

Total number of subscribers for week ending May 6 498,316
Number of new subscribers for week ending May 13 11,011
Number of expiring subs for week ending May 13 11,202
Loss for week 191

Total Number of Subs 497,877
for Week Ending May 13
Total Edition Printed Last Week 530,400

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

J. A. WAYLAND
Entered at Girard, Kansas, postoffice as second-class mail matter
FRED D. WARREN
Managing Editor
Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., May 27, 1911

This is Number 808

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THE APPEAL EDITORIAL STAFF

J. A. WAYLAND
FRED D. WARREN
GEO. H. SHOAF

EUGENE V. DEISS
CHARLES LINCOLN PHIFER
H. C. CREEL

We Can Carry California

The Appeal Army has always acted on suggestions given out by this office. Consequently, when we told you that the thing next before us was to carry California for Socialism, and presented the plan of flooding the state with papers looking toward that result, you responded immediately. You took it for granted that the Appeal knew what it was doing. Here are the facts. Read for yourself:

FIRST GROUP OF FACTS.

California, in common with other western states, had its first Socialist recruits from the remnants of the populist party. California cast in 1895, when populism reached its zenith of strength, 51,000 populist votes, nearly one-fourth of the total vote of the state. While San Francisco and Los Angeles contributed to this vote its greatest showing was made in the country districts of such counties as Humboldt, Shasta and Nevada. This vote marked California as a radical state. From this radical element the Appeal built its circulation, which for many years was greater in California than in any other state.

SECOND GROUP OF FACTS.

The circulation of the Appeal in California is remarkable for its diffusion. There are in California, 1,721 postoffices. The Appeal circulates to 1,439, and is carried over 900 rural routes. We have thus long ago built the machinery for a wide diffusion of our propaganda. Scattered over the state are three thousand members of the Appeal Army, who are now planning to work, both in soliciting new subscribers and in collecting names and addresses everywhere. Ways and means will be found of putting on the list every man in California, whose economic station in life marks him as a possible convert to Socialism.

THIRD GROUP OF FACTS.

At the state election of 1910, J. Stitt Wilson, Socialist candidate for governor, polled over 30,000 votes. His vote was heaviest in the following places: Los Angeles, 11,129; San Francisco, 9,275; Alameda county, 5,705; Santa Clara county, 1,549; Fresno county, 1,183; Humboldt county, 1,263.

FOURTH GROUP OF FACTS.

The labor movement in California has for years been strong, especially in San Francisco, where the workers have shown a decided tendency toward class conscious political action. This dates from the old Knights of Labor, which was strong on the coast, and it taught the workers their first lesson in political action. This culminated in the early years of the present century, in a labor party in San Francisco, which elected Schmitz, twice, as mayor. Schmitz proved a weakling and a tool in the hands of cunning grafters, but though he brought disgrace on the movement, yet he did give protection to labor, and this was found of such benefit that in the face of Schmitz's perfidy the unions again elected a labor candidate for mayor—McCarthy, the present incumbent, who is a union carpenter. The success of the labor party in San Francisco retarded the growth of Socialism as a party, and presented a trying problem for the members of the party to solve. There were those who wanted to sink the movement in a labor party, but the clearer minded steered clear of what would have been a fatal mistake and kept hammering away with the Socialist propaganda, believing that in the end the labor party would yield to the preponderating force of the Socialist propaganda and the national movement. This belief proved well founded, as the nearly 10,000 Socialist votes in San Francisco evidenced last fall. The danger of a labor party is over and the logic of events which is surely forcible enough, now, will, beyond any doubt, carry San Francisco into the Socialist column with its big working class majority, and thus give us the metropolis of the west. Since the fall election more than 1,000 new members have joined the party in San Francisco and they are still coming.

FIFTH GROUP OF FACTS.

We come now to the spring elections of this year, not many in number, but mightily significant. The tremendous Socialist vote of last fall indicated that there was a decided drift towards Socialism for Wilson's vote was won in the face of the fact that the progressive republicans had captured the organization of their party and were making a grandstand play of opposition to the corporations which have so long ruled California with a high hand. If a Socialist avalanche had been started in the fall the spring elections closely following would show it. Here is the proof: We will take Alameda county in which is located the cities of Berkeley, Oakland and Alameda. The latter is the third largest in the state. This county has long been a republican stronghold. It gave McKinley 5,000 majority over Bryan in 1896, and Taft 14,000 over Bryan in 1908. At the same election it gave Debs 3,400 votes. The total vote of the county in 1908 was 33,060; the Socialists polling 10 per cent. At last fall's election the democrats polled 8,211; the republicans, 15,826; the Socialists, 5,705, or a total vote of 31,352, of which the Socialists polled nearly 18 per cent. At the spring election Stitt Wilson was elected mayor of Berkeley, receiving nearly 3,000 votes. In Oakland, though we did not elect Booth, our candidate for mayor, we did poll the astonishing vote of 9,332. It will thus be seen that we polled over 12,000 votes at two places in the county, or 35 per cent of the entire county vote, and that with both old parties combined, N. A. Richardson, Socialist candidate for mayor, lacked but six votes of election. In Nevada City, Nevada county, California, the Socialists polled one-third of the total vote, electing two school trustees. At Vallejo, Wilson received 800 votes at the fall election, which vote was increased to 817 for the Socialist candidate for mayor at the spring election, which was but a few votes short of election. Vallejo is a city of 10,000 with a total vote of less than 2,000. The Socialists were defeated only by a combined opposition. Combinations are easy against the Socialists in municipal elections. But in the congressional election next year, we may expect the old parties to divide in order to maintain their party organization. It is apparent, therefore, to any one who can read figures and from these figures calculate results, that the Socialists can win against a divided opposition.

SIXTH GROUP OF FACTS.

The storm center in California for the next six months will be Los Angeles, due to the McNamara trial and the city election. Socialists and unions have become one. They will do what the workers in San Francisco have done—capture the political power and place working people in the city hall. When they have succeeded in doing this they will have dealt the corporations of California a staggering blow, for they will have captured the two greatest commercial cities of California. It will be a battle like that which has never been seen in this country. Harrison Gray Otis, with his millions, backed up by the steel trust, will contest every inch of ground. Otis has organized the merchants and manufacturers into an association and he has forced the merchant class through the power of the boycott to join his association, which is the most complete ever organized in this country. An attempt will be made not only to coerce every merchant into antagonism to the Socialists and the unions, but every clerk employed in a commercial capacity. Otis has boasted that he will deal organized labor a death blow in Los Angeles, and the Socialist party along with it. We do not mistake the strength of the opposition. There will be no democratic ticket in the field. This left wing of capitalism will swing into line with Otis who will direct the whole force of the opposition, and we must meet and vanquish the united enemy. You have read what Shoaf has to say on the subject, and you can carry Los Angeles if the Appeal Army comes to the rescue. The state secretary reports that there are now 4,000 dues-paying members in the city and over 1,000 in the county. This is most convincing of all evidence of a Socialist land slide.

JOIN THE CALIFORNIA CRUSADE

To raise the Appeal subscription list in California to 100,000 will take some money. The amount looks big, but when we remember that there are a million Socialists in this country and 50,000 members of the Appeal Army, it is fair to assume that you can do this job with the rapidity that will fairly take away the breath of the piutes.

It is the quarters of the toiling masses who feel the exploitation of capitalism and who are working their way to freedom that must pay the bills of Socialism and YOU must turn the trick of raising the list in California to 100,000! We ought to do this in the next thirty days. YOU ought to make your response on the next mail. The days are swiftly passing when the McNamaras are going to trial. Every day Otis is poisoning the minds of Californians. Hurry up with the antidote.

"CALIFORNIA FOR SOCIALISM"

Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas

Dear comrades:—For the enclosed \$ please send the APPEAL to California names up to the November elections, 1912.

Sender's Name

Street Address

City

State

Congressional Investigation.

By Telegraph to APPEAL TO REASON.
Washington, D. C., May 26, 1911.—President Ryan and A. Henry Rapp, a part of the Structural Iron Workers' union, have arrived at Washington to aid in the campaign for a congressional investigation of the Indiana kidnapping outrage. Unsubstantiated rumors come from higher up. It is now believed that Berger's resolution on the congressional probe will be reported out by the rules committee. Letters and resolutions favoring Berger's resolution continue to pour in on members of congress and Chairman Henry of the rules committee. Congressman Berger and Secretary of the Appeal Army for its help in this matter against kidnapping and capitalist lawlessness in the United States.—Louis Koppen.

Harriman for Mayor.

By Telegraph to APPEAL TO REASON.
Los Angeles, Cal. May 27.—Job Harriman was nominated for mayor here today by one of the most enthusiastic Socialist conventions ever held here in Los Angeles. That Harriman will carry the election is almost certain in view of recent developments.—Geo. H. Shoaf.

A MILLION dollars is being put into Socialist literature and speaking every year in this country now, and the movement is growing faster and faster.

ENGLAND has enacted a law to tax the rich for the benefit of the poor. For thousands of years the poor have been taxed for the benefit of the rich—but it is awful to turn the thing round! Funny things are happening all over the world. A new spirit and conception have come to the public mind.

The statement that Roosevelt is about to join Gompers in a labor party to carry Socialism, coupled with President Eliot's declaration that he and Roosevelt are both collectivists or non-revolutionary Socialists, indicates a desire on the part of the late president to be resurrected.

UNCLE SAM runs 23 postal savings banks in the Philippines. He pays 2 per cent interest and loans the money on lands at 8 per cent. In this country it would be awful to take away from the bankers the graft of loaning the people's money and putting it in their own pockets. What sucks the people are.

HAVING gotten an adverse decision the Standard Oil will now reorganize along the lines outlined by the supreme court. It will not be molesting—and will be doing business just the same. What a farce the courts are, anyhow! Not a single cent of relief will the people get from this decision "dissolving" the company. It is given six months in which to reorganize according to law, and will go on skipping the people just as formerly.

The United States constitution was made by the leading men, who were the property owners of their day, not to protect the poor from exploitation, but to protect their property interests. They refused to allow the common people a vote, but had a property qualification, so that property alone could vote. They were just as much opposed to a rule by the majority as was King George. The vote for the common man has come by the continual pressure of agitation, not from any love of justice from the ruling class.

In the last election the people of Illinois voted 447,008 for the initiative, referendum and recall and 123,398 against it—but the legislature refused to pass the bill for the amendment to the constitution. Some people believe that a majority rule—let alone one by a minority, always was and will be until the people can vote directly on the laws. In times past men who would vote against public instruction would have been taken out and hanged—but they are honored today.

THE report of the department of labor concerning the conditions in southern states were so awful that they were expunged from the reports, asserted Senator Overman in the senate. He said the reports were so revolting, concerning the conditions of women and girls in the factories, that if printed, the law would prohibit their passing through the mail. Women and girls have to give up their bodies to the employers for the privilege of employment, as was done in the Chicago packing yards. The mails must be kept chaste even if all the females are compelled to submit to outrages. The whited sepulchres! Oh, you hypocrites.

ROOM FOR THE YOUNG.

Someone expresses his astonishment at the many young people who are at the fore in the Socialist movement. That is because Socialism is abreast of the times. It appeals to those who are vigorous and who are going to be instead of to has-beens. But it has been characteristic of almost every new propaganda that it came with the fire and originality of youth. Jesus himself was practically a boy, dying for principle at the age of 33. It was young men who fought the civil war and put down slavery. It is the young who are the hope of the world today. In every country where despotism obstructs the way of advancement, you will find the earliest advocates of Socialism among the students and the youth. The very fact that Socialism is a young movement speaks for its vigor and success. The old advocate it too, and prove splendid soldiers for the common good; but it is the young who work with the hope of seeing it accomplished in their time. The world will not be in fifty years what it is now, just as it is not now what it was fifty years ago, and it is those who are now young who will make the change. That Socialism enlists the young on its side, is a prophecy which cannot fail of fulfillment. The schools are making Socialists, and they cannot help it, for the reason that they teach to think, and as the young think in this age they naturally reach the highest point of modern thought—and that is Socialism.

Offer Not Accepted.

Up to the date of going to press President Taft has not accepted the Appeal's offer of 400 stock cards in payment of the \$100 one assessed against Editor Warren. Consequently the "four hundred" of the presidential circle are missing some mighty good reading. They ought to be perusing the Leavenworth exposé. Possibly the president intends yet to accept the offer; as the federal court met at Fort Scott and adjourned without any steps being taken to collect the fine. But he will have to hurry if he wants to come to before the APPEAL reaches the half million mark in circulation.

COURTS AND MONOPOLY.

According to the decision of the supreme court of the United States in the Standard Oil case, there is no monopoly in the United States except as the court may decide some combination is a monopoly.

The court says: "It is remarkable that nowhere at common law can there be found a prohibition against the creation of monopoly by an individual." The court therefore makes no appeal to American law in considering monopoly, but quotes a definition of monopoly by Hawkins, an English writer on law, as follows:

"Monopoly is an allowance by the king to a particular person or persons of the sole buying, selling, making, working, or using of anything whereby the subject in general is restrained from the freedom of manufacturing or trading which he had before."

This being the definition of monopoly as quoted by the supreme court of the United States, there are of course no monopolies, properly speaking, in this country. The court did indeed say that the Standard Oil company tended toward monopoly, and defined it as practically a monopolist. But the inference is plain, that nothing is a monopoly, as the law does not define monopoly, except as the supreme court rules on the matter. This gives strange immunity to the big corporations and almost absolute power into the hands of the supreme court.

Yet the decision is right. There is no monopoly except as created by government, and monopoly may be either great or little. There are enough independent oil companies to buy from to prevent oil from being sold exclusively by one concern, for monopoly, you know, comes from the root, *mono* or one. It does not matter that in many cases a town may not be organized by independents; still, one might send to Russia for his oil—though it would cost him \$5 a gallon to do so. So long as he can do that, there is not, strictly speaking, a monopoly.

On the other hand, if the government grants a man a warranty deed to forty acres of land, that because of the exclusive use implied thereby, constitutes a monopoly. No one else has a right to even walk on it without implied consent of the owner. The point is, that much of the talk about monopoly is nonsense. Monopoly is not within itself a bad thing. The postoffice, for example, is a monopoly; there are penalties aimed against individuals carrying mail in competition with it. Yet the postoffice serves the whole people rather than a few. The real monopoly, that created by the government, in which the whole people are the owners and beneficiaries, is a great thing, a good thing, something that will end the exactions of profits, and all that people complain of when they tantrously talk against monopoly.

The supreme court has assumed great power; it has temporarily placed the interests on security grounds; it has made itself ridiculous in opposing to English law and kinglycraft as a basis of its decision. Yet it has, in spite of all this, stated a great truth, and one that sometime will be of infinite value to Socialists.

AMERICAN VAUDEVILLE.

The supreme court of the United States is funny, and all the funnier because of its ridiculous dignity and the Mother Hubbard costumes which it wears.

In its decision in the Standard Oil case, it finds no law on the subject, declares there is, properly speaking, no monopoly in America; asserts that there are no "penalties authorized by law," then proceeds to declare the Standard Oil company, being guilty of "engrossing" business, is also guilty of monopoly through government grant; and affixes a penalty, on its contention without authorization by law, and that penalty not a punishment but merely a statement that you mustn't do it again!

The logic with which this is done is splendid—for a small boy's dresses. Here is its "rule of reason" as defined by itself: "The rule of reason becomes the guide, and the construction which we have given the statute is demonstrated to be correct." In other words, whatever the supreme court says is so and reasonable. No wonder the Kansas City Post in view of this logic, gives the decision a big hand, reading, "Appeal to Reason." Nevertheless, the APPEAL probably has ground for action against the Post for doing it.

To make the new American vaudeville more effective the smiling Taft comes forth as an end man with criticism of the recall as applied to the judiciary. Coming, as it does, at the very time when the supreme court of the United States assumes the power to decide what is a monopoly and what isn't, and to affix or not affix a penalty according as it may wish, seeing that congress has failed to do so, the appeal to the people to quit trying to have anything to do toward helping themselves is simply great. Listen to the vaudevillian: "Let us hope that the strong sense of humor in the American people, which has so often saved them from the pathos of the demagogue, will not be lacking in respect to this. That isn't all. The supreme court an-

The principal Standard Oil attorney said the company will continue to do business as usual. The stock rose on the verdict to \$80 for a 100 shares. And the people are told the government gained a great victory! The people are more cattle for the trusts to play with and skim. It looks like the majority of people can be fooled all the time.

Justice Apperson of Indianapolis has issued a perpetual injunction against a dealer from selling phonograph records lower than prices quoted by the manufacturers. Merchants are merely factors or agents of the big producers. The people are merely cattle to be skinned out of the most profits possible. Some people believe that competition is a live force—but then some people don't know nothing now.

The supreme court decision freeing Gompers, Morrissey and Mitchell from the charge of seditious libel is another resembling the Standard Oil "dissolution." Just as the latter it looks to a reorganization that makes the trust superior to all state law, so the former freely opens the way for prosecution under the moral turpitude or criminal libel, which, in most states, make the publication of anything that injures another libelous, whether true or no.

THINK of hours of the U. S. senate being spent in a mock heroics about the comparative value of beards and bald heads! While the people are waiting for some relief from the exertion of trusts and the punishment of grafters, these high-muck-a-mucks spend hours playing horse with the people's time and money! Recently nearly the whole session was taken up by this horse-play between Cannon and Carter and Longworth and Taylor. No wonder the rulers think the people are asses when they dare to do this. Good old party patriots, you know.

At New Castle, Del., a little three-year-old wiped her eyes, while crying, on her blue gingham apron, and the poison of the dye put out her eyes. But it is cheaper and more profitable for the rich manufacturers to use poisons in coloring their non-poisonous dyes—so what is the loss and agony of blind little children to their sacred profits? Do you believe that if the whole people (government) manufactured gingham, they would use dangerous dyes to make a little more profit? Are you so stupidly blind that you will not see the cause of these acts?

He announced his decision May 15th. On May 14th financiers of Wall street called on them to hurry up as the delay was hurting business. They did! On May 15th, the same day the court's decision was announced, the Standard Oil company announced its regular quarterly dividend of \$6,000,000—\$6,000,000 a year on a capitalization of \$100,000,000. The day following the decision, stock of the company that the courts "dissolved" advanced \$6 per share on Wall street.

Isn't it funny? "Let us hope that the strong sense of humor in the American people, which has so often saved them from the pathos of the demagogue, will not be lacking in respect to this."

TRUM, the Socialist mayor of Pasadena, Cal., is a multi-millionaire, and says when he gets out of office he proposes to spend his fortune in the propagation of the Socialist philosophy. He was a carpenter and made his fortune out of the sticky fly paper. Even some rich men, those who read upon it, are in favor of Socialism, because they see it would make life sweeter and purer for all—rich and poor alike. But rich men usually take no interest in any subject except money making, and are ignorant of social philosophy, while the poor are too busy scratching for a living to read up and haven't the money to buy books, even if they wanted to. It isn't as sure to come into power as was abolitionism. The student knows that. The ignorant do not.

STARVING LAWYERS.

According to Benno Lewinson, chairman of the lawyers "union," there are 16,000 lawyers in New York, 70 per cent of whom live on the verge of starvation, with an income of not more than \$3 a day. Modern concentration of wealth requires far fewer lawyers than the old times, when private ownership was more diffused and there were more people who could go to law. Think of the waste of money to have 16,000 starving lawyers and their families in one city, when under a sane system of industry they could be producing at least \$75,000 of actual wealth each day, that is not produced at all, and is therefore lost to society, to say nothing of the pain and anguish of the poverty they and their families must bear! Lawyers are a useless mass, and are needed only under a system such as we suffer under. If all industry were owned and operated by the whole people, somewhat on the principle of the postal system, what use would there be for lawyers? Yet those who produce things have to keep up those who produce nothing. When the producers are educated to understand economies they will establish a system that will free them from keeping up a lot of useless parasites. Let them then they will maintain the whole brood, who live by interest, rent or profit, in any form.

No Platte Service.

At the solicitation of a house, making plates for newspapers, the APPEAL undertook to secure sufficient patronage for the service to make it pay—the APPEAL guaranteeing the payment for the first 75 pages at \$1.25 per page. Copy was supplied and the orders and money forwarded, as per agreement. The plate company now finds that it cannot undertake the service, "except at a distinct loss," and so the deal is called off. Those who have remitted will have their money returned. The APPEAL regrets this failure, at a great interest was manifested in the enterprise.

Prosecution Up in the Air

Prospect of Carrying California for Socialism Alarming the Burns
Conspirators—Times Trying to Force Bloodshed.

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

By Telegraph to THE APPEAL.
Los Angeles, Cal., May 29.—Inside information from the district attorney's office here indicates that the case against the McNamaras is by no means complete. It has been definitely learned that within the past week three different theories to account for cause of explosion in the "Tomb" building have been entertained and dismissed. Agents of the defense who have access to the district attorney's office report that the lawyers for and that, despite the McNamara confession, everybody connected with the prosecution is awaiting the arrival of Detective Burns, who is supposed to have concealed about his person the evidence that is going to send the officers of the iron workers to their doom.

While the Times editorially continues to denounce "disturbances" and "assassinations," marked change is apparent in the news columns of the papers regarding the exact cause of the explosion in October last. Just two hours after the catastrophe the Times was editing its paper from its auxiliary plant, with Harry Chandler, the business manager, directly charging union labor with dynamiting the building. In later issues Otis, the owner, vigorously supported Chandler's charge. Since the defense began its investigation, however, the Times does not appear to be so certain and specific in statements regarding the cause of the explosion.

That gas caused the fire which instantly followed the explosion is now virtually conceded. Authorities, however, differ as to what exploded the gas. Whether accumulated gas in the building was accidentally fired, whether a gas main was purposely broken with some instrument or shattered by dynamite; whether union labor or the Times management is responsible for the explosion, are questions that are now engaging the attention of investigators, who are

trying to get at the bottom of the affair. Since reaching Los Angeles, I have worked night and day, exclusively trying to ascertain what caused the explosion and who was responsible for it. At present I am not prepared to make a complete report. From facts in hand, however, I am more and more coming to the conclusion that the owner of the Times building and its destroyer were and are one and the same person. This is not a direct and positive charge—call it a next day conclusion from the facts already obtained. Additional facts may dissipate or clinch the conclusions.

While several men connected with the defense are gathering data relative to the explosion, Socialists and trade unionists are preparing to capture the city hall next election. All working men and women rapidly are realizing that the capture of the city and state governments is the strategic point in the move, now being made to free the imprisoned iron workers. Dreading the almost certain success of the Socialist political program agents of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association now are in the field agitating against political action and demanding a general strike. The Merchants' and Manufacturers' association knows the soldiers camped along the Mexican border can make short work of a mob of unorganized, undisciplined and unarmed general strikers, and that after the unarmed and untrained workers are shot into submission no difficulty will be encountered in trying, convicting and hanging the McNamaras.

Notwithstanding the prosecution, however, it is believed that cool counsel will prevail and that the fight that is necessary to guarantee the men in jail here a fair trial will proceed along the line of political action. If riots take place and blood is shed, as the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association seem determined shall be done, no blame will attach to the Socialists and trade unionists.

THE STRICKEN TRUST.

The government at Washington still smokes and Standard Oil is not seriously injured. Since the court's decision it has declared a quarterly dividend of \$6,000,000 and its stock has advanced in the market \$6 per share. Stock in general have experienced a boom.

The Standard Oil company was "dissolved" once before. The directors of the company proceeded to have themselves appointed trustees, and as trustees conducted the business just as before, except that then it was under protection of the government that "dissolved" it. This was the only time in American history when there was really a "trust" in the true meaning of the term, in existence. Seeing that "dissolving" the Standard merely gave it legal advantage it did not have before, the courts soon permitted it to resume business under the old forms. The Standard understands that "the way to resume is to resume."

The Standard, this time, was not fined. The supreme court said it had no right to assess a fine. The men found guilty of violating the law were not imprisoned—oh, no, they are rich. All that was done was to punish them for what had been done, but to tell them they shouldn't do it again. The company was "dissolved." But it was not forbidden to reorganize. Instead, the court expressly said: "One of the fundamental purposes of the statute is to protect and not to destroy the rights of property."

An item in an obscure place in the daily press shows how this protection is to be accorded. "President Taft and cabinet will consider immediately the entire trust situation and the advisability of pressing for a federal incorporation law." With federal incorporation the combinations will be supreme and the states will be powerless. That is the nub of the matter. The Standard can well afford to be "dissolved" in New Jersey, if it is to be permitted to incorporate under federal protection. According to the supreme court decision this would make it truly a monopoly, something it was not before. No wonder the stock of the Standard advanced \$6 per share.

Prof. Wiley, the government chemist, finds that cheap shoes are fraudulently loaded with glucose and other wretched stuff and that the poor are thus really swindled. He reports to congress, but it will do nothing. It would interfere with private enterprise to stop frauds. What are the poor people for, if not to younce and swindle? They would soon have too much money and might become respectable.

Shoaf wired from Los Angeles that General Otis rode through the streets of Otisville in an automobile on which was mounted a six-pound cannon. The statement has been repeatedly questioned by some of the skeptics. The Coming Nation this week prints a photograph of the Otis arsenal. You should get a copy in order to convince your neighbors that the Los Angeles war is being conducted on the latest approved plans by the enemies of the working class.

JUDICIAL LEGISLATION

In the not very short life that I have passed in this capital and the public service of the country, the most alarming tendency of this day, in my judgment, so far as the safety and integrity of our institutions are concerned, is the tendency to judicial legislation, so that, when men having vast interests are concerned, and they cannot get the law-making power of the country, which controls it, to pass the legislation they desire, the next thing they do is to raise the question in some case, to get the court to construe the constitution or the statutes as to mean what they want it to mean.—Justice Harlan of the supreme bench in protesting against the decision on the Standard Oil case.

McLAUGHRY, THE DOUBLE DEALER

BY GEO. H. SNOAP
Staff Correspondent Appeal to Reason

A dispatch from Leavenworth in the Kansas City Star of May 17, reads:

R. C. Lewis, a government inspector who a few days ago, appeared at the federal prison and counted all books and records of the institution, still is on the job. The investigation is making progress. Lewis daily has been in private consultation with guards and sometimes with the prisoners. Warden McLaughry professes ignorance of the meaning of the investigation. Every day the institution is at the inspector's disposal. Lewis said today two weeks probably would be required to complete his work.

There is really no mystery about it. The exposure of the APPEAL is bearing fruit, and it looks as though the investigators were going to put it up to the "men higher up" to mix up with the "men higher up" to mix up with the bloodshed and crime of the federal prison.

Friends of Major McLaughry seek to excuse his mismanagement of the federal penitentiary on the ground that he is old and that because of his age he is imposed upon by Deputy Warden Lemon and others involved in the APPEAL's charges of graft and brutality and immorality. While it is conceded that McLaughry's advanced age may cause him to be imposed upon it is also declared that his advanced age is no reason why he should be replaced by a younger, more humane and able man. Major McLaughry is seventy-two years old and yet he is as alert as a man twenty years his junior. A more diplomatic politician never presided over the destinies of a federal penitentiary. At all times he is in touch with the political situation. Among his personal friends are numbered some of the astute politicians in the country. He was born and reared in the western part of Illinois, his wife is the sister of a prominent Illinois politician, and since he grew old enough to vote he has actively participated in politics and held political jobs. If there is one man in the United States that knows how to pull political wires it is he.

When Major McLaughry brought religious bodies and his meetings asserts that genuine democracy prevails in the institution of which he is the warden it is generally believed. The people who hear Major McLaughry talk know nothing of the real conditions and simply have to accept his statements regarding the Leavenworth penitentiary situation. Here is an instance that is typical:

John R. Walsh, the Chicago banker, was received into the penitentiary January 19, 1910. He was sent to the "Annex," or prison hospital the same day. February 12th he was paroled and given a blue suit of clothes. His quarters in the parole room were supplied with a women wire bed taken from the hospital. He was given a table at the "bankers mess." At the present time he is under no special guard, can come and go about the prison at will and his "parole" consists in reading the newspapers in the warden's office. John R. Walsh, like Major McLaughry, is an old man. He no longer cares for theatres and amusements and his incarceration in prison is not a hardship. In fact, situated as he is, he is a prisoner only in name.

About the time Walsh entered the penitentiary, J. S. Lee, an old man seventy-nine years of age, was received to begin a five-year term for counterfeiting. Lee was given a number, 7180, and by this number he is known. His very name has been forgotten. He was put to work in one of the gangs and was given a seat in the common dining room. Old man Lee is not very strong and can live but a few years at best. Before his

incarceration he lived a sedentary life and his assignment to hard labor obviously was unjust. Yet the old man has to do heavy work, lift great weights, respond to the beck and call of the deputy warden, wear a convict's uniform, be known by number, and eat the indescribable fish served in the common dining hall. His mail is examined in the warden's office before he is permitted to see it. He is allowed to write to his friends twice a month. If he steps out of line or fractures a prison rule he is sent to the isolation dungeon. If "genuine democracy" prevails in the Leavenworth penitentiary how comes it that Walsh and Lee, virtually of the same age and admitted into the penitentiary at about the same time, are treated so differently? They are both white men, were both citizens of the United States, both were convicted in federal courts, and both were sent to the same prison. Yet Walsh is treated like a guest, served with every delicacy, and shown all possible favors, while Lee is given a number and is forgotten. Suppose Lee had looked out a bank of a million dollars instead of counterfeiting nickels, would he have been accorded the treatment that has been meted out to him by Warden McLaughry?

Major McLaughry's friends are mistaken when they declare he is imposed upon. He is the foxiest old grandpa that ever lived. And it is because of his alertness and because of the fact that he is on the job that the APPEAL to Reason charges him with the responsibility of the evil and intolerable conditions that obtain in the Leavenworth penitentiary.

On one occasion prisoner No. 2003 while chained naked to the door of his solitary dungeon was brutally assaulted by Deputy Warden Lemon. The prisoner's hands were handcuffed to the door in such a position that it was just possible for him to stand on his toes. It was impossible for him to defend himself. The deputy warden seized upon his heavy handcuffs and beat the unfortunate victim of his wrath over the head until he was forced to desist by one of the prison captains. The prisoner died later from the effects of this maltreatment. While Deputy Warden Lemon justly must be condemned for this brutality, Warden McLaughry by no means must be overlooked. The warden knew what the deputy did. He knew that this treatment was uncalled for and unnecessary. Yet he never reprimanded the deputy warden and never reported the matter to the department of justice.

The last time that Justin L. Broderick, the Indiana banker, had occasion to go into Deputy Warden Lemon's office, prior to his release from the penitentiary four months ago, he was greeted with the sight that froze him to the marrow of his bones. The deputy was not in his office when I entered," said Mr. Broderick to the writer. "Away back in the isolation dungeon I could hear the whack, whack of blows and could hear the screams and cries of pain that emanated from some poor wretch. In a few moments Deputy Warden Lemon emerged from the isolation dungeon and came into his office. He was much agitated and his hands and shirt sleeves were liberally spattered with blood. I said nothing, but I, as well as the prison clerks present, knew what he had been doing." When the writer afterwards repeated Mr. Broderick's story to A. C. Parker, the Bedford, Ind., banker who spent a number of years in Deputy Warden Lemon's office, Mr. Parker said: "That's nothing. I've seen Lemon come out of the isolation dungeon covered with blood, many, many times."

Prisoner 4003 was a negro by the name of Henry Hatcher. In the summer of 1902 he was reported for violating some petty rule. Ordinarily, according to guards and ex-convicts, Hatcher was a good prisoner, a hard worker and obedient, but in some way he had incurred the deputy warden's displeasure. When he was reported by one of the guards the deputy warden seized a big heavy cane, the end of which was loaded with lead, and repaired to the isolation dungeon to which Hatcher had been consigned. For half an hour Deputy Warden Lemon beat and kicked and cursed the helpless prisoner. When the deputy warden emerged from the isolation dungeon he left the prisoner senseless lying in a pool of blood. An examination by the prison physician disclosed that the prisoner's right arm had been broken as a result of the deputy warden's treatment. As soon as he was able to move Hatcher was pronounced insane by the prison physician and ordered transferred to Washington, D. C.

Warden McLaughry was in charge of the prison at the time Lemon beat up Hatcher. As warden of the penitentiary McLaughry was responsible for Lemon's conduct. While Lemon merits just condemnation, McLaughry is no less guilty than the deputy for the crime of driving this helpless negro prisoner to insanity.

July 8, 1910, was a hot day. No. 6165, a prisoner by the name of Arthur Welch, was subject to epileptic fits. On this day he was especially ill. That made no difference with Deputy Warden Lemon. Because 6165 forgot to remove his sleeve supporters before going to the dining hall the deputy warden ordered three guards to seize him and hold him. Held thus by the three guards the prisoner sustained a beating at the hands of Lemon that caused his shrieks of agony to be heard beyond the limits of the western yard. When the guards released their hold the prisoner fell unconscious to the ground.

Much has already been said regarding the monstrous immoralities of the deputy warden. It has been shown that he could give the prize actor in the performances held in Sodom and Gomorrah cards and spades at any stage of the game. Every guard knows that the most licentious reprobates in the prison are deputy warden's pets. Once while Lemon was absent a day one of the captains ordered two prisoners to solitary confinement for having committed a crime against nature. Upon the deputy warden's return he reprimanded the captain, released both prisoners and gave them liberties enjoyed by prisoners on parole.

Incidents similar to the foregoing

might be written ad infinitum and the end would not be yet. The writer has several note books filled with stories of cruelty and immorality that he has confirmed and corroborated beyond peradventure of a doubt. It is needless, however, to relate them here. Enough has been told to convict Deputy Warden Lemon of murder most foul. He has been bare as a moral degenerate lower than those who occupied high places in Grover Cleveland's administration. His lack of education and his rank incompetency as a prison manager never would have enabled him to pass the civil service examination had not Warden McLaughry influenced the examining board. Lemon has done things while deputy warden that not only should cause his instant dismissal but should cause him to be arrested, tried and convicted and punished. For refusing to prefer charges against the deputy warden Major McLaughry must be censured and condemned. The warden knows full well what the deputy has done and he must be held responsible for the deputy's conduct. If Frank H. Lemon is a murderer, Robert W. McLaughry is an accessory to the crime. If Lemon should be tried for murder, McLaughry at least should be fired from his job. For a year the deputy warden has threatened to resign and retire to his California fruit ranch. When he does the government should see to it that the warden follows after.

Last Lincoln's birthday McLaughry wept copiously as he referred feelingly to the memory of the martyred president. The speech was made in the morning before the students of the Leavenworth high school. Next day, according to information, McLaughry went down into the isolation dungeon and kicked a helpless prisoner in the posterior, after which he ordered the common prison gang to do hard labor in a driving rain. Several times the prisoners were forced to take off their clothes and wring the water out of them before they could proceed with their work.

Major McLaughry for half a century has deceived a great many people in the United States but his era of hypocrisy and double dealing is drawing to a close. If the government's present investigation is fair and square and complete he will be shown up for what he is and American public life will lose the grandest hypocrite of the day.

White Chattels and Black.

In October, 1842, George Latimer, a black man, from Virginia was sent in Boston, Mass., by one James Greig, who claimed him as property. The courts and officers of the law were for Greig, Big Business raised a crowd of many hundreds to mob a freedom-of-speech meeting in Faneuil hall, the "cradle of liberty." Grand old Wendell Phillips raised his hand toward heaven and said:

"When I look upon these crowds and see them trample on their conscience at the bidding of a piece of parchment, I say, 'My curse upon the constitution of these United States.'" The war between organized dollars and organized conscience was on.

The United States supreme court, in the Dred Scott decision of 1857, declared in behalf of Organized Dollars that a man was property, to be owned and used as is the ox or the ass. A human being was chattels under the constitution of the United States. It took an ocean of blood and a mountain of treasure to tear that curse out of the constitution.

The brutal and unjust treatment of John McNamara by the law's officers and the hirelings of Organized Dollars, at Indianapolis, was at the behest of Organized Dollars. There is no man in this nation fool enough to believe that one of the representatives of the organized labor crushers would have been so outraged. Under the constitution, which declares that the accused shall have the right of counsel, there appears to be no law for men and another for dollars!

If the constitution still makes men the property of Organized Dollars, if it still denies equal rights, equal freedom to all men, let us remake it, with ballots rather than in blood.

He'd Show 'em.

When Alfred Edwards was gathering the material for his article on the Canal Zone that appears in this week's *Appeal to Reason* he met a member of the Socialist party that was working on the canal and this Socialist said, "I wish I could get some of the ivory headed mums who get up in Socialist meetings at home and make objections down here for a while. I'd show 'em." Then he went on to show how the greatest job in the world is being run without profit, how men are working night and day devising ways to save life, guard machinery, abolish disease, and make new inventions, and all without hope of any direct money reward.

"I wish you'd come over to my quarters and see the kiddies," said this Socialist. "They've got 'em on them an inch thick—and healthy! Gee! You ought to see them eat. And when I came down here in '08, I got some men were crumblin' up like tissue paper!"

The Socialists of the United States now have a chance to do just what this Socialist wanted to do. They can "show 'em." They can circulate this article and prove by an actual example what is possible when only a few of the Socialist principles are applied to the running of a business. Every worker will want a handful of this issue (No. 32) on hand for the next year. Two and one-half cents a copy in bundles of ten or more. One dollar a year. Address, *Appeal to Reason*, Girard, Kan.

Wearisome Struggle.

The men who labor spend their strength in the daily struggle for bread, to maintain the strength they struggle with. So they live in a daily circulation of sorrow, living but to work, and working but to live, as if daily bread were the only end of wearisome life, and wearisome life the only occasion of daily bread.—DeToie in Robinson Crusoe.

Won't Die Out.

Many of us were inclined to say that Socialism would die out. Facts do not appear to bear out this assumption.—Democratic State Committee, Oklahoma.

ALTEGELD TO M'LAUGHRY.

A Stinging Letter of Protest Against His High Handed Method of Treating Labor Unions.

These are times when the people are searching into the meaning and methods of public officials as they never searched before. People are learning not only how to interpret history and understand the main springs and motives that have operated the machinery of public affairs in the past, but they have acquired the ability to successfully interpret current events. Under the searching investigations of tireless Socialist writers the baseness and peridy of many a man, who has been classed as a statesman and hero, is being unmasked. Our investigations into the brutality of the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth has caused us to search into the history of Major McLaughry, who for half a century has been a public official. For one term he was Chief of Police of the city of Chicago. This was under Mayor Washburn and just prior to the World's fair. There are charges of graft against him galore but that which makes his administration chiefly noteworthy was his tyrannical attitude toward union labor. Just as they are now trying to break up the unions in Los Angeles by means of official terrorism, so Major McLaughry with a high hand sought to break up the unions in Chicago. One of his favorite stunts was to break in the doors of the union halls and pound the heads of union members with the clubs of his policemen. After this had gone on a considerable length of time and the unions had been persecuted outrageously they appealed to Governor John P. Altgeld, who, on November 14, 1891, addressed a stinging letter of protest to Major McLaughry. The letter is too long to print but we will quote a few lines from it here and there. Altgeld says:

"The law guarantees to every person liberty of speech, the protection of person, and the protection of property. One is no more sacred than the other. In fact, among all liberty-loving nations of Europe and America, the right of free speech and the right of immunity from personal molestation is regarded as being more sacred and of a higher order than the right of property."

"If some poor wretch steals an overcoat worth \$30.00 and sends him to the penitentiary, but when a so-called officer of the law commits a crime which is more serious than the stealing of a thousand overcoats he is commended by his chief because the people whose rights he violated were poor wretches whom he could abuse at pleasure. Where do you find a law authorizing a 'bully,' whether in uniform or in rags, to break up a meeting of any kind because they do not have the American flag on the stage?"

Here follows a reference to a meeting broken up by Inspector Hubbard because the American flag was not suspended over the speaker's desk. The governor continues:

"So on the following night Inspector Lewis takes one hundred officers to Grief's building, where there was a meeting of labor people, and where there had been no breach of peace, and no crime committed, and finding that he could not get free access to the meeting he broke down the doors, entered with his officers and proceeded to club all who would not throw up their hands. Some of them were arrested, and later tried and dismissed."

Concluding his letter Altgeld says: "You are reported as having said you will continue to break up meetings which do not meet with your approval. Now let me ask you again, since when has it been the duty of a policeman to attend a meeting of citizens, and prescribe when and what may be said?"

This vigorous protest of Altgeld's brought an end to McLaughry's grand stand play, and even forced him to personally remunerate the unions for the loss of property. It is said that while McLaughry was warden of the Pennsylvania Reformatory he proposed to the legislature a bill authorizing him to brand in the forehead every criminal who had suffered a second conviction.

"We ask in all humanity if it is not about time that the career of this jailer, who would have disgraced the reign of a Spanish king in the days of the Inquisition, come to an end? The what he is a kind of nature known as 'severe of battle and lives on the dead. It's very name sends a thrill of horror through us. What must be the degeneracy of a man whose conscience is so blighted and whose moral sensibility so blunted that he will live and support his family for years in luxury from what he can graft from society's unfortunates?"—A. W. R.

The Case for Gas.

Wm. M. Reading in *St. Louis Mirror*.

I have a letter from Los Angeles, dated May 6th, with reference to the murder case against the McNamaras for the Times explosion. The writer says:

"Personally, I am convinced that gas exploded the Times. I have fifty good reasons which I always intended to write out for you, but never could get the time.

"Doubtless—or possibly—the McNamaras are guilty of other dynamite affairs, but the Times was gas. For instance, a leading architect here had warned Times employes that their lives were in danger from escaping gas—only a week before the explosion. Two telegraph operators (one of whom I saw twenty minutes after the explosion) left just before the explosion, nearly overcome by gas. The gas company had been searching for a leak in that block (This I have my personal knowledge of, but the testimony is better than the report of the expert (?) committee appointed to confirm Osis' dynamite theory). Then I have seen many dynamite explosions and this was a soft, non-destructive explosion, which twisted and distorted but did not grind and pulverize as dynamite does. I was in the Herald editorial rooms only half a block away, when it occurred and saw the whole front of the building in flames. Times men ran to the ground floor, and all declared or assented to gas—until the manager of the Times appeared, and before going to the Times or seeing it, he declared: 'This is a plot of the unions,' etc."

Here are definite statements, capable of corroboration, in emphatic denial of the allegations in the indictments against the McNamaras. The man who makes this is a very sane person and it is likely he will be one of the witnesses for the defense. I am sure that his testimony is worthier of consideration than any that may be given by the informer, Ortie McManigal.

A Country Without Doctors

From *Never Told Tales*, by Dr. Wm. J. Robinson. The doctor visits Switzerland, where real democracy prevails, and finds no physicians' signs. He finally comes to a hospital and what follows is an interview with the physician in charge. The story is supposed to be true.

I told him my astonishment at not having seen the sign of a single doctor or druggist. As each country has its own code of ethics, I thought perhaps it was unethical in this canton to display any sign at all, just as it is unethical in the United States to display the sign of your specialty. "No, my dear Dr. Robinson, you saw no signs of doctors or druggists because there are practically no doctors and druggists in this canton." I thought he was joking. No, he was perfectly serious. "What would they do here?" "They would starve."

Seeing that I was somewhat puzzled and nettled, he became serious. "I'll explain to you," he said. "What are you, a general practitioner or a specialist?" "I told him my specialty. 'Well, one part of your specialty (and the greater part no doubt) is entirely non-existent in our canton. We haven't had a case of venereal disease in—oh, I don't know how many years. What is the real cause of venereal disease? The real and only ultimate cause is prostitution. Prostitution is fed by (has back of it) two causes, and two causes only: Poverty and ignorance. Indeed, I might say one cause; for ignorance, in our days, may be considered as an accompaniment of poverty. It is not so much the poverty of the women—in fact, this is but a subsidiary cause—as the poverty of the men of all classes, which prevents them from marrying early and thus creates a demand for prostitution."

"Whenever there is a demand, there is a supply. In our canton, the economic conditions are such that everybody who is willing to work is sure of a living, and our young men marry generally at the age of 18, 20 and 22. A great deterrent to marriage in former times was, and in other countries is now, the fear of too many children. But regulation of reproduction is not only permitted here, but is encouraged. The prevention of conception is not a crime, and people have children only when they want. In a nutshell; economic conditions are good, girls needn't sell their bodies to make a living, men marry early and create no demand, prostitution is non-existent, and its results—venereal diseases—have disappeared. So what would a venereal specialist do here?"

"How about marital infection and hereditary syphilis?" "None whatsoever. While we passed no laws, public opinion was so strong in the case of a man infecting his wife, or causing her to bear syphilitic children, that men made pretty sure of being clean and healthy. We have not at present a gonorrhoeic or syphilitic in the canton, and consequently there is no fear of infected wives or syphilitic children."

"We have almost none. I once attended a skin clinic in Berlin. Out of 200 cases seen on one Sunday morning I counted nearly 150 cases, or 90 per cent, of eczema, trade dermatitis, psoriasis, acne, scabies, pediculosis, etc. Now, practically all of these diseases are due to an improper mode of living—uncleanliness, too much beer, etc. We have eliminated all these factors and so skin disease is almost a thing indeed."

"How about surgery?" "I asked, 'I confess we are rather poor surgeons, because we have so little surgery to do. Let us see.' Here he took down from the shelf a big text-book on surgery, 'Gunshot wounds.' Two hundred pages devoted to gunshot wounds; 'Well, we have no gunshot wounds, for the simple reason that we have no guns, no pistols. There isn't a firearm in the place. What could we do with them? No, we are not afraid of foreign invasion. Railway accidents. We have no railway accidents. First, we use the most scientific safeguards; second, our engineers and conductors are not overworked, and third, our people are never in a hurry. They get where they want to, but there is no rush, and no crush, and therefore no accident. Treatment of fractures. Having no gonorrhoeic or syphilitic, no structures to treat. Fractures and dislocations. There hasn't been a fracture or dislocation in this canton for at least fifty years. None should ever happen in an intelligent country where the people are civilized, cool-headed and careful."

"How about gynecology?" "I asked, 'Is it possible that you have no room for gynecologists? In our country, in the United States, gynecology is one of the busiest and best-paying specialties.' 'Well, let us see again. Take off the diseases caused (1) by non-gratification or perverted gratification of the natural sexual instinct, (2) by improper attempts at pregnancy, (3) by conception (3) by deliberate inducing abortion or attempts at abortifacient (4) by gonorrhoeal infection from the husband (5), by congestions due to colds, superinduced by improper clothing, dancing in over-heated halls, etc., and (6) by labors conducted by ignorant midwives, and what is left for your gynecologist? Very little."

"How about tuberculosis?" "That disease has been stamped out in our canton long ago. Tuberculosis is a disease of poverty, ignorance, poor food, vitiated air and overwork. All these causes have been removed here long ago."

"How about heredity?" "Heredity plays but an insignificant role, and its influence can be entirely nullified by environment. And so Dr. Boucouer went through the entire list of diseases and showed that approximately 99 per cent were entirely avoidable diseases, avoidable accidents. And, as it would not pay for physicians to engage in private practice, there is a municipal hospital

meach town, with three to a dozen physicians, where the few cases of disease and accident that do occur are treated, free, of course. Nor are there drug stores. He showed me the hospital pharmacy, and I was astonished at the small number of drugs, and active principles (idiosyncrasy drugs. "Well, it is better to have a small number of standardized drugs, and active principles and know exactly what each one will do than to have a lot of uncertain, unreliable preparations administered, unreliable preparations administered on a guess." Here he smiled. "Oh yes; I know what is going on in the rest of the world, though we do live rather secluded."

The Press Alarmed

Plan to Carry California.

From *New and Currier*, Charleston, S. C.

If any one thing has been more than ordinarily detrimental to the cause of Socialism, it has been that party's attitude toward the courts. Advocating as it does a system of government that is Utopian, Socialism recognizes that it cannot put its plans into effect so long as the constitution of the United States is a living instrument. Socialists, so far from considering the constitution as a bulwark of liberty, maintain that it is, in fact, the bulwark of special interests. They therefore seek to do away with it, and they have found their first gun in having Representative Berger introduce a resolution providing for the abolition of the senate, at the same time taking away from the courts the right to declare any legislation unconstitutional.

In the meantime the dynamiting cases have come up, and the cause of the accused men has been actively taken up by the Socialists. They take the position that a fair trial is out of the question and declare that McNamara is already practically convicted. They apparently entertain little hope of an acquittal, not that they believe the California law requires the trial of accused persons within sixty days of indictment, a period which the Socialists claim, is not sufficient to enable them to meet the charges brought by Detective Burns. The purpose, therefore, is to overrule the decision of the jury, in the event that it is unfavorable, and they propose to do this by carrying California for Socialism.

That is their declared program, and they have already begun to flood the state with socialistic pamphlets. Their object is to elect enough Socialists to the state supreme court to control that body, before which they expect the McNamara case finally to come. They avow that the courts have heretofore been simply devices for recording the dictates of capitalism, as they call it, and they intend to convert the courts into socialistic bodies. They have reason to believe, judging from the recent election, that there are now 100,000 Socialist voters in California out of a total of less than 5,000,000.

We need not discuss the utter wantonness of this plan, which is avowedly nothing more than a scheme to overturn the forces of law and order. We do not think it will be successful and we venture to predict that if McNamara is proved guilty he will be punished, whether the Socialists control California or not. If there is going to be a fight between law and lawlessness, it may be just as well to meet the issue at this time as at any other. We are confident, however, that the Socialists are riding for a fall. All they need is enough rope.

Socialist Anarchy.

From *Record*, Fort Worth, Tex.

We can understand how the sympathy of laboring men will incline to the accused, and why union labor organizations should desire their acquittal. We approve every honorable effort to this end, and already we have asserted the principle of presumed innocence under the law. But none of that is involved in the APPEAL to REASON's undertaking, which is simply to terrorize the courts.

That paper is a recognized organ of militant Socialism in the United States, and has won a position of great influence with Socialists all over the land. Its action and its spirit, therefore, are to be accepted as the action and spirit of Socialism. If that is the case, then Socialists are committed to a program of anarchy, for terrorizing by clamor and votes is as evil in effect as terrorizing by dynamite. The aim and end are one, viz., to coerce the administration of law, to substitute whim, prejudice and passion for truth, deliberation and justice. To commit 100,000 voters in California to judges pledged to acquit the prisoners is to impeach the present judiciary without even an accusation, for there is no hint even of the law or the evidence or of the interpretation that will finally develop. In such the same manner at Tampa, Fla., Wednesday, 2,000 cigar makers made a demonstration against the circuit judge who presided at the trial which convicted one of their leaders for a violation of the law.

Under such phases of Socialism and mob rule, there is no law; there is only terrorism, which is as dangerous as violence.

In these two instances we have concrete examples of the effect not only of Socialism as it is now advocated, but of those socialistic devices, the referendum and the recall. These devices are accepted by many well meaning persons who are not Socialists as necessary for the people to direct their own affairs and to compel the obedience of their public servants. Granting all the evils which such persons see or anticipate, the California case and the Tampa case exhibit the remedy as more dangerous in practice than the evils themselves. By such methods no verdict of the courts would stand against a popular impression or a selfish interest with majority power. In fact, a verdict of truth and justice contrary to popular impression or majority interest would be impossible, for judges would be recalled before they could render a decision.

There is no law under Socialism but the law of the hour's whim; there is no personal right which a majority may not which may not be overthrown by a popular election won in the fury of passion and class feeling. Property confiscation is the least of the perils, for private property under Socialism will finally disappear. The greatest is the destruction of personal rights which the mob

may impulsively disapprove. Public men who are yielding to the demand for the referendum and the recall will do well to ponder the ultimate effect of these inventions as illustrated in these two cases, which are perfectly logical developments of the visionary scheme.

Humor and Socialism.

Socialists are the only persons that really have any right to laugh in present society, for they are the only ones that see the possibility of a happy future. Socialist literature should be filled with humor. You can laugh a man out of his belief in capitalism and into the Socialist movement when he would never be touched by any other appeal.

One of the foremost humorists of today is Eugene Wood. He has been seeing a whole lot of funny things for years that he could not have written them for the *Coming Nation*. Wood thinks that about the biggest joke there is going is that the revolution is already here and that people don't know it.

His articles, which are now appearing in the *Coming Nation*, with some splendid illustrations by Horace Taylor, will wake up thousands to the joke and set them to working for Socialism. If you miss any of these articles you will be sorry. You will miss them if you do not send your dollar for the subscription this week. Address *Coming Nation*, Girard, Kans.

After the Congressmen.

Many are writing their congressmen asking them to vote for a congressional investigation of the McNamara kidnaping, and are putting the Solons on record in fine shape. W. N. McNeal, the trick operator for the Houston and Texas Central railway at Houston, has done particularly well in that line. The plan is a good one, and will win support for the Berger resolution.

Home of the Friendless.

From *Topeka Capital*.

Old Man Diaz, having spent his life qualifying for admission to the Home for the Friendless, is about to be given his certificate.—*Topeka Capital*.

LOVELY PICTURE FREE

This beautiful colored back-ground picture is yours for the price of a few cents. It is a lovely picture of a woman in a garden. The picture is of a woman in a garden. The picture is of a woman in a garden.

\$2700 Profit In One Day

Machine a sure money maker. It makes a profit of \$2700 in one day. It is a sure money maker. It makes a profit of \$2700 in one day.

Rider Agents Wanted

Agents wanted for the sale of motorcycles. The price is \$10 to \$27. The price is \$10 to \$27.

BEACON LAMP FREE

Beacon lamp free. The price is \$3 a day. The price is \$3 a day.

AGENTS \$3 a Day

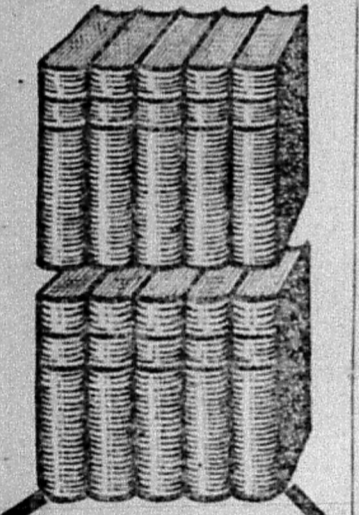
Agents \$3 a day. The price is \$3 a day. The price is \$3 a day.

MAKE MONEY

Make money. The price is \$20 a day. The price is \$20 a day.

5 Fine Post Cards FREE

5 fine post cards free. The price is \$20 a day. The price is \$20 a day.



The Library of Original Sources

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