

Total number of subscribers for week ending April 2 400,367  
Number of new subs for week ending April 9 9,961  
Number of existing subs for week ending April 9 7,879  
Gain for week 2,082

**Total Number of Subs for Week Ending April 9 402,449**

Total Edition Printed Last Week 474,200

Established Aug. 31, 1895  
FIFTY-CENTS A YEAR  
Six Months 25 Cents  
Clubs of Four or More (40 Weeks) 25 Cents

**Reason.**

Entered at Girard, Kansas, postoffice as second-class mail matter  
FRED D. WARREN  
Managing Editor

This is Number 751  
Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., April 23, 1910

**DEBS DATES**

Brainerd, Minn., Gardner's Hall, Wednesday, April 27, 8 p. m.  
Duluth, Minn., Lyceum Theater, Thursday, April 28, 8 p. m.  
Hibbing, Minn., Workers' Hall, Friday, April 29, 8 p. m.  
Superior, Wis., Grand Opera House, Saturday, April 30, 8 p. m.  
Minneapolis, Minn., Auditorium, Sunday, May 1, 3 p. m.  
St. Paul, Minn., Auditorium, Sunday, May 1, 8 p. m.

# CLASS COURTS TO LEGITIMIZE WARREN'S CASE

BY GEO. H. SHOAF.  
Staff Correspondent Appeal to Reason.

Fred D. Warren managing editor of the Appeal to Reason, will appear before the United States Court of Appeals at St. Paul, Minn., May 9, to present his case on appeal from the United States district court of Kansas. Warren was convicted by a jury packed with republican enemies of the paper of which he is the editor, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the county jail at Fort Scott, Kan., and the payment of a heavy fine, by the infamous United States district judge, John C. Pollock. His alleged crime consisted in publicly offering a reward of one thousand dollars to any one who would kidnap Ex-Governor W. S. Taylor, of Kentucky, and return him to the Kentucky authorities.

Taylor, at the time, was hiding in Indianapolis, Ind., a refugee from justice under indictment for the crime of murder. He left his native state following the assassination of Governor Goebel, and shortly thereafter he was indicted. Notwithstanding that a reward of one hundred thousand dollars was offered by the Kentucky authorities for the capture and return of the ex-Governor, no one made a move to earn the money.

In January, 1906, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, workingmen and Socialists, were kidnaped from their homes at Denver, Colo., and taken to Idaho, where they were thrown into the state penitentiary to await trial for the assassination of Ex-Governor Steunenberg. The Socialist and labor press throughout the country charged that law was violated when Moyer and his associates were railroaded from Colorado to Idaho, and in order to test the matter the case was taken to the supreme court of the United States. Justice McKenna dissenting, the supreme court held that no law was violated by the midnight capture of the three workingmen and their clandestine deportation to Idaho; that the assassination of Ex-Governor Steunenberg was provocation sufficient to warrant the capture of the three leaders of the Western Federation of Miners by any means that lay within the power of their captors.

**An Outrageous Decision.**

This decision of the supreme court Editor Warren in common with many other thousands of Americans, considered an outrage. To ascertain the consistency of the Washington tribunal Warren offered a reward for the capture, by kidnaping, of Ex-Governor Taylor—his idea being that if Taylor's captors were prosecuted to take the matter to the supreme court, where, of course, the case would be dismissed on the ground that kidnaping is a perfectly legal procedure.

Instead of Taylor being kidnaped, Warren was arrested for sending the reward offer through the mails; and that, too, despite the fact that before mailing the reward Warren was informed by the Girard postmaster that no law would be fractured by the act. The character and conduct of John C. Pollock, the federal judge who sentenced Warren, have been investigated and exposed by this paper. According to the facts Pollock was proved to be a man whose record was as black as Warren's was white. Had the situation in the federal court room in which Warren was sentenced been reversed—the Socialist editor on the bench, and Pollock the prisoner in the dock—it would have been more in keeping with the demands of common justice.

Now Warren is to appear before the United States Court of Appeals. That court is presided over by Dever Walter H. Sanborn, Willis Van Devanter, William C. Hook and Elmer B. Adams. Sanborn is the senior judge of the court. He usually writes the decisions of the court, and his opinion is usually the opinion of the court. If Judge Sanborn decides that Warren violated the law, and affirms the finding of the lower court, the editor of the Appeal to Reason immediately will be taken to Fort Scott, Kan., by the United States marshal and placed in jail to begin his six months sentence.

Readers of this paper are familiar with the private and public lives of a number of the most prominent judges on the federal bench. In a series of articles this paper published facts concerning the judicial big-wigs so scandalous in their nature that a great many persons objected to their appearance in the Appeal to Reason. On file in the office of this paper are additional facts concerning other federal judges just as shocking and damnable as those disclosed in connection with Judges Grosscup, Pollock, Phillips and McPherson. Believing, however, enough has been said—especially with reference to the personal corruption of the judges—to make good the original charge of corruption preferred against the occupants of the federal bench, a tolerant and long-suffering public will be spared a further recital of these facts.

**The Courts Exposed.**

But this does not mean that the assault on the courts will be discontinued. It merely means the fight will take a different turn. Instead of attacking the personality of the judges, their decisions will be examined, analyzed and published. From the records proof will be given to decisively show that the judges without exception are corporation judges, servants of plutocracy, and that as they favor the interests of the rotten rich, so do they discriminate against the interests of the working poor.

Socialists, of course, know that under the existing system the courts are

but an instrument in the hands of the ruling class to protect and promote the interests of that class, and that all talk of equality before the law is tommyrot. Socialists also know that as long as the working-class permits the continuance of class courts and class judges—the workers must expect class decisions. Socialists finally and forever know that as long as capitalism and private ownership prevail corrupt judges will preside over courts owned and controlled by the enemies of the working-class.

Since Judge Sanborn's opinions almost invariably are the majority opinion of the court of appeals of the Eighth Circuit his decisions were given preference in the examination. At random a large number of the cases he decided, on appeal, were read in the federal reporter, and a reading of these cases disclosed the following significant situation:

**Justice in Sanborn's Court?**

Wherever Judge Sanborn gave a decision in a case in which the litigants were a corporation, and a workingman or working women, he decided in favor of the corporation. When he dissented from the majority opinion of the court, in cases involving corporations and workmen and working women, he dissented in favor of the corporations.

The fact disclosed, however, by the federal reporter is that but few decisions were handed down by Judge Sanborn's colleagues that were unfavorable to the corporations. Every time a corporation appealed from an adverse ruling of a lower court it was certain to find comfort and reward in Sanborn's court. When a workingman or woman appealed from a lower court almost always Judge Sanborn sustained the decision from which the appeal was taken.

Cases involving complicated receiverships, where the interests of financially insecure stockholders were sacrificed to further the interests of rich and powerful litigants, will not be considered at this time. Technical cases where fine points of law were decided in favor of litigants of wealth and social position also will be disregarded. Instead, personal injury cases—cases involving disputes over damage suits brought by injured employees against their wealthy employers—will be considered here. These cases are plain and simple and easily understood, and they afford an excellent illustration of the operation of Judge Sanborn's court.

A careful perusal of these cases is asked. As Judge Sanborn was appointed to his position March 17, 1892, and as the federal reporter consists of several hundred massive volumes, manifestly it is impossible to give even a fraction of the cases that have been handled in his court. The few herewith subjoined are indicative of the universal character of Sanborn's rulings and decisions—and the reader will not have to proceed very far to find out that as a workingman, and as a representative of the working class, Fred D. Warren, managing editor of the Appeal to Reason, will get about as much justice at the hands of the United States Court of Appeals at St. Paul, May 9, 1910, as he got in Judge Pollock's court at Fort Scott, Kan., May 5, 1909.

**Sanborn Decision Denounced.**

Dawson vs. Chicago R. I. & P. Ry. Co. No. 1000, Fed. Rep. 114, 870.

The opinion of the court in this case, delivered by Judge Thayer and concurred in by Judge Sanborn, was so outrageous that Judge Caldwell dissented at length and with great fervor.

Alberta M. Dawson, a brakeman employed by the C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co., was almost instantly killed between 2 and 3 p. m. November 5, 1898, at Narka, Kan., in the following manner. He was ordered by his conductor to pick up a car that was standing on the house track at this point and place it in the train. With this purpose in view, the engine, with two cars attached—the one next to the engine being a box car, and the other a flat car belonging to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway company—were accordingly detached from the train and run ahead beyond the switch, with the view of backing in on the side track.

In attempting to step onto the swinging brake-beam of the flat car Dawson seized one of the handholds at the end of the car. The handhold gave way because one of the screws by which it was held in place was screwed into wood that had become rotten, the result being that he fell across the track and was run over.

The flat car to which the defective handhold was attached was a foreign car, and had come into the possession of the defendant company the night before. The handhold, which proved to be defective was placed there in obedience to the act of congress of March 2, 1893 (27 Stat. 534, p. 1067).

In suing the C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co., Mrs. Dawson, wife of the dead man, charged that the company was guilty of negligence in not discovering the defective handhold. Witnesses testified that Dawson acted with ordinary prudence at the time of the accident, and was not guilty of contributory negligence, as charged by the company. At the close of the evidence introduced the trial court directed the jury to return a verdict for the company.

Affirming the action of the lower court Judges Thayer and Sanborn de-

clared that inasmuch as there were stirrups and handholds on the side of the flat car, which the deceased might have used, if he desired to ride rather than walk and that he could just as easily have walked as ridden, the conclusion is, therefore, that Dawson must be adjudged to have been guilty of negligence which immediately contributed to his death, and on this ground the lower court properly directed a judgment in favor of the railroad company.

**Judge Caldwell Dissents.**

Said Judge Caldwell, in dissenting: "The court assumes to know something about the proper way for brakemen to discharge their duties than the brakemen themselves know, and levels its censure at them for not conforming to the court's idea of the proper mode of discharging their duties, but has no word of censure for the C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co. for carrying on its cars an insecure handhold, certain to result in death or great bodily injury to any brakeman who attempted to use it in the discharge of his duties as a brakeman. It would seem that in such case, if the life and limb of a brakeman are esteemed of any consequence, and their protection thereunto required, the conductor of the railroad company that ought to be 'discouraged' by the court's decision, rather than require the brakeman to assume some novel or unusual mode of discharging his duties, prescribed by the court which has no more knowledge of the proper mode of discharging those duties than the brakeman has of the intricacies and mysteries of special pleading.

The decision in this case is, in effect, a license to any railroad company to carry a death trap on its cars for brakemen, in defiance of the act of congress which requires them to provide their cars with 'secure handholds. Manifestly, it were better the act of congress had never been passed, for a car without any sort of handholds would be preferable to one with insecure handholds—handholds that give way and send the brakeman to his death."

It is obvious from a consideration of the testimony that the brakeman was guilty of contributory negligence in seeking to support himself by taking hold of the end handhold, instead of the side handhold. The majority of the court seek to prescribe a rule of conduct for brakemen impracticable in practice, and contrary to the established usage and custom of the railroad industry. The standard of care required of a brakeman is the brakeman's standard of care, and not the standard of care of a person in an upholstered chair in his chambers. It is said the brakeman could have walked to the other end of the car, but he was not to be made. If the handholds are not to be used where the brakeman could have used them, he must refrain from using them when he could reach the place of coupling by running. Such a standard of care would be soft, blamable and untrue. The judgment of the lower court should be reversed, and the cause remanded, with instructions to grant a new trial.

**Corporation Law Breaker Upheld by Sanborn.**

Johnson vs. Southern Pacific Co. No. 1322, Fed. Rep. 117, 462.

This was an action for damages for personal injury in which the court instructed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant, the Southern Pacific Railroad company, upon the following statement of facts:

The Southern Pacific was operating trains between San Francisco, Cal., and Ogden, Utah, August 5, 1900, the lateness of an eastbound passenger train prevented the westbound train from hauling the dining car into Ogden to make connections with the eastbound train which was to haul the diner back to San Francisco. The diner was left on a side-track at Promontory, Utah, to be picked up by the westbound train. The conductor of a freight train at Promontory was instructed to treat the dining car as a turn-table so it would be headed for the west.

In doing this Head Brakeman Johnson, the plaintiff in the trial court, while trying to couple the freight engine, equipped with a Janney coupler, to the diner, equipped with a Miller coupler, sustained a mangled hand so severe that it had to be amputated above the wrist. The facts in the trial disclosed that he tried several times to make the coupling, but the Janney coupler would not fit into the Miller coupler, and, finally he was forced to go between the engine and the diner and attempt to make the coupling with a link and pin. It was then he sustained his injury.

During the progress of the trial it developed that the Southern Pacific Railroad company had plainly violated the provisions of the act of congress of March 2, 1893, and those sections of the act which read:

Section 2. That on and after the first day of January, 1898, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier to haul or permit to be hauled or used on its line any car equipped with coupling appliances that will impact and which can be uncoupled without the necessity of men going between the cars. . . . employ any such common carrier who may be injured by any locomotive, car or train in use contrary to the provisions of this act and not be deemed thereby to have assumed the risk thereby occasioned, although continuing in the employment of such locomotive, car or train had been brought to his knowledge.

It will be seen that the enactment of this law frees the employe from contributory negligence—he is not held liable for injury, and assumes no risk or danger in performing service.

Judge Sanborn, in affirming the decision of the lower court, held that the dining car was not used in moving interstate traffic while it was on the side-track and while it was being taken to and from the turn-table, and that therefore, no law was violated by the railroad company.

**Interstate Traffic Defined.**

"On the day of the accident," said Judge Sanborn, "the dining car in this case was standing empty on the side-track. The defendant corporation drew

it to a turn-table, turned it, and placed it back upon the side-track. The accident occurred during the performance of this act. The car was vacant when it went to the turn-table, and vacant when it returned. It moved no traffic on its way. How could it be said to have been used in moving interstate traffic, either while it was standing on the side-track, or while it was going to and returning from the turn-table?"

"Cars loaded with articles of interstate commerce, and started toward their ultimate destination, may well be held to come within the terms of this statute and the intent of congress. . . . Neither the empty dining car standing upon the side-track, nor the freight engine which was used to turn it at the little station in Utah, was then used in moving interstate traffic, within the meaning of the statute, and this case did not fall within the provisions of this law."

Truly this was a technical interpretation and not in accord with the spirit nor with the obvious purpose of the law maker. The question that the diner was not actually engaged in interstate commerce at the time Brakeman Johnson sustained his injury is too recondite to be satisfactory. The diner was used constantly between San Francisco and Ogden, and was not built to stand empty at Promontory, Utah.

The trial court—a typical corporation court, presided over by Judge Locklin—directed the jury to return a verdict for the Southern Pacific Railroad company, and, on appeal, Judge Sanborn sustained the decision of the lower court.

**Employer Protected at Employees' Expense.**

St. Louis Cordage Co. vs. Miller. No. 1856—Fed. Rep.—120, 486.

February 13, 1902, Miss Mary Miller, aged twenty, an employe of the St. Louis Cordage company, while operating the lever of a forming machine in the factory of the company, permitted her hand to slip from the handle of the lever into the revolving and engaging cogs of the gearing which propelled the machine, thereby losing one finger and a portion of another.

She sued the company for negligence in that it had not covered the gearing as required by Missouri statutes, and the company answered that the condition of the gearing was obvious and well known to the young woman, that the danger from it was apparent, and that she had assumed the risk of working near it in its exposed condition.

The work of the forming machine was to make into rope the twine sisal and hemp from which that article is manufactured. These articles were fed into the machine by the operator. It was started and stopped by the lever. When this lever was pulled forward to start the machine its handle was about eight inches from the engaging cogs; when pushed back to stop the machine it was about five or six inches from the cogs. The hemp being oily, the handle was greasy. The condition of the handle necessarily made the hold precarious, and only a momentary relaxation of vigilance on the part of the operator was necessary to throw the hand into the engaging cogs.

A jury of twelve men after hearing the evidence rendered a verdict in favor of the young woman, and the court awarded damages. The case was appealed to the United States circuit court, presided over by Judges Sanborn, Thayer, Van Devanter and Hook. The refusal of the trial court to remortgage instruct the jury to return a verdict for the St. Louis Cordage company was assigned as error.

In reversing the lower court Judge Sanborn held that, (1) the defense of assumption of risk was not conditioned by the imminence of danger, and (2) the defect of the exposed gearing was obvious and danger apparent, and the court should have instructed the jury that the servant could not recover.

**Too Much For Even Thayer.**

Judge Thayer's dissenting said: "The Missouri statute—Rev. St. 1899, Sec. 6433—in question is not only a wise measure for the protection of the public, but a humane spirit. For these reasons it should not be so nullified or construed by the courts as to defeat the objects which the legislature had in view. In such a case, to render it less efficient than it was intended to be is the promotion of such objects."

"It is contended that the defendant company neglected its statutory duty. It left the gearing unguarded. Miss Miller attended another machine, but ten or fifteen minutes each day she was instructed by the foreman to operate the unguarded forming machine. . . . Miss Miller, after a demand for better and safer implements which she ought to be supplied, or to have the place where they were made safer, for fear of falling into disfavor with their employers and being classed as malcontents and trouble-makers."

"Another large class of persons who are young and adventurous, or by disposition and temperament are not prone to anticipate injuries, or to appreciate the danger of the risks which they incur."

"The questions involved are important and will affect the rights of very many litigants, and on that account I desire to place on record a plain statement of the reasons why I dissent from doctrines which seem to me to have been formulated with an eye mainly to the protection of employers

and with too little regard for the situation and rights of employes."

**Property More Valuable Than Human Life.**

Moon Anchor Consolidated Gold Mines Limited vs. Hopkins. No. 1479—Fed. Rep.—111, 208.

This suit was instituted by Mary A. Hopkins, defendant in error, against the Moon Anchor Consolidated Gold Mines Limited, plaintiff in error, to recover damages under the statute of Colorado for the death of her son Phineas Hopkins, alleged to have been caused by the wrongful act of the defendant. It is charged that in March, 1899, the defendant, a mining corporation, was engaged in excavating a pumping station or chamber at the sixth level of its mine. Deceased, a trimmer, after four weeks' employment, was killed by falling rock.

Phineas Hopkins, not yet twenty years old, though inexperienced in mining, was working with experienced miners at the time he met his death. The chamber which was being excavated, and in which the young man was killed, was not timbered as required by law, and as a result, the workmen were subjected constantly to the danger of falling rock. In the trial court evidence was introduced which showed that the foremen in charge of the mine were made acquainted with the unsafe condition of the chamber, but that they took no steps to remedy the matter. On the contrary the foremen ordered the only pillar of support shot out, after which they began to timber up the chamber. It was during this timbering process that young Hopkins was killed.

The specific negligence charged against the corporation was that it knowingly failed and omitted to properly secure or timber the roof of the excavation so as to make it safe for employes working under it.

The corporation denied negligence asserting that (1) the risks and dangers which caused the death of the plaintiff's son were necessarily incident to his employment, and were assumed by him, and that (2) the station in question was at the time of his injury and death undergoing necessary repairs, and that all dangers incident to the place of work were obvious and known to him.

At the conclusion of the trial in the lower court, after the plaintiff had introduced her evidence and rested, the defendant corporation, after saving proper exceptions, elected to introduce no evidence. Instead, the corporation moved the court to direct a verdict in its favor. This the court declined to do. The jury returned a verdict for Mrs. Hopkins, and the court awarded damages.

Numerous errors were assigned on appeal, but the one chiefly relied on in the argument was that the lower court erred in not directing a verdict for the defendant.

Judge Sanborn in reversing the decision of the trial court held "that there was nothing in the facts to charge defendant with a failure to exercise reasonable care and precaution to render the place as safe as the nature of the work would permit, but that the cause of the death was the result of the dangers of which the deceased must have known, and of which he assumed the risk, as one of the hazards of the employment."

In dissenting from Judges Sanborn, Van Devanter and Hook, Judge Thayer scored the majority opinion of the court and declared that Hopkins could not be charged with contributory negligence. The trial court, said Judge Thayer, should have been upheld, and Mrs. Hopkins allowed damages.

**Corporation Negligence Excused.**

Brady vs. Chicago & Great Western R. Co. No. 1543—Fed. Rep.—114, 300.

On the night of November 1, 1896, John Brady, foreman of a switch crew in the employ of the Chicago & Great Western Railroad company, while on the rear platform of a caboose, which an engine was backing through the yards of the St. Paul Union Depot company at St. Paul, Minn., was killed by reason of the caboose colliding with a refrigerator car which was standing on the transfer tracks of the Union Depot company. The refrigerator car stood upon what was known as a "dead track," which was used as a place of deposit of cars that were to be transferred to any one of seven railroads that used the tracks of the St. Paul Union Depot company.

This track was provided with a switch at each end by means of which trains could be sent around it when it was occupied by cars. When the switches were turned to send trains around it they displayed red lights, and when the "dead track" was clear, the switches displayed green lights. It was the duty of the St. Paul Union Depot company to maintain switchmen at this "dead track" and to see that the switches were properly turned for passing trains.

When Brady's caboose approached the "dead track" green lights were displayed, thus indicating a clear track. Instead, however, a refrigerator car stood there, and the collision resulting killed Brady.

Elizabeth Brady brought action against the Chicago & Great Western Railroad company for negligence resulting in the death of her husband, and at the close of the evidence produced on her behalf the court instructed the jury to return a verdict for the railroad company.

Witnesses for Mrs. Brady testified that the St. Paul Union Depot company was negligent in promulgating reasonable rules, that it failed to employ a sufficient number of switchmen, and that it failed to exercise proper

control and supervision of its yard. It was further shown that the St. Paul Union Depot company was a corporation whose stock was owned and controlled by seven railroad companies, all of whom used the Union Depot tracks, and that the Chicago & Great Western was one of the seven.

In sustaining the lower court, on appeal, Judge Sanborn delivered an opinion that was remarkable for its sophistry as it was tiresome in its length. A first reading of this opinion would confuse the average reader, but by beginning in the middle and reading both ways simultaneously an understanding of what the judge meant can be reached. Stripped of all legal verbiage, however, the opinion held that the switchmen of the St. Paul Depot company were not the fellow servants of the Chicago & Great Western, nor were they the agents or servants of that company, within the meaning of the fellow servant statute of Minnesota; that while the seven railroad companies which held the stock of the Union Depot company were partners, and that each of them were co-employers of all the servants of the depot company, neither the Chicago & Great Western nor any of the other six roads were liable for the acts of the servants of the St. Paul Union Depot company. Finally, and in conclusion, Judge Sanborn held that there was no substantial evidence in support of the alleged cause of action in the case, and that the trial court's instruction to the jury to return a verdict for the railroad company was right.

To this opinion Judge Caldwell dissented.

**Jury Verdict Overruled by Sanborn and Adams.**

King vs. Morgan. No. 1418—Fed. Rep.—120, 416.

In this instance Judge Adams delivered the opinion of the court, favorable to the corporation and against the employe, which was concurred in by Judge Sanborn, with Judge Caldwell dissenting.

A miner by the name of Morgan, while tamping dynamite in a drilled hole in the mine of the Cook King Mining company in Colorado, sustained an injury by a premature explosion. The instrument used to tamp the dynamite was an iron gas pipe, which was furnished him by the shift boss. By witnesses it was proved in the trial court that the tamping tool was unsafe and dangerous—even the state mining inspector so testifying. Morgan, in taking the witness stand, testified that he did not know the tamping tool was unsafe. The trial jury agreed with him and awarded damages.

On appeal the mining corporation assigned as error the failure of the lower court to direct the jury to return a verdict for the corporation. Judges Adams and Sanborn held that Morgan assumed the risk incident to the use of the kind of tamping bar furnished him, that he was responsible for the injury he received, and that the lower court should have instructed for the corporation. The judgment of the lower court was overruled.

Dissenting from this opinion, Judge Caldwell said: "The risk the plaintiff assumed was not the negligence of the master. The risk consequent upon the failure of the master to properly discharge his duty to furnish the servant with a reasonably safe tool to work with, or a reasonably safe place in which to work, is not a risk which the servant assumes. For it is said that the plaintiff knew the tamping tool furnished him was unsafe. But he says emphatically that he did not know it, and, if there is anything at all to be said in the jurisdiction of this country, it is that the jury, and not the judges of the appellate courts, are the exclusive judges of the credibility of witnesses. But whether plaintiff knew or ought to have known the dangerous character of the tamping tool, upon a consideration of all the evidence, the judgment of the lower court should be affirmed."

**Railroad Company and Sanborn Stand Alone.**

St. Louis & S. F. Ry. Co. vs. Kasilchke. No. 1345—Fed. Rep.—104, 440.

This was an action by Warren G. Furry, a railroad fireman, who sued his employer, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad company, for injuries sustained in a collision between two freight trains on October 17, 1897. The circumstances which occasioned the collision are these:

Train known as second 38, on which Furry was fireman, arrived at Springdale, Ark., at 8:35 a. m., October 17, 1897, and took the side track to await the passage of a south-bound passenger train. The freight train, second 38, was running north, and was under orders to meet a south-bound freight train at Rogers; a station some ten miles north of Springdale. When it took the siding at Springdale, it ran to the north end thereof, and half a mile from the station, so as to be in a position to run out into the main track as soon as the passenger train went by. While the freight train was standing on the siding, the telegraph operator at the station received an order directing the two freight trains to meet at Springdale instead of at Rogers, but the operator failed to notify either the conductor or engineer of second 38 of the order, or to put up the customary red signal that Rogers were in his hands, as it was his duty to do.

In consequence of such neglect on the part of the operator second 38 proceeded north on the main track, as soon as the passenger train had passed by, and about two miles north of Springdale, came into collision with the south-bound freight, which had received the order to meet at Spring-

dale instead of at Rogers. As a result of the collision Furry was horribly burned and otherwise injured, so as to cripple him for life. In consequence of these facts the jury awarded him damages in the sum of \$15,000. To reverse that judgment the railroad company appealed, on error, to the higher court.

Judges Caldwell and Thayer, in a short opinion, affirmed the decision of the trial court, as expressed by the jury.

Judge Sanborn, in a lengthy opinion of technicality and verbiage, dissented from his colleagues, and asserted that the appeal of the railroad company should be sustained, and the judgment below reversed.

**Sanctions Violation of Law by Corporation.**

Southern Pacific vs. Yeargin. No. 1440—Fed. Rep.—120, 424.

In this case Judge Thayer delivered the opinion of the court, concurred in by Judge Caldwell, with Judge Sanborn dissenting in favor of the corporation as against the employe.

T. J. Yeargin, engineer of a Southern Pacific passenger train, was killed in a collision with a helper engine at 10:33 p. m. February 28, 1899, at a point one mile east of Hot Springs, Nev., and five miles west of Mirage. The helper engine had just pushed a train up the divide, and was backing down the track to Hot Springs when it collided with the engine of the passenger train. Instead of being provided with a rear headlight, as the law required, the helper engine was equipped with an ordinary lantern, which was hung back over the tender. This light was visible only a short distance, and because of this fact Engineer Yeargin ran his train full speed into the backing engine. His nearest relative sued for damages.

The jury awarded damages, but the corporation appealed, assigning as error the failure of the trial court to instruct the jury to return a verdict for the corporation.

Judge Sanborn upheld the railroad company, claiming that it had violated no law and was not guilty of negligence in failing to provide a proper rear headlight on the helper engine. However, he was overruled by the majority opinion of the court, and the lower court was sustained.

**If You Don't Like The Job Quit Says Sanborn.**

Lumber Co. vs. Roy. No. 1518—Fed. Rep.—120, 524.

Theodore Roy, aged twenty, brought action against the Glenmont Lumber company, a corporation, for alleged negligence which he averred caused him to fall upon a log carriage in the company's saw mill, and to lose a part of his hand against the saw. There was a verdict and judgment in favor of young Roy, and the error alleged in the trial by the company on appeal was that the trial court refused to instruct the jury to return a verdict for the company.

The acts of negligence upon which Roy relied were failure on the part of the company to properly box the saw, failure to erect and maintain a square post near the lower end of the bumper on which he was forced to stand while at work, that the bumper was shaky and too narrow at the top, and that the cant hook he was given to use was loose in its socket.

During the trial it developed that Roy was injured October 13, 1900, and that four or five days prior to the injury he had been working on the mill pond among logs. He was directed by the foreman to stand on a shaky, narrow bumper and use a loose, unreliable cant hook in manipulating logs toward the saw. In the performance of this work he was precipitated from the bumper on to the uncovered saw and injured.

In reversing the judgment of the lower court Judge Sanborn held that the defects were obvious, and the danger so apparent to an ordinarily prudent person of Roy's intelligence and ability that by continuing in the employment five days he assumed the risk of these defects and dangers, and that the court below should have instructed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant corporation.

What a happy decision! Roy, of course, could have quit his job when directed to stand on the shaky bumper and work over the uncovered saw. But could he? Honestly, Judge Sanborn, could he? To the Appeal to Reason it appears that Roy, like millions of wage slaves, had no choice about it. He had to have work in order to live, and had he disobeyed the instructions of the mill foreman he would have been discharged, to hunt another job or starve.

**Why Should Workingmen Want Damages?**

Great Northern Ry. Co. vs. Kasilchke. No. 1345—Fed. Rep.—104, 440.

This case on appeal resulted in an especially outrageous dissenting opinion by Judge Sanborn in favor of the railroad company as against the employe. Carl Kasilchke, an ignorant workman, was ordered to stand on the tender of an engine directly under a coal chute and pull on a pin that worked defectively. By reason of the defective pin Kasilchke was buried under an avalanche of coal, severely injured. To add insult to injury the foreman had Kasilchke sign a paper, which released the company from all responsibility for the accident. The trial court awarded the injured workman \$1,230 damages. This decision was sustained by Judge Caldwell and his colleagues, with the exception of Sanborn, who dissented in favor of the railroad company.

**Corporation Death-Trap Endorsed.**

Myers vs. St. P. & O. Ry. Co. No. 1092—Fed. Rep.—105, 408.

The wife of a brakeman, who was

control and supervision of its yard. It was further shown that the St. Paul Union Depot company was a corporation whose stock was owned and controlled by seven railroad companies, all of whom used the Union Depot tracks, and that the Chicago & Great Western was one of the seven.

In sustaining the lower court, on appeal, Judge Sanborn delivered an opinion that was remarkable for its sophistry as it was tiresome in its length. A first reading of this opinion would confuse the average reader, but by beginning in the middle and reading both ways simultaneously an understanding of what the judge meant can be reached. Stripped of all legal verbiage, however, the opinion held that the switchmen of the St. Paul Depot company were not the fellow servants of the Chicago & Great Western, nor were they the agents or servants of that company, within the meaning of the fellow servant statute of Minnesota; that while the seven railroad companies which held the stock of the Union Depot company were partners, and that each of them were co-employers of all the servants of the depot company, neither the Chicago & Great Western nor any of the other six roads were liable for the acts of the servants of the St. Paul Union Depot company. Finally, and in conclusion, Judge Sanborn held that there was no substantial evidence in support of the alleged cause of action in the case, and that the trial court's instruction to the jury to return a verdict for the railroad company was right.

To this opinion Judge Caldwell dissented.

**Jury Verdict Overruled by Sanborn and Adams.**

King vs. Morgan. No. 1418—Fed. Rep.—120, 416.

In this instance Judge Adams delivered the opinion of the court, favorable to the corporation and against the employe, which was concurred in by Judge Sanborn, with Judge Caldwell dissenting.

A miner by the name of Morgan, while tamping dynamite in a drilled hole in the mine of the Cook King Mining company in Colorado, sustained an injury by a premature explosion. The instrument used to tamp the dynamite was an iron gas pipe, which was furnished him by the shift boss. By witnesses it was proved in the trial court that the tamping tool was unsafe and dangerous—even the state mining inspector so testifying. Morgan, in taking the witness stand, testified that he did not know the tamping tool was unsafe. The trial jury agreed with him and awarded damages.

On appeal the mining corporation assigned as error the failure of the lower court to direct the jury to return a verdict for the corporation. Judges Adams and Sanborn held that Morgan assumed the risk incident to the use of the kind of tamping bar furnished him, that he was responsible for the injury he received, and that the lower court should have instructed for the corporation. The judgment of the lower court was overruled.

Dissenting from this opinion, Judge Caldwell said: "The risk the plaintiff assumed was not the negligence of the master. The risk consequent upon the failure of the master to properly discharge his duty to furnish the servant with a reasonably safe tool to work with, or a reasonably safe place in which to work, is not a risk which the servant assumes. For it is said that the plaintiff knew the tamping tool furnished him was unsafe. But he says emphatically that he did not know it, and, if there is anything at all to be said in the jurisdiction of this country, it is that the jury, and not the judges of the appellate courts, are the exclusive judges of the credibility of witnesses. But whether plaintiff knew or ought to have known the dangerous character of the tamping tool, upon a consideration of all the evidence, the judgment of the lower court should be affirmed."

**Railroad Company and Sanborn Stand Alone.**

St. Louis & S. F. Ry. Co. vs. Kasilchke. No. 1345—Fed. Rep.—104, 440.

This was an action by Warren G. Furry, a railroad fireman, who sued his employer, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad company, for injuries sustained in a collision between two freight trains on October 17, 1897. The circumstances which occasioned the collision are these:

Train known as second 38, on which Furry was fireman, arrived at Springdale, Ark., at 8:35 a. m., October 17, 1897, and took the side track to await the passage of a south-bound passenger train. The freight train, second 38, was running north, and was under orders to meet a south-bound freight train at Rogers; a station some ten miles north of Springdale. When it took the siding at Springdale, it ran to the north end thereof, and half a mile from the station, so as to be in a position to run out into the main track as soon as the passenger train went by. While the freight train was standing on the siding, the telegraph operator at the station received an order directing the two freight trains to meet at Springdale instead of at Rogers, but the operator failed to notify either the conductor or engineer of second 38 of the order, or to put up the customary red signal that Rogers were in his hands, as it was his duty to do.

In consequence of such neglect on the part of the operator second 38 proceeded north on the main track, as soon as the passenger train had passed by, and about two miles north of Springdale, came into collision with the south-bound freight, which had received the order to meet at Spring-

dale instead of at Rogers. As a result of the collision Furry was horribly burned and otherwise injured, so as to cripple him for life. In consequence of these facts the jury awarded him damages in the sum of \$15,000. To reverse that judgment the railroad company appealed, on error, to the higher court.

Judges Caldwell and Thayer, in a short opinion, affirmed the decision of the trial court, as expressed by the jury.

Judge Sanborn, in a lengthy opinion of technicality and verbiage, dissented from his colleagues, and asserted that the appeal of the railroad company should be sustained, and the judgment below reversed.

**Sanctions Violation of Law by Corporation.**

Southern Pacific vs. Yeargin. No. 1440—Fed. Rep.—120, 424.

In this case Judge Thayer delivered the opinion of the court, concurred in by Judge Caldwell, with Judge Sanborn dissenting in favor of the corporation as against the employe.

T. J. Yeargin, engineer of a Southern Pacific passenger train, was killed in a collision with a helper engine at 10:33 p. m. February 28, 1899, at a point one mile east of Hot Springs, Nev., and five miles west of Mirage. The helper engine had just pushed a train up the divide, and was backing down the track to Hot Springs when it collided with the engine of the passenger train. Instead of being provided with a rear headlight, as the law required, the helper engine was equipped with an ordinary lantern, which was hung back over the tender. This light was visible only a short distance, and because of this fact Engineer Yeargin ran his train full speed into the backing engine. His nearest relative sued for damages.

The jury awarded damages, but the corporation appealed, assigning as error the failure of the trial court to instruct the jury to return a verdict for the corporation.

Judge Sanborn upheld the railroad company, claiming that it had violated no law and was not guilty of negligence in failing to provide a proper rear headlight on the helper engine. However, he was overruled by the majority opinion of the court, and the lower court was sustained.

**If You Don't Like The Job Quit Says Sanborn.**

Lumber Co. vs. Roy. No. 1518—Fed. Rep.—120, 524.

Theodore Roy, aged twenty, brought action against the Glenmont Lumber company, a corporation, for alleged negligence which he averred caused him to fall upon a log carriage in the company's saw mill, and to lose a part of his hand against the saw. There was a verdict and judgment in favor of young Roy, and the error alleged in the trial by the company on appeal was that the trial court refused to instruct the jury to return a verdict for the company.

The acts of negligence upon which Roy relied were failure on the part of the company to properly box the saw, failure to erect and maintain a square post near the lower end of the bumper on which he was forced to stand while at work, that the bumper was shaky and too narrow at the top, and that the cant hook he was given to use was loose in its socket.

During the trial it developed that Roy was injured October 13, 1900, and that four or five days prior to the injury he had been working on the mill pond among logs. He was directed by the foreman to stand on a shaky, narrow bumper and use a loose, unreliable cant hook in manipulating logs toward the saw. In the performance of this work he was precipitated from the bumper on to the uncovered saw and injured.

In reversing the judgment of the lower court Judge Sanborn held that the defects were obvious, and the danger so apparent to an ordinarily prudent person of Roy's intelligence and ability that by continuing in the employment five days he assumed the risk of these defects and dangers, and that the court below should have instructed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant corporation.

What a happy decision! Roy, of course, could have quit his job when directed to stand on the shaky bumper and work over the uncovered saw. But could he? Honestly, Judge Sanborn, could he? To the Appeal to Reason it appears that Roy, like millions of wage slaves, had no choice about it. He had to have work in order to live, and had he disobeyed the instructions of the mill foreman he would have been discharged, to hunt another job or starve.

**Why Should Workingmen Want Damages?**

Great Northern Ry. Co. vs. Kasilchke. No. 1345—Fed. Rep.—104, 440.

This case on appeal resulted in an especially outrageous dissenting opinion by Judge Sanborn in favor of the railroad company as against the employe. Carl Kasilchke, an ignorant workman, was ordered to stand on the tender of an engine directly under a coal chute and pull on a pin that worked defectively. By reason of the defective pin Kasilchke was buried under an avalanche of coal, severely injured. To add insult to injury the foreman had Kasilchke sign a paper, which released the company from all responsibility for the accident. The trial court awarded the injured workman \$1,230 damages. This decision was sustained by Judge Caldwell and his colleagues, with the exception of Sanborn, who dissented in favor of the railroad company.

**Corporation Death-Trap Endorsed.**

Myers vs. St. P. & O. Ry. Co. No. 1092—Fed. Rep.—105, 408.

The wife of a brakeman, who was

control and supervision



Socialism Still Wins

Copped Two Councilmen. Gas City, Kan.—We succeeded in electing two councilmen here and tied the demo-rep candidate for the school board. W. R. FIELDER.

School Director Elected. Laguna Beach, Cal.—We re-elected our Socialist school director against the two old parties combined. N. PHILLIBROOK.

Got One Alderman. Hartsville, Mo.—At our town election we elected one alderman and two other Socialists. More than doubled the vote over that of a year ago. G. B. BRAKE.

Socialist Judge of Election. City Auditor Elected. In a straight fight between the Socialists and republicans in Sistersville, W. Va., March 24th, the Socialists elected one of the city auditors and came within two of electing a councilman in the Fourth ward.

Fused Against Socialism. Pearl, Ill.—Last year we elected three out of the nine township officers. This year the two old parties united against us in what they called a people's ticket, and beat us by a narrow margin. JOE W. BAGBY.

Doubled the Vote. Springfield, Mo.—At our recent election the head of our ticket, H. K. Glunt, received 631 votes. We held six successful ward meetings and distributed 15,000 pieces of literature. Stanley J. Clark one evening filled Diemer theatre to its fullest capacity, and collected \$26.40. The vote in 1902 was 160 and in 1908 803. J. A. FOX.

Farmer Smith Talks Back

"No, I don't want the Appeal. I worked hard for my little farm and I don't want no one to take it away from me." This was Farmer Smith's reply to a request that he subscribe to the Appeal to Reason.

"Did you ever know of Socialism taking anybody's farm?" asked his neighbor, John Smith. "No, I can't say that I did. But that doesn't prove that it wouldn't if it could."

"Did you ever read in a Socialist paper that Socialism wanted to take anybody's farm?" "No, them editors are too slick for that. But the weekly Republican says they low to take our farms away and make us divide up."

"Well, did you ever hear of a capitalist taking a man's farm from him?" "Eh? Well, I guess, yes."

"It seems to me, then, you would be more afraid of the capitalist than of the Socialist. Let me tell you something, Mr. Farmer. You have been dividing up with the capitalist so long that you haven't enough left to make it worth the Socialist's while to ask you to divide up with him. But Socialism doesn't want your farm. It only wants to make the possession of land secure to you. You have already admitted that it is not secure now. I don't understand," said Mr. Farmer.

WHY YOU THINK AS YOU DO.

What you are has been determined by environment. That is, you inherited the ability to talk—but the language you speak depended solely on the tongue you heard. Had you been put away from human beings entirely, you would have spoken no words at all. This is recognized by all teachers and taught in all the schools. Unfortunately for civilization the teachers do not press the importance of it on their pupils and the parents are wholly ignorant of it. If they were not ignorant, they would inquire into the reasons why they are democrats and republicans, wise or foolish. They are what they are because they were taught that way. If Mohamedan children were raised up wholly under catholic ideals they would all be catholics; if catholics were raised under Mohamedan ideals they would all be Mohamedans. This being true, it shows you why we have so many stupid voters—they have been trained to vote the name of a certain ticket, to look upon certain forms as right, and they do not know that their ideas are merely the reflection of other minds—perhaps for a selfish purpose, perhaps because their preceptors knew no better. Ask the average voter, why he is such, and he will likely tell you that his father was; ask him what he knows about the party and what it stands for, and he will frankly say he does not know, or else will repeat, like a parrot, some statement given him, to explain which he could not to save his life. And his statements will be directly opposite to that of some other voter, who has been taught the reverse! Socialists are trying to get the people to take up all the various ideas, look at them and compare them, and then they will have more definite ideas. They will do their own thinking instead of allowing others to do it for them. Of course those who do the suggesting do not want this, for it would upset their power over the dupes. The more ignorant the people are of every other side except the ones believed in or useful to the masters, is treason. The Socialist movement is educational on the broadest lines—what the masters want is education along the most restricted line.

WHAT ALL HUMANS WANT.

- 1. You want food of the kind that you like and plenty of it.
2. You want clothing of the best and plenty of it.
3. You want as good a house as anybody.
4. You want right instruction.
5. You want pleasures.
6. You want these things whether you are a democrat, a republican, a catholic, protestant, Mohammedan, Buddhist, or any other person.
7. Are a majority of the people getting the greatest possible out of life? Are you? If not, do you not know that something radically must be wrong with the system of production and distribution? If things can be produced enough for all who work, and the workers are not getting enough, then something must be done to change things, if they are ever to get what makes a full and joyous life.
8. No matter how honest or willing one may be to do a thing, it is necessary for him to understand the nature of the thing before he can hope to do it. For more than a hundred years men have been making, altering, revising and repealing laws in this land, trying to obviate the pains that they suffered, and the pains have grown worse, until today a few men have acquired the ownership or control of nearly all the wealth that the whole nation has made during its existence.
9. The function of popular government is to provide conditions under which each citizen may get these five things: Food, clothing, shelter, instruction and pleasures. A monarchial government is to provide means whereby the ruler and his friends may have these things, regardless of all others. And in this way, our government has finally landed where the few get and the many work and have not, just as under the government of monarchs. And this is essentially so, for our rules are just like their rules. Here private ownership of the means of production and distribution prevails, just as in monarchies, and of course the results must follow the same. It does not alter the results whether hereditary kings and nobles or whether capitalists own the means of life. An elective king is a king just the same as one who inherits from his father. Our industrial system is monarchial just as it is in kingdoms. If the people collectively owned and operated the industries in Russia, each worker getting the full value of his labor, how would the czar have any income unless he produced it? Who would desire a crown under such conditions? Where would he get funds to hire people to force others to give him an income? And is that not just as true here? Men are about the same the world over, and sometime they will get wise to the game of graft that has been worked on them for ages, and will adopt collective ownership of the means of life and depose the parasites who live in luxury off their industry, and then we will cease to hear of graft and corruption and oppression. Then each citizen, if he is willing to do his part, will be able to have these five wants supplied in abundance, and he will know that his children and their children forever will be free and beyond the fear of want. Socialism will bring about this state of affairs, and hence kings, czars, emperors and capitalists are opposed to it. And that is why you disinherited, who are the majority, should want it. Whoever argue against it are either ignorant of its character, or else are the beneficiaries of injustice. Wake up.

ALMOST PERSUADED.

A reader of the Appeal writes an almost pitiful letter in which he says that he needs no argument to understand the wrongs of the present system. He knows them from experience and observation. All he requires is to be shown that Socialism will remedy these wrongs. If there are others who feel the same way this is addressed personally to them. Socialism is a vision of better things, but is not visionary. It is a great aspiration but it is also a definite plan. If you want to know what Socialism will do in brief understand that it will organize society on a co-operative basis. Heretofore the world has been fighting for spoils. Only a few have secured the good things of life while the many have been robbed and deprived of them. What you feel blindly to be the truth is a matter of demonstration. You are robbed of a greater portion of what you produce through the various pilfering methods of the profit system. Not only this, but you are robbed of the power to produce when you are kept from work except as you can get a job. It is not a difficult proposition to understand that the stopping of this robbery by giving you control of your own lives and your own products through organized co-operation will change conditions entirely for the masses of the people. Statistics show that now the worker using modern machinery produces the average value of over \$12 a day. Suppose, through rational organization, you were enabled to retain this that you have produced; suppose through the organization of society you were able to work at any time and in any place you might desire, do you not see how your condition might be benefited? It is a mere matter of mathematics—figuring it out. Socialism is not a system which we would impose on you but an organization of society in which the people would be their own masters. Society is organized now, but organized for the benefit of the few only. Many of the forms of this organization can be retained. Socialists propose merely a change in the aim and methods of operation. Industry is a social work now. Very few things are produced entirely by one workman. What we wish to do is to socialize the control and tools of industry. It is not such a great step after all. We are able to take it and take it at once; if you will only believe yourselves able to do it. If you choose to wander in the wilderness of Sin until the day of your death rather than to enter on the promised land of plenty at once, it will be your own fault. For we are abundantly able to possess it."

The Burglars' Convention

Crookstown, April 16, 1910.—The National Protective Association of Burglars, Pickpockets and Confidence Men met in annual convention today. The hall was handsomely decorated with various symbols of the association, and its motto, "Let us Alone," was printed on a score of banners which hung from the balcony, and over the head of the presiding officer was a beautiful green silk flag, embroidered with the coat-of-arms of the association, which consists of a hand, with long, tapering fingers, holding a skeleton key between the forefingers and the thumb, the hand resting on a golden brick. Mr. William Sykes, the eminent burglar, was made permanent chairman and Mr. Artful Dodger, permanent secretary. The Rev. Unctuous Sacharine, national chaplain, delivered the invocation to Mammon. Mr. Judas Slick, one, national treasurer, read his yearly report. He called the attention of the delegates to the fact that, while the disbursements had been large, they were justified by the results. They had maintained an able lobby in the important legislative centers and a press committee that had shown great activity. Both the lobby and the press committee had acted at all times under the advice of their eminent counsel, Mr. Slippery Eel, and the fact that the entire lobby and press committee were present at the convention, bore eloquent testimony to the value of the attorney's services. Mr. Artful Dodger then read the report of the national secretary, which dealt particularly with the efforts of the association to prevent legislation interfering with its many spheres of activity. What they wanted was to "Let Alone" (great applause). There was already too much interference with their actions, and what they desired was not more, but less legislation. The cost of overcoming the difficulties placed in their way by the laws now on the statute books was already great, and any additional regulation would be the means of rendering one of the rival professions—the law—more profitable than theirs. One of their most influential newspapers, recently, had called the attention of its readers to the fact that any one at all active in plying their vocation would perform and themselves violating some statute. Referring to the attitude of the association toward the two great political parties, he thought it should be modeled strictly on the principles of Mr. Facinorosity, and that they should distribute their gifts with an even hand. In the words of the immortal Mr. Bluffen Altheimer, it should be a case of "heads we win, tails you lose." In concluding Mr. Artful Dodger said that, notwithstanding the present period of depression, he believed that the field was never greener, and the prospects of a bountiful harvest more certain, if they were only left alone.

The membership committee reported the following applications: J. Prominent, Organ, Thomas F. Slyone, J. R. Kackay, Hogen Awmore, Jay Gee Rockeyfellow, P. A. B. Swiper, Isaac Thielemann, George Jay Ghoul, James Steelman, Elihu Loot, Chas. P. Graft, James Sliar, Jacob Shift. Mr. I. Shearman made an eloquent appeal to the convention to admit these applicants to membership in the association and to accord them the privilege of the floor during the convention. Upon one of the members remarking if this was done the delegates would have to put padlocks on their pockets and then call for police protection, he was sharply called to order by the chairman. After heated debate, the applications were rejected, it being the sense of the majority of the delegates that they could not afford at this time to jeopardize their moral standing with the American people by admitting these gentlemen to membership. A committee was appointed to wait upon the applicants with the fraternal greetings of the association. They were also instructed to call the attention of these gentlemen to the fact that by a judicious use of the channels of misinformation which were largely controlled by them, public opinion could be so moulded that by another year, the association would have perfectly safe in admitting them to full brotherhood.

After ensuing committee to serve for the ensuing year, the delegates joined in singing the fraternal anthem of the association, "Lolly Jai Birds of a Feather," and adjourned. LYON PENN., Chairman Press Committee.

THAT OLD COFFEE POT.

You sell your wheat at \$1 per bushel and go to the store and get 20 pounds of coffee for the dollar. The four pounds of coffee costs the importer, jobber and retailer only about 30 to 40 cents. So you see how much you really get for your wheat—about forty cents a bushel. When the wheat is sold to the slaves in South America they give twenty pounds of coffee for it. Now if the public owned the business of coffee change you would get as much coffee for a bushel of wheat as the coffee workers pay for it, less the necessary cost of delivering it to you. In that way you would get the present equivalent of \$2.50 a bushel for your wheat when exchanging it for coffee. And this would be true on an average with all other things. The farmers are the most skinned class on earth—and they think they are prosperous! It is out of the difference between the amount of coffee the farmer gets for a bushel of wheat and the amount of wheat the coffee workers get for a hundred-weight of coffee, that the palaces of the rich are built. This is true of all commodities. Can you not see why the men who skin you do not want the public to own and operate the industries? Isn't it plain why they want you against the paternalism of government? Why are you so stupid? Socialism will give you the full products of your labor—that is, it will give you as much sugar, coffee or other products for your products as they others pay for your products. Get that through your skull bones.

AGITATION LEAGUE.

Amount on hand last week.....\$612.94 Collected since last report..... 104.25 Total amount on hand.....\$717.19 Remember, comrades, the League will send the Appeal for 40 weeks each to all republican editors in the United States. There are between 10,000 and 15,000 G. O. P. editors who can be reached and influenced by the Appeal during the remainder of 1910. That work will count heavily for Socialism. You all remember the campaign in which the League sent the Appeal to democratic editors. That resulted in hundreds of columns of matter favorable to Socialism being printed in democratic papers all over the country. The republican campaign will be even larger and more far-reaching. Its effect will be more pronounced. If you have not recently made a contribution to the work of the League jump in now and join the others. A dollar from you will put four republican editors on the list and keep them there till they've had a chance to actually learn something about the movement that's sweeping the nation. The following have contributed since last report: State Am't Name State Am't D. B. Brant, 100 N. Lombard, St. Louis, Mo. 1.00 J. Volmer, Cal. 5.00 W. Hales, Ore. 2.50 R. Edmonds, Cal. 2.00 W. Hummel, Ore. 5.00 J. Simon, Ky. 4.00 G. D. G. 2.00 W. F. Lynn, Minn. 1.00 Memphis Local. 2.00 C. Watkins, Minn. 1.00 Tenn. 3.00 Mrs. O. B. Reddy, 101 Washburn, Tex. 1.00 W. E. Brown, 1000 S. Schuyler, N. Y. 2.50 W. Evans, Ore. 1.00 P. R. 8.50 D. S. Wilson, 1000 P. R. 8.50

SPOLIED LIVES.

The supreme shame of the world is not the waste of natural resources but the waste of life, that most precious of gifts. How many millions feel that their lives have been spoiled through no special fault of their own! How few feel that they really succeeded! Perhaps most who read this are conscious of the fact that they have missed some good and worthy object, not because they lack inclination or real ability to secure it, but through lack of means to attain their ambitions. One of the most remarkable aspects of the situation, in view of the hardness of life under present conditions, is the cheerfulness which amounts to heroism. People fail and realize they fail. Still they struggle on; always looking for something better, always putting the best foot foremost. Nothing could be better evidence that mankind is capable of better things than this optimism and determination when the battle is lost before it occurs. There is no need of the world being ever in a condition where a majority of the people are kept from good through lack of means of obtaining it. They who think can readily find reason for poverty in wasted effort; and in robbery a reason for the spoiled lives that make this a miserable world. It all comes of matter. A few by controlling the means of life keep the many from employing themselves in a way that might make them rich and at the same time rob them of a greater portion of that which they produce. Back this has always been so in the future. There is nothing against the idea of a future life of happiness in the proposition that this life should be made more tolerable. Even the Master taught us to pray, "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." If thousands of people find their lives wrecked because they are enslaved and robbed, the sensible thing is not to argue in favor of slavery, but to emancipate the world. This is a good enough world within itself. There ought to be plenty for all. There ought to be opportunity for all. These things could be if we would only arrange things rationally in order to accomplish results. The trouble is we are not civilized; we are not moral; we are living in a state of anarchy. Socialists are proposing nothing except to end injustice and to secure opportunity for all; an opportunity which will end the curse of poverty, the curse of war and the far worse, and all-embracing curse of misery. If it be possible to heal the individual it is possible to also heal society. The efforts that have been unsuccessful may yet be improved and lead to happiness and beauty in this world. There is an opportunity for you but it does not lie in advancing yourselves at the expense of others, but in coming to better things as the entire world is lifted to a higher plane.

CONGRESSMEN WRITE ABOUT IT.

A senator who asks that his name be not used writes a constituent: "I heartily agree with you. Of course you know what many of our friends forget, that articles of impeachment must originate in the house of representatives and then must be tried in the senate sitting as a court of impeachment, and of course I have to be guarded in expression of opinion on questions which might possibly come before the senate for trial. Congressman Thomas R. Hanna in a letter to Mrs. A. G. Daugherty, Grangerville, Idaho: "You are entirely correct in your conjecture that something should be done by Judge Grosscup to compel the paper to prove its charges. I always believe in giving one who is charged with the commission of a crime the benefit of a doubt, and I am not prepared at this time to go on record as expressing an opinion of Mr. Grosscup's guilt. Because he does not take action against the newspaper in question is not absolute proof of his guilt, but I am rather inclined to believe that it would be better to take some steps in regard to the same." Congressman M. P. Kincaid to John W. Carpenter of Wittman, Neb.: "The judiciary committee and other congressmen with whom I have talked upon the subject do not feel justified in taking any action against these charges on the ground alone of the charges that have been made against them by the newspapers."

THE APPEAL ARMY

"IT NEVER SLEEPS" The Big Ten. G. A. Kaplan, Owatonna, Minn. 25.00 Emil Hornbeck, Schenectady, N. Y. 25.00 L. Osgood, Los Angeles, Cal. 25.00 W. H. Shelden, Waukegan, Ill. 25.00 Wm. C. Jordan, Riverdale, Md. 25.00 M. S. Holt, Weston, W. Va. 25.00 G. W. Walston, Oakwood, Tex. 25.00 T. G. Wheeler, Des Moines, Iowa 25.00 S. N. Silver, Auburn, Me. 25.00

Comrade Henry J. Heitman, Pittsburgh, Pa., shares a sub and circs an extra 50 cents "for Delaware's doctor bill." A list of four and the information that he has been reading the Appeal but two months comes from N. B. Kiser, Niagara, W. Va. "Here I come with 20 subs to stuff the ballot box. Send me an Arsenal and a Red Headed Girl, please. J. T. Wanga, Morehead, Ky. "I was right after them this week and I landed a few (18), as you can see. I never feel any better than when I can get a sub and circs. Says Comrade Phil, Indianapolis, Ind. "I'll repeat this dose every month so long as you keep advertising out of the ball-toss, says Comrade Is. S. Hanson, Marshalltown, Iowa. Leads the ballot box with five new subs. "I've up the Ball Dog and tell the Red Headed Girl to put on her best smile, for they are coming. Says Comrade Thomas Bird, Cuba, Ill., when handing in a list of twelve. "Comrade Mrs. Laura Miller, Grafton, Colo., teases and says she's going to stuff the ballot box five times and get a Congressional calendar. "Denver Socialists have placed a live city ticket in the field and expect to make a good showing. The International Labor Day federation of San Francisco will celebrate May 1st with a big parade, starting from Grand Ave. and marching to Green Valley park by Austin Lewis. Socialists of Columbia, Mo., where the state university is located, are preparing to organize a local. "The editor of The Democrat is not a Socialist—only in spots. We have not seen the light," or "seen the cat," as single taxers are wont to say. It may be that but we know more about Socialism we would embrace more of it. We have never condemned a thing we knew nothing about. We have never been afraid to read "the other side" of any question, and embrace that which was good; we have ever been open to conviction. If we were wrong, we wanted to know it; if we were right, we wanted the other fellow to know it. If the arguments on the other side overturned our former convictions, we were glad to learn the truth. That is, we would rather be set aright than keep on in ignorance. There are a lot of "smart alecks" running Miller organs hereabouts who, to show their "smartness" hoot and scoff at the Appeal to Reason. But we are never afraid to read it and they probably never did, but, of course, they know all about it, and "more, too." They never attempt to answer any of the articles in the Appeal to Reason, to show up their fallacy, or anything of that sort, but they always ready with shurs. That's their idea of "argument," and it is their only argument in reply to something they know absolutely nothing about. It isn't once in six months that we see a copy of the Appeal to Reason, but we are never afraid to read it when we do see it. And we do say there are some mighty self-evident truths in it, too! Wayland hits some of the big fellows higher up and he hits them almighty hard, too! He states innumerable facts that ought to land some of the higher ups in the penitentiary, or if they are not facts, then he should be put behind the bars for the rest of his natural life. The fact that he is at liberty is good evidence that he "has the goods" on the higher ups and the powers that be know it! It is an argument to throw mud at the Appeal to Reason; those who do so simply confess their inability to meet Wayland's arguments. We really believe there's more real patriotism and love for humanity in one of Wayland's little fingers than in the whole carcass of any Miller hessian in this congressional district. And we would rather trust the Socialists than the Rhode Island gang in congress. Congressman Write About It. A senator who asks that his name be not used writes a constituent: "I heartily agree with you. Of course you know what many of our friends forget, that articles of impeachment must originate in the house of representatives and then must be tried in the senate sitting as a court of impeachment, and of course I have to be guarded in expression of opinion on questions which might possibly come before the senate for trial. Congressman Thomas R. Hanna in a letter to Mrs. A. G. Daugherty, Grangerville, Idaho: "You are entirely correct in your conjecture that something should be done by Judge Grosscup to compel the paper to prove its charges. I always believe in giving one who is charged with the commission of a crime the benefit of a doubt, and I am not prepared at this time to go on record as expressing an opinion of Mr. Grosscup's guilt. Because he does not take action against the newspaper in question is not absolute proof of his guilt, but I am rather inclined to believe that it would be better to take some steps in regard to the same." Congressman M. P. Kincaid to John W. Carpenter of Wittman, Neb.: "The judiciary committee and other congressmen with whom I have talked upon the subject do not feel justified in taking any action against these charges on the ground alone of the charges that have been made against them by the newspapers."

THE APPEAL ARMY

"IT NEVER SLEEPS" The Big Ten. G. A. Kaplan, Owatonna, Minn. 25.00 Emil Hornbeck, Schenectady, N. Y. 25.00 L. Osgood, Los Angeles, Cal. 25.00 W. H. Shelden, Waukegan, Ill. 25.00 Wm. C. Jordan, Riverdale, Md. 25.00 M. S. Holt, Weston, W. Va. 25.00 G. W. Walston, Oakwood, Tex. 25.00 T. G. Wheeler, Des Moines, Iowa 25.00 S. N. Silver, Auburn, Me. 25.00

Comrade Henry J. Heitman, Pittsburgh, Pa., shares a sub and circs an extra 50 cents "for Delaware's doctor bill." A list of four and the information that he has been reading the Appeal but two months comes from N. B. Kiser, Niagara, W. Va. "Here I come with 20 subs to stuff the ballot box. Send me an Arsenal and a Red Headed Girl, please. J. T. Wanga, Morehead, Ky. "I was right after them this week and I landed a few (18), as you can see. I never feel any better than when I can get a sub and circs. Says Comrade Phil, Indianapolis, Ind. "I'll repeat this dose every month so long as you keep advertising out of the ball-toss, says Comrade Is. S. Hanson, Marshalltown, Iowa. Leads the ballot box with five new subs. "I've up the Ball Dog and tell the Red Headed Girl to put on her best smile, for they are coming. Says Comrade Thomas Bird, Cuba, Ill., when handing in a list of twelve. "Comrade Mrs. Laura Miller, Grafton, Colo., teases and says she's going to stuff the ballot box five times and get a Congressional calendar. "Denver Socialists have placed a live city ticket in the field and expect to make a good showing. The International Labor Day federation of San Francisco will celebrate May 1st with a big parade, starting from Grand Ave. and marching to Green Valley park by Austin Lewis. Socialists of Columbia, Mo., where the state university is located, are preparing to organize a local. "The editor of The Democrat is not a Socialist—only in spots. We have not seen the light," or "seen the cat," as single taxers are wont to say. It may be that but we know more about Socialism we would embrace more of it. We have never condemned a thing we knew nothing about. We have never been afraid to read "the other side" of any question, and embrace that which was good; we have ever been open to conviction. If we were wrong, we wanted to know it; if we were right, we wanted the other fellow to know it. If the arguments on the other side overturned our former convictions, we were glad to learn the truth. That is, we would rather be set aright than keep on in ignorance. There are a lot of "smart alecks" running Miller organs hereabouts who, to show their "smartness" hoot and scoff at the Appeal to Reason. But we are never afraid to read it and they probably never did, but, of course, they know all about it, and "more, too." They never attempt to answer any of the articles in the Appeal to Reason, to show up their fallacy, or anything of that sort, but they always ready with shurs. That's their idea of "argument," and it is their only argument in reply to something they know absolutely nothing about. It isn't once in six months that we see a copy of the Appeal to Reason, but we are never afraid to read it when we do see it. And we do say there are some mighty self-evident truths in it, too! Wayland hits some of the big fellows higher up and he hits them almighty hard, too! He states innumerable facts that ought to land some of the higher ups in the penitentiary, or if they are not facts, then he should be put behind the bars for the rest of his natural life. The fact that he is at liberty is good evidence that he "has the goods" on the higher ups and the powers that be know it! It is an argument to throw mud at the Appeal to Reason; those who do so simply confess their inability to meet Wayland's arguments. We really believe there's more real patriotism and love for humanity in one of Wayland's little fingers than in the whole carcass of any Miller hessian in this congressional district. And we would rather trust the Socialists than the Rhode Island gang in congress. Congressman Write About It. A senator who asks that his name be not used writes a constituent: "I heartily agree with you. Of course you know what many of our friends forget, that articles of impeachment must originate in the house of representatives and then must be tried in the senate sitting as a court of impeachment, and of course I have to be guarded in expression of opinion on questions which might possibly come before the senate for trial. Congressman Thomas R. Hanna in a letter to Mrs. A. G. Daugherty, Grangerville, Idaho: "You are entirely correct in your conjecture that something should be done by Judge Grosscup to compel the paper to prove its charges. I always believe in giving one who is charged with the commission of a crime the benefit of a doubt, and I am not prepared at this time to go on record as expressing an opinion of Mr. Grosscup's guilt. Because he does not take action against the newspaper in question is not absolute proof of his guilt, but I am rather inclined to believe that it would be better to take some steps in regard to the same." Congressman M. P. Kincaid to John W. Carpenter of Wittman, Neb.: "The judiciary committee and other congressmen with whom I have talked upon the subject do not feel justified in taking any action against these charges on the ground alone of the charges that have been made against them by the newspapers."

AGITATION LEAGUE.

Amount on hand last week.....\$612.94 Collected since last report..... 104.25 Total amount on hand.....\$717.19 Remember, comrades, the League will send the Appeal for 40 weeks each to all republican editors in the United States. There are between 10,000 and 15,000 G. O. P. editors who can be reached and influenced by the Appeal during the remainder of 1910. That work will count heavily for Socialism. You all remember the campaign in which the League sent the Appeal to democratic editors. That resulted in hundreds of columns of matter favorable to Socialism being printed in democratic papers all over the country. The republican campaign will be even larger and more far-reaching. Its effect will be more pronounced. If you have not recently made a contribution to the work of the League jump in now and join the others. A dollar from you will put four republican editors on the list and keep them there till they've had a chance to actually learn something about the movement that's sweeping the nation. The following have contributed since last report: State Am't Name State Am't D. B. Brant, 100 N. Lombard, St. Louis, Mo. 1.00 J. Volmer, Cal. 5.00 W. Hales, Ore. 2.50 R. Edmonds, Cal. 2.00 W. Hummel, Ore. 5.00 J. Simon, Ky. 4.00 G. D. G. 2.00 W. F. Lynn, Minn. 1.00 Memphis Local. 2.00 C. Watkins, Minn. 1.00 Tenn. 3.00 Mrs. O. B. Reddy, 101 Washburn, Tex. 1.00 W. E. Brown, 1000 S. Schuyler, N. Y. 2.50 W. Evans, Ore. 1.00 P. R. 8.50 D. S. Wilson, 1000 P. R. 8.50

SPOLIED LIVES.

The supreme shame of the world is not the waste of natural resources but the waste of life, that most precious of gifts. How many millions feel that their lives have been spoiled through no special fault of their own! How few feel that they really succeeded! Perhaps most who read this are conscious of the fact that they have missed some good and worthy object, not because they lack inclination or real ability to secure it, but through lack of means to attain their ambitions. One of the most remarkable aspects of the situation, in view of the hardness of life under present conditions, is the cheerfulness which amounts to heroism. People fail and realize they fail. Still they struggle on; always looking for something better, always putting the best foot foremost. Nothing could be better evidence that mankind is capable of better things than this optimism and determination when the battle is lost before it occurs. There is no need of the world being ever in a condition where a majority of the people are kept from good through lack of means of obtaining it. They who think can readily find reason for poverty in wasted effort; and in robbery a reason for the spoiled lives that make this a miserable world. It all comes of matter. A few by controlling the means of life keep the many from employing themselves in a way that might make them rich and at the same time rob them of a greater portion of that which they produce. Back this has always been so in the future. There is nothing against the idea of a future life of happiness in the proposition that this life should be made more tolerable. Even the Master taught us to pray, "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." If thousands of people find their lives wrecked because they are enslaved and robbed, the sensible thing is not to argue in favor of slavery, but to emancipate the world. This is a good enough world within itself. There ought to be plenty for all. There ought to be opportunity for all. These things could be if we would only arrange things rationally in order to accomplish results. The trouble is we are not civilized; we are not moral; we are living in a state of anarchy. Socialists are proposing nothing except to end injustice and to secure opportunity for all; an opportunity which will end the curse of poverty, the curse of war and the far worse, and all-embracing curse of misery. If it be possible to heal the individual it is possible to also heal society. The efforts that have been unsuccessful may yet be improved and lead to happiness and beauty in this world. There is an opportunity for you but it does not lie in advancing yourselves at the expense of others, but in coming to better things as the entire world is lifted to a higher plane.

CONGRESSMEN WRITE ABOUT IT.

A senator who asks that his name be not used writes a constituent: "I heartily agree with you. Of course you know what many of our friends forget, that articles of impeachment must originate in the house of representatives and then must be tried in the senate sitting as a court of impeachment, and of course I have to be guarded in expression of opinion on questions which might possibly come before the senate for trial. Congressman Thomas R. Hanna in a letter to Mrs. A. G. Daugherty, Grangerville, Idaho: "You are entirely correct in your conjecture that something should be done by Judge Grosscup to compel the paper to prove its charges. I always believe in giving one who is charged with the commission of a crime the benefit of a doubt, and I am not prepared at this time to go on record as expressing an opinion of Mr. Grosscup's guilt. Because he does not take action against the newspaper in question is not absolute proof of his guilt, but I am rather inclined to believe that it would be better to take some steps in regard to the same." Congressman M. P. Kincaid to John W. Carpenter of Wittman, Neb.: "The judiciary committee and other congressmen with whom I have talked upon the subject do not feel justified in taking any action against these charges on the ground alone of the charges that have been made against them by the newspapers."

THE APPEAL ARMY

"IT NEVER SLEEPS" The Big Ten. G. A. Kaplan, Owatonna, Minn. 25.00 Emil Hornbeck, Schenectady, N. Y. 25.00 L. Osgood, Los Angeles, Cal. 25.00 W. H. Shelden, Waukegan, Ill. 25.00 Wm. C. Jordan, Riverdale, Md. 25.00 M. S. Holt, Weston, W. Va. 25.00 G. W. Walston, Oakwood, Tex. 25.00 T. G. Wheeler, Des Moines, Iowa 25.00 S. N. Silver, Auburn, Me. 25.00

Comrade Henry J. Heitman, Pittsburgh, Pa., shares a sub and circs an extra 50 cents "for Delaware's doctor bill." A list of four and the information that he has been reading the Appeal but two months comes from N. B. Kiser, Niagara, W. Va. "Here I come with 20 subs to stuff the ballot box. Send me an Arsenal and a Red Headed Girl, please. J. T. Wanga, Morehead, Ky. "I was right after them this week and I landed a few (18), as you can see. I never feel any better than when I can get a sub and circs. Says Comrade Phil, Indianapolis, Ind. "I'll repeat this dose every month so long as you keep advertising out of the ball-toss, says Comrade Is. S. Hanson, Marshalltown, Iowa. Leads the ballot box with five new subs. "I've up the Ball Dog and tell the Red Headed Girl to put on her best smile, for they are coming. Says Comrade Thomas Bird, Cuba, Ill., when handing in a list of twelve. "Comrade Mrs. Laura Miller, Grafton, Colo., teases and says she's going to stuff the ballot box five times and get a Congressional calendar. "Denver Socialists have placed a live city ticket in the field and expect to make a good showing. The International Labor Day federation of San Francisco will celebrate May 1st with a big parade, starting from Grand Ave. and marching to Green Valley park by Austin Lewis. Socialists of Columbia, Mo., where the state university is located, are preparing to organize a local. "The editor of The Democrat is not a Socialist—only in spots. We have not seen the light," or "seen the cat," as single taxers are wont to say. It may be that but we know more about Socialism we would embrace more of it. We have never condemned a thing we knew nothing about. We have never been afraid to read "the other side" of any question, and embrace that which was good; we have ever been open to conviction. If we were wrong, we wanted to know it; if we were right, we wanted the other fellow to know it. If the arguments on the other side overturned our former convictions, we were glad to learn the truth. That is, we would rather be set aright than keep on in ignorance. There are a lot of "smart alecks" running Miller organs hereabouts who, to show their "smartness" hoot and scoff at the Appeal to Reason. But we are never afraid to read it and they probably never did, but, of course, they know all about it, and "more, too." They never attempt to answer any of the articles in the Appeal to Reason, to show up their fallacy, or anything of that sort, but they always ready with shurs. That's their idea of "argument," and it is their only argument in reply to something they know absolutely nothing about. It isn't once in six months that we see a copy of the Appeal to Reason, but we are never afraid to read it when we do see it. And we do say there are some mighty self-evident truths in it, too! Wayland hits some of the big fellows higher up and he hits them almighty hard, too! He states innumerable facts that ought to land some of the higher ups in the penitentiary, or if they are not facts, then he should be put behind the bars for the rest of his natural life. The fact that he is at liberty is good evidence that he "has the goods" on the higher ups and the powers that be know it! It is an argument to throw mud at the Appeal to Reason; those who do so simply confess their inability to meet Wayland's arguments. We really believe there's more real patriotism and love for humanity in one of Wayland's little fingers than in the whole carcass of any Miller hessian in this congressional district. And we would rather trust the Socialists than the Rhode Island gang in congress. Congressman Write About It. A senator who asks that his name be not used writes a constituent: "I heartily agree with you. Of course you know what many of our friends forget, that articles of impeachment must originate in the house of representatives and then must be tried in the senate sitting as a court of impeachment, and of course I have to be guarded in expression of opinion on questions which might possibly come before the senate for trial. Congressman Thomas R. Hanna in a letter to Mrs. A. G. Daugherty, Grangerville, Idaho: "You are entirely correct in your conjecture that something should be done by Judge Grosscup to compel the paper to prove its charges. I always believe in giving one who is charged with the commission of a crime the benefit of a doubt, and I am not prepared at this time to go on record as expressing an opinion of Mr. Grosscup's guilt. Because he does not take action against the newspaper in question is not absolute proof of his guilt, but I am rather inclined to believe that it would be better to take some steps in regard to the same." Congressman M. P. Kincaid to John W. Carpenter of Wittman, Neb.: "The judiciary committee and other congressmen with whom I have talked upon the subject do not feel justified in taking any action against these charges on the ground alone of the charges that have been made against them by the newspapers."

AGITATION LEAGUE.

Amount on hand last week.....\$612.94 Collected since last report..... 104.25 Total amount on hand.....\$717.19 Remember, comrades, the League will send the Appeal for 40 weeks each to all republican editors in the United States. There are between 10,000 and 15,000 G. O. P. editors who can be reached and influenced by the Appeal during the remainder of 1910. That work will count heavily for Socialism. You all remember the campaign in which the League sent the Appeal to democratic editors. That resulted in hundreds of columns of matter favorable to Socialism being printed in democratic papers all over the country. The republican campaign will be even larger and more far-reaching. Its effect will be more pronounced. If you have not recently made a contribution to the work of the League jump in now and join the others. A dollar from you will put four republican editors on the list and keep them there till they've had a chance to actually learn something about the movement that's sweeping the nation. The following have contributed since last report: State Am't Name State Am't D. B. Brant, 100 N. Lombard, St. Louis, Mo. 1.00 J. Volmer, Cal. 5.00 W. Hales, Ore. 2.50 R. Edmonds, Cal. 2.00 W. Hummel, Ore. 5.00 J. Simon, Ky. 4.00 G. D. G. 2.00 W. F. Lynn, Minn. 1.00 Memphis Local. 2.00 C. Watkins, Minn. 1.00 Tenn. 3.00 Mrs. O. B. Reddy,



The old man's eyes, already blinking in an effort to see the white light of Socialism, will pop wide open and stay open when he gets a charge from the Appeal. Your course is to read and get the facts before him—and his numerous children, several hundred of whom live near you.

Every reader ought to have one of those special Appeal calendars to be mailed on or before May 1st. The illustration is in three colors, the work of Frank Ward Savage and gives a lesson on the constructive side of Socialism. A number of workers are shown erecting a modern, steel and stone structure, the "Co-operative Commonwealth," to take the place of the tottering bastle of "capitalism" which is shown falling to decay.

It is for YOUR wife and babies that the Socialist movement exists. Socialists who go up and down the highways and byways exhorting and pleading are not doing it for money or honor—for they get neither. Their hearts are bleeding for the oppressed they see on every hand, just as the men who did and died for the freedom of the chattel slaves who were so ignorant they did not sense their degraded condition. Socialists, even though well fixed in life, know that their children are not safe under this system, and they cannot protect them by any amount of money that they may leave them. Fortunes have wings, and the rich today may be poor tomorrow.

Oh, if we could but get your attention long enough to UNDERSTAND the New Social Order that is at your door awaiting your invitation to enter and bless your lives and the lives of your children after you! But you are like the poor of Europe—you support the very tyranny that oppresses you, believing you are doing the best possible for yourselves and families. If you KNEW that your votes were making life harder for you, not one of you would continue your support of the parties that are fostering trusts, monopolies and corruption. Every republican and democrat of you vote as you do because you THINK you are doing a service for yourself and your country. It were folly to believe that men vote for their own injury and know it.

We come begging you to listen, and how many turn away with a sneer! We plead for your overworked wife while your toil is used to dress other women in silks and diamonds. We plead for a system that will take your children out of the sweat shops and poverty and place them in schools as well dressed and fed as any children. But you will not. Long teaching has impressed your mind with a belief in the rectitude of your false advisers, just as savages in Africa believe in the potency of the incantations of their medicine men.

Look at your home. You own it, not you pay some other man a rent for it and thus the landlord takes part of your labor. Look at the scant and cheap furniture—you may call the junk that name; look at the clothing of your children—the cheapest and made over and handed down; look at the spread on the fifty cent table—the coarsest of food and not over plenty. Then look beyond at the barren lives ahead of them. Are not your wife and babies of the same flesh and blood as those who roll in such an abundance that their lives are rotted out? Do you believe that God made you to be the slave or servant of other men just like yourself? And you vote to have this system that does these things to you! Oh, that you could reason, could think, could feel!

Some day you and your children will learn what the Socialists stand for. Some day your children will read the stories of this struggle for industrial liberty, as you have seen the struggle for political and religious liberty our ancestors struggled for. Some day you will understand. You will understand that we are not such beasts as you have been induced to believe. Some day you will appreciate the work we are doing for you and your children, that they may be free from monopoly and its tyranny, and you will help us help yourselves. Some day you will learn why you have been taught to hate us, to fear us, to shun us, and then the light will come to your eyes and you will UNDERSTAND.

According to the New Orleans Picayune, letter carriers of that southern city are circulating names of persons to be recruited for the army. Over 1,000 names were sent to the war department from that city alone. The mail carriers explain that it is against the law to furnish names to individuals, but "so long as it is for the government it is all right." "Glittering literature," says the Picayune, "showing the life of sailors and soldiers, is being distributed." One may wonder what Uncle Sam wants with soldiers now. It may be that the plumes want a new market or wish to divert attention from Socialist agitation; anyway, something is in the wind.

Tax Milwaukee idea is better than Milwaukee beer.

Taxpayers announce that he is against the boycott. In other words he wants to entirely disarm labor, so it will have to submit to being robbed.

THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE insists that the republican party is breaking up. But there is room for controversy relative to that proposition. There is as much evidence that it is breaking down as there is that it is breaking up.

AFTER awhile the workers will catch the fever which led to the discovery of the north pole and is now sending many forth to find the south pole, and when the workers make a dash for the poles the world is going to wobble.

HENRY WATSON pronounces Roosevelt the American Napoleon, saying that he will turn the republican defeat of 1910 into victory in 1912. If this is right, to complete the analogy, he will meet his Waterloo before the Socialists in 1916.

THE first measure up in the Milwaukee council as a direct result of the late Socialist victory is a permit for all widows who are supporting minor children to get city water free. The measure was fathered by Sidel himself. It looks like this was intended to destroy religion.

LETTERS are pouring into the Appeal asking for plain explanation of Socialism and what it proposes to do. Never has there been a time when there appeared to be more interest in the propaganda itself. You will find some things of plain, primary nature in the Appeal this week. Read, among other things, the replies to inquiries.

GILBERT POLVIN, a landlord of Holyoke, Mass., announces that he will increase the rent on all his 350 apartments \$5 per month. The workers have no cause to kick. They agreed to this sort of a thing when they voted for private ownership and landlordism in the late election, and Polvin is merely carrying out his contract to be dictator of the lives of the people.

EDWARD MARTIN of the Cleveland (Ohio) Press rather surpassed every other publisher of the country in handling the Milwaukee Socialist victory. Others printed long editorials about it, but he thought it a news feature which merited special handling, so he sent a reporter to Milwaukee and made a page feature of the matter. That man has a correct conception of the relative importance of news stories, and if he does not watch out will become a truly great editor.

THE German kaiser has surrendered. And to the Socialists. He began a few months since by forbidding Socialists to hold meetings in Berlin. They outwitted him, by advertising meetings at one place and then slipping off and meeting at another before the police caught on. Now permission has been granted them to meet whenever and wherever they want, and it is understood the permission comes as a direct concession from the kaiser. The war lord fears only one thing, and that is Socialism.

A PECULIAR plea is being made before the supreme court of the United States in an appeal case from Georgia. Mrs. Josephine King sued the Southern Railway company for damages for the killing of her husband. Her attorney, having noted that the courts consider property ahead of life at all times, is not urging damages for death, but claims that Mr. Hill was his wife's personal property, and that therefore the railroad destroyed her property. The contention opens up a great field. Capitalism and its courts care nothing for the life of the worker, but if the masters can be sued for destroying property, when a worker is killed, they are attacked with their own weapons, and it may be possible for a worker to now and then win a case in the courts—providing, of course, he is able to borrow enough money to pay costs and grease the wheels of justice in advance.

Now it's Congressman Nicholas Longworth, son-in-law of Alton Stear Roosevelt, who's become entangled in a conspiracy to keep Senate Document No. 106, the white slave report, from working-class parents. Any resident of Cincinnati knowing of the infamous "Longworth street" will understand Nick's reluctance to give publicity to the system of snaring girls for purposes of prostitution. Here's his letter:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C. Nicholas Klein, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio: My Dear Mr. Klein:—Your letter of the 1st was duly received. I am advised this morning by the superintendent of the document room of the house of representatives that the supply of Senate Document No. 106 is exhausted. I regret, therefore, that I am unable to send you a copy. Very truly yours, NICHOLAS LONGWORTH. Here's another letter to the same effect. Compare the two: UNITED STATES SENATE, COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING, Mr. Nicholas Klein, Cincinnati, Ohio: My Dear Sir:—Acknowledging your esteemed favor of April 1st, I have succeeded in securing for you a copy of Document No. 106, and I have taken pleasure in having it forwarded under separate cover. Trusting it will be duly received and extending cordials I remain, Very truly yours, CHAS. DECK. The Appeal's charge that this document was being suppressed and withheld from circulation has been denied by scores of congressmen and senators. The Appeal has been denounced by them as "a vicious, untruthful and deceptive periodical." Read the following: THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING, Mr. S. R. Davis, New Castle, Pa.: Dear Sir:—Replying to your letter of the 11th, I beg to say that your suggestion may be right that members of congress have distributed 8, 196, but your me to also inform you that such documents were obtained from the document room previous to the time they were stopped for circulation. However, I do not have my own office copy looked up, and if it should be found I will be very glad to send it to you. Very respectfully yours, W. W. TENNER. Now, then, who's a liar? Write your congressman or senator for a copy of that document and see what happens. Send your answer to the Appeal.

PRIME PRINCIPLES

Some one wants to know in a few plain words what Socialists want to do. The prime principles of Socialism are so simple that a child can understand them. We want to organize industry on a collective basis with the object in view of stopping all exploitation or robbery of the workers.

There are just three essentials in the Socialist philosophy. The first is the doctrine of surplus value. This means that, through a system of profits, interests and rents, the producer of the good things of life is robbed of a great portion of his product. The second principle is, that the foundation of this robbery is ownership of the things which the worker must use in order to produce. If the producers owned collectively the machinery of production and the raw material out of which things were produced, it follows that they would be able to employ themselves at any time they might wish and would retain all that they produced. The third principle is, that one can never control a thing which he does not own; that when the people own collectively the machinery of production and distribution, they will be able to control it democratically. If you will think over what this means, you will see that it is a diffusion of power instead of a concentration of authority.

The society organized according to these three principles would substitute co-operation for the present chaotic and competitive system. The waste of war, the waste of duplication, the waste of non-productive effort, the waste of enforced idleness, would all be at an end. There would be no exploitation of those who produce, and as a result none of the ridiculous, barbaric fortunes that appear at the present day, and no poverty.

The world is supposed to have been advancing through the centuries. We believe it should advance further. We believe that the time has arrived when war and poverty are unnecessary and are a disgrace to the world. We are not trying to control you, but to call you to a higher experience and more satisfactory methods of living. The principle of socialization began to assert itself several centuries ago. The American war of the revolution was a fight for political democracy or for a socialized government. Since then we have socialized many things; among them, the roads, the streets, the rivers, the schools, the court, the postal system. Everything that has been socialized now meets public approval. Socialists want to go only one step further on this road of true Americanism, by socializing the means of production and distribution. There is no more danger of this step destroying religion and the home or doing harm to the highest aspirations of man, than there was in the socializing of anything else that has occurred in the past.

SOCIALISM OF WEALTH.

The Corporation Searchlight makes a great deal to do about what it terms the Socialism of Wealth. "Time was," it says, "when Socialism was looked upon as but an act of discontent, the idle pauper's hope and dream of an easy life; the crushing blow to man's ambition to progress." Developed now, the dream has passed, the waking hours of cogitate thought have come, and we behold the perfect form.

This perfect dream, which it praises so highly, is merely the philanthropic spirit of the times. "The Socialism of Wealth is on the spread. The agitators are now men of thought and deed. The coming generations will read in every line the books placed there through the wealth of Andrew Carnegie. The schools, colleges and hospitals will educate and care for countless poor and helpless beings who will give praise to the Socialism of John D. Rockefeller." The only object gained in praising this Socialism of Wealth is to induce the workers to be content with the crumbs thrown from the rich man's table, while the rich man feeds on all the good things of life provided by the labor of men whom he despises and helps with crumbs of charity.

Under real Socialism, when the people cease to be robbed, when they have full control of the means of life and receive their full product, there will not be "countless poor and helpless beings." There will then be real men and women, and not recipients of charity.

It was said long ago that it is more blessed to give than to receive. One of the reasons of this is because a man is degraded when he becomes the recipient of charity. The world understands to the point where it understands that charity is a mere make-shift, the return of the worker of a small portion of that which he has been robbed. When justice is done there will be no need of charity. When justice is done there will be no longer poor people, and Socialism of Wealth will consist in abundance for all. THE press announces that during the closing hours of the New Jersey legislature a number of the *demi monde* invaded the galleries and threw paper wads at the solons; while in a little recess, back of the assembly room the legislators retired with the women, and wine flowed freely and revelry was untrammelled. This they lasted until day dawned. This is the class of men whom you elect to represent you. You don't want a working man in the legislature or in congress. You don't want a Socialist because you have been told he believes in free love. But you vote for men who grant charters to anything that will rob the people and who close their organs of graft with organs of drink and debauchery. It must be what you want, for you continue to vote for it. ALL the laws that were ever pretended to be in the interest of the working class were made by capitalist-minded officials. It is as if the workers were to submit to rules made by their masters. Of what good would be a labor union if its rules were drawn by the employers;

MUST BE AGITATED.

The manna of liberty must be gathered each day, or it is rotten. Only by unintermitted agitation can a people be kept sufficiently awake to principle not to let liberty be smothered in material prosperity. Republics exist only on the tenure of being agitated.—Wendell Phillips.

WHEN the masters have all freedom the workers have none.

THE farmer, under Socialism, would get his machinery at labor cost.

THE farmer, under Socialism, would get his crop hauled to a distant market at labor cost.

THERE seems to be as wide split in the republican party as there was in the democratic party in 1860.

CAPITALIST justice means prisons for the workers and palaces for the thieves. No wonder justice is pictured as blind.

THERE is much labor done that is useless under capitalism. It deserves no reward, for sometimes it is labor to rob another.

ACCORDING to the daily papers corruption exists everywhere—and they advise you to continue the system that produces it!

You work too hard. Except for being robbed by the system you might make a good living with a few hours' labor a day.

LABOR union men who vote for men for political office whom they would not vote for officers of their unions, are not very comprehensive of principles.

SOCIALISM is not the crowning of the state, but the freeing of the people. It will not make others masters, but will give to the people the control of their own lives as they have never known it in the past.

SOCIALISM is not seeking something that you do not want. It is merely trying to stop the robbery of the worker and place the control of your life in your own hands instead of in the hands of the boss.

THIS world is just what you and your fellows make it—if you don't like your condition in it why don't you change it? Why keep on voting for conditions that irritate you?

It is a crime to establish public schools in Spain. Why? Because these schools teach things the people ought to know, and that would upset the monarchy—and monarchs are not willing to earn a living—not when they can get plenty of fools to make it for them. They are much like our capitalists.

If the various schools of journalism that are springing up over the country want to be up-to-date they will establish chairs of censorship so the budding reporter will not interfere with the business office. If they want to realize McCullagh's ideal by knowing what is going to happen next, they will need a professor of Socialism.

You present the capitalist class with your vote and in return are presented with a club in the hands of a stalwart policeman. In other words, you issue the mandate to have your own head cracked and the capitalist class see that the order is executed with alacrity. Moral: A hard head can only be enlightened with a stiff jolt.

A LARGE sign on a Denver business house says: "Life is one damned thing after another." If people would quit voting for the system that makes it so, it would be one great pleasure after another. Even when people recognize the bad character of the system they do not seem to think it can be changed—and yet how wonderfully different it has been made in the thousands of years. But always on the lines of private property.

WHEN your army and navy and judicial officers of the government—men who draw large salaries—arrive at certain ages, they are retired on a large pension of thousands a year each. But you mudsills who have to work and pay the taxes that pay their big salaries—do you get even little pensions when you are too old to work? What am I talking about? Oh, nothing. Just thinking what chumps the big pensioners are! And how wise you mudsills are! See it?

CARNEGIE recently made a declaration which capitalist papers call Socialism, and the same is commended to a certain Georgian who lies about Socialism like a Trojan in an effort to break into print and yet backs squarely down from a challenge to debate with Debs. Says Carnegie: "The submerged tenth should be dealt with by the state, and the day is coming when that class will be taken away by the state officials and housed, clothed, bathed and fed, but never allowed to marry." The physician will be called in first and a minister afterward. It may be this will be done under capitalism. But when Socialism comes, there will be an ending of the submerged tenth through the ending of conditions that produced them. Then it will be no longer necessary to provide for them as paupers and treat them like beasts. It is true that there is a class of people who are low in intelligence and morality, but they are the product of the system. There would be no submerged tenth if there were no exploitation of labor.

LET NO MAN FEAR.

Let no man fear the name of Socialism. The movement of the working class for justice by any other name would be as terrible—Father William Barry.

CONSERVATION OF MEN

Capitalism is not more destructive of forests than it is of men. There is no greater need of saving water powers than there is of saving human life. The system is slaughtering human beings in war. It is killing them unnecessarily by machinery, thousands every year. It is condemning thousands of women annually to slow death by way of the brothel. It is weakening womanhood by factory labor until it is impossible for many to bear healthy offspring. It is butchering the innocents in the mills and factories before their muscles have had time to harden to meet the needs of labor. It is causing thousands to die of consumption and exposure in the slums and tenements. It has condemned to idleness and trampdom millions of men who might have been something but who cannot now. It is driving thousands to drink to supply by stimulation the energy that is needed to bear the burdens and exposures of its slavery. It is a crying need that capitalism shall be supplanted by a more humane and practical system in order that men may be men.

THEY CAN TELL THE TRUTH.

Congressman Sherwood delivered an address in Boston on the one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the evacuation of that city by the British. In his address he created something of a sensation by calling attention to the parallel between the revolutionary struggle and the fight of the working class of today. In speaking of the continental army he said they were "a band of plain common working men on a strike, struggling for their homes and firesides against the encroachment of plutocrats and hereditary aggression." With reference to the commander of this army he said: "Washington, who organized the first boycott, Washington, who in the Virginia legislature arose to the height of his six foot two, endorsing a resolution pledging the colonies to buy no article of trade or commerce until the stamp act was repealed, was the first American boycotter."

That is pretty warm stuff. But Sherwood capped the climax when he said: "Woe to the bewigged wearer of judicial ermine who would have talked of an injunction in the Virginia legislature would land the boycotter in prison with a terrifying fine." It is evident that congressmen can tell the truth, if they try. Elect a real working class candidate to congress and you will hear more truth than you ever thought it possible for a congressman to utter.

ONE MORE MARTYR.

The martyrs to labor in America are increasing under the reign of capitalism. Martin Irons and George Pettibone fell victims to the persecutions of the masters years ago. The latest is S. O. Chinn, a victim of the free speech fight in Spokane. Chinn was a robust, healthy man when arrested. He was beaten up, locked in a crowded cell, and finally, as he refused to work on the street, starved for nearly thirty days. His health was completely broken by the outrages coming because of the effort of Spokane grangers to suppress free speech when it began to get too close home, and after lying as a helpless invalid for many days Chinn passed away. They who think the days of the martyrs are over, those who assume that America is too good to indulge in persecution, are woefully misinformed. The masters are still killing where they cannot control. The martyrs are still, by their heroism, urging the world onward in the night which shall lead to final emancipation.

DEBS ON REVOLUTIONS.

Eugene V. Debs recently made a striking speech in the Horace Mann hall, the largest auditorium of Columbia university, which was filled with enthusiastic hearers. The papers of New York reported the speech at length. Debs made the following reference to revolutions, which must have jarred some of the students of that famous school: "Socially today is the product of revolution, but the trouble with the capitalists is that they think that we have had just enough revolution. They are products of revolution, but they do not want another revolution. The why we are not popular—revolutionists never are popular in their day. The men who fought in the American revolution were ragged, continental, and undesirable citizens. If some of the leaders of the American revolution today could come face to face with the dauntless men who gave them the things which they boast they would discuss them. When they were alive they were respectable, now that they are dead, they are glorified."

A Cartoon That Talks.

A comrade from Nebraska writes: "Please hunt up that cartoon as printed in the Appeal, where Rockefeller was standing on the back of a worker, pulling on the reins of a bit which was in the mouth of the worker, and which was labeled 'Up-Lifting the Working Class.' This paper was handed to a man who drives a Standard Oil wagon. He looked at that cartoon a moment, and then exclaimed, 'H—, where would Rockefeller be if that workman should once straighten up?' Hunt up the cartoon and print it again with this driver's comment." The cartoon referred to has attracted wide attention. The Sportsman's Guide of North America, printed at Cornish, Me., copied it, and other papers have used it. It seemed to tell the story.

Ten-Hour Record

Dear Appeal—Here's my ten-hour record. In December, 1904, while at work at the machinery train in the E. & W. I. shops at Des Moines, Ill., I two ten-hour days took 160 subs or 50 a day of ten hours. These I solicited while at work, talking to the men as they came to work, giving them instructions on the different work given. I wanted some hoping that some other comrade would double my record. I remain, yours fraternally, C. N. HERRINGTON, Washington, Ind.

ADVERTISING VOTE.

The first week's balloting on the proposition of continuing the Appeal without advertising has resulted in 804 ballots returned, each carrying one vote and five repeaters to be cast in favor of no advertising. Thus the total vote at the end of the first week is 4,824 against advertising.

Each day's balloting has been heavier than the day before. Next week's vote will probably be much higher than the figures given above. Every voter who stuffs the ballot box with five subs to be voted as repeaters is entitled to one of the Appeal calendars, ready for delivery by May 1.

KEEP 'ER CLIMBING.

Now we're 2,449 past the 400,000 mark. It looked like a mountain before we got to it, didn't it, comrades? Now—well, it's mountain enough that we don't exactly "hanker" for a tumble down its side. There's another mountain just ahead; it's the half million mark. I believe the comrades will take that peak and plant the Appeal flag so high there'll be no doubt of the "proofs."

Here's something I want you boys and girls to get ready for: meet it squarely and without flinching. In a short time the 75,000 subs put on last July will begin to expire. It will set a record for expirations—the heaviest in the Appeal's history. It's going to take strenuous work from everybody to keep the sub list climbing. Notice the states which increase with this report. Some of the old standbys are without the familiar "x". The comrades in those states have their work all mapped out for themselves to hustle for an increase with next report. If the entire column continues to advance, your state must show a gain, and your particular state can't gain unless you, personally, hustle for subs.

Remember that five subs gets the Appeal calendar, which counts time, from May 1, 1910, to April 30, 1911, and an even dozen brings the latest edition of the Arsenal of Facts. And what is more important, the work you do for the next few weeks will not only help balance that bunch of expirations but it'll keep the figures climbing toward the half million mark.

The subscription report follows:

Table with columns: States, Total, Off, On, Total. Lists subscription counts for various states like Kansas, Pennsylvania, Texas, etc.

PHILIPS WOULD NOT REPLY.

In a recent speech at Cooper Union, New York, Debs alluded to the junket in which Pollock and Phillips joined at the expense of the railway company before the federal court knocked out the two-cent fare in Missouri. He said: "The people had succeeded in getting a 2-cent-a-mile railroad rate passed. The railroad seeking to have the law set aside applied to the courts in which the justices are elected by the people. In the federal courts, in which the judges are appointed by the courts, it was the honorable jurists got into an altercation in which one of them shot at another. If one was shot and been dead, the Socialist newspapers would have cited the affair as another example of the mention of Socialism. But if having occurred entirely hushed up. Nothing was ever heard of it. When the judges returned they declared that the 2-cent-a-mile rate bill was unconstitutional."

This was telegraphed to Kansas City, and a reporter for the New York Times showed it to Judge Phillips, asking him if he wished to deny it. The result of this offer is thus given in a telegram to the Times: "Kansas City, Mo.—A summary of the charge made against United States Judge Phillips by Judge McPherson by Eugene V. Debs in Cooper Union last night to the effect that they declared a 2-cent railroad act unconstitutional after being debauch in the guise of a fishing trip, the course of which one judge shot at another was shot to Judge Phillips in his chambers in the federal building this afternoon."

Debs would not dignify Mr. Debs or his charges, which were false, by making a statement regarding them through the public press. As to the court taking any steps with regard to the charges Judge Phillips said made in New York, but he did not dignify them by any action if it had. "You bet Phillips will not reply. Neither will Pollock. They were very dignified when they were boozing on this special tram, and all the people expect to get out of a federal judge is dignity and lemons. It is time for Phillips and Pollock to hand in their resignations and retire some place where the people will not have to endure the smell of their rotteness."

May It Never Be Anything Else.

The Appeal to Reason is a model example of intellectual democracy. It is "one of the boys," so to speak. It is intellectual stock in trade in that which is in the common possession of the rising proletariat.

ADVERTISING VOTE.

The first week's balloting on the proposition of continuing the Appeal without advertising has resulted in 804 ballots returned, each carrying one vote and five repeaters to be cast in favor of no advertising. Thus the total vote at the end of the first week is 4,824 against advertising.

Each day's balloting has been heavier than the day before. Next week's vote will probably be much higher than the figures given above. Every voter who stuffs the ballot box with five subs to be voted as repeaters is entitled to one of the Appeal calendars, ready for delivery by May 1.

KEEP 'ER CLIMBING.

Now we're 2,449 past the 400,000 mark. It looked like a mountain before we got to it, didn't it, comrades? Now—well, it's mountain enough that we don't exactly "hanker" for a tumble down its side. There's another mountain just ahead; it's the half million mark. I believe the comrades will take that peak and plant the Appeal flag so high there'll be no doubt of the "proofs."

Here's something I want you boys and girls to get ready for: meet it squarely and without flinching. In a short time the 75,000 subs put on last July will begin to expire. It will set a record for expirations—the heaviest in the Appeal's history. It's going to take strenuous work from everybody to keep the sub list climbing. Notice the states which increase with this report. Some of the old standbys are without the familiar "x". The comrades in those states have their work all mapped out for themselves to hustle for an increase with next report. If the entire column continues to advance, your state must show a gain, and your particular state can't gain unless you, personally, hustle for subs.

Remember that five subs gets the Appeal calendar, which counts time, from May 1, 1910, to April 30, 1911, and an even dozen brings the latest edition of the Arsenal of Facts. And what is more important, the work you do for the next few weeks will not only help balance that bunch of expirations but it'll keep the figures climbing toward the half million mark.

The subscription report follows:

Table with columns: States, Total, Off, On, Total. Lists subscription counts for various states like Kansas, Pennsylvania, Texas, etc.

PHILIPS WOULD NOT REPLY.

In a recent speech at Cooper Union, New York, Debs alluded to the junket in which Pollock and Phillips joined at the expense of the railway company before the federal court knocked out the two-cent fare in Missouri. He said: "The people had succeeded in getting a 2-cent-a-mile railroad rate passed. The railroad seeking to have the law set aside applied to the courts in which the justices are elected by the people. In the federal courts, in which the judges are appointed by the courts, it was the honorable jurists got into an altercation in which one of them shot at another. If one was shot and been dead, the Socialist newspapers would have cited the affair as another example of the mention of Socialism. But if having occurred entirely hushed up. Nothing was ever heard of it. When the judges returned they declared that the 2-cent-a-mile rate bill was unconstitutional."

This was telegraphed to Kansas City, and a reporter for the New York Times showed it to Judge Phillips, asking him if he wished to deny it. The result of this offer is thus given in a telegram to the Times: "Kansas City, Mo.—A summary of the charge made against United States Judge Phillips by Judge McPherson by Eugene V. Debs in Cooper Union last night to the effect that they declared a 2-cent railroad act unconstitutional after being debauch in the guise of a fishing trip, the course of which one judge shot at another was shot to Judge Phillips in his chambers in the federal building this afternoon."

Debs would not dignify Mr. Debs or his charges, which were false, by making a statement regarding them through the public press. As to the court taking any steps with regard to the charges Judge Phillips said made in New York, but he did not dignify them by any action if it had. "You bet Phillips will not reply. Neither will Pollock. They were very dignified when they were boozing on this special tram, and all the people expect to get out of a federal judge is dignity and lemons. It is time for Phillips and Pollock to hand in their resignations and retire some place where the people will not have to endure the smell of their rotteness."

May It Never Be Anything Else.

The Appeal to Reason is a model example of intellectual democracy. It is "one of the boys," so to speak. It is intellectual stock in trade in that which is in the common possession of the rising proletariat.



OHIO has the largest number of "offs" this week. Pennsylvania has more "ons" than any other state. Colorado goes from nineteenth to eighteenth position. New York climbs up another notch, landing in tenth place. Nevada moves over one step, lighting in number forty-three. Delaware has fewer "offs" than any other state in the column. Maryland vaults into thirty-second place; she left thirty-first. South Carolina comes up one number; she's now in fourth place. Alaska skips from fifth to forty-eighth position, heading the slack list. "Foreign" shows up with the least number of "ons" among the states. Rhode Island holds this record for the week. When going after subs always suggest to the new subscriber that he's welcome at local. If you haven't affiliated with the party, you'll begin at home with this week's suggestion. The same week that the Appeal's subscribers reached 400,000 the Socialists published an American diary of exactly that population. Now figure out how to get the larger cities. Get rid of your old Arsenal by giving it to some one who needs it. Put your subs up for a record for a late edition. The last edition is bound in red Morocco and contains many pages of new facts. The Appeal to Reason is \$1 a year to local subscribers. The increase is necessary because of extra postage.