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J. A. WAYLAND
Managing Editor

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FRED D. WARREN
Managing Editor

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Appeal to Reason.

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THE APPEAL EDITORIAL STAFF

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NO. DECISION

On May 9th the court of appeals at St. Paul heard the argument in the case of the United States vs. Warren. No decision has been reached by Judges Hood, Adams and Reed. If these judges uphold the sentence of the court, the Appeal will go to jail at Fort Scott for six months. In addition to this the Appeal will be required to pay a fine of \$1,800 and the costs of the prosecution.

THE PLUTES OWN ALL.

There is no mystery in the failure of farming to be made a proposition of big machinery, as has manufacture. It has simply been placed under tribute to the plutes in such a way as to preclude such action.

Manufacturing has been accomplished by more than concentration. Almost every merger, whether in manufacturing or transportation, carried with it the issuance of quantities of watered stocks, as well as large bond issues. These things gave the masters of these two industries control of the situation, including all other industries. Being able, through the use of the things they owned, to levy tribute off of all artisans, farmers and miners, there was no occasion for the bonanza farm.

Imagine the organization of farming on the same basis. Could there be watering of stock to the amount that was done with manufacture and transportation, and the issuance of bonds sufficient to pay for all the farm lands of America, followed by power to extract dividends and interest on all the air and water involved? The idea is preposterous. But the same result has been obtained by controlling the two branches of industry, manufacturing and transportation. Under the operation of the rule that he who owns a majority stock controls the whole thing, the plutes, by bonding two industries for enough to pay for them and capitalizing them for enough to lay tribute on the country to its full paying capacity, secured control of all things, just as surely as though they owned every foot of ground in America.

It matters not that the farmers may do intensive farming on a few acres—it simply adds to his productiveness, and they will be assessed all they can possibly pay. The plutes in effect own everything, in owning dividends, and there is no need of carrying ownership, a mere nominal thing, any farther.

For these reasons, the bonanza farm must be questioned in America until conditions change, giving a reason for it.

THEY HAVE NO SENSE.

The masters have no sense. They go on the theory that the special privilege which has been granted them is an inherent right they must forever have.

Cannon is angry and sulks because part of his usurped power is taken from him. Capitalism insists on its pound of flesh, not realizing that its impudent demand for something, which has been merely a privilege granted it, is sure to lead to taking away of that privilege.

The press this week has a number of instances bearing on this subject. One tells of a circular issued to the 40,000 employees of the tobacco trust practically threatening them with dismissal if they do not smoke trust cigars.

Another, a circular issued by the American Railroad Employees and Investors association, demands that the workers must "do whatever lawful thing may be necessary in order to secure a fair return on capital and labor invested in American railroads," closing with this statement: "We will be forced to take some action along the lines indicated if we are to remain in the railroad company's employ."

In conformity with this arrogance of capital, the government, ruled by the masters, is doing everything possible to bind the workers to the chariot wheels of victorious capital. The petition, signed by more than a million people, asking for laws protecting toilers on the railroad, is locked in the desk of the secretary of the senate sub-committee on inter-state commerce, and probably will never get out. George Otis Smith has issued an order in Washington providing for an official censorship of news. The rule, in part, reads: "No interview shall be granted without securing from the person solicited the same a promise that he will before submitting the material to his publication office present a copy of his manuscript to the director (George Otis Smith) for approval."

A further incident along the line of capitalistic arrogance appears in the treatment accorded the evidence brought before the investigating committee of congress in the Mexican cases. It will apparently be held over until next term, which means that it will be conveniently forgotten. The attitude of certain papers towards the investigation is shown by an editorial in the San Francisco Chronicle, which speaks of Diaz and DeLara, "the one a necessary despot, the other a disturber of the peace." The body of the article makes it appear that the despot is "necessary" to capitalism and that the "peace disturber" is the peace of the American masters. Yet the editor in his burst of anger has not the sense of humor to say this fact.

It is an old saying that whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. This means that the masters never have sense enough to yield their silly contention until it is too late to save their fall. It is all grist for the Socialist mill.

If any man would lie to you as often as the old parties have lie to you in their platforms, you would not believe it him under oath. But you still have faith in the parties and give them your votes regularly. The leaders know you are easy.

THE toilers get the toll and the spoiler get the spoil.

MEN fail to earn their living by the sweat of their feet—while hunting work.

CAPITALIST PHILOSOPHY: Be contented with your lot, especially if you haven't a lot.

CAPITALISM'S morals consists of the aphorism, "better to kill a few workers than to miss a dollar."

THIS is such a free country that most of the inhabitants have to pay rent for the privilege of living in it.

AMERICA is the home of the brave—only, the brave fellow who does the fighting generally has no home.

To suppress needed truth is to lie with the capital that speaks louder than words.—Wm. H. Wilgus, Mt. Sterling, Ill.

THE depression is swinging slowly but surely from the east to the west. The panic of 1907 was much more real than most people were permitted to believe and its effects are still affecting the whole industrial fabric. Trade is nationally dull. Great industries are none of them working full time and sales are limited to the amount the wages of the people will buy, which, with the high prices, does not call for as many goods as when lower prices prevailed, and hence demand less workers at steady employment. When \$1,000 is paid out in wages the people cannot buy \$2,000 worth of goods, though they want them ever so badly. If the prices of goods were the same as the necessary labor to produce them and the machinery of production, there would always be enough money in the hands of the people to buy back all the goods and there would never be a panic or a depression, or any out of work, or high prices. But as that could only be done by the nation for the people, it has never been done. The people are only cattle to be skinned by the profit-mongers. The whole theory of government is to arrange for a few to skin all the balance. And isn't that what is being done?

The recent school census of Cincinnati shows that there are 28,000 children of school age in that city who do not attend school. The capitalist system is becoming so oppressive that the parents have to sacrifice them in order to live at all under the tyranny that you support when you vote with the old parties.

MONEY is not capital. Take from money the power to rob, that is, the ability to get dividends and interest, and it will be entirely harmless. Capitalism is a system of robbery. Money is merely the means it uses for securing ownership of the means of life through which it is able to rob the producers.

OVER five years ago the Pekin-Hankow railway was put in operation, and it has just been taken under control of the Chinese government. Another trunk railway is being projected by the government of China. But, of course, China is a heathen country, where they do not care to leave the people at the mercy of great corporations. America knows better than that.

THE usual announcement is being made that Kansas wants 40,000 "hands" for her harvest fields. The only aim of this announcement is to induce, not 40,000, but 100,000 workers to come to Kansas and so bring down the prices. The fact that 60,000 workers will be left penniless and be out all the expense of bringing them to this state counts nothing with capitalism. There is no profit of any kind ever realized except at the expense of some person.

PENNSYLVANIA is taking measures to abolish the toll roads of that state, of which more than 700 miles are in existence today. The rest of the country has become so accustomed to the public or socialized road that the idea of toll roads at this day is likely to provoke a smile. Yet it is only private business in transportation, and is as sensible as private business in railroads. It is time to abolish the toll roads of capitalism all-around, and set the people's utilities free from exploitation.

THE MAY DEPARTMENT STORE CO. has been launched in New York with a capital of \$20,000,000 for the purpose of taking over and operating large department stores in the middle and far west. This is explained to be merely a nucleus of a great corporation, which its promoters count will eventually control all the department stores of the country. The days of the merger are not over, you will see. In fact these things go by waves, and we are just entering on a new period of merging, as we entered in 1896 on a period wherein railroads and manufactures were merged. The new merger will include retailing and possibly farming.

THE press announces that there is a ready sale for Kansas mortgages and that the Rafter Farm Mortgage company, composed of northeast Kansas bankers, has been organized for the sole purpose of buying up real estate mortgages. During the past few years there has been an extensive "back to the farm" movement in which thousands of people have purchased small farms, many of them on time. Real estate sharks made small fortunes off the sale of these lands, and the railroads followed by controlling the markets so that the farmers were unable to more than make a living. Now the capitalists are preparing to rise in these farms for the price of the mortgage against them. It is a great game. The so-called increase of the middle class is merely a capitalist scheme for depriving the middle class of what little it still owns.

CONFISCATE THE RAILROADS.

Some weeks ago the Appeal printed a lengthy editorial in which it called attention to the great problem confronting capitalism at the present day—the problem growing out of its own follies in the past.

It was shown that within the past fifteen years industrial and transportation stocks had been watered to an extent which more than trebled them, and that, in addition to this, millions of bonds had been issued. Under the operation of this system of merging the organizers of industry have secured possession of these properties without investing a dollar. They have simply issued stocks without anything behind them and sold enough to pay the actual value of the properties. Then they have issued themselves piles of stocks and quantities of bonds, which they held without the investment of a dollar.

The problem now before them is to make these fictitious stocks and unfair bonds pay interest and dividends. The managers of the railroads and industries, who are merely hired hands, are finding the job a hard one. In order to meet the demands for exploitation they have been compelled to import thousands of laborers from Europe, from Japan, and Mexico, and in addition have increased the price of almost everything. They simply had to do it in order to make a showing at all and hold their jobs.

But now that the people are protesting, the capitalists fear that there will be something done against them and have to devise some new means of exploiting the people out of these terrific sums. It is this fact which is creating the great issue of the day and which is bringing Roosevelt to the front as a leader.

In its former article the Appeal pointed out that in all probability there would be an effort made to unload the railroads and big industries on the people under the guise of inaugurating Socialism. The press reports that an agent of Morgan is at work at the present time on a plan looking to this end. If the bonds of the railroads can be transferred into United States bonds and if the railroad stock can be sold to the government with all the water it contains, then the government will be under obligation to pay interest on all this unjust indebtedness. It will be merely a matter of insuring the plutes their pound of flesh, and will be the very antithesis of Socialism. The inauguration of a union to promote industrial peace being made at the same time indicates how far the plot has progressed.

In view of the fact that 90 per cent of the railroad stocks are watered, according to the testimony of Ryan, the New York promoter, and that they were obtained by fraud, it would be a great wrong on the people to compel them to pay for this water and thus load on the children of America an indebtedness based on nothing. Indeed, inasmuch as all this came out of operations which were unjust and in the nature of robbery, the proper movement would not be to ask the government to buy the railroads but rather to take possession of them. They have been paid for over and over again.

CONFISCATE THE RAILROADS.

AMERICAN'S EXPLANATION.

The American Magazine is out in circular letter, explaining why it ceased printing the Turner articles. More than two score of these letters have been sent to the Appeal by people, who subscribed for the American to get the articles and wrote to find out why they had ceased. No doubt thousands have been sent out.

This circular letter says Mr. Turner "had a very remarkable lot of material." It adds: "It is true that we have some unpublished manuscripts of Mr. Turner's, purchased with the hope that they might be published. We thought that by re-arrangement and revision, some of them might be available. We were never able to get them in such shape that we thought we had a right to publish them. The articles are not up to the standard which Mr. Turner set for himself in the first of the series, and we have not been able to make them so."

Notice the wording above. There is mention of "revision," of "re-arrangement," of "getting them in shape," of "not being able to make them meet the magazine's ideas, and hoping to be able to print 'some' of them. These words indicate an attempted censorship.

The American editor says the succeeding articles did not come up to the standard set by the first of the series. Listen to what Mr. Turner remarks in his introductory letter to the Appeal: "It cannot be said that the editors did not know what the real Barbarous Mexico would be... for when the announcements were written the editors had all of my articles and had gone over them carefully—twelve damning articles, only three of which were ever published." The American's circular letter gives the secret of the sudden cessation in the publication of what they fully knew and had begun. It says, after declaring that it had help in confirming the penance articles: "These same people helped us in working over Mr. Turner's political articles." But they did not print the political articles! The Appeal will! Who's afraid?

The American is going to try to square itself with the Appeal. We are informed that it has invited a Socialist to write it an article on Mexico. Think of it! Comment is unnecessary. The Appeal hopes that it will have a good, strong article, and that it will thus stick with the expose of the most infamous situation that has ever befitted America. We shall not fight the American Magazine. But we know the difficulties under which it is laboring, and warn the editor, as we warned him before he printed one of the Turner articles, that there are rocks ahead.

WHILE Marx says, "Workers of the World, Unite," the capitalists know that unless you divide-up they will miss their dividends.

To keep the masses contented, while holding them in subjection, is the science of kingcraft or statescraft. Who could do this best has ever been the greatest ruler. But mark you such have been rulers.

You have confidence in men whom you know by the daily papers, have corrupted your judges and officials and manipulated your finances to ride you. You vote for them and for the tickets they pay out money to get elected. Why will you do it?

LIFE, liberty and pursuit of happiness! Life as Dickens expresses it is "one demitition grind," liberty is dependence on the capitalist for the job; and pursuit of happiness is chasing the dollar. Under capitalism the declaration has become nothing but a declaration.

THE KANSAS CITY JOURNAL an ultra republican paper, announces in a headline that "business is now of smaller volume." The railroads of the west have recently laid off 10,000 employees. Along all lines there is a curtailing of operation which indicates that the panic has already begun. Better keep out of debt.

SOCIALISM is an international movement for the suppression of tuberculosis. It would accomplish the suppression by ending the slum and child and sweat shop working. Socialism is an international movement for the suppression of war. It would end war by ending the cause of war—that is, the chance to take spoils.

If it takes the very learned judges of the United States court of appeals two months to decide whether it is a violation of the postal laws to offer a reward for the apprehension of an escaped republican governor wanted for murder, how long should it take a poor editor to find out what to do? The operation of the laws is a farce. It would be funny if it were not fraught with such serious consequences to the liberties of the greatest nation on earth. Do you see it?

SOMETHING of the nature of the profit business is revealed by a circular sent out by the Ward Safety Razor company. It makes the following estimate on one hundred razors: Manufacturing cost, \$75; selling and advertising, \$100; wholesale price \$275; profits, \$100. You see that a razor which costs 75 cents to manufacture is to sell for \$275. The same figures will apply to thousands of articles that are purchased every day. Yet the people think they must pay these enormous prices, and make a few rich in order that they may be poor and happy.

A COMMITTEE, selected by the legislature of Missouri to inquire into the matter, reports: "Poll taxes cannot be defended on scientific or ethical grounds. They are antiquated and not in harmony with any progressive system of taxation. They have been abolished in more than twenty American states and in all European countries, and are looked upon by all authorities as a relic of barbarism." Sounds anarchistic, doesn't it? But it is true, and you are going to hear many things within the next few years which a short time ago would have shocked you. Socialism is teaching the world to think.

AN eastern paper seriously discusses "How to Defeat Socialism." It says: "Here in the United States nothing so fosters Socialism as inequality before the law. Where free speech and equal opportunity are conserved, Socialism starves of inanition." The reasoning is not half bad. The only fault about the logic is that there cannot be equality before the law, so long as the profit-wage system exists. Therefore the argument is, so soon as Socialism (the method) is inaugurated Socialism (the propaganda) will cease. The statement is correct.

SOME 12,000 druggists have formed an organization to co-operate in defense against the Standard Oil corporation, organized for monopolizing the drug trade. This will help them stave off the day of ruin, but it will not save them. Inevitably all trade must go into the hands of the finely organized corporations, and no wriggling and squirming can avail against the economic law of centralized and highly specialized business principles available to the master minds of finance. Not only the drug, but all lines of retail business are being pressed harder and harder to make both ends meet. Under Socialism all the people would own all the industries and get the benefits of the more modern methods, but under capitalism a few millionaires will get all the benefits and the masses will be more and more helpless. Only childish minds fail to see this.

THERE are about 700,000 Mexicans working in this country for railroads and other great employers of labor. Because of the horrible conditions of labor in Mexico they come here and displace that many Americans, as they work for less than an American can possibly keep a family on. Can you not see that the tyranny of Mexico is a direct injury to American labor and its full weight falls on labor here? You who vote for parties that believe in the corporate ownership of railroads and other industries are the ones who lose by your votes. For you know that this government would not dare to employ foreigners in the public service. No congressman would dare to support such a public policy. You workers are kept poor and ignorant that your votes and labor may be used to pile up great fortunes for the few. Will you always remain blind and stupid to your own interests?

C. W. POSE, the wild-eyed enemy of Socialism, owns a city in Garza county, Texas; in addition he owns 200,000 acres of land adjacent. He sells lots and small tracts of land at good advance over the price he paid for the raw land, and every one who comes adds that much more to the value of the remaining real estate. According to Pose's idea, it would be extremely wicked for the state to let out land at the actual cost to the folks who do the work. It would break up the home and be contrary to religion.

YOU LIKE HIGH PRICES.

Before the house ship subsidy investigating committee, Herman Sielcken, a coffee importer, stated that the average price of coffee, laid down in New York during many years, has been 7-1/2 cents a pound, and that the retailers charge the consumers 25 cents for it. I quote this merely to show you how expensive it is to you to have private ownership in the management of your industries and stores. The real workers who produce the coffee and man the ships that bring it to New York get less than a cent a pound. With the common ownership of the coffee industry you could buy coffee for not over 4 cents a pound at the public store owned by the whole people, while not taking away one cent in wages paid to any person necessarily employed in any useful part of the transaction. But you prefer to hug your delusions about party to your prejudiced mind, and have to pay six times as much as you would under collective ownership conditions. You do this only because you are ignorant of any other way than the one you have been raised up under from childhood. If all people had been that way, you would still be using a forked stick for a plow, as your great ancestors used. It is to your interest to have all the industries collectively owned and democratically operated, and only your stupidity prevents you seeing it. Those who profit by your credulity flatter you with being great and wise, while the Socialists try to get you to see that you have something to learn while those who fleece you do not want you to see. Which of us is your real friend? The one who would keep you ignorant and paying a big price or the one who wants you to get wise and save that profit to your own family?

ASSISTANT SOCIALISTS.

Announcement is made that an association has been formed for the purpose of making a war on Socialism by prominent members of both the catholic and protestant churches of the United States. Inasmuch as the same tactics have been pursued in Europe and have invariably resulted in an increased Socialist vote, there is nothing in the move to alarm Socialists. Indeed, if one will analyze it, it is like every other movement for the combating of Socialism, a joke. You will find no movement of the present-day, whose purpose it is to combat Socialism, that does not take its weapons from the Socialist armory, and in doing that admits its own weakness and the strength of the Socialist contention. Roosevelt, for example, urges people to adopt socialist features in order to avoid full Socialism, or the end of a system of robbery. The amalgamation of protestantism and catholicism, as mentioned above, is "socialistic" rather than doctrinal in nature, and it is this feature that gives it all the strength it has. When the enemies of Socialism recognize the strongest point of Socialism—that is, the tendency of the age to combine, and the need of such combination—they are advertising the good of Socialism, even while they may think they are opposing it. Therefore they are merely assistant Socialists. When the issue is clearly presented, that they, whatever their professions, are working to continue a system under which the workers are robbed of a larger portion of their product, a condition which Socialists are seeking to end, the argument clearly to the advantage of Socialism, there can be absolutely no question as to the result.

STOCK CERTIFICATE SWINDLE.

The United Wireless company has fleeced some 28,000 dupes out of many millions by the stock certificate route, and has been taken in charge by the postal authorities. This paper has for years warned its readers against buying stock and bonds in corporations. You see this robbery of the credulous could not have happened if the people (government) had taken over the monopoly and service as they should have done. There would have been no stock, and the bonds, if any, would have been government bonds, and they would be worth their face at any time. But you chumps who compose the great public prefer to be swindled rather than have your government do anything for you. You are such anarchists, are so afraid of government, that you shudder when it is suggested that the public assume any beneficial functions for you. You vote for and seem to prefer to let scheming financiers organize plans to enrich themselves at our expense. It is like taking candy from a kid to skin you, but there are always "respectable" men and women who will do it. They are always those who are, like you, opposed to collective or common ownership of the industries. They know why, but the mass of you are too ignorant to know why you favor private enterprise as against collective service. I have no sympathy for the victims. They are to be pitied, like a foolish child, but deserve no sympathy. Only by the continual pains of being robbed will they ever learn anything—and many of them will not learn even then. A nation of fools—to skin them is the game of business.

C. W. POSE, the wild-eyed enemy of Socialism, owns a city in Garza county, Texas; in addition he owns 200,000 acres of land adjacent. He sells lots and small tracts of land at good advance over the price he paid for the raw land, and every one who comes adds that much more to the value of the remaining real estate. According to Pose's idea, it would be extremely wicked for the state to let out land at the actual cost to the folks who do the work. It would break up the home and be contrary to religion.

AMERICAN SLAVE HOLDERS

In the Turner article to be printed next week the startling statement will be made, backed by absolute proofs, that Americans own and entrap slaves in Mexico; that except for Americans the tyranny of Diaz would not last a week; that Americans were behind the barbaric extermination of the Yaquis. Instances will be cited showing where American citizens were enticed to Mexico and held in slavery by other Americans. It is the most astounding thing that has yet been printed on the situation in the despotism to the south, and it is no wonder that magazines censor the terrible tale. Watch for No. 762.

THE TURNER ARTICLES

That the Turner articles in the Appeal have created a profound sensation goes without saying.

Before they were written the Appeal exposed the Mexican oppression and prepared the way for the Turner articles in the American Magazine. After the American Magazine was "induced" to discontinue its exposures of "Barbarous Mexico," the Appeal alone rescued them from oblivion, and the Appeal Army (not the Socialist press in general as has been stated) paid for the articles.

It was only after the Appeal printed the suppressed articles that the matter appeared before a congressional committee, though efforts to get it before that committee had been made for more than two years. This committee examined, as the chief witnesses, Turner, the author of the articles, and DeLara, the man who accompanied him when he was gathering material for them. The press reported the testimony, and many papers commented on it, so that the oppression of the czar of Mexico has been exploited within the past two weeks more than ever done before. The victory may not be won but first blood has been drawn.

Even though the house committee may fail to act on the evidence before it, Senator Gore has introduced a senate joint resolution calling for an investigation and Champ Clark promises to introduce a similar resolution in the house. This has all come as a direct result of the publication of the Turner articles in the Appeal.

This is not minimizing the work done by others, or what Socialists or other papers have had to say; these things have helped, and without them success, even such as has been won, could not have come; but they did not bring results when they were urged alone. The Turner articles did not bring investigation till the Appeal Army got behind them. It is the Army that has scored. It is to the Appeal Army that Mexico must look for an ending of the despotism that lives only by virtue of suppression of the truth. It is to the Appeal Army that the American worker must look for salvation from peon labor.

THE NEW PARTY CRAZE.

The early part of the year there was much talk of organizing a labor party which would compromise Socialism, much as the labor parties of England have compromised the Socialists in that country; but happily this effort was defeated.

However, this is only one of the efforts at the organization of a new party in America. The latest suggestion came from Pinchot, on his return from a conference with Roosevelt. It is quite possible that a new party will be organized and that it will bring to its support the insurgent republicans and the radical democrats, together with quite a number of workers who do not understand the real significance of it.

The fact is, we have come to a readjustment in political lines. Old issues are dead and old parties must die with them. The new issue is plutocracy vs. democracy; or, in other words, the profit system against Socialism. There are a number of reactionaries in both the old parties who will stand squarely by big capitalism; on the other hand there are thousands who are opposed to the present condition of things, yet who do not see the real remedy. They will organize, in all probability, what they will consider a radical party, and may become for a time the controlling factor in the land.

On the other hand the real radicals, the Socialists, standing by themselves for the ending of exploitation, will present the only point of cleavage that is possible in the capitalist system, and this party, if true to its principles, will from now on move rapidly to ultimate victory.

The reorganization of politics, the so-called era of good feeling and end of the party spirit, is hopeful only because it points to the speedy triumph of Socialism.

If the Appeal were to double the wages of its employees, the merchants of this village would have double the trade from them. Yet while this law is so simple and absolute, you will see retail merchants nearly always taking the part of the corporations in their efforts to cut down the wages. But then the merchant class are not very intelligent; if they were they wouldn't vote for a system that insures their final abolition without some compensating benefits.

THE STORY OF A PROLETARIAN NEWSPAPER

Status of the Case.

Charles McKeever, Charles McCarty, F. M. Hartman, Wm. J. White all real proletarians, members of the publication committee of the New Castle (Pa.) Free Press were last week tried on the charge of seditious libel. The court case was one of the most remarkable ever witnessed in America, appearing to have been lifted from the Dark Ages. Resort was made by the prosecution, not to American law, but to old English law, under most remarkable circumstances. Owing to the peculiar nature of the Pennsylvania laws the result of the trial is as strange as the trial itself. Though the defendants were acquitted of the charge of seditious libel, the jury could not agree as to who should pay the costs, the law permitting them to assess costs against either the state or the defendants, even when the defendants were found not guilty, and so the result was in effect a hung jury, necessitating a new trial.

BY FRED D. WARREN.

THE modern tragedy is not of the individual, but of the community. It follows the law of social production, which has superseded individual production, and under which no man lives to himself and no man dies to himself. A great social tragedy, equal to that which began the story of "Evangeline," and more far-reaching in results, is just being closed at New Castle, Pa. Some day an American Hugo or Sue will make a great romance of it.

The story begins with the campaign of 1896—fourteen years ago. The famous "McKinley bill" raised the tariff on tin plate from \$2 to \$22 per 100 pounds, which made the importation of tin almost prohibitive and offered splendid bonuses to induce American capitalists to start tin mills in the United States. Mills were started in the Georgia region of Indiana, workmen being imported from Wales, which was then the greatest producer of tin in the world. But for some reason the business died.

After the election of McKinley, and even after the merging of the steel industry had been undertaken by Morgan, that appeal was made to those whom Carnegie calls the "young geniuses of steel" to construct tin mills that would pay. The machinery of manufacture was completely overhauled and improved, and, in the process the steel kings obtained a hold on the tin business that they retain to this day. Among the tin mills built were great works at New Castle, Pa. It was in a beautiful valley close to the Carnegie steel works, which supplied the tin manufacturers with the basis of their goods, an arrangement that was mutually beneficial. American tin at once flooded and filled the American market, and millionaires were created, one of whom afterward figured in the war of the "tin plate widows" that entertained two continents for two years.

NEARING REVOLUTION.

The American Socialist movement is learning to speak the American language. In this there is no reference to the words that may be uttered, but rather to methods that are strictly American.

And it is right that the American movement should be intensely American. It does not belittle the work of Marx or the great lights of European Socialism in being so. We are a peculiar people, a cosmopolitan people, as none other are. We occupy a territory as large as all Europe, Russia excepted. We have our temperamental peculiarities. We have a history that is peculiarly our own. It is right that these things should find expression in the American Socialist movement.

In Europe, for example, there is almost no large agricultural territory outside of Russia, consequently America must speak her own language relative to this matter. In Europe population is more congested than here, and the labor union becomes almost the whole thing in agitation; this is not true of America, and this country must learn to speak its own language in this respect. In Europe it is a long cry back to when the land was taken from the people and when a master class came into existence; in America this all has come within the memory of living men, and we may speak as Europe cannot speak in this respect. In America we have been taught that we are free, and we may speak with a ringing voice of protest that Europe cannot duplicate.

Besides, there are temperamental differences in races. In Germany the singing and turn societies bring the people into constant communion; these things do not appeal to Americans, while other things do; we must speak the language America knows. The picnic and the hunt are more to the American taste. Europe reasons from deduction, Americans from demonstration. Speculation, whether in theology or so-called science, came from two or three countries of Europe. In America there is a demand for clearness—for proof rather than deduction. We must therefore reason here more from real experience and less from deduction if we would be understood.

It has been said that Socialism began in Europe and is more advanced there than here. It is questionable if this is true. It was in America that the idea of socializing things first came in modern times, due to the frontier and where the ballot is freer than elsewhere—where utopianism came into being and colonies were tried—where public roads, courts, postal service and other things were demanded, and where "popular" government gave impetus to

Then the steel trust was organized. A physical valuation of \$350,000,000 was capitalized at a billion, and it became necessary to watch ends to pay dividends on the great issue of stock. The tin plate industry was taken over by the steel trust of the old combined capitalization of \$50,000,000 being superceded by a capitalization of \$190,000,000. The steel trust, including now the tin trust, having astonished the world with its strength, began to make war on the union in the interest of profits. In 1901 Morgan said to Theodore Shaffer, president of the Amalgamated: "I'll smash your union for this. It will take me just four years. At the end of that time you will not have a union man at work in the mills of my combine."

With an enthusiasm worthy a better cause Morgan proceeded to bring about the defeat of his employees. He made good, but it required more time than he at first thought it would. Mill after mill was declared non-union, and with the introduction of improved methods and labor saving machinery, less skillful labor has been used with great profit by the steel corporation. The circle of unionism in the steel industry was made smaller and smaller, until it reached New Castle, an Amalgamated stronghold. The skilled workers of New Castle had during all these years maintained its organization and stubbornly resisted the efforts of Morgan to crush it out of existence. So it came about that New Castle was the scene of the last stand of this organization which had for so many years stood between its members and the greed of the steel trust.

THIS was the situation with the beginning of last year. The contending forces lined up for a death battle. It required only a spark to start the conflagration. This came in the latter part of July when Charles McKeever, an engineer employed in the great tin mill, was told that his services would be no longer needed. With this notice in one hand McKeever walked over to the whistle cord and with the other hand gave it a long, steady pull!

"What did you do that for?" inquired Master Mechanic James Bryson, looking at his watch.

"You have another strike on your hands," said McKeever, while getting in shape to leave the mill. Within ten minutes every man, the most of whom had their buckets and tools ready for immediate action in case of emergency, was either out of the mill or on his way out of the big building. It had been planned that whenever any man in the plant was discharged because of his interest in unionism, the whistles were to be blown and they were all to quit. It was a magnificent example of solidarity. The men, with no thought of consequences to themselves as individuals, walked out on what will be known some day as one of the greatest strikes in the industrial history of the United States. Two thousand six hundred men were directly involved.

Events followed each other in rapid succession. The city police force was increased, as was the number of deputies under the control of the sheriff; but in the minds of the steel trust officials this police force was not sufficient to cope with the situation, and the state constabulary was ordered to New Castle. The Pennsylvania Cossacks reached the mills at about the same time imported strike breakers arrived in New Castle.

While these events were transpiring Socialist organizers were at work. New Castle has for years been one of the strongholds of Socialism. The struggle

of the men for better conditions against the great steel corporation had brought about an industrial situation that made it easy to secure converts for our cause. Local Lawrence county numbered more than 500 dues-paying members; headquarters were maintained in a building on one of the principal streets; the work education was carried on vigorously; thousands of pieces of Socialist literature were distributed.

Some months before the strike a little newspaper called the Free Press was licensed under the auspices of the Socialist local. A small printing press was purchased on which the paper was printed. It was an insignificant little sheet, but into it was poured the enthusiasm and fire of men who realized that only by concerted political and industrial action could the workers be able to wrest from the capitalist class a lasting victory.

The issuance of this paper was a labor of love. All the editors and publishers worked at other jobs during the day, doing work on the paper at night. The publication committee was as follows: Charles McKeever, engineer; Charles McCarty, tin worker; F. M. Hartman, bookkeeper; Wm. J. White, laborer; Evan Evans, tin worker; Steve L. Flanagan, tailor; Rhiniker Havin, tin worker. Ten thousand copies were printed each week. These papers were distributed early Sunday morning by the "Flying Squadron," composed of comrades, who, after a hard week's work, were willing to sacrifice the Sunday morning's nap in the cause they loved. The success of the Free Press is a striking testimonial to the intelligence and business ability of the proletariat. A Pinkerton detective employed by the steel trust to gather evidence against the publishing committee of the Free Press, testified that the Free Press printing establishment had grown from an insignificant outfit to a plant consisting of a fine Cottrell press of the very best make, two job presses, paper cutter, type, and other material necessary to carry on a general job printing and newspaper business. That the Free Press is no ordinary publication is evidenced by the intense hostility and opposition to it aroused by its vigorous comment on the situation which developed out of the tin plate strike.

CHARLES M'KEEVER one of the indefatigable of the Socialist and labor movements of New Castle, and a member of the publication committee, was elected, councilman on the Socialist ticket from the Seventh ward. After the ballots had been cast the corporation candidate contested the election on the ground that there were a number of illegal ballots deposited. Comrade McKeever insisted that the ballot box be opened and the ballots examined. He stated publicly that if there was an illegal ballot cast for him he did not want it counted. On the recount his majority was increased by two votes. On his first appearance in the council chamber he was not given an ovation. On the contrary democratic and republican councilmen let him severely alone. But McKeever is not the kind of a man to be discouraged or disheartened, and he went quietly to work in the interest of the workers who had elected him. There was, of course, little that he could do, but among other things he has succeeded in forcing through the council an ordinance providing that children under ten shall be in the care of the municipality. McKeever believes that a child, in order to take advantage of the public instruction grade-

ingly furnished by the capitalist state, should be provided with good, wholesome food. Immediately after the election of McKeever things began to happen to the men who were back of the Free Press, which was credited by the lackeys of the steel trust with responsibility for the activity of the mill men of New Castle in demanding better conditions.

THE members of the committee were first arrested on the charge of violating the publicity laws of Pennsylvania, which provides that all newspapers shall carry the names of editors and publishers on the editorial page. The provisions of this law are not generally observed by newspapers of Pennsylvania and it is not to be wondered at that the publishers of the Free Press overlooked this requirement. The Daily Herald, the republican newspaper of New Castle, did not carry at its masthead the name of its proprietor, editor and publisher. I do not know, but I imagine our New Castle comrades in making up the heading for the Free Press copied the style of the New Castle Herald. I know that the publishers of a new paper sometimes copy the style of an old established publication as a matter of convenience. When the publication committee was brought into court on this charge, every member was convicted and fined \$100. The case was appealed to the higher court and is now pending the judgment of that tribunal. In order to test the sincerity of the courts in punishing violators of this law, the New Castle Herald was haled into court, and, although on the face of its publication it was violating the Pennsylvania statute, the court decided it was not guilty. This discrimination against the publishers of the Socialist paper had the effect of making many friends for our comrades and for the brave little Free Press, which was more sprightly and vigorous after this attack than before.

THE attorneys for the steel trust, in order to cripple the Socialist paper, restored to the desperate expedient of trying to convict the publishing committee of "seditious libel." In order to give Appeal readers a proper conception of the antiquated document submitted to the grand jury of Lawrence county by the prosecutor, we herewith in corporate it in its entirety:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENN.

vs.
C. H. McCARTY,
F. M. HARTMAN,
CHARLES M'KEEVER,
WILLIAM J. WHITE.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, County of Lawrence, City of New Castle, SS.

Before me, the subscriber, O. H. P. Green, Alderman in said City and ex-officio Justice of the peace in said County, personally came: Joseph Gilmore, Chief of Police of said City, who being duly sworn according to law on his oath says that . . . That C. H. McCarty, F. M. Hartman, Charles McKeever and William J. White . . . all of the County aforesaid, being wicked, malicious, seditious and evil disposed persons and greatly disaffected toward the constitution and government and laws of the United States and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the several officers hereinbefore named, who were and are charged with the administration and execution of the laws and the maintenance of the peace in said city and county and most unlawfully, wicked and maliciously devising, designing and intending, as much as in them lay, to bring our said consti-

tution and government and the administration of the laws and the duly constituted officers thereof, employed in the enforcement and execution of said laws, into great public hatred and contempt; among the residents and citizens thereof, and to alienate and withdraw from our said government and its officials the love and affection, true, and due obedience, fidelity and allegiance of the citizens thereof; deliberately designing to unloosen the sacred bond of union, to unhinge the minds of citizens, and to produce popular discontent with the exercise of power by the known constituted authorities; and wickedly and seditiously to disturb the peace and tranquility of our said government and this commonwealth, to stir up and incite discontent and sedition among the citizens thereof and to wickedly seduce and encourage the citizens of our said Commonwealth to resist and oppose the government thereof, the administration and execution of its laws and the orders and decrees of its courts.

claimed that the offending editorials were a violation of any statute of Pennsylvania. The criminality of the charge was brought on the theory that the English common law as to seditious libel was still in operation in Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania constitution provided that the English common laws should prevail in the new state unless abrogated by legislative enactment. How absurd in this contention that seditious libel is a crime in Pennsylvania becomes apparent when we turn to the Pennsylvania constitution and there read that the right of free press and free speech shall never be infringed. "Seditious libel" can have no place in a republic. It is incompatible with the fundamental principles of democracy. "Seditious libel" is one of those relics of the sixteenth century when the king ruled by divine right. The king, who could do no wrong, made the law against seditious libel to prevent criticism of his actions.

The prosecuting attorney's assistant, white haired and with a facial expression of a century gone, seemed to have been lifted from the past, as he pleaded for the enforcement of antiquated laws of England instead of American laws. The entire situation was permeated with the spirit of the inquisition. Attorney Marron, for the defense, pleaded as an American citizen and a man of the twentieth century might be expected to plead, forming a strange contrast to the other antiquated proceedings; yet the domination of the feudal idea was so great that the court stenographer refused to take his speech. The stenographer refused even to give the Appeal the judge's charge to the jury. All that was left to the defense was to employ a student to try to take the speech, and he was unable to present an authentic report of the only modern aspect of the New Castle inquisition.

The outcome of the trial of the Free Press for sedition was acquittal; yet here again the antiquated nature of the Pennsylvania law becomes apparent. The law provides that, though a man may be acquitted, the costs may be assessed either against him or the state. The jury could not agree as to the assessment of the costs, and so, in effect, though the defendants were acquitted of the charge of sedition, it was a hung jury, necessitating a new trial.

This is Pennsylvania, home of captains of industry, the state that is more nearly reduced to feudal conditions than any other in the United States. Over it the Steel Trust binds like an ogre, throttling the unions, slaying the workers, robbing he toilers of most they produce; and the courts uphold it in destroying the citizenship of the state. It is a marvelous tale, almost as strange as if it had been lifted from the Arabian Nights entertainment. All would be black and terrible under the dominance of this heartless giant, if this were the end. But it is not the end. There is a Giant-Killer in the land. Its name is Socialism. Since leaving New Castle I am in receipt of the following letter from Comrade McConnell, telling of developments since my departure:

"When the jury retired there was some sentiment for conviction but they were settled by a big blacksmith who said the peasants would carry him out through the kernel. He does not know what they would agree on 'guilty.' That settled it; they soon agreed upon acquittal. What was a wrong that ought to be corrected, can get near him, we get right of him. He is a stubborn hindling. No one can serve a summons and get a complaint in a lawsuit on him, and when the pressure gets great he runs off to Mexico to avoid being caught. He is the greatest enemy of labor and has done more to degrade it than any man I know of." [Signed] "W. J. Gaynor, Mayor," etc.

This is before I read Turner. Now I see how true Gaynor's statements are.

R. KIMBER.

THE I. W. W. CASES

Solidarity, an I. W. W. paper of New Castle, was prosecuted for violation of public laws in failing to print the names of the editors and publishers, at the same time the Free Press publishers were tried on the same charge. The publishers and editors of Solidarity were found guilty and fined \$100 each, and costs. They refused to pay the fine, and in default served three months in jail, being released only last week. There are six of these martyrs to the cause of labor, who have been treated as unjustly as were the I. W. W. martyrs of Spokane.

Luella Twining in England.

Miss Luella Twining, who collected much of the money with which the accused officials of the Western Federation of Miners defended themselves when attacked by Harry Orchard and the I. W. W. association, is just starting to England, and will write letters from London to the Appeal on the situation there. As she goes she writes: "The Appeal is the best Comrade Fred Long, who is going very ill in Philadelphia, said to me when I stopped at his home on my way to New York: 'I am more interested in seeing the Appeal climb up than in anything else now. It is getting on its feet. It affected me very much for him to say this. He has lived in the Socialist movement for twenty years, and is most discriminating. Words of his come from his own mouth, and I trust anybody I know. Regards and good bye.'"

The Fighting Edition.

The following letter received from Comrade W. N. Lester, Sunbury, Pa., will give you a better idea of the impression left by "The Fighting Edition" than anything I could say at this time: "Received the book called the Fighting Edition. I have read it and think it fine. The Appeal is the best books to put into the hands of Socialists and prospectives, who may more fully understand the true meaning of the movement in Kansas and the work of Warren on the Appeal. It gives one the impression that the Appeal is the best book to read. It is no one's affair, and at the same time it shows the magnitude of the Socialist movement."

This book for sale by Geo. D. Brewer, Girard, Kan., author and publisher. 25 cents single copy; \$2.50 per dozen and \$15 per hundred.

Warren's Defiance.

to the Federal Courts. Full text of Fred Warren's speech at St. Paul and Fort Scott, large, with good portrait. Sells for ten cents. We send a hundred prepaid for \$5.00. Orders for 100 or more sent either to the Appeal or to Charles H. Kerr & Company.

Make this Fourth of July count for Socialism. Four on the Fourth.

Count this Fourth last week you make an attempt to line up at least four clubs for Socialist papers.

Fire works. So do Socialists. Fire it up them by going after July Fourth.

Make this a "mass" Fourth. Celebrate the revolution by getting up the

What's the use of a holiday if it doesn't count for Socialism? Four clubs on the Fourth.

As time goes on it becomes more and more apparent that the American Revolution was a great mistake both from a legal and an ethical standpoint. We belonged to England just as fairly and squarely as anything—just as fairly as we now belong to the trusts, or as fairly as the Philippines belong to us. England was in the business of owning us and making us pay for the privilege. We had no right to interfere. Many a widow and orphan had an interest in us. It may not be too late to make restitution.

The Revolutionary War.

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Was There a Crime?

During a recent colloquy in the senate over the question of raising the battleship, Maine, which lies submerged in Havana harbor, Senator Dewey said:

"I know of my own knowledge that Spain was prepared to abandon Cuba and Porto Rico to prevent mutilation. It should be assured in advance of the acceptance of the proposition.

He further said that President McKinley would have averted the war if he could have stood out against the popular clamor resulting from the blowing up of the Maine. This affords a reason why the Maine may have been blown up at the instance of American "interests." It is a well known fact that McKinley was not only opposed to war, but he also wished the independence of Cuba. He even went so far as to induce congress to pledge that America would not absorb Cuba. Because of these facts it was practically necessary to have some great catastrophe that would arouse the American people to a frenzy of patriotism and cause them to enter into a war of conquest.

They talk of raising the battleship Maine to find whether it was really blown up from within. But the proposed investigation is evidently unfair. It will be an investigation under the auspices of only one of the nations interested. If it was really desired to come at the truth, Spain would be invited to participate in this investigation of the wreck.

It has long been suspected that under the pressure of the mergers which began to be formed under the McKinley administration, more than corruption was manifest. The embargo on beef scandal, the faking on San Juan hill, the tremendous steals which came through the watering of stock, the graft which has become so common as to cease to attract attention, are evidences of the corruption of the time of expansion. There is at least room for suspicion that the blowing up of the Maine was a crime. More than that there is room for suspecting that the removal of the timid and conscientious McKinley was more than the work of one man, being rather directed by the interests which profited from having a bolder and less scrupulous man in his place.

This is by no means an intimation that Roosevelt investigated or even knew of the crime. It merely means that if "interests" were capable of securing the blowing up of the Maine, as many suspect, and as the peculiar circumstances that have attended proposals of investigation gives ground for surmising, they were none too good to secure the removal of man who was too consci-

Shall It Be Revolution?

To Mr. Dickey, Prosecutor of the New Castle Cases:

I attended the trial of four Socialists in New Castle charged with seditious libel. For six days I studied your methods. I know you are back of you in this prosecution. And, in behalf of the Socialists of America and defenders of free speech and free press everywhere, I dare tell you that the case is not ended. The constitution of Pennsylvania is as peculiar as are the obsolete English laws which you wish to enforce in the United States. It provides that the constitution may be amended or altered in three ways: First, By legislative enactment; Second, By constitutional convention; Third, BY REVOLUTION. I serve notice on you that the constitution of Pennsylvania shall be changed in such a way as to end the complete subjugation of the working class to the master-robbers. We shall seek protection by legislative enactment. That failing, we shall demand a constitutional convention to wipe out the shame of the state. If both of these fail, there is left another legal, constitutional way in which a change can be made—that is, BY REVOLUTION. The workers of Pennsylvania are greatly in the majority, and they shall rule the state in their own interest.

FRED D. WARREN.

compromise must have been agreed upon, for they came back Sunday for instructions as to whether they could place part of the costs on the county and part on the prosecution. As the city and county must be placed on the county. Both sides then took their original stand and finally agreed to disagree.

The prosecutor in the case was the city chief of police. If the costs were placed upon him of course the city would assume them and relieve the prosecutor personally. The city is a poor city and the taxes on the city are dead next to the real prosecutor, the steel trust, and would only be too glad to pay the costs. Several business men told me they did not like to go up against the steel trust, but that the costs would never be paid by the city, and they would prefer to get the steel trust to foot the bill. It is held that this is what the jury tried to do.

Had the verdict been to put the costs on the county, the case would no doubt have dropped. Now they must place it back on the county and add several more thousands to the costs. They know full well that the city will not stand even the present costs. The events of the past week have reduced their chance of verdict on a second trial at least fifty per cent and if they pile up more costs, the county may have to pay the bill. It is a possibility that the county might swallow the present costs, but to do that they must enter a plea of nolle prosequere or whatever you call it, and then the case would be dropped. The refusal of the park officials to accept the use of the park. The sheriff said Monday the damn fools never learned till Friday the right kind of a crowd. The general opinion is that the prosecution is a tick to the steel trust.

Two years ago the New Castle comrades, heart sick and discouraged, came to Pittsburgh to arrange to give up the Free Press and quit the fight. They could see no silver lining in the United States in Local Lawrence County and they are now talking of electing the next mayor of New Castle, and have a good chance to do it if they put up an independent ticket. It is a possibility that the county might swallow the present costs, but to do that they must enter a plea of nolle prosequere or whatever you call it, and then the case would be dropped. The refusal of the park officials to accept the use of the park. The sheriff said Monday the damn fools never learned till Friday the right kind of a crowd. The general opinion is that the prosecution is a tick to the steel trust.

When the jury retired there was some sentiment for conviction but they were settled by a big blacksmith who said the peasants would carry him out through the kernel. He does not know what they would agree on 'guilty.' That settled it; they soon agreed upon acquittal. What was a wrong that ought to be corrected, can get near him, we get right of him. He is a stubborn hindling. No one can serve a summons and get a complaint in a lawsuit on him, and when the pressure gets great he runs off to Mexico to avoid being caught. He is the greatest enemy of labor and has done more to degrade it than any man I know of." [Signed] "W. J. Gaynor, Mayor," etc.

The Back to the Farm Game.

A lot of us merchants, doctors and clerks, who had saved a few dollars, worn out and crippled railroad men, a few damphools, run away down from the struggle in the north and eastern states and located here in the Rio Grande valley, hoping that we might cheat the capitalist system out of an easy living by employing Mexican labor at sixty-two and one-half cents a day and getting early vegetables to the city markets sooner than the other fellow.

We raise the stuff alright, and it is as early or earlier than stuff from Florida or California, but the expense and railroad companies are real heavy just at this time and they are making life burdensome for us, gill-hoolies. Here is a return from Turner & Co. for seven crates cantaloupes shipped 5-18, received 5-21:

To 7 crates cantaloupes, \$1.50 per box	\$10.50
Commission	1.00
Express	6.40
Net	16.90

Here is another:

To ten crates cucumbers, shipped to Stewart, Sherman, Texas, 5-16, rec'd 5-19	\$10.00
To ten crates cucumbers	\$10.00
Commission	1.00
Express	6.00
Net	27.00

John Box raised 600 bushels onions per acre in 1908 and they did not pay freight, crates and commission. In 1909 he raised 300 bushels per acre and they did not pay the freight, and the railroad company is taking his onion crop this year to finish paying the freight on last year's crop! I have lost \$1,500 in thirteen months.

The railroads advertise all over the north central states to haul passengers to this country on the first and third Tuesdays of each month often at less than a cent a mile. I rode from Liberal, Kans., over the Rock Island, via Hereington, Wichita, Fort Worth and Houston to McAllen and return, more than 2,700 miles, for \$25. Wherever the courts have been asked to determine whether the railroads can haul passengers for two cents per mile, they have always decided that they could not do so without losing money and the two-cent rate was therefore an unreasonable rate. Same courts allow A. F. Yoakum, who owns large land interests in this country, to ship suckers into this country for less than one cent per mile in order that he may sell them land at from twenty to one hundred and fifty dollars per acre that cost him in some instances less than one dollar per acre and many are the suckers that are landed and dry with dark brown tastes in their mouths and wormwood and gall in gear.

J. M. NASON.

Who Said Bully?

Glib old politicians told the voters that if the R. O. P. was again voted into power the Gong of Prosperity would fill the land with music and plenty. But the Grind of Poverty is causing needless weeping and wailing and suicides by the thousand. Happy homes are ruthlessly broken up, and crowded slums and prisons are the order of the capitalist system.

Guilty of No Crime.

From Abbeville, Ala., News.

If Editor Warren of Girard, Kan., is convicted by the court which now has his case under advisement, it will give Socialism the biggest boost it has ever had. Warren is guilty of no crime against the government or any one else, and a conviction will show that there is a law for the classes and a law for the masses, or it is so applied, and that those who are in power can do anything they want to.

The Respectable Way.

Once upon a time there was a man who became acquainted with a poor widow. As she had three small children, it was difficult for her to go out into the world for purpose of earning a living. So the man, whose name was John, decided to marry her. He thought that if he bought her a washing machine and some other necessary articles, and solicited laundry work from his friends she could make a good living for the family. This went through very well until his neighbor remonstrated with him for living on his wife's labor. He coolly informed them that as he had taken her work both she and they ought to be satisfied, which "riled" his neighbors and they proceeded to treat him to a coat of tar and feathers.

After he had soaked himself for a week in his wife's wash tub he came to the conclusion that it would have been better to hire his wife to do the work, as he could live on the profit from her work, rather than to have married her. So he hired a girl who had no work to do and nothing to work with. This worked so well that he provided work for several poor girls and widows. He made his wife managers of the business which he called the "Up-To-The-Minute-Laundry."

His neighbors now take off their hats to him and have given him a high place in their church. They say he gives work to so many poor girls and widows!

H. H. HANSON.

The Back to the Farm Game.

A lot of us merchants, doctors and clerks, who had saved a few dollars, worn out and crippled railroad men, a few damphools, run away down from the struggle in the north and eastern states and located here in the Rio Grande valley, hoping that we might cheat the capitalist system out of an easy living by employing Mexican labor at sixty-two and one-half cents a day and getting early vegetables to the city markets sooner than the other fellow.

