California 19,50

Oklaboma ... 16,969 Pennsylvania . 16,609

Indiana 11,000

lows 10,150

Washington .. 9,767

Arkansas Oregon .

Poreign Vermont Rhode Island.

Rhode Island.. Delaware District of Co-lumbia Alaska

Total . 284,798

300000

275000

250000

225000

200000

175000

150000

125000

E100000

75000

50000

40000

30000

25000

them with no means of making a living. There is plenty of work to do, but the

postal system wants places for new pets who have done something for their party, don't you know. Some of these old people have grown old in the work, most of them are old soldiers or the wid-

of soldiers, and all have families de-

to live on now that their

This is Number 589 Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., March 16, 1907

LOOK at the yellow address label, and note No. 590 your subscription expires with the next number. You should renew at least three weeks before your subscription expires. that you will not miss any numbers.

No man is great enough or rich enough to get this paper on credit or for a longer time than paid for. It is published as an advocate of International Socialism, the movement which favors the ownership of the earth by ALL the people—not by a

DCIALISM of the thermometer was to be blown off right soon. California climbs up close to 20,000, and will make it next week from the looks of things at this writing. Oklaoma makes a big jump-the farmers intend to travel in the same class with the Pacific Coast comrades. Mis-

mark next week Illinois passes up another notch, and so does Ohio Indiana jumps from the 10,000 rank and makes a new figure in the circulation column. Iowa follows close behind and slips into the place vacated by Indiana. Minnesota goes a notch higher and now makes a substantial gain, but not quite enough to head off Arkansas. Kentucky, the state that not our ideas." doesn't want Taylor, but does want Socialism, passes up to the 3,000 class, and proudly takes its McKinley Tennessee follows close on Kentucky's heels, and will pass up another notch next week. Every state in the union makes

splendid gains but three-New Hampshire, South Carolina and Vermont-which show slight losses. I feel pretty sure the comrades in these states will take hold with renewed energy and get to the front next week.

I don't know how the figures in this column affect you, but they are an inspiration to me-they clearly reflect the progress of this mighty movement.

These figures menace plutocracy's reign.

Poor Discharged and Rich Penbeing established today ander the very eyes of the fools who yawp about patriotism and republican institutions? The In the Washington (D. C.) Star of March 1st is a pifful tale of the discharge of forty-one old men and old women in the mail bag repair shop of the postoffice department without any notice, and the leaving constitution is constitutional when it can be used to prevent the operation of laws passed by the people for their re-lief; but it is a dead letter when applied

to this new American aristocracy that grovels like a cur at the feet of monarchial rulers and would establish in this country the very things that real pat-riots shed their blood over a century "May 20, 1904, on account of the kid-

pendent on their miserable wage. The paper says that the scene, when they received their fatal yellow envelopes, was intensely pathetic, some of the women fainting, since all had nothing

were taken from them. sten! On the same day that this question did fifty years ago. It is being discussed in every church, club and or-ganization. It will not down; and the ccurred the senate passed a bill giving he widow of ex-Senator Hawley a pen-

Socialism offers to you and your children and their children forever a beautiful house to live in, plenty of the right instruction and means to travel and enjoy life to the uttermost. Are you getting that now? Isn't that worth your vote:

THE British house of commons has passed, by a vote of 198 to 90, a resolution to disestablish the church, and let it depend on its own merits instead of letting it suck the public pap. a few years ago this same rese was voted down by a tremendou by a tremendous majority. The world do move.

THE Japanese Socialists on the Pacific travels with Colorado and Michi-gan. Arkanss steps right up in publishing house would do the work, front of Oregon. The latter Speaking of this effort to deny them makes a substantial gain, but not their rights, the editor said: "Oh, you capitalist class! You will oppres

PERKINS, the head of the New York Life Insurance company, that contributed the policy-holders' money to elect McKinley and Roosevelt, has been acposition with the progressives. quitted of any crime, though the money was proven to have been given. You can't punish a rich man, unless he wrongs some other rich man. The courts are for the rich, never for the protection of the poor. Do you want it to continue

> MANY comrades are now doing excellent work in getting our ideas before the public through old party papers. Every day a score of these marked copies reach my table. The good of this is reach my table. The good of this is twofold—first, in spreading the gospel; and, second, in developing the ability that will enable the comades themselves to man papers for the cause in the near future. There are hundreds of localities future. There are hundreds of localities now where there are fine openings for competent writers in local be educated and have some experience. Get busy. It is worth more to you your local papers print something to direct attention to the cause. It mat-ters not if it is against the cause—it is better that than not to have it montioned at all. Get busy!

THE Manufacturers' Record shows that the south has increased in wealth at the rate of \$7,300,000 a day during the last year. The last census gave the southern states 4,315,000 families. This net in-crease of wealth, above what the people consumed, means nearly \$2 a day saved That is to say, each family, on the average, should have about \$600 a year in cash or other wealth at the beginning year more than they had at th beginning of last year. If this wealth went to those who are actually en in production, eliminating an the families who did no actual work for a living, each working family would have about \$900 laid by. But instead of this. about \$900 laid by. But instead of this, we find that a few families have become millionaires and the great army of working people have nothing except what they have consumed. Which is better-to have a few millionaires an a lot of paupers, or have the whole p lation well to do? It's up to you.

Adams case is not a surprise to those to have a million of income under the who have followed this western situation for the past three years. An acquittal, however, we confidently ex all my property will today. If a lot of pected after the evidence of the mine poor country editors would do a little owners was all in. The prosecution was along with an insignificant country pa lamentably weak. No proof of Tyler's per, trading subs for groceries and p death was submitted—nor was the albi deally living off the unwilling of Adams shaken in the least. It was of their fellows. That they so plain a case of "railrowing" on the part of the Pinkertons that the whole country has been aroused at these diselcoures. If the "mountain of evidence" supposed to be in the hands of the Pink ertons is to be measured by McPartland's handling of the Adams case, in my brother mine owners are in a bad way. A retrial of Adams cannot be had until fall. Listen! Never has the APPEAL seem strange and inconsistent; and so shouted for an equal division of property, it is in a sense, and there must be some and never has it stated that it was a extraordinary feature of the case to conservative concerns that divided the incalled.

The center of interest is now transferred to Caldwell. Our latest advices are to the effect that a change of venue HE too blind to see that? Weiser, Washington county. Court in Selah! this county convenes April 25th.

work. The fact that every essential my? statement made by this young news-

Honesty and Consistency.

Here is a bit of news for the poor, blind fo-inlists, who have been swearing by the hon-sity and consistency of their award leader. 4.

Wayland, editor of the Appeal to Reason, hat gentleman, let it be known has been bouting for an equal division of all property many the citizens of the country, and also ring to convince foolish people that he was idding the profits of his century plant among its distinguishment.

proves me dishonest, then why does not the possession of property by republicans and democrats prove them disport the old party papers dupes of the THE oil, sugar, steel, coal and all other support it not dupes of the Pioneer? Is the editor of the Pioneer honest simply because he isn't making enough to keep him in his old age, the while howling

The Moyer-Haywood Trial. be able to get more delight and development out of life under it without any The disagreement of the jury in the houses to draw rent from than I would

present dog-eat-dog system.

That is why I want Socialism-be cause it will give me a better life than He is known from one end of the nation over all the states and territories of the ized labor forces. to the other. Had he never studied books he would never have been heard of out of his own county. Perhaps this suggestion may be of some benefit to islative body to ask anything in the on the part of the workers without a my brother of the Pioneer.

co-operative concern that divided its in justify it. with its employes. Is the editor aware that many of his republican offirapidly, or is class! You will oppress us will be asked for by the detense, and, may the light break in upon his poor, be some way, but only our bodies, if granted, the case will be tried at deas."

Weiser Washington county Court in

> Correspondent Shoaf will leave Wal THE authorities investigating the hee. Monday, and arrive in Caldwell awful wreck of the N. Y. Central, by which some forty people were snuffed out, have reported that the officers of all the developments. Comrade Shoaf they be punished? Ah, go long; aint you has been on the ground in Colorado and got no sense nobow? Don't punish rich crime people in this country, you greeny. Only the poor have the laws enforced against them. Will you never wake up, or are the laws enforced against them. Will you never wake up, or are this ruurderous controversy, and he you like the Romans who who ped it up writes from first hand knowledge, backed for the rulers until they had lost all liberty and fell into a bondage worse by years of experience in newspaper than ever had befallen the human fam-

READERS of the APPLAL who fail to paper man during the three long years follow closely Simons' "American His are in the congress of the United States of struggle has been proven true, is the tory for Workers' are missing the best A man does not have to be a workAPPEAL'S promise that its columns will part of the APPEAL. The lesson in this continue to portray the situation as it issue is particularly good. It shows, by a recital of historical facts, how the "patriotic statesmen" of the early part it is com ounded into murder by the chief magistrates of the people.

but interestingly. He has the 'acaity of the last century, followed their ecoof marshaling his army of facts in a manner that holds the reader's attention to the last line.

Eugene V. Debs will join Shoaf at Caldwell in a few days. I need not tell that round the heads of the "great men" you that the Apprax will continue to lead the procession? of marshaling his army of facts in a nomic interests, which determined their

of a neighbor in the early morning, and was nabbed by a policeman. An investigation revealed a case of awfu starvation. Everything in the house had been sold, and, for several days, neither father, mother or baby had anything to eat. Yes, the country is prosperous. Thieves prosper on this commercial cannibalism. But then the baby probably spent its money for drink, or wouldn't work if it had the chance! O, you excusers for your own criminal voting! It may be some one that you love next

INVESTIGATION BY CONGRESS

Of the Kidnaping of Moyer, Hayw od and Pettibone Is Now on the Calendar and sext in Order.

BY EUGENE V. DEBS.

HE case of our kidnaped comrades is now in the United States senate, admitted by the unanimous consent of that body and mountains, and in less than ten days, where they are is proof that they have ability for nothing nigher. I have been supported by signed and sealed petitions as already stated, the mails brought dethere myself. Will Allen White is a and resolutions representing more than mands for an investigation representing there myself. Will Allen White is a and resolutions representing more than mands for an investigation representing Kansas newspaper man. He has studied, two millions of organized workers spread more than two millions of the organ-

For one strongly opposed, as is the

As a matter of fact, the kidnaping of our comrades by conspiracy of the gov-ernors of two states ands this extra-ordinary element to the case, and makes of it a special cause no less than a great emergency in which the lives of loyal comrades are at stake, and, under such in which the lives of circumstances, it is not strange that there should be departure from our usual tactics in dealing with the enemy.

Taking another view of the matter, kidnaping is not necessarily a feature of the class truggle, nor is it binding upon us to confine ourselves to class struggle tactics in dealing with that

Assistance Without Compromise.

There are thousands upon thousands capitalists and supporters of capitalist institutions who are avowedly opposed to the crime of kidnaping, as per-petrated upon our comrades, and are petrated upon our comrades. ready to join in any effort to redress the wrong done and punish those responsible for it; and not a few of the

Proceeding on the theory that all that was needed to defeat the conspiracy and set our comrades free was the light of publicity, we came to Washington with the hope and expectation of having the plot laid bare and the facts made known

tory many things are made plain. The half yound the heads of the "great men" disappear, and you have reached a point where the mouthings of bourgeoisie his torians can no longer fool you.

Wirn his babyestarving, and no work, loseph Shuck, of Long Island City, N. Y., stole a bottle of milk from the window of a neighbor in the early morning, and was nabbed by a policeman. An investigation of the most remarkable elements.

and others petitioning and protesting could have been increased to five mil-lions. All this preliminary work was It may be some one that you love next time. It is up to you. Your voting is the cause of the misery.

lions. All this preliminary work was to the cause of the misery.

lions. All this preliminary work was to the cause of the misery.

lions. All this preliminary work was to the cause of the misery.

It was truly a marvel to me, this per-fect flood of communications, denoting

Mouth Revolutionists.

There are a few, and fortunately only few, who are inclined to sneer at these efforts to save our comrades. They are of that small element who profess to be completely enlisted in the cause and contemptuously wave aside all claims to individual consideration. Some of these have been frank enough to say that Mover, Haywood and Pettibone ought to be allowed to go to the galows rather than compromise our revo lutionary propaganda.

These gentlemen are what may be

called mouth recolutionists. They never do anything to get their

who neeks in the noose.

When the battle is on they are never up against the guns, but always in the rear telling how it ought to be done and pronouncing judgment upon those are at the front doing the fighting. They are very brave in their willingness to sacrifice the lives of others, but they never jeopardize their own. fifteen minutes these so-called revolu-tionists were in the shoes of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, looking into the noses dangling before their eyes, they would make the most abject pleas to save their necks by any possible means.

The writer is one who believes in sac-

rificing all for the cause, but absolute should not prevent us from saving the life of a single comrade by any con-crivable means within our power, and weapon with which we can deal an-fective blow to the enemy. Taking this view of the situation.

appears quite certain that the most tell ing work yet done in the interest of our imprisoned comrades has been done here in Washington through the power of organized labor during the past two

Protest Tarred Statesmen

The members of the con-

everybody about the capital was talking arout it, and there was an air of sup-pressed excitement over it. The Wash-ington papers have given a full and fair account of it incorporating the salient points in our petition. The Associated Press has also sent the matter over the wires, thus placing the protest of labor and its demand for an investigation be-fore practically the whole population of the country.

Secretical file and the same sky that this common district properties of the same sky that the same sk

It was McPartland's desire to secure

something he wanted to tell me." They scratched out the "in regard to Steu-

Conspirators Confused.

depot at Independence." Steve would not stand for that and said, "Shortly after I saw Simpkins, which was shortly

after the dynamiting of the depot Independence," and again refusing implicate these men. Another: "D

they say they wanted to kill Steunen berg, or that they wanted to get him?

that it was Jack Simpkins who said

St. John was also mentioned be

he was also a member of the Federa tion as was Ed Boyce, the man to whom

McPartland in the confession relates the

money for the killing was sent. It is all a part of a hellish plot to

both present and past. When you read the confession you can see that it is not in Steve Adams' language. I doubt if even McPartland dictated it all, for he could not say ten words without making a grammatical error.

Does this sound like Steve Adams:

Does this sound like Steve Adams:
"I hope the reign of terror inangurated
by the Western Federation of Miners
will cease?" McPartland did not say
that. It took Borah and Hawley to put
the polish on it.

A POSSIBLE MOTIVE

The Chicago Chronicle, notorious for

its opposition to unionism, offers in its

columns of March 4th the following pos-

Governor Steunenberg by Harry Orchard.

"Several years ago, when there was

arfare between capital and labor in the

Coeur d' Alene district, Steunenberg was

governor of the state. He was a man

of infinite courage and with General

Sherman Bell, who later become famous

for putting down the insurrection in

the Cripple Creek district, he believed

drastic mensures were necessary in deal-

ing with the situation that confronted

sible motive for the assassination of ex

officers of the Federation

again Adams made the correction

after the dynamiting of the

nenberg.

"Beyond this case, out of this court-room, out in the world, the greatest fight in the world-the fight between the capital and the labor of this country—is being waged, of which this is but a manifestation."

IE merits of the Adams case and motives prompting the prosecution are strikingly set forth in the closing argument of Clarence Darrow, counsel for the defense, in the following clear and forceful presentation. of Fred Tyler. Said Mr. Darrow:

It is the truth that much as I love justice, and much as I hate punishment of any sort, I have neither the time nor ability to defend every poor man charged with a crime. That is not the reason I am here.

Mr. Knight has said, and I do not

y it, that back of this man are funds of a great organization, the small contributions of thousands of workingmen, and it is true that a great effort is being made to defend him, but it is also true that the state of Idaho never prosecuted a man before as this

s being prosecuted.
officers of this county have been shoved aside and the greatest lawyer in the state has been employed. More than that, the state of Colorado has been greatest detective of the west have been given to bring him to the gallows, the state of Washington brought another who used his time without stint. It is a remarkable case, unprecedented in the annals of criminal proceedure.

man has been placed in jeopardy, that the machinery of the state has

I know nothing of Steve Adams' life, and of his history and crimes in Col-orado. If he has committed crimes in that state, let them try him for them; it is not for me to consider here. I will discuss the case at bar. Assuming that Steve Adams killed this man, which I believe he did not, how stands the case? Aside from this confession, what evidence has the state produced to show

DARROW SPEAKS
Simpkins' cabin is no poof. No one identified that body as Fred Tyler. True, and testined that body as Fred Tyler. True, it so, he forgot it the first chance he got, witnesses came in and testined that body as Fred Tyler. True, it so, he forgot it the first chance he got, witnesses came in and testined that body as Fred Tyler. True, it so, he forgot it the first chance he got, it says that he had a big gun and that The motive can be read from every page one of the boys took it away from him of the eriminal prosecution. Fear and when Adams held him up. So you see the confession was written by someone who did not know the real facts, but it is low-crowned hat; his blue undershirt a high-crowned hat; his blue undershirt as high-crowned hat his solution. itable War of the Classes.

Beyond this case, out of this ri-coom, out in the world, the itest fight in the world—the fight ween the capital and the labor of country—is being waged, of which is but a manifestation."

If merits of the Adams case and motives prompting the prosecution are strikingly set forth in losing argument of Clarence Dar-

Nothing to Identify Body.

We have tried all during this ca-We have tried all during this case to bring in a pair of shoes as exhibits which were buried with the remains, but without avail. Gentlemen of the jury, the state cared so little for this man when his remains were found that they did not even take the trouble to bury with him all that belonged to his remains, and they buried in that grave things that did not belong to it. Now, at this late date, they would

but daho this the work of this woodsman, Fred Tyler. Ah, that this woodsman, Fred Tyler. Ah, that draams are made of is the stuff that dreams are made of Boule was killed in open daylight, by the unanimous uprising of all the set-tlers in that district, and nobody cared about him either. Two years and a half afterward they seek to get Adams. They tell us they are going after Glover and Mason, two other men implicated in this confession

Mason is a man who went u timber claim in the Marble Creek Annals of criminal proceedure.

Not For Justice.

It is not for justice that the life of this humble, almost unknown, workingman has been placed in jeopardy,

son, he does not mean it, and he says it

who is this man? What does this prosecution mean? He is a man who has been characterized by Mr. Knight as a vile monster; a man almost whose breath is putrification; a criminal, as:

Falsehood and Perjury.

It was this man who gave McPart land the name of Steve Adams, and told of Adams' life in Colorado and of his troubles. Everybody knows that when charged as a suspect in the killing

away, his attorney bought over by the guessed wrongly.

State, the attorneys for the state there, McPartland there, Harry Orchard there, and no one to help him. Le was called a good man by Whitney. McPartland's and saw the man and yet where is the and no one to help him. Fie was called yet a good man by Whitney. McPartland's mind and this man's mind in contrast; and cone cunning and acute, as cunning as the spider that weaves its web to eath the the the implication of the officers of Western Federation of Miners, and fly. McPartland weaved his web to catch not only Steve Adams, but somebody else.

McPartland tells his bible stories. Oh,

western Federation of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, and to that end he weaved their names into this confession, so that it might be used in evidence against them, yet Steve Adams, with a rope around his neck, refused to sign the statement without making some corrections. See, for instance, one question in this confession reads, "During the time you were acquainted with these men did you ever hear any conversation about the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg!" and the answer was made to read as follows: "They told me to go to Idaho and see Jack Simpkins, as he had something he wanted to tell me in regard to the Steunenberg matter!" and Steve would not stand for it and made them change it to read: "They told me to go to Idaho and see Simpkins as he had something he wanted to tell me." They McPartland tells his bible stories. Oh, the devil can quote scripture, and so can a detective. Tells of St. Peter and of King David; tells of Jack Horn and the Mollie Maguires, of Kelley the Burn, who had murdered somebody, and how McPartland saved him. Imagine yourself in Steve Adams' position. No one was so much in the limelight of public hate as the murderer of Steunenberg; the voice of every citizen was aganist him, and he was safe nowhere.

of every citizen was against him, and as was safe nowhere.

Peace and safety promised for just the signing of a statement. Orchard had told him he had implicated him, and why not implicate someone else. Whitney told him to make this confession and he toid him to make this confession and he would be released to a place in glory. He was told that the state was good to those who were good to the state. He was told to confess or be taken to Colorado to be mobbed. It is then strange that Adams, to save his life, signed this statement. Another question, "When did the talk of the assassination of Steunenberg first

A Spy and a Sneak.

This McPartland, what is his trade? Can you imagine a man a detective un-til every other calling is exhausted. He is a spy, a watcher of his fellow men, a sneak. Is this an honorable calling? It may be honorable to some of the things the state has done in this case; it is not the word; it is a living lie. And this spy, traitor, liar, McPartland, held up before this poor, weak, simple mind the scaffold and the confession, the one and the other, and he told McPartland he would sign the statement. Then his wife was sent for and they set up housekeep

Never in all their simple life on the been set in motion, and all the millions of the mine-owners of the west have been called upon. Beyond this case, out of this courtroom, out in the world, the greatest fight in the world—the fight between the capital and labor of this country—is being waged, of which this is butt a manifestation.

I want to measure every word I say in this case. It may seem harsh to you, but it is true. This prosecution from beginning to end is a humbug and a fraud; it is a crime and an outrage, with not one jot of honesty, one particle of sincerity or integrity-since the day this man was arrested until now, I say this man was arrested to discover the perpetuator of the crime.

Never in all their simple lite on the Oregon farm did they have such guests mother's tears to get a verdict in his favor. All the northwest is interested in his favor. All the some whom one who one who hand talked with them, sat down that the penitentiary down at Boise. Mr. Hawley visited with them, sat down tall their simple lite on the favor. All the northwest is interested in his favor. All the northwest is interested in his favor. All the sound the penitentiary down at Boise. Mr. Hawley visited with them, sat one win the penitentiary down at Boise. All the morthwest is interested in his favor. All the sou Oregon farm did they have such guests as in the penitentiary down at Boise. the best in the land. But his brother and his uncle never saw him; never were entertained by him. They could not get in, until finally, in September, the uncle, representing himself to be a delegate to the irrigation congress, got in and had dinner with Steve. Immediately thereafter he sought his freedom through a writ of habeas corpus, and immediately thereafter he was taken from his little home in the penitentiary and locked up in a cell.

Finally, he was released, and after that he was rearrested and brought a pris-oner to this city, where he is now being land and for the first time he was hand-cuffed. He was allowed his hands free when arrested for the

JURY DISAGREES.

Adams' Trial Results in Disagreemen --- McPartland and Gang of Sleuths in Disrepute-Miners Organize.

ALLACE, Idaho, March 9.—The jury in the Adams case disagreed and were discharged by Judge Woods at seven o'clock Wednesday. Seven of the jury were for acquittal and five for conviction. They stood thus on the first ballot taken and succeeding ballots failed to change a single juror.

The attitude of the jurymen marked class lines clearly. Two business men voted solidly and persistently for conviction, and the other three who voted with them have for years shown hostility to the union. The seven men who voted for acquittal were miners.

This disagreement of the jury is being unfavorably commented upon by the working people of Wallace. Could the case have been decided by a vote of the people hving here, Adams would have been acquitted by a large majority.

MINE OWNERS FRIGHTENED.

result of the proposed mass meeting of protest against the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, to be held in this city Sunday evening, mine owners of the Coeur d' Ale who have been in session all day, to night, through their county physician Dr. Hugh France, issued an owner for

bidding all public meetings in Wallace.
This order is not applicable to the schools, churches or courts, and is uncountedly directed at the proposed protest meeting. The excuse given is small pox prevails in the county, this is only a subterfuge, as only cases have been reported and they are of a very mild type. The truth is that the mine owners are terrified at growing strength of the miners' union

and the Socialist sentiment The disagreement of the Adams jury is virtually a victory for the union the Socialists and unionists are corre-spondingly jubilant. The order of the county physician is a practical admis-sion of the terror into which the mine owners have been thrown, as the con-stabulary of the county, as well as the legal machinery, is directed from the general office of the Mine Owners' as-sociation. It would be folly for the workers to attempt to hold the meeting. All that the mine owners of Sho shone county desire at this time is fo the miners to break the law in orde that another bull-pen might be erected. While the feeling is high on both sides, trouble is not expected. The meeting will not be held.

STRIKE BREAKERS ON JURY.

ecial Telegram to Appeal to Reas Wallace, Idaho, March 11.-Groups wallace, idano, Marca II.—Groups of men in the hotels, saloons, and on the streets, have done nothing in Wallace Saturday and Sunday but discuss the results of the Adams trial. Miners and mechanics are solid in their condemna-tion of those who voted to convict. Business men and mine owners are openly denouncing those jurors stood for acquittal.

It now develops that H. F. Wilson It now develops that H. F. Wilson, lone of the jurors, who runs a company boarding house, and who voted to convict, had an understanding with the county officers before being placed on the jury. George Curtis and A. R. Gaird are old-time strike breakers and company men. They stood by Wilson in his decision to "hang the Socialist bastard." F. Reding and John Furst, the one a groceryman and the other a saloon-keeper, are the two business men who ignored the evidence and voted as

Colonel Bryan's, message to the lowal legislature was not materially different from the one delivered by Governor Cummins at the beginning of the session.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There is, also, marked resemblance between the reforms recommended in democratic national platforms and those urged by the president elected as a republican. There is, also, a distinct "populistic flavor" nbout some of the laws now being placed upon the statute books by the republican legislatures of various states.—Bryan's Commoner.

If you want to know what kind of rascals and thuge the millionaires are you should read the article, "The Shadow in High Finance," in the March Everybodys. They know they are all thieves and treat each other as such, but you think a man is a young god if he has millions. They employ burglars—men of millions—to rob each other's houses to get information to carry on their high finance successfully. You dear, liftle, verdant citizen—you are sure small potatoes in this country, though you may think you are "sum runkins."

Takes and the troops in Montana, Oregon and Washington are being prepared to, move at a moment's notice. The sour work is moment and working class uprising is imminent and openly boast that Idaho will yet prove the grave of the Socialist movement.

A Baptist Opinion.

From Baptist Fig. Palton, Ky.

In studying closely the work of mere reformers we see they have all failed. I may here be reminded of the successful work of such reformers as William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips in securing the destruction of slavery. These only succeeded in having abolished the constitutional form or method of slavery, in a small section. They only succeeded in destroying a method of slavery in that section. Slavery still intelligent people know. It can never be otherwise as long as the spirit of sections of the successful work of such reformers as william to continue the constitutional form or method of slavery in a small section. Slavery work of such reformers as william to continue the constitution

TRIAL NOTES

INKERTON CHIEF JAMES McPART-LAND, of the Western division of the Pinkerton Detective agency, stayed in Wallace, Idaho, sev-eral weeks during the Steve Adams trial. During his residence in the litexception of his bodyguard and Bulkeley Wells, adjutant general of the Colorado guard, he panionship of men and was regarded by everybody — mine owner and miner

alike-with unconce It was not often that he appeared on the streets-twice when be court, and occasionally when walk out for exercise. His mail and drinks were carried to him, and even the barber that shaved him was compelled to take an south and do the job in the detective's domicile, far from the mad-dened gaze of men. When McPartland now suffering from undigested busine occasionally emerged from his hotel and which is almost as bad as an emerged occasionally energed to his most and walked down the street he was the observed of observers. Men looked daggers at him and hissed him as he passed. Women turned up their noses, and children would flee in terror. How he lived through that two weeks' ordeal un-scathed, or how he manages to endure existence at any time, is beyond com-

Cutthroat, Liar and Villain, Not that there was or is anything

hurt him-men would hesitate to dirty their hands by killing this scoundrelbut that it would appear that his very sense of shame would over-whelm him and cause him to resort to the bare bodkin. Without doubt James the bare bookin. Without doubt James McPartland is the vilest cutthroat, the most unscrupulous liar and the greatest all-round villain that ever polluted the atmosphere of earth. Infamous by reputation before coming to Wallace, he clinched that infamy and added to his reputation after his arrival. His testimony in the Adams trial was one con-finuous lie, and men who heard it felt it to be a lie. A murderer in his own person—his own hands steeped in the blood of innocent union men who went down beneath his brutal power in Pennsylvania thirty years ago-he is still murderer, concocting new schemes for the shedding of human blood. The only thing in all the universe with whom he

is at all comparable is the monster who fiddled while ancient Rome burned.

It will be interesting to know who the forked radish is who accompanies Mc-Partland in his journeys and who watches over the royal person to protect it from all harm. This miserable speci-men has borne three names in northern idaho; how many he has borne else-where is not known. At the present time he goes by the name of Davies. Several years ago, when he worked in the mines of the district, he was known alternately as Allison and Seringo. The mention of these two names will sound familiar to thousands of members of the Western Federation of Miners who have good reason to hate with an eternal hate the former wearer of them.

"Kelley the Bum."

Davies first entered the Coeur d'Alenes many years ago, when the Miners' union flourished. He secured employment in flourished. He secured employment in the mines, joined the union at Gem. Ida., and finally managed to get himself clected secretary of the union. His true nature as a Pinkerton detective was re-vealed during the strike of 1892, when he testified against President Edward Boyce, George Pettibone and fifteen or Boyce, George retitions and inteen or sixteen others, sending them to jail for eight months' imprisonment. The sen-sational feature connected with Allison's revelation was when he was identified by several old Pennsylvania miners as the original "Kelley the Bum," who helped McDarthand murder mine bosses in the MePartland murder mine bosses in Merartiand murder mine bosses in the anthracite region thirty years ago. This "Kelley the Bum" was one of the wor-thies who turned state's evidence against the Mollie Maguires and who was re-

the Molle Maguires and who was released afterward and given \$1,000 in
gold. It was he to whom McPartland
referred, as a precious example, in his
"confession" consultations with Steve
Adams.

Davies, alias Allison, alias Seringo,
alias "Kelley the Bum," disappeared
from the Coeur d'Alenes after swearing
against the union leaders in 1882, and
was never after heard from until he reappeared with McPartland several weeks
tago, acting as the latter's body-guard.
He is a black-headed, hump-shouldered,
tanned-skinned, low-browed, weazenfaced individual, and appears to be 60
years of age. He is much leaner than
McPartland, who is beer-soaked and unwieldy, and is quite spry in his movewieldy, and is quite spry in his move-ments. It is said that he sleeps under McPartland's bed at nights, while an-other man stands on guard in the hall. There is no doubt that Davies is the original "Kelley the Bum," and that he

was McPartland's companion in crime in the old Mollie Maguire days.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD.

BY GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK.

Says the Springfield, Mass., Republi. can editerially (and learnedly): "We have at last learned that panie conditions may develop on a gold money basis, and that as on a credit money basis, and that as on a credit money basis, and that the resulting panic may be as intensa while it lasts in the one case as in the other. We have not gained immunity from panies by the gold standard, as many people suppose." Now just think of that!

Rockefeller has recently given \$2,000. 000 to found a theological school in Louisville, Ky. Now listen for a long, low, musical howl of well-oiled oratory from the Sunny South, in gushing, grate ful praise of one of the most cruel and crafty men in all the record of the case He also knows how to get it.
He builds a moral support factory and has the goods made to order for business purposes. Isn't this a jolly world?

The Chicago Chroniele sagely remarks; "It is at last dawning upon some ontion siasts that prosperity which impedes its own progress is not altogether desirable, . . . There are a dozen variations of

which is almost as bad as an emptomach." This point, indeed, as the itor admits, may at last be in the case of a few capitalists, but concerning this phenomenon of "unlights business," the Socialists have been the oughly informed for years. Dear, nob Thronicle, do please borrow from son Socialist a five-cent booklet on capitalist compulsory under-consumption and consequent over-production.

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FREEDOM'S BEYOND.

BY EDWIN MARKHAM.

for the control of th

OUESTION BOX

Where to you get your authority for the statement that American farmers are becoming renters -E. J. T. Cokeville. Wyo.

The brief reply made to this question in a recent number of the APPEAL seems to have been unsatisfactory to the questioner. He takes exception to the statement that 53% of American families live in rented homes, while less than 22% of American families live in their own unincumbered homes, because it includes city homes with farm homes.

He thinks that the city and village homes should be left out of the figures, which is here done, but without any material difference as to the result. The APPEAL's contention is that the American farmer, as well as the city laborer, is being expropriated—that the farmers of this country are losing their homes; and, as proof of this assertion, the reader is referred to the second volume of the twelfth census, table 10%.

This table shows that in 1900 there were 18,00d,437 families occupying homes in the United States; that only 4,738,914 of these families owned free of incumbrance the homes they occupied, while 2,180,229 of the total divided the claim to their home with a mortgage holder and 8,246,747 occupied hired homes as renters.

But, let us leave out of the calcula-

renters.

But, let us leave out of the calculation all but those which are strictly farm families in farm homes. The same table shows that there were 5,691,191 farm families occupying home in the United Scates. It shows that of these there were 2,419,995 owned free of incumbrance by the families occupying them and 1,093,235 occupied both by the resident family and a mortgage, while 2,010,959 farm homes were occupied by renters.

2.010,959 farm homes were occupied by renters.

In other words, considerably less than half the families living upon American farms have a clear title to the homes they occupy, and less than a fourth of all these farm families are struggling for a piece of the earth's surface while being bled for interest on mortgages by some money shark who draws a revenue from their sweat and their claim without contributing to the essential labor that makes it productive.

It is true that there are a greater per cent of city and village families living in rented homes than there are of farm families, but we fail to see any satisfaction in that save for the capitalist who has already secured cither a title to or mortgage upon four-fifths of the city and village homes and either a title to or mortgage upon four-fifths of the city and village homes and either a title to or mortgage upon two-thirds of the farm homes.

In one respect the farm families are at a disadvantage already with the city families; that is, in the particular of the continuity of the continuity of the continuity of the world is divided into four great revolutions. At first, the priest ruled by the power of carthly or eternal punishment, because the fear and superstition, by the threat of carthly or eternal punishment, because the fear of the winners, and the priest pretended to know.

The history of the world by the power of carthly or eternal punishment, because the fear of the winners, and the priest pretended to know.

The neame the soldier, who overthrew the power of the priests by the power of the sword, and ruled by fear of the sword, and ruled

isitistic. Ry C. F. Digat, M. D. hirker, By N. A. Richardson. Pinin Statement, By Fred D. m will Accomplish. By C. F.

SOCIETY DOINGS

A well-known French writer dechares that the morphine habit has increased in France and other European countries, and that extraordinary orgies take place in high society as a result. Politicians and so-called statesmen are especially addicted to the habit, and that General Boulance and Prince Prince and Prince Prince and Prince Boulanger and Prince Bismarek are two of the dope fiends who have used the

parts of the nation upon this city. Neither Thaw nor his wife are on trial. They are merely victims of treinendous forces. Neither is he on trial who went into a dishonored grave through the insane rage of Thaw. He has simply been revealed as the disciple of pleasure. The Trial has gone beyond these manikins." Trial has gone beyond these manikins."

THE WORLD'S REVOLUTIONS.

into four great revolutions. At first, the priest ruled by the power of fear and superstition, by the threat of carthly or eternal punishment, because the fear

of the city and village upon two thirds of the farm homes.

In one respect the farm families are at a disadvantage already with the city families; that is, in the particular of mortgages upon homes. While only about a tenth of the city and village homes are encumbered with mortgages, nearly a fifth of the farm homes and their families are so burdened.

It should be remembered that all the foregoing figures and deductions are based upon the twelfth census of 1900 and that the same tendencies that made such startling statistics possible have been in operation during the seven years since that time. The rich have become richer while the poor have become poorer if possible. Not only have the homeless failed to secure homes, but those that had homes are losing them by the operation that grinds out millionaires at one end of the social machine and propertyless workers at the other.

The operation of this process is illustrated by a comparison of the home tenure of the new ferritory of Oklahoma and that of the old state of New York. Table 106, referred to in the foregoing, shows that there are 63,006 families living upon farms in Oslahoma and 227, 083 families living upon farms in New York state. In Oklahoma there are 41, or the dear of the church until the church sees that the days of the capitalist.

We are now at the beginning of the fourth and last revolution, when man is beginning to say to the priest: "I will do my own praying, and nobody shall stand between me and God; therefore, I do not need you and your superstitions." And to the soldier the man says: "We will have peace and co-operation, instead of war and competition, and will use it for the benefit of all instead of for it for the benefit of all instead of for it for the benefit of all instead of for it for the benefit of all instead of for it for the benefit of all instead of for it for the benefit of all instead of for it for the benefit of all instead of for it for the benefit of all instead of for it for the benefit of all instead of for it for the be

shows that there are 63,000 families living upon farms in Oxlahoma and 227, 683 families living upon farms in New York state. In Oklahoma there are 41, 607 farm homes owned free of incumbrance by the families occupying them. In Oklahoma, mearly two farms out of three are so owned. In New York are 89,655 farms owned free of incumbrance, or less than two in five. And that is not all.

In Oklahoma there are 4,995 farms owned by families living upon them owned by families living upon them

solution and all feelings of revenge in the glorious sea of universal brotherhood and the Kingdom of God on earth, for which we daily pray."

LABOR NOTES

The United Mine Workers have been on strike at Sturgis, Ky., for seventeen months. Injunctions have been freely used by the mine owners, and sixty-five of the striking miners have been brought before the federal court, where two of them were sentenced to terms of imprisonment because they would not be good and do as the bosses wished. Miners have been killed by guards and the usual means of intimidation practiced according to the approved principles of capitalism.

The Black Hills Daily Register, of Lead, S. D., has joined in the demand for a fair trial for the comrades of the Pederation, and is printing a department of Socialism edited by a comrade of Lead local.

CENTRAL STATES.

Minnesota—The Socialists at Two Harbors have nominated a full city

Tennessee—A protest meeting was held at Memphis, March 3d, where Com-rades Stanley, Connoly, Rogers, Brad-ford, Haines, and the Italian, Comrade

in lomes, and village the figures, trang martial, carrier people that is on trial. Would have love the reader of which we live homes, tranger farmers against the fine that the insane system under which we live homes words. It is not tharry Taw, but the whole words of the higher farmers against the sense of New York, but also the whole words of the carriers is on trial. Says Father Smith: "It is the bursting of a volcano, receasing inter-more against the sense of New York, but also the whole words. It is not tharp treated to say that the Thaw trial is not trial, so that the insane system under which we live homes the more homes against the sense of New York, but also the whole words. It is not tharp to call personal the may not have the words of the carriers and trial was received to the carriers and the more homes to the sense of the carriers and the marked paragraph. In this way the rise of the fill washes buries, the marked paragraph, in this way the rise of the fill washes buries to the carriers and the real fundament of the carriers and the carri

Notes from the Southland.

The Mississippi legislature has again refused to pass a child labor bill. Capitalism is developing in the south by leaps and bounds. Socialism will it.

Common laborers, white or black, in G. A. Weston, Washington South Carolina work for 60 cents a day. Carpenters, \$1.50; bricklayers, \$2.00 to \$3.00, ten hours per day. It is there that most of the howl is heard about the race question, keeping the workers divided on color lines, thus making them forget the real issue, the bread and butter question. Common laborers, white or black, in South Carolina work for 60 cents a day. Carpenters, \$1.50; bricklayers, \$2.00 to \$3.00, ten hours per day. It is there that most of the howl is heard about the

General Party News.

The comrades of Australia have changed their tactics, merely getting a crowd, starting to speak, and when requested to move on, as they frequently are, they announce a meeting elsewhere and the crowd adjourns to the other place. This would be a good plan for the comrades in large cities in this country to follow, wherever the mayor happens to be on the war path.

The Canadian Socialist party of Mon-treal has decided to celebrate the Inter-national Labor Day on the first of May with a parade. A committee has been appointed to arrange for same, and a grand celebration is expected.

They are arranging for a Japanese labor convention in the central part of Cali-fornia the first part of the year.

The Socialists are gaining ground in South America. In Ecuador, Brazil, Uraguay, Paraguay, Chili, Peru and Argentina the Socialist movement is rapidlyly becoming a factor in politics. There is already one Socialist representative in the Chilian congress.

THE BUNDLE BRIGADE.

The Bundle Brigade is increasing

butter question.

Some time ago John Sharp Williams, minority leader in congress, who now aspires to represent Mississippi in the United States senate, made the statement that the southern states were prosperous because they had disfranchised the negroes. John Sharp Williams has another guess coming. The capitalists another guess coming. The capitalists another guess coming of Mississippi are prosperous because northern manufacturers are moving south, on account of lew wages paid to laborers, and also because there is little danger of being annoyed by the pesky labor unions, the color line acting as a barrier to effective organization.

A trout can be frozen stiff in a cake of ice and then be thawed out and live. Well, that isn't surprising for a game fish—like a trout. Just remember that S000,000 to 12,000,000 old party wage-earning suckers are regularly frozen stiff socially for twenty-three straight months with contempt, scorn and utter social neglect from the capitalists, and are then regularly thawel-out in campaign time with hypocritical smiles, some "glad-handing" and rhetor-ical bombast—and then live and grin and shout and "voi.e-straight" and "voi.e-straight smiles, some giad-handing and rhetor-ical bombast—and then live and grin and shout and "toter-straight" and "stand pat" for their socially scornful masters and traducers.

> with the Thaw scandal. This distracts your attention from the crimes of kidnaping labor leaders, peonage in the South, the murder of miners by wholes sale in preventable accidents, the grafts of the trusts and other things. The capitalists know that you forget easily. They can do anything to you, and in a year you have forgotten all about it. O, if you only had memories!

appointed to arrange for same, and a grand celebration is expected.

The Japs now have active Socialist locals in Oakland, Alameda, San Francisco, Berkeley and Los Angeles, Cal.

San Greign competitors. Order from peal. Soc. cloth bound.

THE BIG TEN.

No Yearly Roush, Combs, Ark Clark, Williams, Cal. E. Hall, Beautous, W. LaMance, Gaston Moran, Ogden, Utah Collingn, Newark,

Fortuna, Cal., Feb. 2t, 1907. tor Appeal, Girard, Kan.; Dear Courader, The papers came a bit, and will be distributed before the cless you. Being the object grandelid old John Brown, I wish to thank yo

The International Brotherhood this and Helyera Des Meines, be have received the bundle of a Edition. We are doing good to said are porting them in by will be read and will do good to the control of the

"The next campaign will not be fought on the question of trusts and menopo-lies if the capitalists can sidetrack it. The people would get too many ideas about real conditions. The capitalists always have the workers fighting over sham issues. That's one of the ways sham issues. That's they keep in power.

RHEUMATISM ACURE ONE WHO HAD IT





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that public employes are paid more for property are owned by the royalty and their services than they could get for nobility of Europe. Their incomes from the same work under private manage—this property are many millions a year, ment. And with the next breath they. The toil of Americans is thus made to

support royalty. From this source Euhigh enough to secure the best talent. But our opponents have no particular use for consistency.

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AGITATION LEAGUE

The fund for the distribution of copies of the Anniversary Edition is growing. The papers are being sent out as rapidly as the money accumulates. There is just as great need today for the distribution of this edition as ever. There are still many people who are ignorant of all the facts in this case. The Anniversary Edition covers every detail of the conspiracy, and when circulated will clear the atmosphere and disclose the hideous facts in the efforts of the Pinkertons, governors and mine owners to hideous facts in the efforts of the Finkertons, governors and mine owners to murder men whose only crime is that they dare defend the working class. These comrades are in prison. Their hope lies in you. Will you prove recreant? Or They are not in business just for health, But for prosperity for the one.

in you. Will you prove recream: will you do your part?

If you are situated so you cannot discover contribute to this ribute these papers contribute to this league fund and I will see that they are places where they will do the most good. Contributors since last report:

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"TOO MUCH PROSPERITY."

(To the dwellers in the House-of-llave, we kindly explained that the unrest and nept in the House-of-Want is due to each prosperity." these lines are respect

What's gone wrong with the child in the util The child in the shop, the breaker and utbe Why do, the fat little things look ill? They are bloated with loo much food an wine.

Too much prosperity, too much sleep!

What's the matter with women and men-Ten million, ther say, on attavation line. Well housed in their splendid tenement je With nothing to do but guzzle and dine? Too much prospectly, too good times!

But for prosperity for the one.

What seems ailing with most of us—
you and me and the other cuss?
Too short hours and too ranch play.
Too little work and too much pay,
Too few paupers and millionaires.
Too few paupers and bulls and bears,
Too much gold in our golden bricks,
Too much honer in polities,
Too much hone in polities,
Too much love and too little hate,
Too much love and too little hate,
Too much care for old age and youth.
Too much care for old age and youth.
Too much lessement of the sub-old,
Too much beaven, too little hell.
Too much beaven, too little hell.
Too much prosperity for us all!

Too much prosperity for us all!

Captain U. S. Army, in New York World.

• One-Hoss Philosophy

BY J. A. WAYLAND.

Whom capitalists praise workingmen

If the public owned and operated the railroads there would be no railroad mil-lionaires bribing the congress and leg-islatures. That is why these bodies oppose public ownership. They lie when they say otherwise.

Had the public built the railroads in the first place, you would never have heard of a railroad millionaire, and the rates for transportation would have been reduced to the cost of operation—not more than one-fourth of what they are today.

What is the difference to you whether your city borrows money to build public utilities or whether you permit capitalists to build them? Do you not have to pay interest on the capital used just the same? When you do the building you know what the interest and profits are but when others do the building you never know. See?

postoffice or a bridge, they use them and don't pay another for the privilege. But when a private owner does the building he draws an income for all the time. when a private owner does the building he draws an income for all the time they stand. The public is forced to pay five or ten times for the buildings and never own them. That is how capitalism lives and why labor slaves.

When Victor Murdock, republican congressman from Kansas, asked for a roll call to put members on record who re-

gressman from Kansas, asked for a roll call to put members on record who re-fused to vote for a reduction of railroad extortion for hauling the mails, every other member of his party stood up and voted against him! The democrats refused to vote, thus giving their consent to the rape of the treasury. The rail-roads own all the members except Mur-

dock, it seems.

The statement is made by the daily papers that in Ohio, where the two-cent rate was put in operation a year ago, the railroad earnings were \$80,000,000 more than the year before it went into operation. But Kansas has too many lawyers and political members of its legislature to give the people any rediction. Very lief from the railroad extortion. Very of the Wall Street wolf pack, suckled lief from the railroad extortion. Very lief from the railroad extortion in its traditions, trained in its ethics. its legislature to give the people any re-lief from the railroad extortion. Very well. It will teach the people that when they want relief they will have to elect men who also want relief, and who are not in the pay of the railroads. There will be things doing in Kansas at the

the liens-scher (Ind.) Republicen. For years he has opposed Congressman Crumpacker because the latter was wholly unworthy of the support of any but the most corrupt machine politicians and ward heelers. In the last campaign Crumpacker promised the editor the post-mastership of his city if he would support him—and he fell. The congressman true to his treacherous character, refused to carry out his pledge and the editor sold his paper and will leave the home that he has so long known and honored, having stated in his paper the story of his temptation and fall. The moral is this: Under temptation even good men will red. To keep men good you must remove them from temptation by taking away the conditions that tempt. If the postmasters were elected instead of being the private property of the congressmen and senators, there could not have been this temptation, and the public would have had the protection of the editor. As it was, he sold out their interests for a mess of pottage—and didn't get even that. To have offices appointive is simply to make bribes to corrupt those who will sell their country when the prize is tempting. It is anti-republican, anti-democratic to have hundreds of thousands of fat offices as the patronage of a few elected men, and they will use these to bribe the press and other agencies on which the people rey for a right understanding of their views of things. The voters are at fault for thus permitting conditions that are used to deceive and rob them. Will you never year weight with the voters are at fault for thus permitting conditions that are used to deceive and rob them. Will you never year weight of the voters are at fault for thus permitting conditions that are used to deceive and rob them. Will you never year weight of the voters are at fault for thus permitting conditions that are used to deceive and rob them. Will you never year weight with the voters are at fault for the pressure of the congress. The voters are at fault for the pressure of the congress was an exemption to the regarda for a right linderstanting of things. The voters, are at fault for thus permitting conditions that are used to deceive and rob them. Will you never get wise? Will you believe that you are unfit to select a postmaster and yet fit to select a president?

SHALL WE GIVE UP THE FIGHT?

Spekane, Wash, Feb. 25, 1997, Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kan.: Sir:—Your defense of those men in Idaho is a grave mistake, for, to defend them, you have to fight capitalism, which

is invulnerable. It has been tried before and always

Christ chased the money-lenders out of the temple, but they crucified Him in the end.

in the end.

Most capitalists will admit those men did not kill Steunenberg, but the laws of this country are so inadequate that we could not hang them for fighting capitalism and so this charge was brought to secure conviction.

Your one-hoss sheet and a few others are fighting the holders of 90% of this country's wealth, and while I admire your courage I don't your sense.

your courage I don't your sense.

The workers have no show; we have bills up in a dozen states to disfranchise non-holders of property, and the law in force in Virginia and Mississippi, and

snarly you treat him different; workers are the same.

If they would bear their lot meekly and patiently, as we have advised them for centuries, they would not force us to crueify and hang them, and would be assured of a glorious hereafter and of having their wrongs (if any) righted.

Hoping you will see the foily of causing us unnecessary trouble by your socialistic ideas, I remain, respectfully, W. Daley.

in its traditions, trained in its ethics.
Wall Street has neither religion nor soul; its creed is cash, its practice the transarigation of roles, its progression being the spider, the fox, walf and the

Tribuae, January 13th:

The application of the term "sweat box" is not limited to any peculiar prison, apartment or cell, but that term, together with that of "sweating," when applied to police practices, indicates methods used illegally to obtain confessions from prisoners.

The judicial experience of ages has demonstrated that each person accused of crime should be presumed innocent until proven guilty beyond all reasonable doubt; and that under pressure either of threats of punishment or suggestions of favor, the human mind often is prone to falsely admit guilt, as a supposed means of obtaining leniency. Yet the ordinary sheriff, constable, police officer or detective ever is ready to ignore the wisdom of master minds, or to regard each case as an exception to the nore the wisdom of master minds, or to regard each case as an exception to the general rule; and to accept slight suspi-cions as convincing proof. The less color to the suspicion the greater the official activity to develop it into irrefutable proof of guilt.

This blind and unwarranted zea prompts judicial suspicion on all confessions not affirmatively shown to be free and voluntary. In a noted crown case, Mr. Justice Cave, with the approval of all the other judges sitting with him, among whom was Chief Justice Colesidor sides and the confession of the confession of

ridge, said:
"I would add that, for my part, I always suspect these confessions, which are supposed to be the offspring of peniare supposed to be the offspring of peni-tence and remorse, and which, neverthe-less, are repudiated by the prisoner at the trial. It is remarkable that it is of rare occurrence for evidence of a confes-sion to be given when the proof of the prisoners' guilt is otherwise clear and prisoners' guilt is otherwise clear and satisfactory; but when it is not clear and satisfactory, the prisoner is not in frequently alleged to have been seized with the desire born of penitence and remorse to supplant it with a confession, and this desire itself again vanishes as soon as he appears in a court of justice."

The methods used to obtain confession.

But Watson is unable to deliver the graphs.

"This was an apartment about five or six feet one way and about eight feet another. It was kept entirely dark. For fear that some stray ray of light or breath of air might enter without special invitation, the small cracks were care-fully blanketed. The prisoner was al-lowed no communication whatever with human beings. Occasionally the officer who had nut him there would appear who had put him there would appear and interrogate him about the crime charged against him. To the credit of our advanced civilization and humanity it must be said that neither the thumb screw nor the wooden boot was used to extort a confession. The efficacy of the sweat box was the sole reliance. This, with the hot weather of summer and the with the not weather of summer and the fact that the prisoner was not provided with sole leather lungs, finally, after 'several days' of obstinate denial, ac-complished the purpose of eliciting a

complished the purpose of eliciting a 'free and voluntary confession.'"
In a Texas case the sweating processtook place in the office of the chief of
police at Galveston, during which, notwithstanding the denials by the prisoner, he was persistently questioned, 'all
questioning him at the same time." A
bloody shirt was shown him and he was
told that the blood was his mother's.
Finally he confessed and subsequently
was convicted, but the conviction was
reversed. In the reversing opinion.

The state of the s You often see it printed in the pap

seien, the late Chief Justice Fair-dress for \$225.

cloth, of North Carolina, says: "The genius of our free institutions provides that admissions of a party should not be used aganist him, unless made voluntarily. The common law looks with jealousy upon such confessions, for, if made under the influence of hope or fear, they furnish no test of the truth of the matter. They may be true, and they may be inspired by either hope or fear that such statement will be better for him in the near future."

be more readily understood from the description of police and detective methods given in the following article by John F. Geeting, which was published in the Sunday edition of the Chicago Tribuse, January 13th:

The application of the term "sweat The application of the application of the term "sweat The application of the term "s

In 1660 John Perry confessed that he

In 1660 John Perry confessed that he was an accomplice with his mother and brother in the supposed murder of William Harrison, his employer. Several years after all three were hanged Mr. Harrison returned home alive.

In 1705 Captain Green was convicted in the high court of admiraity in Seotland and hanged for a fictitious crime, several of his crew confessing.

In his memoirs Lord Cockburn tells us that after the murder of James Begbie, in 1806, in Edinburgh, "according to a strange craze or ambition not umusual in such cases, several charged themselves with the crime, who, to an absolute certainty, had nothing to do with it."

In 1819 Jesse and Stephen Boorn confessed that six years previously they had killed Russell Colvin in Vermont, Jesse was sentenced to prison and Stephen

Jesse was sentenced to prison and Ste-phen to be hanged, but Colvin reap-peared, and both were given their lib-

In 1841 Henry Trailor stated that hi brothers had killed one Fisher at Spring field, Ill., and that he assisted them disposing of the body. This confession was corroborated by fact, but in a few days Fisher was discovered alive.

THOMAS ROT. THE RANTER

Tom Watson, populistic tar-bucket to the democratic band wagon, no sooner shook loose from the notorious Colonel Mann, of Town Topics infamy, than he hied back to his native Georgia haunts and hitched up with Hoke Smith to pull the remnants of populism into the dem-

ocratic camp.

Watson hasn't lost the magazine habit

Watson hasn't lost the magazine habit

each case, the means at hand, the ingenuity of the officers, and the mental and moral character of the prisoners. Although physical violence has often been used as a persuading influence, that feature will not be considered at this time. In a Mississippi case Judge Calhoun, in speaking of the "sweat box," said. "This was an apartment about five or six feet one way and about eight feet another. It was a circumstances of goods.

He can fool some of the people some of the time and contribute of his following to the election of a bourbon demunication of the success of his game. The radical farmers, who have been betrayed by such as Watson, and the million wage-workers, who have repeatedly suffered at the hands of such demagozues are getting with the can fool some of the people some of the time and contribute of his following to the election of a bourbon demunication of the time and contribute of his following to the election of a bourbon demunication of the time and contribute of his following to the election of a bourbon demunication of the time and contribute of his following to the election of a bourbon demunication of the time and contribute of his following to the election of a bourbon demunication of the success of his game. The radical farmers, who have been betrayed by such as Watson, and the million wage-workers, who have repeatedly suffered at the hands of such demagnication of the can fool some of the can fool some of the time and contribute of his following to the election of a bourbon demunication of the can fool some of the time and contribute of his following to the election of a bourbon demunication of the can fool some of the time and contribute of his following to the can fool some of the time and contribute of his following to the can fool some of the time and contribute of his following to the can fool some of the time and contribute of his following to the can fool some of the time and contribute of his following to the can fool some of the time and contribute of his following to the can fool s lowing to the election of a bourbon dem-ocrat as governor of Georgia; but there is a limit to the success of his game. The radical farmers, who have been betrayed by such as Watson, and the million wage-workers, who have repeatedly suf-fered at the hands of such demagogues, are getting wise to these people who write much and say nothing and who belie their pretensions with their ac-tions.

belie their pretensions with their actions.

The real populists, who became disgusted with the political trading of their leaders and have remained at home on election day as the only effective protest against treachery, are coming to Socialism. Neither Watson, with his silly opposition, nor Watson's capitalistic masters, paying for the ink and paper spoiled in the effort, can stem the tide.

The Watsonian Jeffersonians will have

The Watsonian Jeffersonians will have The Watsonian Jenersonians was nave to reckon with the brains of American workingmen, who are acquiring the habit of using the gray matter formerly carried around under their hats to no puriod around under their hats to no puriod around under their hats to no puriod around the same to the same pose. There is more accurate knowledge of economics in the head of one average workingman than Watson has

average workingman than Watson has displayed in all the pages perpetrated by him on the patient public.

It is no particular compliment to workingmen to say that they know more than Tom Watson; but it is a fact nevertheless. They have lived too long and have been too often through the mill to heed the twaddle of a cheap, pandering pono-democrat. popo-democrat.

Esperanto, the international language, has been declared the greatest step in human progress since the invention of printing. So systematically is it constructed that in learning one word the student acquires, without effort, fifty others. Unquestionably it is destined to break down the walls of extranspect which have separated the nations, and progressive Socialists see in it the means of uniting the workers of the world in of uniting the workers of the world in their struggle against class domination. When you reflect that one may take up a text book, study two or three hours, write a letter to a foreigner who has never heard of Esperanto, and yet be perfectly understood by means of a translation key which weighs less than half an ounce further argument; a not half an ounce, further argument is not needed. The entire editorial staff of the needed. The entire editorial staff of the APPEAL, is studying Esperanto, and subscriptions for Amerika Esperantosto, the first American paper to be printed in the language, are received through this office. The price of this paper is \$1.00 per year, and subscriptions will begin with the January issue, which contains a full grammar of the language. It is edited by a Socialist and is one of the few magazines which carry the union label.

You often see it printed in the papers that such and such a person, who has been sucking the public teat all his life at hig pay, has "given his life for his country." Did you ever analyze it? That assumes that other people, who have not thus been living, have not spent their lives for their country—that their services were not of that praiseworthy character. Suppose no one had raised food, made clothes or built houses or machines—where would the country have been! Have they who produce not been serving their country? And is the laborer's effort not much better and more essential than that of those who have been drawing hig pay and not helping in the real work of civilization. And the foolish work people read and believe and never sense the truth that they are the read saviors of the nation. The of and never sense the truth that they are the real saviors of the nation. The of-fice-holding gentry have a soft snap. They get the big pay, the short hours and the honors—while the work people, with their lives and laber, foot all the bills. Wake up, you slumbering menials. Be men.

THE APPEAL STUDY CLUB

Conducted by A. M. SIMONS, 716 Clark Street, Evanston, Illino

American History for the Workers.

No. XIV-Changing Interests-New Industrial and Political Lines. HE period from 1812 to 1820 was distinguished by the predominance of the centrifugal separatist forces in social and political life. It was not simply that New England was continually threatening to secede. A half dozen other sections were developing the same tendencies in a lesser

degree.

A lack of national sentiment is generally due to one of two things—or both—imperfect communication, making industrial solidarity physically difficult, or divergent industrial interests corresponding to sectional divisions, which render any common action economically disadvantageous to some section.

Both of these forces contributed to the condition of the United States at this

Both of these forces contributed to the condition of the United States at this period. Concerning transportation, I quote from McMaster, Vol. III., pp. 463.5:

"The cost of transportation was enormous. " " To haul a ton from Philadelphia to Pittsburg " " cost \$125. " " To move a bushel of sait 300 miles over any road cost \$2.50. " " Taking the country through, it may be said that to transport goods, wares or merchandise cost ten dollars per ton perhundred miles. Articles which could not stand these rates were shut from market, and among these were grain and flour, which could not bear transportation more than 150 miles. The causes of these rates were the terrible state of the roads and the high rate of tolls. " "

"As the states bordering on Canada became populated they turned to Quebec and Montreal for a market, and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of lumber, grain, flour and potash were every year shipped down the St. Lawrence instead of down the Hudson or Susquehanna. The channels of trade opened by the smugglers in embargo days had never been closed. They had, indeed, been most carefully improved, and by 1812 the trade of northern New Hampshire, Vermont and New York was in the hands of England. " " The two sections of New York, no longer connected commercially, seemed in a fair way to be some day

and New York was in the hands of England. * * The two sections of New York, no longer connected commercially, seemed in a fair way to be some day disconnected politically.

"What was true of New York was doubly and trebly true of the whole country. The time had come when the great geographical sections of this country must be united, if they were to be united at all, by something stronger than the constitution. No one who studies the history of these interesting times can fail to be struck with the utter want of anything approaching to a national feeling. Slowly, but surely, the sections were developing interests and drawing farther and farther apart. The economic question of the hour was plainly how to context this tendency by a system of interstate commerce which should unite them with a firm bond of self-interest."

with a firm bond of self-interest."

West of the Alleghenies was a constantly increasing population whose industrial relations bound them but slightly to the remainder of the union. The settlements in Kentucky and Tennessee sent nearly all their products down the Ohio to New Orleans, and their political ideas were constantly following their corn and lumber and pork. To be sure; most of their goods were bought at Pittsburg, by a round-about system of exchange of credits, but there is seldom much love on the buyer's side of a bargain.

In spite of these defects in transportation there had in the past been burst of national sentiment and regions of national scalings. It beloaves us then the

of national sentiment and periods of national solidarity. It behooves us then to inquire into the economic interests of the period to ascertain whether they were centripetal or centrifugal in their tendencies.

a both north and south, as well as in the west, great changes were taking. These changes were deposing old social rulers and bringing new ones to the front.

The old tide-water aristocracy of tobacco planters in the south was in process

of decay.

The invention of the cotton-gin had made upland cotton cultivation profits.

The invention of the cotton-gin had made upland cotton cultivation profits.

The invention of the cotton-gin had made upland cotton cultivation profitsble, and the competition of the new western lands was ruining the agriculture
of the scaboard. This process was hastened by the extremely wasteful and exhaustive methods of farming pursued. In his recent work on "The Rise of the
New West," Prof. F. J. Turner comments on this as follows:

"Writing in 1814 to Josiah Quincy, John Randolph, of Roanoke, lamented
the decline of the scaboard planters. He declared that the region was sunk in
obscurity; what enterprise or capital there was in the country had retired westward. * * *

the decline of the seaboard planters. He declared that the region was sunk in obscurity; what enterprise or capital there was in the country had retired westward. * * *

"In a speech in the Virginia house of delegates, in 1832, Thomas Marshall asserted that the whole agricultural product of Virginia did not exceed in galue the exports of eighty or ninety years before, when it contained not one-sixth of the population. In his judgment the greater proportion of the larger plantations, with from fifty to, one hundred slaves, brought the proprietors into debt, and rarely did a plantation yield one and a half per cent. profit on the capital. So great had become the depression that Randolph prophesied that the time was coming when the masters would run away from the slaves and be advertised by them in the public papers."

Under such conditions we are not so much surprised to learn that there was considerable anti-slavery sentiment in Virginia at this time. In another generation the demand for slaves to use on the western plantations will become so great as to make their breeding an exceedingly profitable Virginia industry, and this anti-slavery sentiment will disappear. Meanwhile the cotton growing slave holders of the upland region had not developed to the point where they were an active conscious political force.

A similar transition was taking place in the north. Here also an old ruling class—the commercial and fishing class—was passing off the siage. The closing of the Napoleonic wars in 1815 brought back sharp competition in the carrying trade just as that trade in the United States was badly crippled by the embargo and the war of 1812. As we have seen, this gave rise to a rapid growth of manufacturing and the beginnings of the factory system.

These manufactures were located throughout New England, the Middle States and in some portions of the west, particularly about Pittsburg. Even the south was by no means wholly shut out from the new manufacturing movement.

Three new classes—the western pioneer, the north

An examination of the proceedings of congress will sume.

As soon as the war of 1812 was over English merchants began to dump the great stocks of goods which had accumulated during the Napoleonie wars and the American embargo, upon the United States market. This quickly began to crush the "infant industries" which had sprung up during the war.

By this time, however, the manufacturing class had attained at least to a sufficiently high degree of class-consciousness to unite in a demand for a protective tariff. One of the memorials which they presented to congress so clearly recognizes the political expression of class interests as to deserve quotation. The petitioners complain that—

"The fostering care bestowed on commerce—the various statutes enacted in its favor—the expense incurred for that purpose—the complete protection it has experienced, form a most striking contrast with the situation of manufactures.

"There is but one way to account for the care bestowed on the commercial and the neglect of the manufacturing interest. The former has been at all times well represented in congress, and the latter never."

Subsequent history has shown that the manufacturing interest took good heed to see that it was "well represented in congress," and it is a fairly safe guess that any other interest that desires political consideration will have to do

An examination of the vote on the tariff of 1816 shows that New England and the south were almost equally divided, while the middle and western states gave it an almost undivided support. It was the commercial districts of New England, led by Daniel Webster, who had recently entered congress, that offered

the strongest opposition to the tariff.

In the south we find John C. Calhoun leading the support of the tariff. Before long we shall see these two-men reverse their positions in this respect, in response to changing economic interests. An explanation of Calhoun's attitude at this time is offered by Standwood in his "American Tariff Controversies"

at this time is offered by Standwood in his "American Tariff Controversies" (p. 106):

"There was apprehension that new regions would be opened to the growth of cotton, thus causing injurious foreign competition; and that a renewal of the European wars would destroy the foreign demand for the staple. So long as these two fears existed, some of the most prominent statesmen of the south were on the protectionist side of the tariff controversy."

An examination of Calboun's speech in support of the bill shows him arguing on the "home market" grounds, maintaining that New England manufactures would raise the price of southern cotton. As the previously quoted writer says in another place, "They shifted to the other side when it appeared that Great Britain was a customer of vastly greater importance than the northern states." Babcock, in his work on "The Rise of American Nationality." thinks that—

"The support of this protective measure in 1816 on the part of Calboun and certain southern men was due to the optimistic belief that the south would soon participate in industrial development along with New England."

It will be noted that no historian suggests that it was the logic of either the protectionist or the free trade argument which caused either individuals or social classes to adopt any particular attitude.

The west was for protection on the "home market" theory. Its produce was rotting on its hands for want of a market. There were two ways to seeme that market—by creating local manufacures, or improving communication. They tried looth. Along with a demand for protective tariff they placed one for internal improvements to be constructed by the national government. For a generation we shall find these two policies linked together, and largely supported by the same interests.

References—McMaster, Vol. III.; see index for subjects mentioned in lesson.

References—McMaster, Vol. III.; see index for subjects mentioned in lesson F. J. Turner, "Rise of the New West," in "American Nation" series

Questions for Discussion.

What industrial forces tended toward sectionalism?
 What classes were growing and what decaying?
 How did class lines affect political divisions on each of the issues.