscup and are flooding congress with demands that he be impeached. Lawyers, who do not dare to come out openly and attack him, because they dare not antagonize him, are delighted with the work the Appeal to Reason is doing. I have talked with some of the most prominent attorneys in Chicago and without exception they say, "Judge Grosscup is a scoundrel and should not be on the federal bench." They then begged me not to mention their names, for, as one of them expressed it, "he would run us out of his court." We may well ask ourselves who rules in America? After reading the Appeal the past two months can you one says, "the people rule?" When George Bernard Shaw was invited to come to this country he replied, "Why should I go to America? I do not wish to see the state of liberty in New York harbor, my appetite for irony doesn't extend that far. The Americans are ignorant of the fact that liberty does not exist there." If liberty existed here Judge Grosscup would have been removed from the bench before this. The members of congress are just like him, or they would have taken action to remove him. It takes just such exposures as the Appeal to Reason has laid bare to show the people how corrupt our government is from the supreme court down to constable and dog catcher. LULLA TWAINING.

Chicago, Ill.

Wanted—A Congressman with Nerve

News, Bartlesville, Okla.

Congressman Murphy of Missouri introduced in congress last fall a resolution asking the impeachment of Federal Judge Phillips on the ground that Judge Phillips in company with two other federal judges went on a junketing trip in the private car of the general attorney of a leading railroad company. Murphy thinks that this action of Phillips was in such bad taste that he should be impeached, and evidently Judge Philip has got a tip from someone that congress will impeach him if the matter comes before that body, for he has agreed to resign June 24th if the impeachment proceedings are not pushed. The other two judges were McPherson and Pollock.

This calls to mind an incident which occurred a couple of years ago at Leavenworth, Kan., in the bankruptcy proceedings against the Uncle Sam Oil company. The secretary, H. H. Tucker, filed an affidavit in the federal court for the purpose of asking for a change of venue from Judge Pollock's court, and setting forth as a reason that Judge Pollock in company with Judge Phillips and McPherson had been on a junketing trip to the south in the private car of the general attorney of a leading railroad company, and might be prejudiced in favor of the great interests. For this he was committed.

Now a congressman makes the same charge about another one of the junketers, who, seeing the handwriting on the wall, agrees to resign. But Judge Pollock will not give good grace to resign. If only Kansas had a congressman with the nerve to begin impeachment proceedings against Judge Pollock he too, would have to walk the plank.

Without a Dissenting Voice.

At the recent national convention of the Mine Workers of America the following resolutions, concerning the Warren case and the corruption of the federal judiciary, was passed unanimously, without a dissenting voice:

Whereas, the right to free press has been cherished as a sacred tradition of this nation and

Whereas, in the case against Fred D. Warren, managing editor of the Appeal to Reason, the discrimination of the judiciary against the free press has placed in jeopardy this fundamental principle upon which this government is built; therefore we, the United Mine Workers of America, in the twenty-first annual convention assembled, express our sympathy for the free press, and the suppression of a free press, and be it

Resolved, That we condemn the action of the judiciary in their attempt to strangle to death one of the mighty weapons of the working class.

Lawyer Approves.

—Mr. Williams, attorney at law, Louisville, Ky., writes as follows: "Your excellent paper was forwarded to me with your knowledge of why or how it came. Later on, I learned that a friend of mine had entered my subscription for one year. I have been reading your articles, with intense interest, regarding the acts and doing of Judges Grosscup, and Pollock, and to say that I am astounded, does not half express it. I am glad that you people have nerve enough to go after those who need going after, and the sooner the general press and magazines do likewise, the sooner our country will have cleaner men at its helm. So keep the good work up, boys, because the public generally needs enlightenment along these lines. You always have to fight the devil with fire."

Clubbing Offers.

The Appeal to Reason will be sent for a full year, without extra charge, in connection with any of the following subscriptions. These are the regular prices of papers and magazines, and the Appeal to Reason direct. If desired, Appeal can go to one address and second publication, in another.

Chicago Daily Socialist, 1 year, \$3.00
New York Sunday Call, 1 year, \$2.00
New York Daily Call, 6 months, \$2.25
Sunday and Evening Appeal, 1 year, \$2.50
International Socialist Review, 1 year, \$1.00
The Evolutionist, 1 year, \$1.00

Identical Interests.

"Let us be friends," said the Wolf to the Lamb. "Can you not see that our interests are identical?"

"I don't know about that," the Lamb suggested very timidly, "because you eat meat while I can't afford it."

"But you can make a great deal of meat for me. Come, work for me and let us be friends. I will permit you to range over the pasture and all the grass you can eat will be yours. You ought to be very grateful to me for this liberality."

The Lamb did think it, showed the right spirit, and so began picking away. But he wondered how he could be working for the Wolf when he, the Lamb, seemed to be getting it all. After a few days the Wolf pounced on him and prepared to devour him. Before he expired the creature of gentle habits softly asked:

"Why, certainly," replied the Wolf. "You were living only to make flesh for me. In a very few minutes our interests will be identical because we will both be Wolf."

Bundle Brigade.

The Criminal Courts

Just now there are a lot of people who are not acquainted with the Appeal to Reason. Not all of them will have occasion to hit the Roosevelt-Grosscup trail for Africa. Most people will become acquainted with the Appeal to Reason through the Little Old Appeal. I have had in mind for some time.

But the Appeal must be placed in the hands of these unawakened men and women; it must be left on the door steps of their homes so that it can reach them with its message in the most effective way.

It is the province of the Bundle Brigade to push the propaganda in this way. A regular weekly bundle distributed in your neighborhood will work wonders. Bundle rates are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Name, State, No. Name, State, No.
A. J. Matlock, Cal. 32
W. R. Miller, Ill. 32
Winthrop M. & S. R. B. Brewer, Ore. 40
Union No. 167, Cal. 23
E. J. Jones, Cal. 24
E. H. Levens, Fla. 41
J. G. Bell, Ind. 31
H. J. Houts, Ind. 27
R. F. Colson, Mass. 23
S. R. Fisher, Minn. 34
E. F. Dising, Mo. 29
Steppe Mill, Wis. 4
J. N. H. Smith, Wis. 4
H. H. Smith, Wis. 4
J. T. Cobb, Wis. 2

Agitation League.

Amount on hand last report, \$297.54
Collected since last report, 41.83
Total, \$339.37

Table with 3 columns: Name, State, Amt. Name, State, Amt.
O. Crawford, Cal. \$1.00
W. R. Miller, Ill. 1.00
A. Conrade, Ill. 40.00
C. C. North, Ill. 50.00
J. Bell, Ill. 50.00
W. R. Miller, Ill. 1.00
J. Charles, Ind. 5.00
W. R. Miller, Ill. 1.00
E. J. Jones, Cal. 2.00
G. Chancel, Ky. 5.00
W. R. Miller, Ill. 1.00
J. P. Wright, Mass. 1.00
J. P. Wright, Mass. 1.00
H. G. Miller, Ind. 1.00
M. Pinkerton, Mo. 1.00
D. H. Hartman, Mo. 2.50
R. Smith, Mo. 2.00

The Working Class Party.

A new local is reported at Bethesda, Md.

At Highspire, Pa., after a severe contest in which democrats and republicans suited again, the Appeal to Reason got one councilman. It was the first time that a Socialist ticket ever appeared in the town.

—Fred E. Miller, a hustler from Grand Junction, Mich., writes: "It was a surprise and a joy to me to see the Appeal to Reason so universally read. We have just organized a fine local here. When I came here tonight, I was pointed out as a horrible example."

H. L. A. Holman will begin a speaking tour of Louisiana at Delidier, February 24th, working north to Shreveport, thence across the state. He will stop at every town of the state. A candidate standing to engage him should apply to W. F. Dietz, state secretary, Lake Charles, La.

A local of fourteen members has been organized at Bethel, Okla. Comrade Matthews reports that while the local was in session a number of members slashed the bridge of the bridge. Socialists! It is the best argument for a local that can be put up, and it will not win in the long run.

—Comrade St. W. Woodley, author of "What to Do and How to Do It," is about to bring out a new work. "The Distribution of Wealth" is at present in an advanced stage. He is at present in and unable to negotiate, and will be glad to advance subscriptions for the new book at ten cents each, to him, at 3780 N. Street, S.W., Wash., D.C.

—The local at Elwood, Ind., by resolution suggests that where the red flag is used by American Socialists the stars and stripes be burned with it in equal prominence, and that in printing the Appeal to Reason it be made small badge so that the marking of the ballot be not obscured by it. Both are excellent suggestions.

Unemployment Again.

This refers to the one or more sub cards that were mailed around the house. The fact of your having lost the cards wouldn't matter, but you must get the work up a still hunt for them. A circular will be sent with the cards, and a circular regarding the social revolution. Take a book round the house, and get your cards in action this week, sure.

A New Game.

Get after your friends and acquaintances for subscriptions to magazines and newspapers. Send all such subscriptions and remittances to the Appeal and both magazine and Appeal will go forward for one year without charge. Or, if you prefer, Appeal can go to one address and magazine to another.

Immigration and Emigration.

Refugees of incoming steerage passengers aboard steamships entering and leaving the port of New York compare as follows for the three years named:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Incoming, Outgoing.
1908, 1,908, 1,907
1909, 2,926,625, 4,184,992, 1,257,267
1910, 2,867,729, 6,064,141, 3,196,412

Socialist Book Sale.

Every reader of the Appeal should be interested in the special book sale of another edition by Charles H. Kerr & Co., who bought the Appeal's book business a year ago. It is being held at the Appeal's office, 110 West Adams St., Chicago. The Appeal's book business, and their statements may be depended upon.

Bundle Brigade.

3 copies per week for a year, \$1.00
8 copies per week for a year, 2.00
12 copies per week for a year, 3.00
20 copies per week for a year, 5.00

Subscription Rates.

One year, \$3.00
Six months, \$2.00
In clubs of four or more (40 weeks), 25%

When is a clubhouse not a clubhouse? When it has no sample Appeals for the boys to read on the road. You Socialists, whose work is to go into the country through railroad yards ought to supply all clubhouses with the Little Old Appeal.

While you're at it write your congressman or senator for a copy of "Senate Document No. 196, Sixty-first congress, Second session, 1909, on the subject of 'The Appeal to Reason.' Give full title as indicated by quotation marks. Send your reply to the Appeal."

"A chain is no stronger than its best link. Deleware's fearfully weak in the Appeal hospital. If you've friends in Delaware, put them on the Appeal list. If you've no friends there send sub cards or remittances to the Appeal and names will go on from them into the line. A thousand subs for Delaware."

News Readers—"Sub cards" are Appeal to Reason subscription receipts printed on address labels. They are sent to the Appeal for a year's subscription may be purchased from the Appeal at 50 cents each; those sent to the Appeal for a year's subscription by the paper in lots of four or more at 25 cents each. You can send them, give them away or use them to renew your subscription. Most friends of the Appeal carry a supply.

THE APPEAL ARMY

"IT NEVER SLEEPS"



Not even the best lawyers of Brownwood can withstand the Assault of Facts. The Appeal to Reason, C. A. Gordon, Brownwood, Tex.

The Big Ten.

Table with 3 columns: Name, State, No. Name, State, No.
M. S. Holt, Weston, Va. 28
C. L. Baker, Weston, Va. 28
John Parsons, Riverton, W. Va. 28
L. S. Edwards, Portland, Conn. 28
C. W. Cook, Rogers, Mont. 28
C. L. Bates, Sharpesville, Pa. 24
Arthur Ross, Watsonville, Cal. 24
G. G. Schmidt, Sterling, Mo. 24

Comrade Wippen, Minneapolis, Minn., sends a list of names, containing four subscriptions, for the Appeal to Reason. Four new names from Boston, Mass., were brought in by Comrade Bosted, of that place.

Comrade Melt, Point Pleasant, W. Va., is again in the harness after a vacation, and sends in eight subs.

Two copies of the "Arsenal" got at once to Comrade Rosen, Watsonville, Cal., because he sent in twenty-four subscriptions.

The Appeal is doing a glorious work and fully earning its glorious reputation. —Comrade Towner, Santa Monica, Cal.

You Stockmen and Farmers—Send us your order for horse and jack bills; too many of these bills are being sent to the Appeal. —Know you are right, stick to it, tell the truth and go ahead. It is the justice that comes from Comrade Robinson, Toledo, Ohio.

The Appeal is doing a grand work. It's name should make it grand welcome everywhere. —Comrade Demerest, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Socialists in Alaska keep working to keep their names on the Appeal to Reason. Alaska sends in a list of five which is proof of its activity.

We can honestly say there has never before been such good work done by the Appeal in this country. —Comrade Melt, Medford, Wis.

"Hold the Bull Dog while I unload this sack of cargo, thirty-six Appeal subs," wrote Comrade Edwards who is bearing the torch of light to Connecticut, writes, "I have four Socialists in the county. Social sentiment here is very strong."

The Appeal's Arsenal of Facts is the best thing the Army has had. —Comrade Fox, Fresno, Iowa. In a letter asking for twelve sub cards and another copy of the book.

Comrade Doyle, Mobile, Ala., braved the savage threats of the bull dog, the wily fox and the cunning snake, and sent in the Office Boys, and got in with a list of six.

A list of four from Comrade Webb, of the United States, kept right on firing their bullets into the ranks of the Appeal. They are not the skulls of some of the thick headed voters.

A year ago I became a Socialist through a change of heart. I am now a member of a subscription of the Appeal, and I am a subscriber from now on. —Comrade Lister, Angolia, Ind., sending in a list of ten.

"I am not a Socialist but am learning a good deal by reading your paper," writes J. G. of Lake Umbagog, Wis., sending a list of four Socialists in the county. The one will be one of us for he is making a noble start.

Along with a list of twelve came the exciting message from Comrade S. H. Hopkins, Minn., that about a year ago he had tried to find a Socialist in his village, and now every other man is a Socialist and looks like a Socialist. —Comrade S. H. Hopkins, Minn., sending in a list of twelve.

Don't forget when sending printing that the Appeal is prepared to accept any kind of printing at the very lowest prices. Books, leaflets, envelopes, cards, stationery, posters, etc., all delivered to you at our own cost. We will send you a list of our prices for your own city.

—Last May Comrade Morris arrived at Chicago, Tex., where he has since resided, and has written to the Appeal to send him two subs to the Appeal. It is certain that the seeds of Socialism have gotten pretty well rooted in the hearts of the boys and girls. —Comrade Morris, Chicago, Tex., sending in a list of two.

Comrade Rouch, Taylor, Neb., sends in a list of four and writes: "This makes six subs for me. I have sent in a list of two more last night and will two in the morning, making for a total of ten. —Comrade Rouch, Taylor, Neb., sending in a list of four.

Comrade G. B. Dickert, 152 East Goodale street, Columbus, Ohio, has gotten five subs from Socialists in the county. He has also gotten a list of four and a list of two. —Comrade G. B. Dickert, Columbus, Ohio, sending in a list of seven.

Comrade Virker, Springfield, Colo., says that after a year of the grating opposition of his friends through the Appeal that I will sustain this paper if it continues to do good. I will send you a list of four or something of the kind to get the money to do so. If necessary, and I will pass it along and talk about its contents.

"A man handed me his paper's five lines and I like it so well that I can't wait until he gets through reading it, which he does in great shape. —Comrade Helinger, St. Paul, Minn., sending for four copies a week, so he can have a copy all at himself and give the rest to a few of his neighbors get one."

I am secretary of the democratic committee of Jackson county and president of Vermont forestry committee. While I don't like party politics very much, I can't but feel that your fearless fight for what you believe to be right and for your fellow citizens is a noble and necessary one. —Comrade Helinger, St. Paul, Minn., sending for four copies a week, so he can have a copy all at himself and give the rest to a few of his neighbors get one."

Comrade Shiner, Lancaster, Ohio, writes: "I would rather be the author of 'Demand Investigation' by the Appeal for the purpose of getting the Appeal to Reason in the hands of the people and advise an advance in postage rates on newspapers. One is a voice from one of the many denuding open trails of the Appeal from him who reads the many denuding a higher price for such information. —Comrade Shiner, Lancaster, Ohio, sending in a list of four.

"I am almost a stranger to the Appeal force, for being one of Euelin Sault's employees in the great department of the Appeal, I have to devote to picking up subs, and often find at the time of renewal that

Fun With the Lawyers.



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