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FRED D. WARREN Managing Editor
Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., April 9, 1910

Debs is taking a rest. The next date is Brainard, Minn., April 27th, 8 p. m.

CONGRESS MAKES A MOVE TO IMPEACH GROSSCUP

At last the work of the Appeal Army has borne fruit! Representative A. J. Sabath, of Illinois has introduced a resolution calling upon congress to investigate the official conduct of the federal judges, and especially the conduct of Peter Stenger Grosscup, the famous federal jurist of Chicago.

Chicago Record-Herald
SABATH ON WARPATH; JOLTS COURT ABUSES
Chicagoan Introduces Resolution Aimed at Professional Receivers.
ATTACKS SENATOR BURROWS
Champions of Publicity Bill Rap Michigan Man Through Friends at Home.

Chicago Tribune
MOVE TO IMPEACH GROSSCUP
Congressman Sabath Calls for Investigation of Fees.
HE EXPLAINS THE MOTIVE
Movement Started by Labor Leaders in Chicago.

Chicago Examiner
CONGRESS ASKED TO INVESTIGATE, U. S. JUDGES IN CHICAGO
Sabath in House Resolution Seeks to Expose "Special Fees and Favorites" System.
LABOR BODIES ASK MORE
Aim to Cause Impeachment of Judge Grosscup by Attacking Court Methods.

Chicago Inter-Ocean
IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE GROSSCUP IS THREATENED
Congressman Sabath Asks Congress to Investigate "Cliques" on Federal Bench That Are Said to Control Bankruptcy Receiverships and Lucrative Appointments.
CHICAGO JURIST IS ONE AIMED AT
Legislator Admits He Has Been Asked to Start Proceedings Against Member of Bench, but Insists That Proof of Irregularities Be Shown Him Before Acting.

these leaders, and especially those connected with the Appeal to Reason, have been clamoring for the impeachment of the Chicago jurist for days and months. To get impeachment proceedings it is necessary to make a presentation before the house. The trial is had in the senate and it takes a two-thirds vote to impeach. Sabath Wants Conclusive Proof. Sabath thus far has declined to make a definite answer to the men who have besought him to undertake the task of removing Judge Grosscup from office. He has, though, asked them to bring their evidence to him, and has told them if the evidence shows good cause he will prepare charges and present them to the house. On the other hand, he has announced that unless the evidence is practically conclusive of the malconduct of Judge Grosscup he will have nothing to do with the case.

Representative Sabath must be reminded of the resolution. Other congressmen must be prodded into getting behind Sabath in demanding that the Grosscup resolution be sent to the judiciary committee for immediate investigation. The Appeal Army started these judiciary disclosures; let the Army finish the work by reminding Sabath and congress that the resolution must be pushed and Grosscup investigated. One hundred thousand letters sent to Washington this week will turn the trick. Get busy, comrades of the Army!

Section 5504: Every clerk or other officer of a court of the U. S., who fails forthwith to deposit any money belonging in the registry of the court or hereafter paid into court, or received by the officers thereof, with the treasurer, assistant treasurer, or a designated depository of the U. S., in the name and to the credit of such court, or who retains or converts to his own use or to the use of another any such money, is guilty of embezzlement, and shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred dollars, and not more than the amount embezzled, or by imprisonment not less than one year nor more than ten years or by both such fine and imprisonment; but nothing herein shall be held to prevent the delivery of any such money upon security, according to agreement, of parties under the direction of the court.—Section 5504 Compiled Statutes of U. S.

Section 5505: Every person who knowingly receives, from a clerk or other officer of a court of the United States, any money belonging in the registry of such court as a deposit, loan, or otherwise, is guilty of embezzlement, and shall be punished as prescribed in the preceding section.

strong moral fibre, even though by company. I have no positive knowledge. The country needs an able and upright judiciary, and when such things can be done by a man holding the exalted position of Judge Grosscup there is danger that our courts and the administration of justice will fall into disrepute. I am, very respectfully yours, CHARLES H. ALDRICH.

Washington, D. C. March 31st.—Representative A. J. Sabath started a long expected attack upon the methods in vogue in the United States courts in Chicago today in an apparently innocent resolution aimed to bring about an investigation of the courts as a blow at special fees and favorites. The resolution calls upon the department of justice for information concerning the fees paid within the last four years to clerks, special counsel, masters in chancery, auditors, marshals, United States commissioners, referees, amici curia (like John Maynard Harlan in the traction cases), and all special officers and hangers on in the federal courts throughout the country.

Private Fees to Be Shown. The resolution further demands that congress shall be informed of not only what has been paid those receivers and the like out of funds over which the courts have control, but where they are privately paid on awards by the court, and therefore, if it is passed, it will give Chicagoans some illuminating knowledge. As instances, it will be shown just how much John Maynard Harlan received in the traction matter, and also what Marshall E. Sampsell and others were paid as receivers for the Union Traction system in the proceedings under Judge Grosscup.

More Testimony Against Grosscup. The following remarkable statement was made to the Appeal's staff correspondent, Geo. H. Shoaf, by C. R. Pickard, who was for years the confidential clerk of Grosscup and who by reason of his official position was in a position to know what he was talking about. "It was in the latter part of November, 1898, that Judge Grosscup came to me and asked me to loan him \$1,473.45," said Pickard. "I did not have that much on hand at the time, and so informed the judge. Thereupon he directed me to see if the office could accommodate him with the money. I asked MacMillan, the chief clerk, about the matter, and Judge Grosscup also spoke to MacMillan. MacMillan then came to me and asked me to write a check for \$1,473.45, payable to the order of Judge Grosscup. As I was in the habit of signing all the checks in the office, except for my own salary, I made the check to the order of Mr. MacMillan, so that it would not appear that I voluntarily loaned the funds of the court to the judge.

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Think of a capitalist congress abolishing capitalism! Or even purifying it! Congress will do whatever its bosses tell it to do. The bosses of congress are the big capitalists—the owners of the nation's wealth. These bosses need Grosscup in their business, and they will not permit him to be deposed. They will see to it that Grosscup is decorated with virtues and that these assumed virtues are paraded through the public prints. Every paper and magazine will be enlisted to counteract the work of the Appeal to Reason—already the press agents are at work, and in a short time the welkin will be made to ring with lies prepared to mislead and deceive the people. However, the great capitalist judge has been forced to take the defensive. Representative Sabath's resolution comes as a climax to the federal judiciary exposures that have shocked this commonwealth from ocean to ocean. Even if no further action is taken the Appeal Army's victory is magnificent. There is one thing necessary now to make that victory complete. The resolution must be pushed. It must not be permitted to die

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Pollock Admits Violating Kansas Law
The following extracts are taken from two letters written by a member of Taft's cabinet to a member of congress in reply to a demand for copies of the charges against Federal Judge Pollock, of Kansas. Please note that the Appeal's charges that Pollock is a gambler and a violator of the Kansas statute is admitted by the cabinet officer. There are other charges in the indictment against Pollock, every one of which is true. That's why the cabinet official refuses to make them public. "John C. Pollock was appointed United States district judge, district of Kansas, December 1, 1903. Some protests were made against his appointment. In these protests it was charged that he was guilty of gambling, contrary to the laws of Kansas; he was also charged with ignorance or corruption on account of his decision as judge of the supreme court of Kansas in the case of Midland National Bank vs. Chantland, (72 Pac. rep. 230); also on account of his decisions in one or two other cases. As to the first charge, it was admitted that he once took part in a friendly game of poker, which occurrence was magnified by his enemies. As to the other charges, they seem to have been made by persons disappointed by his decisions. "Referring to the charges against Judge Pollock, I beg to say that such documents are not considered as public archives, but as confidential, and that it would not be consistent to furnish copies of these papers for the purpose indicated."

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GROSSCUP'S CRIME IN DETAIL

(The following letter addressed to the president of the United States, by General H. Aldrich, former justice of the peace, in detail the story of one of Grosscup's crimes, wherein he violated section 5505 of the United States statutes, printed above. Please remember that General Aldrich is not a Socialist, not a democrat, not even an insurgent republican, but a republican of the old school. On account of his position in the capitalist world of politics and business, he could scarcely afford to make such grave charge unless he was in a position to substantiate it. This letter was given to the Appeal to Reason by General Aldrich and published in our issue of January 15th.)

CHICAGO, July 3, 1908. To the President, Washington, D. C. Sir—There is a persistent rumor to the effect that Judge Grosscup of the United States circuit court of this district contemplates resignation. I have means of knowing whether this rumor is true or not. I wish simply to submit to your consideration the statement that he ought not to be permitted to resign with honor, but should be compelled to resign or face impeachment proceedings.

The daily press of this city has recently commented upon his use of passes for himself and family and his solicitation of favors from railroad corporations for others. It seems that he has repented of this conduct on his part, as would appear from his statement to the Daily News, a copy of which I enclose. I submit, however, that his request for transportation for Mr. Charles R. Taylor on the ground that he was a relative of Mr. Vernon R. Lovell, master in the North Dakota rate cases, goes much deeper than the mere acceptance of favors from railway corporations, as he makes the suggestion therein that this favor should be extended to a relative of the master in order to influence his decision.

There are other matters connected with his administration of his office which are known to the department of justice, whether they have been reported to you or not. For instance, on November 30, 1898, he borrowed from the clerk of the district court of the United States \$1,473.45, which he repaid in February or March, 1899. I am advised that other loans were made by the clerk to him from public funds. It has also been stated to me, although I am unable to give the dates, that he was accustomed to borrow funds of Mr. Burnham, clerk of the circuit court, and the successor of the latter, Marshall E. Sampsell. These facts were known to Charles S. Easterling, an examiner for the department of justice, who was here some months ago; but whether he embodied them in his report or not, I am not advised. It must be evident to you that the clerk of the court is so dependent upon the presiding judge that he is not at liberty to resist the importunities of the judge, unless he has

It Is Somebody's Move.

Editorial in Scripps McClure League Papers, which has been printed in over two hundred Leading Dailies of America. Within the past month some half million or more American citizens have read a terrible story that has been printed about Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the United States circuit court. The story, which has been printed in installments, marshals an array of charges ranging all the way from nasty village gossip and scandal to documents (hitherto unpublished) from the files of the government at Washington. These charges, involving as they do misconduct as a man and misconduct as a judge, are either true or they are false; Judge Grosscup, so far as can be learned, has taken no steps in the matter. The government at Washington has done nothing. The United States district attorney and the federal grand jury seem to have done nothing. It is not sufficient to say that these publications have been made by a Socialist newspaper. The point is that these things have been published broadcast, and are rapidly becoming matters of common discussion. We believe in freedom of the press, and the best way to secure that freedom is to punish abuses of it. If the Socialist newspaper has not told the truth, if it has libeled a United States judge, then it should be dealt with according to law. But if all hands sit silent, then it is the judge himself and the proper government officials who will be more guilty than the Socialist editor of bringing contempt upon the courts. For unless the stories can be disproved and the writer punished, Grosscup ought not to sit another hour upon the federal bench.

Girl Slaves of Milwaukee Breweries

BY MOTHER JONES

It is the same old story, as pitiful as old, as true as pitiful.

When the whistle blows in the morning, it calls the girl slaves of the bottle washing department of the breweries, to don their wet shoes and rags, and hustle to the bastle to serve out their sentences.

It is indeed true, they are sentenced to hard, brutal labor, labor that gives no cheer, brings no recompense, God-damned for life to drudge daily in the wash-room with wet shoes and foul mouths, surrounded with foul muzzled, brutal foremen, whose orders and language would not look well in print, and would surely shock over-sensitive ears, or delicate nerves.

The foreman on these breweries regulates the time, even, that the girls may stay in the toilet room, and in the event of overstaying it gives him an opportunity he seems to be looking for, to indulge in ind-cent and foul language.

As an illustration of what these poor girls must submit to, one about to become a mother told me, with tears in her eyes, that every other day a depraved specimen of mankind took delight in measuring her girth, and passing such comments as befits such humorous (?) occasions.

not want my friends to see me reading this kind of literature. In less than two weeks I was loaded for big game. I left my room with Appeal to Reason, the Rip-Saw and the International Socialist Review in my pocket and started down town.

Experience Meeting

Railroads Evading the Law. A station agent on a railroad in the east sent the Appeal a couple of supplements to the road's freight tariffs, and explains how they get around the interstate commerce law—these roads that are so virtuous they want the government to pay them two and three times for carrying mail, and then insist that they must not be "bailed."

How He Was Converted. There was a time when I would not read your paper, because I was a democrat and an old confederate soldier, and thought if we ever got any relief, at all it must come through that party. But alas, not so.

Questions About Socialism

What is a Capitalist? What is a Socialist?

Technically, a man who has capital invested in anything, though it may be small and may bring no special returns, is a capitalist; but in reality ninety-nine out of every hundred persons who think they are capitalists secure none of the results supposed to come from capitalism.

When the Socialist party gets into power suppose the leaders go wrong and use their office for their own benefit, as is the case of the present system, how will it be regulated?

Making Law. Under Socialism would the laws be made by a body elected by the people, or by the people themselves?

Restricting Immigration. Has Socialism any definite idea concerning immigration? Should it be restricted, and if so how should it be done?

Acquiring Homes. If Socialism means private ownership of houses, vehicles, furniture, etc., and the income of the Socialist regime means the surrender thereto of all real estate, how will we come into possession of homes?

Classes Under Socialism. Will the circumstances of misfortune wherein one is not able to support his family by labor, although he may be cared for as to necessities, create a diversity of wealth and thereby produce classes in society, such as rich and poor and middle?

Tariff Under Socialism. What kind of a tariff will we have under Socialism? Will the goods of America be protected against the worked-out countries?

a menace in America. Socialism will relieve all this and make it possible for a real brotherhood to exist, without danger of labor in one country supplanting that of another.

The Philadelphia Strike

Despite the fact that the general strike has been abandoned and many of the sympathetic strikers have gone to work, the car men of Philadelphia are still out and claim to have hopes of winning.



Incident to the strike probably 1,000 men and women sustained broken heads and bruised bodies by reason

All these heads were broken, these lives lost and this financial damage incurred simply as a result of the refusal of the transit officials to recognize the Car Men's union.

Irresolute leadership, however, and a policy of indecision blocked the movement for a nation-wide suspension of work. There is no doubt that the workers wanted to strike, and would have responded instantly to the call, but with no leadership they were helpless.

To Investigate Mexican Cases. The St. Louis Republic of March 30th reports that Representative Nicholls of Pennsylvania has introduced a bill into the house calling for an investigation of the case of Magon, Rivera and Villarreal, who are now in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan.

Have you read "Barnett's Document No. 126, Sixty-first Congress, Second Session?" It's a "partial" report of the committee which investigated the white slave traffic for the government. You're entitled to a copy. Write your senator or congressman for it. Send the answer you get to the Appeal.

Editorials by Appeal Readers

Court Forbids Legislation. Do you know that the supreme court of the United States not only declared the Missouri compromise unconstitutional and void; but forbade its re-enactment no matter how large a majority might be returned to congress in favor of again setting up the old landmark which had stood in peace and in honor for thirty-four years, with the sanction of all departments of the government?

What? What of the soaring prices of life's necessities? What of murder stalking through our fair land in mines, mills and railroads? Murder more brutal than that of pistol shot, knife or bludgeon? What of the guilty parties who are permitted to go luxuriously on their way, unmindful of the agony of their victims? What of the civilization (?) that does not insist that such atrocious crimes against humanity be stopped and the perpetrators brought to justice?

Farming in the Future. In almost every issue of your paper, some one asks: "How About Farming Under Socialism?"

The time has come when the people must either elect the federal judge by a direct vote or abolish the office altogether. Honest people have grown tired of their injustice and humflaming. One judge will issue an injunction; another judge will dissolve the injunction; another judge will fine a corporation "according to law," and still another judge will remit the fine, "according to law."

How the mighty have fallen! Even the staid old Saturday Evening Post allowed this description of a modern federal judge to appear in its columns in the issue of March 26th. A country cab driver is describing his passenger in the story, "The Pendergrass Sanitarium for Curables."

Turn on the Searchlight. The Appeal is a red-hot publication which is fearlessly telling some plain truths of vital interest to the great American people, much to the dismay of some of our "public servants" in high position.

A Sandy Foundation. We dislike very much to believe that Mr. Rockefeller is not sincere; or entirely selfish in laying his foundation for perpetual charity but the special charter granted this foundation gives it national sanction and also confers universal power.

Fire Your Arsenal. Give away that old Arsenal of Facts and get out of it anybody who would like to know the facts who could make good use of the booklet if they had it: give it to them and let the damned facts take care of the rest. A booklet of how much better a later edition is than the one you had.

aid corporation shall have power to establish, maintain and operate institutions and other agencies for carrying on said objects and any of them; to purchase, hold, sell and convey real estate necessary or convenient for the said objects; and to acquire, improve, enlarge and equip buildings and other structures necessary or convenient for the said objects; and to acquire, make and furnish all necessary or convenient apparatus and other accessories.

What would happen if he withdrew the money he has invested in industries? These corporations would very likely fall into the hands of more unscrupulous hands than Mr. Rockefeller, unless the people took the industries over and operated them through the government.

The Money Drawer Key. Express, Carter, Okla. In our supreme court decisions it is not a question of what the law is, but what the judge thinks about it.

Elected the Judges. Express, Carter, Okla. The time has come when the people must either elect the federal judge by a direct vote or abolish the office altogether.

Lesse Majesty. How the mighty have fallen! Even the staid old Saturday Evening Post allowed this description of a modern federal judge to appear in its columns in the issue of March 26th.

Push Philosophy. The noble mind is like the mighty ocean. Unmindful of the things that touch the surface. And holding unknown wonders in its depths. It like the ocean rises to its highest when the moon of prosperity is at its full.

Eight Books by Debs. Unionism and Socialism \$.10 Unity and Victory02 The Federal Government and the Citizens02 Class Struggle02 Craft Unionism02 Industrial Unionism02 Revolutionary Unionism02 You Railroad Men02

Writing the Definitions. They are letting Socialists write the definition of Socialism that appear in the dictionaries. L. F. Fuller, of the New Girard Manufacturing company, did not like the definition of Socialism as given in Webster's Universal Dictionary, and on corresponding with the publishers to that effect, was invited to write the definition for the new edition.

Debs Enthusiasm Thousands

By Telegraph to Appeal to Reason. Watertown, N. Y., March 31.—In spite of the fact that three of the last six meetings were held in cities where the voice of Debs had never before penetrated, and where the general public, including the Socialists, were unfamiliar with the man and his message, every available seat was filled, and the result far outreached the expectations of local comrades.

Cumberland, Md., Johnstown and Watertown, N. Y., were the new points covered; and it is certain that Debs was to appear at either place again new and larger halls would have to be built to accommodate the people who would be eager to attend.

At Brooklyn, of course, the house was jammed and packed. At Syracuse the hall was totally inadequate. The crowd clamored for admission at both Syracuse and Johnstown. Comrade Haywood preceded us by four weeks and stimulated an interest which helped to crowd the houses for Debs.

But it would be impossible to make such wonderful showing with meetings without organization. Socialists acting as individuals could do nothing. These meetings, in the work of preparation, have demonstrated the value of party organization more clearly than anything has done before.

Comrade Debs will hold two monster meetings on May Day of this year. The first will be in the afternoon at 3 o'clock in Minneapolis, in the Auditorium, and the other at 8 o'clock at night in the S. Paul auditorium. The comrades at these places and the adjoining territory are planning to make these the greatest free press demonstrations ever held in the United States.

Right to Parade Refused. By Telegraph to Appeal to Reason. Philadelphia, Pa., April 2d.—The woman's auxiliary of the carmen's union requested a permit of Director Clay for a public parade today and was denied. We then applied for an injunction restraining Director Clay from interfering. Hearing will be held in the courthouse before Judge Carr next week. The women will not weakly submit to the tyrants of the city hall.

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