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Number of new subs for week ending Sept. 10 12,117
Number of existing subs for week ending Sept. 10 3,496 3,621
Total Number of Subs for Week Ending 457,240
September 10
Total Edition Printed Last Week 539,260

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Appeal to Reason

Entered at Girard, Kansas, postoffice as second-class mail matter
FRED D. WARREN
Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., September 24, 1910

This paper bears a Yellow Label on which your name is printed. On the same Yellow Label and following year name is a number. If it's 774 your subscription expires with the next issue and YOU SHOULD RENEW AT ONCE.
THE APPEAL EDITORIAL STAFF
J. A. WAYLAND
FRED D. WARREN
EUGENE V. DEBS
CHARLES LINCOLN PHIFER

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THE JUDICIAL GOWN IS A SORT OF HOBBY SKIRT, CAUSING THE RIDICULOUS WEARER TO STUMBLE.

It is no test of spirit-rit-rit-rit to see if Professor Jan. can come back to talk. Wait until Roosevelt dies!

AFTER November 8th, the real football season will open, and the worker will be kicked about just as of yore.

ONE of the most encouraging signs of the times is Jim Hill's declaration that he is afraid Socialism will come.

THE so-called conservation congress seems to have been a conversation congress with the conversation all in capital letters.

WHETHER democrats or insurgents win the pennant, the real players of the game—the toilers—will be subject to sale, just as of old.

PRESIDENT TART talks about "charade" in the boy scout. There is a great deal in the character of character. The murderous kind "ain't very high."

Irvine and the Churches

Extracts from a recent speech.
I am only one of a vast army of preachers who would come out openly for Socialism if they dared.

My new ideas, to be jotted into accounts of the Corinthian columns, Pantheon, and Parthenon-like structures of the banks and courts where they hoase money and dole out the squallid hovels that house working men and women who make those banks and courts a horror. I am not a better care than human beings. This is wrong, because man is bigger than the material he works with.

When an undertaker refused to allow the body of an orphan to be buried because it had found a link in the insurance and was not certain of his pay, I was compelled to use the only argument he would understand. I took out my coat, pulled up my sleeves and told him to put down that corpse or they would be two to bury instead of one. I have been a mission worker for years and I have seen the hungry and the cold and the destitute. I have seen the comfortable comforts of the comfortless.

I take my hat off to the Roman catholic church, and I take my hat off to the Protestant churches. This is not true of Protestant churches.

THE TIMES-UNION of Albany has heard of it, and remarks: "If Teddy Roosevelt was sincere when he said he would make the corporations come to time, why, while he was president, did he not make the United States Steel corporation come to time when it absorbed the Tennessee Coal and Iron company?"

It is estimated that American tourists spend \$200,000,000 in Europe every year. This is spent by idlers. The men who produce this money cannot afford a week's vacation or to send their wives to the next town for a week's visit. Two hundred million retained by workers of America for vacations would help a little bit. More than that was taken away from them in the form of profit.

SAYS the Memphis Commercial Appeal: "Socialism caused the death of Mayor Harrison of Chicago, the assassination of President McKinley and the attempted killing of Mayor Gaynor." Hold on there. Lying does not fool people any longer. Not one of the assassins named was a Socialist. One was a republican and the assassin of Gaynor is a democrat. How about it, C. A.? Did democracy cause the assassination of Gaynor?

UNDER instruction of Judge Landis of Chicago indictments have been brought against a number of members of the beef trust, not as a corporation but as individuals. It is merely an electioneering scheme. Landis is the fellow who put on the face of fining the Standard Oil company twenty-nine million dollars, a fine that was set aside by Grosscup. This indictment is another trick of the same nature. No trust magnate will ever see the inside of jail, so long as the federal judge is appointed for life instead of being elected by the people for a short term.

PROFITS FROM RUBBER.

Allen Cook sent the Appeal a circular letter that reveals the "enormous profits" made from rubber within the past few years. Says this circular, issued by the dealer in stocks and bonds of Canton, Ohio:

Three years ago Diamond Rubber stock sold at less than \$100 per share. They have just paid a 100 per cent stock dividend in addition to the regular yearly dividend of 10 per cent. The stock now sells at \$275 a share.

The Goodrich company recently declared a 50 per cent stock dividend in addition to the regular cash dividend of 10 per cent per annum. Goodrich stock now sells at about \$250 a share.

The Firestone Rubber company pays a regular cash dividend yearly, and has in addition thereto recently paid a 100 per cent stock dividend.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber company has just paid a 100 per cent stock dividend.

In connection with these enormous profits, it might be mentioned, as showing how capitalism rewards the inventor, that Goodyear himself, the man who conceived the idea of rubber shoes and other articles of rubber, wandered for years, unable to get anyone to back his idea with cash, and he died in poverty. Now men, possessing nothing but money, use the idea, buttressed by tariff and the profit system, in robbing the people. It was because of his connection with rubber while working in the senate for a higher tariff on rubber, Aldrich, author of the infamous Aldrich currency bill, was driven to retirement in disgrace—and opulence.

Surely, you are not so blind as to fail to see that the enormous profits mentioned here come from the people. Surely you do not deny that the 100 per cent to the manufacturer is only a small part of the profits you pay on rubber articles. Surely you do not like to be held up in this manner. Yet you refuse to vote for an ending of the profit system. Why?

Revolutionary Farmers

By GEORGE H. SHOAF.
Staff Correspondent Appeal to Reason.
"The embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard 'round the world,"
—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

3—KENTUCKY IN GRASP OF THE TRUST.

Here are presented the salient facts incident to the development of the tobacco trust in Kentucky. Tennessee, Virginia and other American states to a condition closely resembling penance. Finally the farmers realized that to prevent going into absolute slavery they would have to organize.

IN the summer of 1888 Jas. B. Duke, the tobacco manufacturer, a n d Thomas F. Ryan, the New York financier, from a Pullman car window looked out over the fields of Virginia, through which they were speeding, a n d viewed acre after acre devoted to the culture of tobacco. In one field their eyes beheld a man, woman and three children, all poorly clad, at work in the hot sun among tobacco plants. A miserable cabin at the other end of the field enclosed the habitat of the workers. The scene aroused Duke's sympathy. Stopping Ryan on the knee, he exclaimed:

"Tom, I've got it! I am going to do for the tobacco industry what Rockefeller did for the oil industry." Two years later steps toward the formation of the tobacco trust were taken, and at the close of the century the monopolization of the tobacco industry was virtually complete. Without raising a pound of tobacco, without doing a particle of the work necessary to transforming the raw material into the finished product, without callosities their hands, soiling their collars or creating a sweat, Duke and his fellow financiers secured absolute control of the output of tobacco, not only of the United States, but of the world, and while they who labored in the tobacco fields and factories had their wages reduced to the starvation point, the buccaneers in control of the trust counted their money by the million. Duke grew so rich that he divorced his first wife and married another under circumstances which constituted the scandal of the continent. Besides giving the woman a million dollar check, he presented her with a pearl necklace costing \$250,000 and a magnificent Italian villa on the Adriatic.

Business Above the Law.
If ever a business was organized and capital concentrated in violation of law it was in the organization of the American Tobacco company. Its holdings and capitalization may not have been as extensive as Standard Oil,

proceedings Mr. Russell says that the appointment of the stock was effected by the gentlemen present writing figures on slips of paper that were deposited in a hat, shaken and drawn out. The W. Duke & Sons, of Durham, N. C., and Allen & Ginter, of Richmond, Va., drew the largest allotments, the Kinney Tobacco company of New York, less, and the remaining concerns secured only \$2,499,000 each.

How to Get Rich Without Working.

Immediately the firms put part of their holdings on the market—which they could easily do without impairing their control of the enterprise. They found that the public could be induced to buy the stock at \$17. In a day, therefore, without effort, without investment, without expenditure or risk, they found themselves possessed of millions and had still their business exactly as before, only better, because competition among them now was eliminated.

No attempt here will be made to elaborate the methods of frenzied finance by which the tobacco trust suppressed the independents who refused to enter the combination. It is a record of machination, fraud and crime, in which failure and suicide of those suppressed are prominent features. One week the big holders would hammer down the price of stock to nothing, whereupon they would buy it all in, and the next week they would enhance the value of the stock and cause it to soar away above par by reason of a declaration of dividends. Subsidiary companies were organized to handle various departments of the tobacco trade, each of which was highly capitalized on a basis of virtually nothing. A new concern called the Continental Tobacco company was organized, presumably to fight the American Tobacco company, but really to bring in to the trust several big manufacturers of plug tobacco that still held out against combination.

In 1890 came the formation of the Union Tobacco company of New Jersey, with such men as Thomas F. Ryan, P. A. B. Widener, W. A. E. Elkins, Thomas Dolan and R. L. C. Smith as incorporators, Elihu Root, afterward secretary of state, being the chief legal adviser. Of the \$19,000,000 capital stock of this company, only \$1,500,000 were ever paid for. After much plundering of the public and much dickering with the American Tobacco company, the New Jersey corporation finally merged with the Continental Tobacco company and the 1890 concern, all under the general name of the American Tobacco company. Later the trust secured a controlling interest in several foreign tobacco concerns, and today its monopoly of the tobacco industry is complete. As Charles Edward Russell says:

So stands this colossal and astounding structure erected upon the good-natured tolerance of American people. The trust's exploitation has never been known in any land at any time. One of the men that have drawn golden fortunes from it is a man in 1890 was penniless and harassed with debts, now counts more than \$400,000,000 made without labor, without effort, without risk, without the value of a return to society. On the increasing mass of stocks and bonds, the issuing of which has occasioned this man's fortune, there have been paid, and are now being paid, colossal sums in dividends and interest charges.

Three Ways of Skinning.

Analysis of the plans and purposes of the trust discloses it as having three lines of achievement; monopoly of the manufacture of tobacco by combination and elimination of independents, monopoly of the distribution of the finished products of tobacco through the United Cigar stores, and monopoly of the production of tobacco by fixing the price at which the farmers shall sell the raw material. The biggest manufacturers commenced the monopoly process in the manufacturing field, and having few independents to handle, this line of achievement was rapidly completed. The fight for the monopoly of distribution is now on in every town and city in the United States, with the competitors of the trust falling by the hundred everywhere. It was when the farmers of Kentucky and Tennessee and Ohio and Indiana realized the determination of the trust to control production and effect their enslavement that night riders sprang up on every hand with whip and torch and dynamite.

American farmers as a rule are lethargic and slow to act. They are more disposed to endure evils as long as they are tolerable than to apply remedies for their correction or removal. The present instance was no exception to the rule. They contemplated in peace the obliteration of the middlemen, re-handlers, buyers, etc., by the tobacco trust, not for a moment imagining that they themselves shortly were to be placed at the mercy of the monster. When the trust distrusted the tobacco belts of Kentucky and began to fix the selling price of tobacco to the detriment upon the farmers that they, too, were to be victimized by this new power, the conviction took root and grew that, in its own good time, the trust would grind them to pieces. And when finally, competition virtually ceased; when the absorption of outside manufacturing concerns left their buyers without an occupation; when speculators and dealers in tobacco found their position endangered and their gutlet closed; when the trust, under the name of an English company, secured the monopoly of the British export trade, and the same trust also secured the monopoly of the remaining foreign trade through control of the Regie buyers, then were the farmers conscious of the economic revolution which they were to undergo.

With falling prices, conditions among the farmers grew indescribably unbearable. In the black patch in the Green river district, the Burley belt, all over Kentucky, the farmers found themselves confronted by one buyer for their product, and that one buyer was the trust. When a representative of the trust offered a farmer a price for his tobacco and he failed to take it, he had the alternative of paying for having it prized, the freight to Louisville or Cincinnati warehouse charges, etc., and at last having to accept from the city buyer the same price he had refused on the farm. He was at the mercy of the trust in the field and on the breaks. If a farmer grew grouchy or tried to act independent with his tobacco the

trust representative ignored him completely, and he was forced to prize his tobacco, ship it to one of the cities, and accept what the agent of the trust there saw fit to give him.

Skinned and Desperate.

Said a farmer of Mason county, Kentucky:

I have taken tobacco to the American Tobacco company's warehouse and waited a week after it was unloaded, knowing what I was to get for it. I have, when times were the best, been paid eight cents for tobacco, every pound of which went into the grade, and stuffed all the way home to have received so much, though I should have received more than twice the amount. The experience of my community was the experience of every community in the tobacco growing district. The trust virtually said to the farmers to go ahead and raise tobacco and when it is ready to be sold we will tell you what we will give for it. The trust buyers care the minimum wages that which sustains life and with nothing for that which makes life worth living.

rapidly growing custom with the trust buyers not even to go to the barns to look at the tobacco or make an offer. The trust buyers care the minimum wages that which sustains life and with nothing for that which makes life worth living.

This treatment, therefore, caused a deep-seated feeling of grievance and injury to spread among the tobacco growers. Led to regard themselves as the victims of organized and legalized plunder, they grew reckless in speech and bitter in spirit. Protests were futile, the courts no longer offered hope of redress. Organized opposition was the last resource.

At last prices reached a level which made the cultivation of tobacco impossible with any prospect of profit. The tenant farmers found their children in rags and the percentage of illiteracy increasing. Every member of a tenant family was driven to work in the held every available hour of every day in the year, not for a living, merely, but for a bare existence. Instead of tenants becoming landowners, the landowners themselves were being reduced to the tenants' state of living. And then the trouble began.

How the Trust Won.

From "The Golden Touch," an unpublished romance of America, by Charles Lincoln Philfer. Names are fictitious, but the methods are true. Concluded from last week.

In the meantime, the personnel of the American Tobacco company had grown too cumbersome. On the advice of Mr. Hall, it was determined to reduce the number of stockholders. Accordingly, Mr. Hall announced that it had been decided to sell to some man whose place it coveted, and he would have to quit because he could not obtain stock. Often proprietors were forced out of business, and were glad to obtain employment in stores which had once owned. In the city of New York alone the American Tobacco company soon owned nearly 300 retail tobacco stores.

But not only did the tobacco company take measures to control the retailing trade of its products, it also took up the matter of controlling the price of raw material. Given control of these two things, it could buy at its own bid and sell at its own price, and between these two rollers playing together, profits could be surely ground from the people.

Preliminary to gaining control of the price of raw material, the tobacco company organized among its directors the Imperial Tobacco company. It also effected a working union with the Italian government, which exercised a close monopoly over the tobacco business of Italy, the agreement being calculated to give all cheaper tobacco. Buyers of all three of these companies went into the southern fields, but two seldom visited the same territory, and when they did, they never bid against each other. It was just a working agreement, a verbal understanding as to prices, but in this case it was as effective as a bond, and it could not be brought into the courts.

millions and the means of carrying on their business.

Headquarters were at once opened in London, and the invasion threw the seventeen tobacco concerns of England into a panic. Next they became enraged and entered into a combine for the purpose of fighting the combine. The most picturesque campaign against the American product was waged, partaking of the nature of a missionary propaganda and being preached everywhere, sometimes from the pulpits. The most perfect boycott ever inaugurated was established, touching every shop in every city, burg and shire of England. With dogged persistency the American company, ignoring the opposition, entered its efforts against the trade of one English firm, seeking to undermine its business. To hold prestige, the English company offered to divide among dealers who were loyal to it the total sum of its profits, amounting to \$500,000, for six months. To gain a foothold in England, the American company offered to divide among tradesmen who would handle its goods, prorating according to sales, the stupendous sum of \$1,000,000 a year for four years, besides all the profits of the company in Great Britain for the same length of time.

This brought the British company to terms. It proposed a meeting with Hall, and he and the British directors came together at a "course" dinner, where the terms of agreement were reached. The British concern was to sell to the American Tobacco company on Hall's own terms and be the English house of the trust, operating under its own directory. In addition, it was to follow instructions so as to obtain the entire British trade. This was a great victory for Hall and a show of victory for England; but while Hall withdrew his American company as if he had surrendered, he merely took back the capital he brought, and still had his house in London. By means of selling below cost, the other British concerns followed either capitulated or went to the bottom.

In most countries, of continental Europe, leaf tobacco is imported exclusively by the government and by it sold to manufacturers at good profit. The American company found it impossible to ship in leaf tobacco in competition with governmental monopoly. Therefore, it was forced to the alternative of entering open ports with manufactured goods. It sent large consignments of manufactured stuff to dealers at Bremen and elsewhere to be paid for as sold, with instructions to improve their farm and make home what it ought to be. But most of you cannot make ends meet. The government report says that less than 20 percent of the farmers are independent. We have had forty-five years of old party rule and still these conditions continue to grow worse. Why not vote for a system that would give everybody the full proceeds of what he earns, so that you and your wives and children would get the benefit of your part of the billions of dollars that the ruling class is being robbed of? Roosevelt said in his speech at Utica that he was glad to see the names of those that represent financial interests in all the organizations for laying plans that affected all the people. Farmers of America, choose this day who shall rule—the people or the interests.

The Happy Farmers.

On Roosevelt's speaking tour we heard a great deal that tickled the ears of the prejudiced class. For instance, he said in his address at Utica, N. Y., August 29th, that it is essential for the farmers to broaden the lives of the men who live in the open country, to make farm life more attractive. How many of you farmers are there who are not doing your very best right now to improve your farm and make home what it ought to be? But most of you cannot make ends meet. The government report says that less than 20 percent of the farmers are independent. We have had forty-five years of old party rule and still these conditions continue to grow worse. Why not vote for a system that would give everybody the full proceeds of what he earns, so that you and your wives and children would get the benefit of your part of the billions of dollars that the ruling class is being robbed of? Roosevelt said in his speech at Utica that he was glad to see the names of those that represent financial interests in all the organizations for laying plans that affected all the people. Farmers of America, choose this day who shall rule—the people or the interests.

Mastering Necessity.

It is because "the people" are ignorant of social principles that they are lashed hither and yon and finally to destruction by "economic necessity." The man with the club (and in the club) has been diligent in destroying, side-tracking, confiscating and hedging in learning. The printing press has made him "hump" and every new method of quick communication makes his task harder. Occasionally some fountain of knowledge wells up outside of the prescribed limits and "slops over." The people get a taste. Had the destroyers in society in all of those long centuries expended their surplus energy and cunning in social construction, what a vastly different society would we have now! What object is there for having society except for mutual and general helpfulness, and agreeable companionship? Co-operation in industry and in every institution insures both of these. "The people" have fought for liberty many times without knowing they must have the earth to get it, or how they must act—co-operate—to keep it.

"All Is Yours."

Both Hearst and Roosevelt belong to the same class and if the working people continue to look for relief to creatures of that class they deserve the harsh lot they now are forced to endure. Workingmen, you have the power to save yourselves. Don't longer waste time in admiration for the Hearsts, Roosevelts, LaFollettes, Gaynors, Folks, Harmonns, Depews, or Aldriches. They belong to the same capitalist class, and believe in the profit game. Throw your political strength in the direction of the Socialist party—the party of your class.

Is This a Republic?

Seven of these United States through their legislature enacted a two-cent railroad fare law—and these have been knocked out by federal judges. Is this a republic? The people elect legislators and these enact laws, and these laws are annulled by federal judges placed on the bench by the corporations that are robbing the people.

The Compensation.

Nearly all the railroads of Europe were built by Rothschild's money; but they were to be his only for twenty years, after that time to revert to the state without compensation. It was supposed that the use of the roads for that time would compensate the builder for the use of his capital. Under such a view of things, the railroads of America have fully compensated the men who furnished capital for building them, wholly apart from land grants made, and hence can rightfully be taken over by the state. Consolidate the railroads.

The See Saw.

The higher the cost of living is for the poor the easier the rich get their living. P. W. BRITTS, Medford, Ore.

Experience Meeting

A Spurge About Law.

The bankers a short time ago said the strike of the street car men was over and that everyone should ride on the cars. They said a man had a right to take employment, and if he did not like it, he could quit.

This is right in line with what general manager, E. K. Stewart of the company was alleged to have said, when the men complained last winter that their wage was not sufficient to buy food for their families. "Let them live on beans and rice, that is good enough for them."

According to the men of capital, laborers have no right to strike, for a strike is against corporate interests and the capitalists caused the laws affecting corporations and their employed to be enacted, therefore, a strike is against the law. The city authorities have placed printed copies of laws in conspicuous places throughout the city which say: "Three years in prison if you throw a stone at a strike breaker; three years if more than two men talk over-casually in the street about their grievances, for they are inciting to riot; ten years if an obstruction is placed on a street car track, etc." Has anyone seen laws nailed to telegraph poles, which say: "The management and directors of a corporation, if convicted of watering stock, must serve time in the state prison."

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Legal Tenders Retired.

I understand the administration has ordered the cessation of gold coinage, alleging that a saving of half a million dollars per annum in express will be made. What does it mean? Gold is made by law a full legal tender in payment of all debts. With cessation of coinage, and all coined gold locked up, how can the people pay their debts with the rags and trash that are being issued now, which are not legal tender in law? If the people cannot pay in legal tender, what will be the result?

Slave Day.

"Labor" day, with its grim files of toilworn artisans, parading at the bidding of their masters, has come and gone. What a spectacle they presented. Dejection hung like a pall over the marchers, communicating itself even to the spectators. This was the celebration of triumphant labor! Where was the proud step and fearless mien of the free man? With slouching tread, shoulders bowed with toil, they slunk along as if, and this to their credit, they had less reason to be ashamed, for their sleek and burnished heads reflected the sun, while their uplifted heads and buoyant motion gave every evidence of health, strength and agility. Most disgusting of all was the commercial advertising which usually features these displays. Thus the masters use the slaves to advertise the very commodities which the slaves have created and lost. These be "free" men. Not only obedient all the year round in their work, but docile in their very play. The master, by legal enactment, says: "Now slaves, it is your day to gambol, to display yourselves and proclaim how good and loyal you are to us." Let us, on the first of May, declare ourselves free at least for the day. Let us consult no one but ourselves, but take a holiday that will be truly ours.

The Unselfish Toiler.

"Socialism will never come, because you'll never legislate the selfishness out of human nature." Well, now, that's plumb funny. More than three-fourths of the people doing all the work and making all the wealth, and then surrendering more than three-fourths of it to a few people who don't work—is that what you call selflessness? If somebody will be that good to The Journal we may say that he ought to be yoked up with Thompson's colt, but we won't say he's selfish.

Cause of Consumption.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson in Modern Woodman.

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Here are some of the things the current number of the "Coming Nation" contains: Milwaukee. How the Socialists Won—What they have done—What they are doing—What they propose to do. Fully illustrated.

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Great New Steel Under Way

Demonetization of Gold.

This "flood of gold" nonsense now being talked has a deep and sinister significance. The real purpose is to create a public sentiment which will tolerate the demonetization of a metal, the production of which cannot be successfully monopolized. The demonetization of gold is only a matter of time.

Already, not only railroad and industrial bonds are received by the United States treasury as a basis for bank note circulation, but ordinary commercial paper endorsed by the bank itself is also accepted. This means that any peanu vender may execute his promissory note to a bank, and the bank can write its corporate name across the back, and deposit the note in the federal treasury and draw down currency to be passed out to the bank's depositors as lawful money of the United States. The maddest advocate of fiat money, in his most lunatic dreams, never got as far as this. And yet it is the law. Now, with gold out of the way, nothing remains to hinder the absolute control of the volume of circulating medium by the banks. "Asset currency" solves every other difficulty. The banks can manufacture money at will, can decrease or expand the amount of money at their pleasure, with nothing behind the money to secure its holder but the bank's own endorsement. The banking business is already trustified. The demonetization of gold will mark the last step in the formation of a private monopoly in the circulating medium itself!

Hiding the Gold.

London, Sept. 11. More than 1,800 tons of gold were mined last year, according to the British home office. Much of this precious metal has already vanished as completely as though it had never been taken from the ground. It has become a part of the gold of the perpetual mysteries, which no government ever has been able to solve. Enormous amounts are supposed to be hidden, or buried, in the various countries. Much of the gold turned into jewelry is practically lost to general observation. The rich and the noble put away their most precious gems for state occasions. They are scarcely ever seen by the public. The gold used in decorating places of the world is virtually lost to the general view. Even the gold taken by the banks and bankers as their coin reserves is often hidden in vaults for years. The gold mined last year is valued at \$450,000,000. The British empire supplied 60 per cent of the output. Of this proportion, one-third came from the Transvaal and 15 per cent from Australia. The United States gold miners turned out 22 per cent of the total production.

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Editorials by Appeal Readers

Lemonettes.

It is sufficient to point out in answer to the charge that Socialism will reduce all to a "dead level" that those who make the accusation are themselves now generally recognized as dead ones.

When an inquiry is started into charges of capitalistic graft, it is usually given out that the investigation "will go to the bottom." Sure! And that's why those in charge so seldom reach "the man higher up."

All Roads Lead to Socialism.

The following is a portion of an Associated Press report, published in the Los Angeles Times:

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Send your Proposition and Piano Catalogue describing the Hand Made Schmoller & Mueller Piano.

10 PENNIES LEAD 10 MEN TO GET \$32,000.00
Best money made with Storage Investment. Buy 10 pennies and receive \$32,000.00. Of this sum \$2,212 in 2 weeks. \$10,000 in 4 weeks. \$20,000 in 6 weeks. \$32,000 in 8 weeks. \$40,000 in 10 weeks. \$50,000 in 12 weeks. \$60,000 in 14 weeks. \$70,000 in 16 weeks. \$80,000 in 18 weeks. \$90,000 in 20 weeks. \$100,000 in 22 weeks. \$110,000 in 24 weeks. \$120,000 in 26 weeks. \$130,000 in 28 weeks. \$140,000 in 30 weeks. \$150,000 in 32 weeks. \$160,000 in 34 weeks. \$170,000 in 36 weeks. \$180,000 in 38 weeks. \$190,000 in 40 weeks. \$200,000 in 42 weeks. \$210,000 in 44 weeks. \$220,000 in 46 weeks. \$230,000 in 48 weeks. \$240,000 in 50 weeks. \$250,000 in 52 weeks. \$260,000 in 54 weeks. \$270,000 in 56 weeks. \$280,000 in 58 weeks. \$290,000 in 60 weeks. \$300,000 in 62 weeks. \$310,000 in 64 weeks. \$320,000 in 66 weeks. \$330,000 in 68 weeks. \$340,000 in 70 weeks. \$350,000 in 72 weeks. \$360,000 in 74 weeks. \$370,000 in 76 weeks. \$380,000 in 78 weeks. \$390,000 in 80 weeks. \$400,000 in 82 weeks. \$410,000 in 84 weeks. \$420,000 in 86 weeks. \$430,000 in 88 weeks. \$440,000 in 90 weeks. \$450,000 in 92 weeks. \$460,000 in 94 weeks. \$470,000 in 96 weeks. \$480,000 in 98 weeks. \$490,000 in 100 weeks. \$500,000 in 102 weeks. \$510,000 in 104 weeks. \$520,000 in 106 weeks. \$530,000 in 108 weeks. \$540,000 in 110 weeks. \$550,000 in 112 weeks. \$560,000 in 114 weeks. \$570,000 in 116 weeks. \$580,000 in 118 weeks. \$590,000 in 120 weeks. \$600,000 in 122 weeks. \$610,000 in 124 weeks. \$620,000 in 126 weeks. \$630,000 in 128 weeks. \$640,000 in 130 weeks. \$650,000 in 132 weeks. \$660,000 in 134 weeks. \$670,000 in 136 weeks. \$680,000 in 138 weeks. \$690,000 in 140 weeks. \$700,000 in 142 weeks. \$710,000 in 144 weeks. \$720,000 in 146 weeks. \$730,000 in 148 weeks. \$740,000 in 150 weeks. \$750,000 in 152 weeks. \$760,000 in 154 weeks. \$770,000 in 156 weeks. \$780,000 in 158 weeks. \$790,000 in 160 weeks. \$800,000 in 162 weeks. \$810,000 in 164 weeks. \$820,000 in 166 weeks. \$830,000 in 168 weeks. \$840,000 in 170 weeks. \$850,000 in 172 weeks. \$860,000 in 174 weeks. \$870,000 in 176 weeks. \$8

Asking About Socialism
Disposing of Wealth.
Under complete socialistic rule, what disposition would be made of the present wealth (cash on hand) of the capitalists—Oregon.

Socialism? Needless precaution, if one reads the rest of the article.
Mr. Abbott starts out by admitting that the conditions which the Socialists are fighting exist, but gives us a very different remedy. He would not let the state or government interfere—no, no, for "state control is not the same as liberty"—but he believes that his system would bring about "a state of society in which no man would live on the fruits of another man's labor, and no man would be desired the fruits of his own labor." His idea in brief is to use his own words—to have "the men who work on the railroads, in the mines, in the factories, own the tools and implements of their industry, in other words to become capitalists."

Criminals Under Socialism.
Under Socialism, how will it be regarding criminals and convicts? Will Socialism make such change in the law that they will be so good they will violate law—Texas.

Mr. Abbott further states that the "people are already capitalists if their rights are accorded them." Does he know that that is the foundation principle of the Socialist party?
He also states that "the public has a quasi-ownership in public highways," but, says Mr. Abbott, "it does not follow that because the highways of right belong to the people, that the people must manage them." But Mr. Abbott, how are we going to get our dividends out of them instead of paying them to the other fellow, unless we do a little managing?

Reserve Workers Under Socialism.
You say that under Socialism an army of unemployed will be necessary. Surely, they will need of substitutes to take the place of those who become ill, or something of the kind. Who will be responsible for their living—Missachusetts.

It must be remembered that at present less than a third of the people do real work. Socialism will put practically all to work. This will mean that hours will be shortened—perhaps to five or six hours a day—while the remuneration, because of destroying the profit system, will be increased. There will in consequence be more shifts of the workers, and, in case of sickness, the toilers who are available might increase their hours sufficiently to make up for those who temporarily drop out, without in the least overworking themselves, and without having an army of unemployed to take their places.

Private Ownership of Stock.
If Socialism were in vogue would there be any private ownership of stock or land? If not, how would it be managed, and would a person get a dividend in his own home?—Framer.

Socialism has never contemplated anything but private ownership of stock, if you refer to animal instead of commercial paper. The ultimate probably will be that which is termed non-ownership of land. That is, while there would be no titles to it, the possession would be made secure on the basis of use. This would facilitate exchange of land, instead of hindering it, and would prevent holding of land for renting or speculation, while making it perfectly secure to the holder. The man, however, who owns and works a small farm except nobody, and it probably will be many years before there is even a move to change things in this respect. When that move does come it will come through the farmer himself because he will have learned that there is a safer and a better way.

Abbott's Counterfeit Socialism
In the August 20th number of The Outlook, Mr. Lyman Abbott, editor-in-chief, gives us a substitute for Socialism warranted to be "just as good," which substitute Mr. Abbott labels "Industrial Democracy." This particular brand of Socialism he is very careful to say, "is some thing very different from Political

Eight billion dollars the price the working class pay for being prejudiced, ignorant, unwilling to read; and for cringing, or neglecting to place the working class in the legislatures of the world.
Eight billion dollars—this sum proves the moral bankruptcy, proves the colossal savagery—of capitalists who want war, and proves also the intellectual and moral bankruptcy, the brainless incapacity and unspeakable villainy of the gile edge crooks called statesmen who are always ready to declare wars and who perpetually bleed society by thus "preparing for wars" in which they themselves, like the "business men," are too proud and cunning to fight on the firing line.

DIAZ OFFICIAL RECEIPTS TO THE APPEAL'S CHARGES
The defense he makes absolutely establishes the guilt of the barbarous Mexican Dictator. See the October

Scientific Socialism Made Plain
From Over the Seas.
Nineteen of the twenty-three German states have socialist representatives in the legislature. The number of socialist states having 140 socialist members this year against 140 last year, while in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, socialist representatives has been increased to 7,229, a growth of 1,208 during the year.

Great Campaign Number
We always print what YOU want to read if you are a Socialist. This month we shall ALSO print exactly what you want to hand to your neighbor or shop-mate who is NOT a Socialist. For example:
Four Propaganda Articles.
1. Why Are You Not a Socialist?
2. How Long Would It Take You to Save a Million Dollars?
3. Whom Are You Working For?
4. The Near-Socialist.
Austin Lewis writes of Methods of Warfare in the Shops, where machinery is ruined and factory products destroyed by men on strike who do not quit their jobs. Full of the spirit of revolt.
The Cossack's Club, by Louis Ducher. Among the Printers, by J. H. Fraser. Roosevelt and the Striking Policemen at Columbus, Ohio.
Railway Construction Workers, Illustrated.
English Docker, with snapshots taken for the Review.
How Japan is Civilizing the Formosa Heathen.
Francisco Ferrer, in Memoriam, Illustrated.
How Modern Factories Are Abolishing Caste in India. Illustrated.
The New Dirigible Airship Line. Illustrated.
The International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen.
These are Only a Part of the Good Things in the October Review.
Ten cents a copy, \$1.00 a year. We will mail you twenty of the October issue for \$1.00 if ordered before September 28th, when copies will be ready. Address:
CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 115 West Kinzie Street, Chicago.

Will the workers take it or do they like the present "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost" system best?
FRED M. MERKEL, Reading, Pa.

Real News Just Made
E. C. PIERCE.
News of Socialism.
A local was recently organized in Petersburg, Alaska, with 22 charter members. It is affiliated with the national organization of 81 have been fully organized in Georgia.

Just for Fun.
Poverty is the tribute which voters pay for ignorance and prejudice.—Socialist Union, Ala.
The people of Georgia think if Mr. Taft caught Paltzer stealing his cow he would blame the cow.—Los Angeles Herald.

They Said It.
The trouble with the opposition to Socialism is that they don't know what Socialism is.—Success Magazine for September.
The Socialist press makes much of individual crimes—like the "tripped affair," but says nothing about the wholesale poisoning of the people by adulterated food-stuffs, wondrous London did move into the city after the recent attempts at poetry made by the Kaiser.—New York Call.

Books That Explain Socialism.
Read them yourself and you can talk ten times as well. Get your neighbor to read them, and before you know, he will be a comrade.
Introduction to Socialism, Richardson, 50¢
The Question Box, Eastwood, 10¢
The Socialists, Spargo, 10¢
The Unionism and Socialism, Debs, 10¢
Value, Price and Profit, Marx, 10¢
The Socialists, Spargo, 10¢
The Wolves, Watson, Illustrated, 10¢
Merle England, Blatford, 10¢
The Socialists, Spargo, 10¢
Fred Warren's Defense with Portrait 10¢
The Class Struggle, Kautsky, 25¢
Common Sense of Socialism, Spargo, 25¢
The Socialists, Spargo, 25¢
The Socialists, Spargo, 25¢
The Socialists, Spargo, 25¢

Profit's Bloody Trail.
Jesse Carter, a worker of Muncie, Ind., committed suicide by drinking laudanum because his poverty was too painful to bear. Carpenter was 45 years old and a poor workman in an up against it at all times. It seems to me it was written in the stars that even the best of us will be hit by the red devil, the profit, the other day. He was a clerk and 27 years old.

The Army Timekeeper.
The Appeal Army calendar is official timekeeper for the Social Revolution. It counts time from May, the great international day of the worker, through the year and up to April 30, 1911. It has a 75 three color illustration by Savage and a timely propaganda line. It comes in the form of a calendar, but at one time an order for five sub cards or with a \$1.25 contribution to the work of the agitation league. Hang one on the wall of your home.

Y. P. S. L. Activity.
The Young People's Socialist League, which has introduced a new program, is holding a winter vacation with characteristic vim. Each Sunday and Wednesday evening the league provides Socialist lectures and social amusements. The hall, 180 E. Washington street, the best speakers in the Socialist movement will be present. If you are young folks, want to know how to form a Y. P. S. L., write the headquarters office, 180 E. Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Time to Get Up.
Dear Appeal: The names on this list are afflicted with that political malady known as "Alcoholism." They want you to wake up and have turned to the Appeal for relief.
J. P. ENLOW, Decatur, Ill.

The Agitation League.
Deficiency reported last week \$413.33
Collected since last report 118.90
Total deficit to date \$394.03

Election Bundles.
One absolutely sure way to get a bundle of No. 777 is to send in your order for an Appeal bundle. You will receive one of each week from now to election. There are just seven issues of the Appeal—counting the one already sent—now left to be sent before election. The following special rates will apply:

Shams.
In the world still deceived by ornament, in the world still deceived by ornament. But, being seasoned with a gracious voice, obscures the show of error? In religion, which is a mere show, but which is a mere show, will bless and approve it with a text. Hiding the grossness with fair ornament? There is no vice so simple, but assumes a more complex form, as this outward parts. How many cowards, whose hearts are all as false as mine, wear yet upon their chins the beards of Hercules, and frowning Mars; who inward searched have lives white as milk?

Gading Gun Post Cards.
A photograph of the machine gun, mounted in a motor car, used by the capitalist government at Columbus, Ohio, to shoot the workers, is being sold on your rural route by merely forwarding a list of them to us. I want to send three sample copies to every man who gets mail on his rural route. As someone has written in the International Socialist Review for September, "This picture has been reproduced on a post card, with space left for the name of the sender." The International Socialist Review, our selection, one cent each postpaid in lots of 20 or more. Send for a load of ammunition and fire it out. Address Charles H. Kerr & Co., 115 W. Kinzie St., Chicago.

Rural Agitation.
The Socialist "Revolutionary Farmer," now running should be placed in the hands of every farmer in the United States. The number of copies of this paper, on your rural route by merely forwarding a list of them to us. I want to send three sample copies to every man who gets mail on his rural route. As someone has written in the International Socialist Review for September, "This picture has been reproduced on a post card, with space left for the name of the sender." The International Socialist Review, our selection, one cent each postpaid in lots of 20 or more. Send for a load of ammunition and fire it out. Address Charles H. Kerr & Co., 115 W. Kinzie St., Chicago.

After-Election News.
You'll miss all that if you allow your subscription to expire. Even if you renew the same day you receive a pink paper it will be a week before you receive your new issue. It takes 21 days to put your name on list and start paper to you. Watch the number following your name on yellow label attached to each Appeal you receive. That's your expiration number. Compare it with number of current issue. The serial number of the Appeal is 777. If the number on your label is 776 you've just time to renew and be sure of getting no copies. Always give expiration number when renewing.

GOOD NIGHT
Dear Appeal: The names on this list are afflicted with that political malady known as "Alcoholism." They want you to wake up and have turned to the Appeal for relief.
J. P. ENLOW, Decatur, Ill.

The Appeal Army.
MRS. GRACE D. BLEWETT.
The Big Ten.
E. L. Osmond, Los Angeles, Cal. 40
W. M. McLeod, Bellingham, Minn. 40
C. G. Grimm, Columbus, O. 30
Edw. J. Christinger, Bressler, Pa. 20
N. Silver, Auburn, Wis. 20
Jas. E. McCoy, Ridgefield, Wash. 20
Jas. A. Shanahan, Columbus, O. 20
W. Tompkins, Chicago, Ill. 20
M. J. Green, Shenandoah, N. Y. 20
Wm. Hofford, Prairie City, Ore. 20

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WANTED
AGENTS, SALESMEN MANAGERS
This Notice May Mean Thousands of Dollars to You—Read Carefully and Write to the Company Today for Free Information

Wanted good honest men who are willing to work. We are appointing salesmen every day to demonstrate, advertise, accept orders and make deliveries for our wonderful new fire extinguisher in their territory. We want general agents and managers also, and we give enormous profits. It is an opportunity to get away from the slavery of wages; to get into business for yourself. You will be your own boss—you will be independent, have abundant money, pleasant position, and your time will be your own.

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Problem of the American Farmer.

American farmers stand in such a peculiar relationship to economic conditions that their only salvation, economically, lies in Socialism.

In no other land is this relationship so strange; in no other country is the interest of the farmer in Socialism so intense, as here. Europe, if we except Russia, has no farmers, as we understand them. It is really a succession of cities and gardeners. There the peasant is an industrial worker, often organized in the same manner the factory worker is.

Consider the situation. Nearly a third of the people of America are agriculturalists. Up to forty years ago they were in the aggregate the richest class of people in America. At that time the development of machinery fostered manufacture, while long hauls that were necessary because of the extent of the country and the opening of foreign markets lent an undue influence to railroads.

At present, manufacture and transportation are capitalized at seventeen billion dollars in round numbers, while the total assessed valuation of all the farms of America is, omitting smaller figures, four billion dollars. Think of what this means. The farmers are reduced to an unimportant financial factor, though the real value of the farms is probably twice that of the manufacturing and transportation industries.

Because he poses as a capitalist, while really being anything but a capitalist, he is held to pay interest on

billions of bonds which he had nothing to do with creating. He is held to pay dividends on billions of stocks that belong to others and represent no real value. At the same time, he is unable to issue stocks and bonds against his property without ruining himself (showing that he is not really a capitalist), or to collect either interest or dividends from manufacture or transportation, as they collect from him. He is tributary to manufacture in obtaining tools with which to work, and to transportation for markets, and in either case he must pay whatever is asked. He is the most utterly helpless man on earth, so long as the capitalist system exists. It cannot be said he makes profit, because few farms pay interest on the money invested, after each worker receives the equivalent of good wages.

The farmer of America cannot hope for release by merely "busting the trust." The hauls here are long, if the best markets are to be reached, and this demands trunk lines and mergers of some sort. Should the trust be broken, the farmer would be dependent on many small lines for a market, and, without trunk lines, would pay more for transportation than now. His only hope lies in owning and controlling industry.

Here arise two apparent anomalies. While increase in the value of manufacturing or transporting plants means more stocks and bonds and more dividends, increase in the value of farm lands means that operation of the farm pays less. Taxes are higher and production is no greater. Farmers recognize this condition when they leave the older states and seek cheaper lands in newer states. It follows that as the farming industry increases in value, under the operation of the present system, its condition will become worse and worse. A second anomaly lies in the fact that, because the workers in transportation and manufacture are dependent on a few capitalists for a job, they are necessarily manipulated, through fear of losing their jobs, in keeping the farmer subjugated. This is demonstrated by recent acts of the railroads in circulating petitions among other employees asking for a raise in rates, the inference being that unless they sign they will lose their jobs. As the two classes of workers are skillfully pitted against each other, and the wage worker is made the means of maintaining the supremacy of manufacturing and transportation over agriculture, the way out is clearly, not in maintaining a system that makes this possible—as it would be under small capitalism as well as under big capitalism—but in using numbers, on the part of both farmers and wage workers, in overthrowing the system that makes industrial war and industrial subjugation necessary.

European Socialists are dealing with their problem well; but American Socialists must make their own program relative to the farmer. It needs and must have him, and he needs and must have it, if he is to be free and Socialism win.

of all other legislations calculated to help the middle class. Measures of relief for the working class will not even get a look in.

THE STAND-PATTERS WIN.

The insurgents in Kansas won a glorious victory over the stand-patters in Kansas. Governor Stubbs, one of the original insurgents, was nominated by a very large majority over his standpat opponent, Wagstaff. But while the insurgents were burning red fire and whooping things up, the stand-patters were busy in the rear. They pulled the standpat candidate, J. S. West, through as a candidate for supreme judge. West has been closely associated with the Pollock and Bone set—and what he knows of law he has learned from them. The corporations care not who controls the legislature and the governor so long as they own the judge.

The corporations, with West on the bench, will have a new lease on the privilege of robbing the state. The supreme court of the state possessed a hundred times the power of the governor and legislature, when the state court follows federal court decisions, as it will if West is elected (as he will be). The court is absolute, and all efforts to obtain popular legislation will meet the fate of the bank guarantee law and the two-cent fare law, and

BAITING HARVESTER TRUST.

Missouri courts have handed down a decision that the International Harvester trust is a trust, and prohibits it from doing any business in the state. As this company owns and controls 95 per cent of all the farm machinery, and therefore 95 out of every 100 farmers in Missouri own and use its machinery, and by this decision are not to be allowed to buy any of its machines or repairs for the machines they own, the hardship of this decision becomes apparent. But such is the childish methods of the 254 cattle who are elected to make laws to "protect" the people. If that decision is enforced it will cause the farmers of Missouri the loss of many, many millions because it will render useless machinery to that extent, as it becomes in need of repairs. A set of eighth grade school boys could do better than such lawmakers. The farmers must have farm machinery, and before prohibitive laws are passed, some provision should be made to have them supplied. If the trust is denied commercial intercourse with the farmers, they will be at the mercy of the small remnant of makers who will exploit them, as they will have a monopoly of the field. It will be a case of jumping from the frying-pan into the fire. Sensible men would have had the state establish a plant large enough to supply the needs, would have put it in operation, and then it would not have had to pass such foolish laws as driving the trust out of the field. The people could then buy goods of their own make at cost, and the trust could have met the prices or leave the state, and the people would not be inconvenienced in the least whether the trust sold goods in the state or not. Such action would have saved the farmers many millions a year instead of making them lose many millions. But the farmers think the politicians, who want office for the graft they can get out of it, are just the proper cheese for them to vote for. Now this decision cannot and will not be carried out. The authorities may put on a fine and costs, divide it up among themselves, (for that is what becomes of all lines and costs) and then the company will be permitted to come back on promise of good behavior. That is the way the officials please the public—at so much per placate. And the people with open-mouthed gullibility think they are a self-governing people. The harvester trust is not going out of business and the increased price they will put on their goods will make up the little fine and costs many times. Will the farmers ever see the cat?

A GREAT HOLD-UP.

Word comes from all over the country how the railroads are seeking to coerce their employees into signing petitions asking for a raise in rates. The following from the Saturday Evening Post, of September 10th, shows that even capitalist newspapers appreciate the nerve of the railroads:

We imagine that some railroad employees are in a confused state of mind about the matter. They have heard from Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Taft and many other eminent publicists that this appeal to a class interest is wicked and dishonest; that it is their duty to vote simply as American citizens, and that whoever seeks to project class division into politics strikes at the base of our free institutions. Having got the latter point firmly in mind, what must be their surprise at hearing eloquent appeals to class interest from their own employers? The president of a large system recently urged its wage earners to "cast their votes solidly against those who stand for anti-railroad legislation. The obvious meaning is that as their wages depend upon railroad earnings, and those earnings depend upon an absence of anti-railroad legislation, they ought to forget the nonsense about voting simply for the people, and vote for the thing for whose promises they are to receive particular class.

Up to each point, of course, the railroad president and the Socialist are in accord—although they differ as to how the employes should vote in order to pro-

THE HUMOR OF IT.

Toothadore Busymouth is a born humorist. He is continually playing tricks on the American people.

He was called to Osawatimie, Kan., to dedicate a monument to John Brown and got so busy booming himself for president that he entirely forgot Brown and the monument was left undedicated! If Brown's soul goes marching on, it is as an undesirable, unremembered citizen.

But that isn't all. At Chicago, with a great show of virtue, Roosevelt refused to eat at the same table with Senator Lorimer because the latter was accused of graft. A few days later he met Cox, the big Ohio boss, and was quite familiar with him. When Roosevelt was president he made a grandstand play of rebuking Scott, even sending Taft to Ohio in order to call him down. Now, however, Cox is helping out son-in-law Longworth, and Teddy is thick as mush with him.

In Kansas Teddy commended big families and talked against race suicide; but he went to visit his daughter, Mrs. Longworth, who has been married three years and still is childless, and he never said a word.

It is no wonder Hearst, Happy Hooligan and the other clowns are supporting Roosevelt; he is so crazily funny.

CUE FROM THE APPEAL.

In 1866 Theodore Roosevelt, in speaking of democratic criticism of the courts because of their injunctions, said:

This represents a species of anachronism, that is, of recurrence to the ways of thought of remote barbarian ancestors. Savages do not like an independent and upright judiciary. They want the judge to decide their way, and if he does not they want to behead him.

Theodore Roosevelt has had a change of heart. In a speech at Denver in 1910, August 29, he said:

We are all perfectly familiar with the judge who has been so adroitly and so skillfully of mind. I am, however, convinced both from the inconsistency of these decisions with the tenor of other decisions, and from the very fact that they are in such flagrant and direct contradiction to the spirit and needs of the time, that sooner or later they will be explicitly or implicitly reversed.

At Chicago a few days later he declared:

There are big business men whom I have counted as among the most faithful enemies of the real welfare of this republic. I cannot but have been so advised, that it would be impossible to convict them, and there has been in the United States, and there has been in New York many public men whose careers have been scandalous throughout the country, although they keep clear of the courts.

Why this change of front on the part of the colonel? Is it because of the revelations made by the Appeal and the widespread disgust with the pretence of justice that come because of them?

And by the way, why is it that Roosevelt's attorney general did not prosecute the steel trust when it was preparing to rob the Tennessee Coal and Iron company by beating its stock down and absorbing it contrary to law? Roosevelt was expressly told it was going to be done. Why did he not stop the outrage?

"FATHER OF THE PEOPLE."

In connection with the night rider stories now running in the Appeal the tale of the Redfoot lake is of intense interest. It will be told later on.

Redfoot lake, in western Kentucky and Tennessee, is in a primitive community, where many of the people make their living by fishing in the lake and hunting in the woods adjoining. When the Tennessee Coal and Iron company got possession of the wild region and forbade hunting and fishing, the people rebelled and whipped some, killing one man who had met their displeasure. They had no organization behind them, as the night riders of the tobacco country had, and six of the poor people were, under the prodding of a capitalist press, sent to the penitentiary. Yet the lake remained in the hands of the people.

Now comes the sequel. The press and the courts have been organized to take over the property, to reorganize it to be known as the Roosevelt club, the colonel to be a member. It is to be financed by eastern capitalists, and will be exclusive, set against poaching and trespassing. You see the pretence of being with the worker, is to be used as a means of completely subjecting the territory, establishing the English idea of "no poaching."

It will be remembered that Roosevelt was responsible for the tremendous steal by which the property of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company was absorbed by the steel trust. Now he is to be used as a means of getting the property into the hands of the trusts, as exclusive. Friend of the people—bah!

Word comes from all over the country how the railroads are seeking to coerce their employees into signing petitions asking for a raise in rates. The following from the Saturday Evening Post, of September 10th, shows that even capitalist newspapers appreciate the nerve of the railroads:

We imagine that some railroad employees are in a confused state of mind about the matter. They have heard from Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Taft and many other eminent publicists that this appeal to a class interest is wicked and dishonest; that it is their duty to vote simply as American citizens, and that whoever seeks to project class division into politics strikes at the base of our free institutions. Having got the latter point firmly in mind, what must be their surprise at hearing eloquent appeals to class interest from their own employers? The president of a large system recently urged its wage earners to "cast their votes solidly against those who stand for anti-railroad legislation. The obvious meaning is that as their wages depend upon railroad earnings, and those earnings depend upon an absence of anti-railroad legislation, they ought to forget the nonsense about voting simply for the people, and vote for the thing for whose promises they are to receive particular class.

IS IT DICTATORSHIP?

In a pamphlet endorsing the so-called short ballot Theodore Roosevelt says:

"GOVERNMENT POWER SHOULD BE CONCENTRATED IN THE HANDS OF A VERY FEW MEN, WHO WOULD BE SO CONSPICUOUS THAT NO CITIZEN COULD HELP KNOWING ALL ABOUT THEM, AND THE ELECTIONS SHOULD NOT COME FREQUENTLY."

—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

If this is not a declaration for a dictatorship what is it? Suppose you write your local editor or candidate for congress and ask if the new nationalism means more democracy or less.

more his class interest. Meanwhile the employes may be trying to figure out why they should not be so adroitly and so skillfully of mind. I am, however, convinced both from the inconsistency of these decisions with the tenor of other decisions, and from the very fact that they are in such flagrant and direct contradiction to the spirit and needs of the time, that sooner or later they will be explicitly or implicitly reversed.

The Post, however, fails to report the infamy of the railroads practically threatening their employes with discharge unless these employes violate their manhood and vote against the interest of the public for the roads. In this connection the latest report of the earnings of a few roads may be of interest. They are for the year ending June 30, 1910. The Union Pacific gross revenue was \$90,228,630, the greatest in its history; the net income being \$40,028,880. Besides, the company had an income from investments (sale of lands given to it, etc.) amounting to \$18,962,707 more. The Southern Pacific gross revenue was \$135,022,607, and its net income \$47,238,385, an increase over last year of \$6,300,851. The per cent of net earnings was 19 on common stock for the Central Pacific and nine per cent on common for the Southern Pacific. This includes dividends on the water in the stock as well as on real value.

Yet the railroad magnates have the nerve to ask their employes to help hold up the country for more. Were the men hired as big game warden? If so, the railroad magnates should be hung as criminals, and the property confiscated at once, under the law applying in such cases.

Treacherous Magazines.

It will be remembered that a recent issue of the New West Magazine printed a striking paper by George Allen England on the Warren case, entitled "Is Kidnaping Legal?" The article was copied by the Appeal and other Socialist papers, and as a result the New West attained a wide circulation. The magazine claimed that it was swamped with orders and had to put a new edition to press to supply the demand. After these articles and Socialist advertising had boosted the magazine, hostile capitalists bought it and it is now announced it will print no more Socialist articles. Conrade England was sent the manuscript of \$15 for the articles that lifted the magazine from oblivion, and, protesting the check lost that. This is what Socialists get for helping out a capitalist publication. It is a repetition of their experience with the American Magazine. "Skillfully applied influence on Journalism" is still rampant by capitalist circles.

The Popular Magazine for October contains a twenty chapter story in which the Appeal figures throughout. It is called the Voice of Reason, but real quotations are made from the Appeal. The influence of the paper in the rustler war is sketched, with a strong bias against both Socialism and the rustlers. However, it shows that the Socialist propaganda is going some when it breaks into capitalist fiction.

In their frantic efforts to enlist boys in the work of murder they are now holding "Patriotic Meetings." Bills being distributed in the interest of the national guard of California announce these meetings and add: "Young men between the ages of 18 and 45 will find this a very desirable way of showing their patriotism to their country, by spending one evening each week in military drill. Uniforms and equipment, target practice and outing at military camps furnished without expense by the government." Patriotism means love of country. Think of showing your love for anything by making preparations to kill human beings. Could anything be more barbaric and self-contradictory? Killing is a necessary feature of the profit system. Without that it would be impossible to keep the workers in subjection, where the greater portion of what they produce is taken from them and given to the idle parasites. And to think that the workers themselves are inveigled into maintaining this robbery, by force of their arms, in the name of love!

Every trust, every combination, every merger, every rank court decision, every specie of tyranny by employers, every exposure of business men, corrupting public officials, serves to lessen the distance between capitalism and Socialism. Each one opens the eyes of more or less voters, each makes the pressure plainer to some stupid mind, all help to form that tremendous, ominous, public opinion that will sweep this and all other capitalist governments into that abyss where absolute monarchies were swept when the human mind grasped the meaning of political liberty. Industrial liberty is the goal now, and it will be reached as surely as political liberty was reached in the last century. And the Socialist smiles.

It is easy to understand why Morgan, Guggenheim and their ilk should be republicans and stand-patters; their immense fortunes—exploited from the workers—depend upon the special privileges standpat republicanism brings. Also easy is it to understand why Carrion, Aldrich and their kind should stand on the same platform with Morgan and Guggenheim; they make big money doing it. What is perishing is why Dr. Jones or Merchant Smith or Lawyer Brown or Farmer White or any mechanic or laborer should vote the Morgan-Guggenheim-Carrion-Aldrich ticket, when the interests, political and industrial, of Jones, Smith, Brown, White and the mechanics and laborers are diametrically opposed to those of the big plutocrats and politicians.

So many who claim to be for labor are only "for" labor's products.

Early Graft in America

From Workers in American History, by James O'Neal, Terre Haute, Ind., 25c.

In 1682 a pamphlet, the authorship of which is ascribed to Penn, appeared. This was followed by many others, all of them being distributed throughout Europe, but especially in Germany. One authority passes the following judgment on the first document mentioned: "The scheme here proposed is to induce men of wealth to take up large tracts of land and to encourage those of little or no means to settle thereon for the benefit of the rich." The pamphlet was carefully written and the terms of settlement for the poor stated in language that would appeal to them. The emigrant was given to understand that here was a rare opportunity to escape the oppression of the old world and win economic independence. The dark side of colonial life—subduing the forest, the constant fear of savages, the want of facilities incident to a sparse population was not represented to them in the mass of literature which advertised the new colonies. For unfavorable reports were carefully suppressed by those whose interests lay in the settlement and growth of the colony.

To further stimulate immigration, agents were sent abroad to induce people to go to America. These were often in the employ of ship captains, the latter promoting the scheme because of the large profits in it. The agents were known as "Neulanders" (Newlanders), who received a commission for every one they induced to make the voyage. They resorted to many tricks and devices to increase their incomes. They dressed well and paraded gaudy jewelry to impress their victims with the belief that gold and opulence were easily obtained in America. Letters entrusted to the Neulanders to friends in Europe were opened and if they contained the truth as to the conditions in the colonies they were rewritten by the sharks. Abbe Raynal, writing of these infamous practices, said: "Simple men, seduced by these magnificent promises, blindly follow these infamous brokers engaged in this scandalous commerce."

The drain on the population of Germany became large enough to rouse the resentment of the ruling classes who feared an undersupply of laborers and a rise in wages as a consequence. Literature, giving a more accurate account of conditions in America, was spread broadcast and laws passed prohibiting the trade of the immigration agents. A colonial newspaper in 1751 contained the following announcement: "The Elector Palatine has issued a command that no Neulanders are to be tolerated in the whole of the Palatine; that if captured, they shall be thrown into prison." But mandates of princes or other rulers only succeeded in forcing the agents to work in secrecy, and literature continued to be circulated by them. One pamphlet states that cows roam on excellent pasturage the entire year, honey is found in hollow trees, there are wild turkeys in flocks of five hundred, and geese in two hundred. Buffalo place their heads through cabin windows, bears are smaller and herd with swine, while the alligator is harmless and its tail is good for food. With such tricks and deceptions thousands were lured to the colonies and embarked on a voyage that made them thank their God the moment they were free of the white-slaver ship captains.

New Netherlands (later, New York) was perhaps the nearest approach to the establishment of a feudal regime in America, and remnants of the feudal privileges granted early in the seventeenth century survived the first quarter of the nineteenth century. This province, like Virginia, became a class aristocracy, though, unlike the latter, black slaves did not play a large part in its history. New Netherlands constituted the section of land that the ruling class of Holland, through its state general, took for itself. The Dutch West India company, a chartered corporation of Holland, decided in 1620 to give "any member of the company founding a colony of fifty persons the right to an estate with a river frontage of sixteen miles, and of other-wise indefinite extent, while with these estates went every sort of feudal right, including manorial courts and the privilege of trading within the dominions of the company." The title was made perpetual and the monopoly of trade exclusive except that in furs.

In these grants, the resources of wealth and political power are given with a stroke of the pen to the proprietors. It required no iron collar about the neck of the worker to emphasize his status as a serf under these grants. Out of these little land kingdoms sprang a powerful landed class with mighty estates along the banks of the Hudson, surrounding themselves with courts in imitation of the ruling princes of the old world.

Later still greater privileges are granted to the adventurers. Anyone establishing a colony of forty-eight adults is given six years to pay. No one could approach within eight miles of the grant without the proprietor's consent. "He and he only was the court with summary powers, which were harshly or capriciously exercised. Not only did he impose sentence for violation of laws, but he himself, ordained those laws. He had full authority to appoint officers and magistrates and enact laws. And finally he had power of policing his domain."

The only redress the workers on these domains had was to appeal to the New Netherlands council, but the adventurers generally succeeded in avoiding this by binding the settlers before starting out not to exercise this right. It is not surprising, therefore, that the land kings "enclosed themselves in an environment of pomp and awe. Like so many petty monarchs, each has his distinct flag and insignia, each fortified his domain with fortresses, armed with cannon and manned by his paid soldiery." Neither are we surprised that any man or woman servant could not leave the master if the latter violated the terms of the contract, or that the master "forced his tenants to sign covenants that they should trade in nothing but the produce of the manor; that they should trade nowhere else but at his store; that they should grind their flour at his mill, and buy bread at his

Where Roosevelt Got His Policies

Upon Sinclair introducing Warren at Wilmington, Del.

Former President Roosevelt has many times taken occasion to denounce Socialism, to say things about Socialism that are not pleasant for us to hear. I think it would surprise Roosevelt if I should tell him how many of his policies—policies of which he is proud and even a little jealous—he got from the Appeal.

It is only eight years since I first began to read the Appeal. I could take an hour to tell you of all the causes I have seen advocated in it and how little by little they would creep into the ten-cent magazines, into the newspapers, into the speeches of politicians, and finally into the platforms of the various parties. I have called the Appeal the most useful political journal in the United States. It has an enormous circulation—more than 450,000; I doubt if there is a town or village of any size in the United States where you won't find a copy of it. Wherever anything important is going on that the working class ought to know about, and that the other newspapers won't print, a few million copies of the Appeal are distributed throughout the country and thus the people find out about it.

The first thing the Appeal took up in my memory, was the white slave traffic. I knew nothing about it then; nobody knew anything about it; it was not a decent thing to talk about. But the Appeal went to work at that particular issue and pounded away at it.

A few years later the magazines took it up, books were written about it, government agents investigated it. All that was the Appeal's work.

For years American capitalists who were running things in Mexico have been using the American government to keep down the attempts of Mexican patriots to obtain liberty. The machinery of the United States government was used for years to put those men in jail when they fled to this country. The Appeal took up their cause and brought about an investigation by congress.

Another case of which you doubtless know is the Moyer-Haywood case. I assert without fear of contradiction that the man who saved the lives of Moyer and Haywood was Warren. I read all the magazines and important journals, and all the Socialist papers, and I know that the Appeal was the first paper that came forward in their defense. My friend, Lincoln Steffens, who was in Denver at that time, said that it wasn't any question of justice there; he talked with the capitalist politicians and the rich men of the state in their clubs, and the universal sentiment was "We've got them where we want them, and damn them, we're going to get them out of the way." The Appeal stopped that plot.

The last case of which I will speak is a matter of my own knowledge. The most effective thing that Roosevelt ever did was his campaign against the Chicago packers. (He did not accomplish anything, as a matter of fact, but he thinks he did; he does not know that the whitewash has worn off, and things are worse than they were before.) But it was the Appeal that made possible the writing of the "Jungle." It was Warren who suggested the story to me, and the Appeal advanced me the money to write the book, and also first published it. Roosevelt himself told me that he took up the investigation because he was getting somewhat like a hundred letters or more a day about the matter, and that the department of agriculture was getting another hundred. He never dreamed that ninety-nine per cent of them came from members of the Appeal Army.

Poor's railroad manual for the year just out, shows that there are 237,867 miles of steam railroad in this country, that the gross receipts last year were \$2,513,212,763 and the net income was \$1,018,041,837. They received for carrying 924,423,075 passengers the sum of \$519,262,551, or 56 cents per passenger. In other words, if each passenger had paid 56 cents for each ride, regardless of distance the roads would have received the same amount they did. It shows, too, that the net income of the roads was enough to pay all the expenses of the nation, states, counties, schools and cities of the nation. But it would be paternalistic for the government to run the roads! It would stop the exploitation that makes railroad millionaires and that would be awful, so it would.

Colorado people will vote this fall on a constitutional amendment for direct legislation, similar to the Oregon law. This fundamental law has been demanded by the Socialist platform since the organization in Germany, fifty years ago. It was made all manner of fun of, by the old parties, but now they are driven to give it to the people themselves. Thus "the stone which the builders rejected is become the head of the corner." But the Socialists are such wild-eyed, visionary people, you know! Only the old parties are led by men who are wise and far-sighted and honest! Can you see the sarcasm in the mark?

The stage is again taking up the evils of the time. The Third Degree, with its arraignment of the police sweating system, created a sensation a few months since. Now comes the Next of Kin, in which the author, Klein, points out the evils of court practice. Now Harris is preparing to put on the stage an arraignment of child labor under the title of "A Matter of Money." It seems that every live agency is helping in the agitation.

HALF A MILLION NEXT

With this report the Army shoots the sub list closer to the half million mark. Another good gain and we'll be well on our way to 500,000.

Notice that the states where Warren and Debs hold meetings are not the only ones with gains to their credit. From California to Maine and from Louisiana to Wisconsin they're bobbing up with that revolutionary "x" before them. That means the Army is working, pushing the fight into all the strongholds of the profit system.

A year ago this bunch of "offs" would have meant a decrease. Now we swallow it up and show a gain of more than 3,600. Bear in mind that 8,496 "offs" do not mean that as many people have quit reading the Appeal. They mean that forty weeks ago 8,496 subs went on the list, that they expire with this report and are counted "off." Many have renewed and are counted again in the "on" column. You old-timers should explain this to new readers.

Within a few weeks we'll strike something entirely new in our subscription career. Last January we put on 60,000 subs. They'll begin to go off soon—15,000 a week. Then look out! You'll see the liveliest times in the history of the "off" and "on" column. When we finish with January "offs" we'll take a dive into 55,000 put on in February. And we'll continue that gait right along, month after month. Almost any place you look, now, you'll find an Appeal renewal waiting to be picked up. And you'll land new ones easier and faster than ever before.

Thirty-one states increase with this report. Look carefully and see if yours is among them. If it isn't take a good look at either Maryland or District of Columbia and note the importance of individual hustling. Your work may turn the tide in your state this week.

The subscription report follows:

State	Off	On	Total
x 1 Pennsylvania	539	1,353	4210
x 2 Ohio	699	981	3750
x 3 Kansas	325	471	3136

More Than 20,000.

x 4 Texas	407	664	25803
x 5 California	473	579	8500
x 6 New York	320	436	21297
x 7 Oklahoma	472	365	20911

More Than 15,000.

x 8 Missouri	348	506	18560
x 9 Illinois	414	368	17571
x 10 Indiana	299	285	16168
x 11 Indiana	283	216	16288
x 12 Minnesota	264	416	15718

More Than 10,000.

x 13 Washington	290	375	13817
x 14 Arkansas	319	328	12224
x 15 Iowa	220	197	11725

More Than 5,000.

16 Colorado	478	181	6596
x 17 Oregon	473	579	8500
x 18 Wisconsin	325	294	8323
x 19 W. Virginia	92	212	8057
x 20 Dakota	118	95	7733
x 21 Nebraska	118	114	4732
x 22 Massachusetts	142	199	6374
x 23 Kentucky	92	178	6740

More Than 3,000.

x 24 Tennessee	76	82	4013
x 25 Louisiana	50	101	4576
x 26 N. Dakota	60	8	4234
x 27 Montana	59	60	4301
x 28 Florida	96	190	4292
x 29 Wyoming	116	85	4218
x 30 Connecticut	131	87	4131
x 31 N. Mexico	67	64	3004

More Than 2,000.

x 32 Maryland	51	31	2981
x 33 Alabama	48	53	2763
x 34 Idaho			