

U. S. Senator Goff of West Virginia, in opposing the investigation, admitted that he is in favor of a military dictatorship not only for West Virginia but for New Jersey and every other state where workmen dare to go on strike.—John Kenneth Turner.

If the state has become so impotent under the civil law as to be in danger of its existence because of mere private dissensions and disturbances in a small isolated district, the state cannot be preserved by a suspension of constitutional rights. Nothing will kill it quicker.—Supreme Judge Robinson of W. Virginia.

“Governor Hatfield, the Appeal Will Prove You a Thousand Times a Liar”--- John Kenneth Turner

PRESENT to the readers of the Appeal in this issue the concluding articles on West Virginia by John Kenneth Turner. So far as the miners and their wives and children are concerned there has been little if any change in the situation. The military prisoners, held without warrant or law, have been released. Mother Jones has been given her liberty. But capitalism, in all its hideousness, still stalks through the valleys and over the mountains of that state, and the coal barons have not yet been punished for their many crimes against the state and nation. The Appeal will, therefore, continue its work on behalf of the miners. As a part of that work this edition, as per the original schedule, is printed and circulated. I call upon every member of the Appeal Army to read carefully these articles, and then give us their help in extending the circle of readers of this edition.

Battles Ere Martial Law

THE Baldwin-Feltz Detective Agency took a contract to break the strike in Cabin Creek district (which comprises Paint Creek and Cabin Creek) by September 1, 1913. The plan adopted was, on the one hand, by assaults, seizures and every known outrage, even murder, to make life unbearable for the miner and either drive him back to work or out of the district; and, on the other hand, by fraudulent representations, to import strike-breakers, and then by force and threats compel them to remain and dig coal.

The mine-owners thoroughly understood this program and co-operated. The state and county authorities thoroughly understood this program and co-operated. The same may be said of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. The program was one of consistent law-breaking and without the active concurrence of these three elements it could not have been carried out. Many miners were driven out of the district; a few yielded and went back to the mines; still others were stubborn and stayed on. Evicted from the company dog-houses, these last found shelter in tents.

The attacks of the guards became more violent and distressing. The miners went to buying guns for self-defense. The guards went to patrolling in squads, their rifles in the crooks of their arms, always ready. A bitter hatred against these swaggering cowards naturally boiled up in the breasts of the miners. When a man's little children were cursed and threatened upon the public highway, when his daughter was insulted or made to wade the creek, when his pregnant wife was kicked in the abdomen, being a man and not a worm, he was aroused.

A Private Army Builds Forts and Plants Machine Guns

THE Coal Operators' Private Army established camps, even built forts, all up and down both creeks. A fort of solid steel was built at Mucklow and in it was mounted a machine gun. A cement tower was erected on the top of a building at Leewood and a machine gun was set up there. Another machine-gun fort, equipped also, with a search-light, was erected at Kayford. A company of thugs headed by A. C. Feltz, patrolled the creeks carrying a machine gun with them. At least six of these murderous instruments of warfare were in use when the soldiers arrived. Day and night the guards practised with their artillery in anticipation of a massacre of the miners.

Pitched battles began about the first of June. The guards at Mucklow, Paint Creek, shot down two miners, an Italian and a negro, the former being killed outright. The miners riddled the boarding-houses of the guards from the hill-sides, the guards claiming no casualties. Following these skirmishes, the Mucklow guards went out in companies and, in their high position as deputy sheriffs, arrested as many miners as they could lay their hands on, carried them to Charleston and lodged them in jail.

July 8th another battle occurred at Mucklow, the guards working the machine guns and rifles and the miners shooting down from the hills. July 25th and 26th a battle raged about Holly Grove, a strikers' camp, and Mucklow. Headquarters of the Paint Creek guards, at Holly Grove, on the evening of the 25th, R. F. Stringer, a guards private, was killed, and W. W. Phaupp, a guard captain, was wounded. In the fighting in the hills the next day Gus Pinsen, a strike-breaker who was helping the guards, was killed.

It was this battle that brought the militia. The West Virginia strike is one in which the strikers actually welcomed the coming of the militia—at the start. The report is that miners cheered the soldiers. "Now we'll see what will happen to those assassins!" said the miners. "But nothing happened." For nearly six weeks after the militia came the Private Army was not interfered with. The machine guns remained on their towers. The "Baldwins" continued to hunt the miners. If one is to judge by what was done, it must be said that the militia was called out not to

never fired upon the soldiers, but they went out after the guards. "We've got to clean them out ourselves—after all." At first there was not complete unanimity to this program. Now the miners were of one mind. The faint-hearted had long since been driven away—or back to the mines as scabs. When a striker was caught alone the guards shot him. And the strikers shot the guards. Union miners from north of the Kanawha river, sympathizing with the strikers, offered a haven for refugees, and, on occasion, took their own guns, crossed the river, and fought beside their brothers.

The operators, one man told me, "make a great noise over one or two killings and hide the rest. They've got to keep the fatalities secret or they couldn't get men to take the places of the dead. The bodies are hauled out of the district in box cars at night to prevent anyone from knowing." Statements of this kind also have been made by guards.

Does this make the strikers appear to you as murderers? Then put yourself in their place, if you can. Suffer the most brutalities for a few weeks from a pack of human wolves. Seek protection and redress until you have arrived bitterly to the knowledge that protection and redress do not exist for you except in your own good right arm. Was ever killing of man by man more excusable than here? What else could you do?

There is not space to mention all the known battles between strikers and thugs. In spite of everything behind them, the operators at last became convinced that their private army could never break the strike without the active and continual co-operation of the soldiers. Glasscock's cynical overturning of the constitution of West Virginia and of the United States had already brought him such criticism that he dared not call the soldiers back in full force without a very good excuse. This excuse was found in the battle of Holly Grove, which was deliberately pulled off by the operators and their henchmen, the purpose being to massacre some miners and to recall the soldiers and the military commission.

The "Bull Moose Special" and Its Cowardly Attack

FOR months the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad has furnished to the operators, free of charge, two armored cars, for the use of the "mine guards." These cars are ordinary baggage cars lined inside with steel and impervious to rifle bullets. Each is equipped with a machine gun. Even under martial law, when a man from Mars would expect any private military demonstration to be suppressed in an instant, the mercenary thugs rode here and there in these cars, terrorizing the miners. The guards' special train the miners call the "Bull Moose." After the battle of Holly Grove the blood-thirsty and exultant gunmen christened one of the armored cars "The Wasp" and the other "The Hornet," and these words were painted in large letters on the sides, where they were to be seen by the families and friends of the Holly Grove victims.

February 7, 1913, a party of operators, guards and others, made a night attack upon Holly Grove in the "Bull Moose" train. The train approached as quietly as possible and with all lights out, surprising the miners and their families in their beds. A murderous fire from rifles, pistols and a machine gun was poured in upon the tents and houses. One miner, Susco Estep, was killed as he was in the act of putting his family into the cellar under his house. Mrs. John Hall, a miner's wife, was shot in both feet as she sat before her fire. The tents and houses were riddled. There were many narrow escapes, and it is considered a miracle that there were not more casualties. The battle was short, however, for the miners, grabbing their guns, returned such a hot fire that the "Bull Moose" train hurried on up the creek and out of range.

In order to identify various other elements as partners of the mine guards in the conspiracy against the miners, I will give the personnel of the party making this night attack. Bonner Hill, sheriff of Kanawha county, before becoming sheriff this man was a mine inspector and a tool of the operators. Miners accuse him of helping the operators find strike-breakers after he became sheriff. Hill was in command of the expedition. Quinn Martin, coal operator, the most cordially hated on Paint Creek. Philip B. Walker, "Baldwin" and Chesapeake and Ohio special agent, brother of Captain S. L. Walker, who, as a member of the military commission which was to try Mother Jones and others, swore to a belief in the guilt of the prisoners before a word of evidence had been taken. Tom Stacey, Baldwin guard. John L. Howery, "Baldwin" C. & O. special officer, a notorious murderer and ex-convict. M. P. McClannahan, mine superintendent, Paint Creek. George Lens, C. & O. special officer. This person commanded the machine gun. Sam Harpless, J. W. Davis, John Cart, William Little and W. B. Fleming, regular deputy sheriffs. Leo Calvin, C. C. Davis, Rufus Clendinning, Baker, specially deputized by Sheriff Hill. M. M. Black, Charles Burchfield and Fletcher Howey, railroad police, presently being recruited by Baldwin-Feltz Detective Agency.

The Miners Arise to Fight An Illegal Private Army

BY October 14th, by means of outrages to which I shall refer in another article, the militia had Cabin Creek district in such a condition that it was believed the private thugs could finish the work of breaking the strike. Martial law was called off; the militia went home. But the fighting began again very much as before. The miners had not resisted the militia, but it was not in human nature to bear the insults of the guards. The militia and the military commission came back. After a few weeks of bullpen discipline it seemed again as if the miners were in a position to be finished by the guards. Little by little the militia withdrew, until only a few were left. These remained, while the guards went on again with their beating and maiming and killing. The strikers had long since ceased to look with hopeful eyes upon the soldiers. The soldiers were "yellow-legs," partners and cronies of the guards. The miners turned to their guns again. They

all the abuses that have been perpetrated by the military authorities during the present year—were out of the unprovoked and cold-blooded night attack of the Bull Moose train upon a camp populated chiefly by women and children. Strikers and Socialists have suffered, and are yet to suffer, but not one member of the Bull Moose party, nor any others who fought against the miners during that period, have so much as been placed under arrest for their crime.

Crimes of Military Rule

MARTIAL law at its best is bad enough. By "at its best" I mean, first, where it is legal; second, where it is administered with strict impartiality and a sincere regard for the welfare of the given community. Martial law, except at its best, is unendurable. It is at its worst in West Virginia. In some states of our union martial law is legalized under certain circumstances. In West Virginia no form of martial law is legal at any time under any circumstances. Yet in West Virginia martial law is not only in force, but it is in force in a form that is legal nowhere under the stars and stripes. Of course, strictly speaking, the form of government in West Virginia cannot be termed martial law. Rather, it is martial outlawry. Hold this reservation in mind when the term martial law is used in these columns.

Martial law is not only illegal in West Virginia, but the thing that is administered under the name of martial law is administered with emphatic partiality and without any regard for the welfare of the community. In a word, it is unlawful brute force applied in the name of the law for the purpose of perpetuating a state of penance in the coal mines. When the soldiers were first sent to Cabin Creek nearly a year ago there was some hasty criticism of the military bosses by mine owners. It was not because the militia had done anything to offend the operators, but because, since the militia had come posing as an impartial force, it was feared it might do something to keep up the pretense. The hasty mine owners have long since apologized. Adjutant General Elliott told me so himself, with pride. Today the operators have no complaint to make of the military government. Its acts are as unwaveringly in their interests as if it were officiated by operators and manned by Baldwin thugs. Besides, the state pays the bills.

I HAVE called the "Baldwin guards" the Operators' Privileged Labor-Hunting Army. The West Virginia state militia is also a part of the operators' private Labor-Hunting Army. Let us call it the second division. This second division is as much a criminal institution as is the first. There is just as good legal ground for suppressing it—nay, more, for its commander-in-chief was duly elected as governor of the state, and took a solemn oath to uphold the laws and the constitution. The governor is more a criminal than the Feltz brothers themselves; for, in addition to the crimes that they have committed, he has committed others, among them a plain violation of his oath of office.

These are strong statements, but they are not wildly made. Every one of them are substantiated by the facts. First, take the legality of the common, or garden, variety of martial law in West Virginia. Do not dismiss the point merely because four of the five members of the supreme court of appeals have upheld the institution. Can you read? Then read this:

The provisions of the constitution of the United States, and of this state, are violated alike in a period of war as in a time of peace, and any departure therefrom, or violation thereof, under the plea of necessity, or any other plea, is subversive of good government and tends to anarchy and despotism.—Art. 1, sec. 3, Constitution of West Virginia.

What does this mean? Judge Robinson, the fifth member of the court, says: "Martial law cannot rightly be sanctioned in West Virginia in the face of this constitutional declaration. For, as the majority admits, martial law is a departure from the constitution, a plain violation thereof, under the plea of necessity." (Nance and Mays case.) Does this argument commend itself to your reason? Lay on top of that another constitutional provision:

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended.—Art. II, sec. 4. That is the whole paragraph. The constitution of the United States makes a reservation in favor of suspension, adding to the above: "unless where in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." Originally a similar reservation stood in the West Virginia constitution, but because of abuses that occurred during the civil war period, the reservation was stricken out in the new constitution adopted in 1872.

As to this paragraph, Judge Robinson pronounces it "a prohibition against martial law; for the availability of the writ and the recognition of martial law are totally inconsistent." And he quotes many authorities to prove it. But come down to a provision that even a child can understand: The military shall be subordinate to the civil power; and no citizen, unless engaged in the military service of the state, shall be tried or punished by any military court, for any offense that is recognizable by the courts of the state.—Art. III, sec. 12.

Judge Robinson says: "There is no ambiguity in these words. He who runs may read. They strike directly at martial law; they directly inhibit martial law." Is not that the way it appears to you? Can you read? Are the four corporation-owned judges of the supreme court of appeals above the constitution of the state,

which was adopted before the mine-owners came into the political power? When four black-robed tools of special interests croak that black is white or you going to bow your head and humbly echo: "Black is white?" One of the first things that must be done when the Hatfield military dictatorship is ousted is to impeach "Hon." George Poifeberger, "Hon." William N. Miller, "Hon." L. Judson Williams and "Hon." Charles W. Lynch of the supreme court of appeals of West Virginia.

SO far the legal status of ordinary martial law in West Virginia only has been dealt with. The extraordinary features of martial outlawry as practiced in that state will soon be appreciated. Let us begin with an enumeration of some of the acts, big and little, tending to prove that the militia came as partisans of the coal barons and remained to destroy the miners. Notwithstanding the miners were rounded up in droves and corralled in bullpens not a coal operator was ever arrested, although it is easily probable that the operators were accessories before the fact to the murders of the guards, having contracted for the latter for that purpose; although it was admitted under oath that, without calling on the regularly constituted authorities for protection, without consulting the sheriff, the prosecuting attorney or the governor of the state, the operators imported a number of machine guns for use against the miners. Nor were any of the responsible men of the Baldwin-Feltz Detective Agency, who furnished the professional murderers as per contract, ever arrested, although the evidence that they were the aggressors in the war with the miners is overwhelming. While scores of miners were held for long periods on the charge of killing Bobbitt and Vance, no one was ever asked who killed Susco Estep and wounded Mrs. John Hall.

Through hundreds of distinct misdemeanors and felonies were committed by the guards, many of which could easily be proved, no redress was ever obtained from the military authorities. To keep up the feeble pretense of impartiality, several guard privates were arrested, but not one was thrown into a bullpen, and as soon as was convenient all were released.

Upon the first formal proclamation of martial law, September 2d, the soldiers searched the houses and tents of the miners, seized and confiscated their weapons. They also took possession of the operators' machine guns and disarmed some of the guards. They never returned the miner's guns, but within a few weeks they gave everything back to the operators. The operators on Paint and Cabin Creeks and Coal River still have their machine guns.

Before the coming of the soldiers the guards had prevented the miners from meeting together for mutual aid and sympathy. The militia promulgated strict orders to the same effect. But the guards were permitted to congregate when and where they wished; they were never under surveillance. Every miner suspected of having been anywhere near the scene of any shooting was promptly "bullpened." On the other hand, the guards could even brag of their part in the shooting with impunity. One of the union prisoners, in the bullpen on "suspicion," testified to overhearing a guard remark to a sentry that he "would like to go back over the ground that we were fighting on and see what it looks like."

The military authorities knew that strike-breakers had been imported into the district under false pretenses and were being held under guard at the mines in violation of the law. Not to this day have they raised a finger to interfere with this system. Instead, they have protected and concealed it. They not only permitted the guards to hold the strike-breakers against their will and prevented the miners from going near them, but as the poor dupes were being brought into the district they patrolled the station platforms and with their guns drove back miners who attempted to call to them and inform them that they had been "shanghaied."

Evidence of this is found in affidavits sworn to by men who afterwards escaped from the penance "up creek." For example: State of West Virginia, County of Kanawha—W. W. Barnes, a witness of lawful age being first duly sworn, makes the following statement: "That he is a resident of Williamson, Mingo county, West Virginia; that he was approached on Friday, October 18, 1912, by one Ernest Gault, a mine guard, employed by the Paint Creek Collieries company, and one of the Baldwin-Feltz men, and was told by said Gault that he wanted him to come over to Paint Creek and work for the Paint Creek Collieries company; that the strike was all settled and there was no danger. When upon the subject came with me said Gault to Paint Creek and that while on route to said mines of the Paint Creek Collieries company he was told by a person at the station at Pratt, W. Va., that the strike was still on and that it had not been settled. Whereupon a captain of the West Virginia militia at Pratt, W. Va., whose name to affirm is unknown, told the affiant that to go on up there (meaning up Paint Creek) there was no danger, and that the party talking to him about about the strike situation of the train. And further affiant saith: not.

W. W. Barnes, Taken, sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of October, 1912. M. BRIDGES, Notary Public. My commission expires on the 17th day of August, 1915. A more flagrant instance is sworn to by Thomas Stanley, who gave his home address as 1647 Oak street, Cincinnati, Ohio. In a long affidavit reciting how he was lured to Paint Creek and held there Stanley said, in part:

We boarded the train at the union depot and there were three or four men. As the train pulled out two quart bottles of whiskey were opened. Everybody was drinking or loitering around, until we hit Muck-

low. An old crippled man tried to make his escape, but was overtaken and beaten by the guards. He hurried back, and when the man's cries waked us up and we saw a crowd of trainmen coming up. Then the guards locked the doors. When the train started, the first man one of the guards told us not to put our heads out of the window or we would get shot, for here is where all the trouble commenced. The car was cut off and a number of these tin-born soldiers got on. I said to my buddy, one of the fellows I picked up on the train, "Let's make the first man get for the platform and one of the soldiers pushed us back and said: 'We have charge of the platform now, the first man that goes his lights on.'"

How is it possible to get around such evidence as this? But I have just begun. Adjutant General Elliott makes a great boast of "cleaning things up," meaning physically and morally. He means to tell how he compelled a striking miner to take a bath, though he was not thoughtful enough to furnish bath-tub and towels. Hansford, a union mining camp, is in the martial zone. Elliott seems to have taken special pains to make the Hansford people feel his authority, probably because it is a union camp. One day he pronounced the ultimatum: "If this place is not cleaned up by noon on Tuesday, I will order my soldiers to burn the village, by burning with the stores."

At Eskdale Elliott closed the independent store, which was selling goods to the strikers encamped there, and was unable to give any better reason than "general cussedness." Yet with all Elliott's cleaning up of the miners, he was careful not to do any cleaning up of the operators. Elliott doubtless knew that young girls were being lured to the mining camps in order to make it more agreeable for the strike-breakers so that they would not run away. But I have never heard of General Elliott cleaning up this condition.

The way the traffic in girls is carried on is detailed in a press dispatch dated Scranton, Pa., March 20, 1913, which reads in part as follows: Scranton, Pa., March 20th.—Horrible testimony as to how scores of young girls who answered advertisements for a stenographer were lured from their homes here and taken to the coal fields of West Virginia, to be left at the mercy of the operators of collieries in the United States court today. The girl who told their terrible story for the Kip, of Wilkesbarre, a private detective, and Steve Stevens, one of his operators, were the prisoners charged with violating the Mann white slave act. The girl who told her story was a girl witness, who had made desperate escapes from the stockades where they were kept prisoners. The detective is charged with persisting for a girl stenographer and offering a large salary. After the girl accepted the supposed employment she was taken to a hotel at Scruback, W. Va. After being given a drug, she awakened in the rude bunk houses of the foreign miners, surrounded by a high and strong wall stockades. She was told by the girls of their life there brought shudders of horror throughout the court room.

The girl who told their terrible story for the Kip did not intend to defend him; he has made a complete confession. After the stories of the girls were heard the mine owners were charged with the two private detectives, who expressed relief when placed in cells again. Judge Thompson expressed himself as satisfied that the mine owners were guilty of such deeds were in human monsters.

Turner's Personal Knowledge of West Virginia's Bull Pens ONE of the most amazing stunts of Glasscock, the originator of military rule in West Virginia, was what the military authorities persist in calling the "abolition of the guard system" in the strike zone. The miners had demanded again and again that the Baldwin thugs be driven out. It was general conceded that the disappearance of the thugs would pave the way for a settlement. "All right, we'll drive out the Bald-

The Crimes of the Coal Barons

Some Criminal Offenses of Coal Barons of West Virginia for Which No Effort Has Been Made to Punish Them

- 1. Importing foreign contract labor in violation of immigration laws.
2. Habitual violation of mining laws of the state.
3. Violation of election laws, in coercing employes for purpose of influencing their votes.
4. Carrying weapons in violation of Sec. 7 of Chapter 148, of the West Virginia code.
5. Bribery of public officials.
6. Importing strike-breakers under fraudulent misrepresentation.
7. Unlawful detention, in compelling defrauded laborers to remain and work against their will.
8. Murder, in hiring thugs furnished by the Baldwin-Feltz agency for the express purpose of killing union organizers and Socialists.
9. Accessory after the fact, in assisting Baldwin murderers to escape.
10. Conspiracy under "The Red Men's Act"—conspiring together for the murder of miners.
11. Unlawful search and seizure, in searching miners' persons and houses without a warrant.
12. Larceny— theft of miners' property taken from their persons or houses.
13. Assault with deadly weapons, committed upon miners by thugs hired for that purpose.
14. Battery, committed upon miners by thugs hired for that purpose.
15. Mayhem, committed upon miners by thugs hired for that purpose.
16. Obstructing persons in the use of the mails, in preventing miners by force and intimidation from going to postoffices.

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wins," said Glasscock. "We'll see if you'll be satisfied with that." Whereupon Glasscock pulled off his trick. This was it: The operators announced that they had abrogated their contract with the Baldwin-Feltz Detective Agency. The Feltz brothers did not deny it. The governor declared that he had "abolished the guard system." October 14th martial law was formally rescinded. But a large number of officers and men of the militia remained in the district as "mine watchmen."

These men were permitted to resign from the militia to go into the service of the operators. The miners had been "subdued" at the expense of the state and in the name of law and order. The operators, therefore, made arrangements with the state to take over as private soldiers the men who had subdued the miners, in the hope that they would hold them in subjection. The chiefs of the "mine watchmen" in the martial zone from October 14, 1912, down to the present day, are: MAJOR J. B. PAYNE, of Parkersburg, head of the guards on Cabin Creek, up to October 14th a major in the West Virginia militia; salary, \$200 per month. CAPTAIN R. G. BECKWITH, head of the guards on Coal River; up to October 14th a captain in the state militia; salary, \$225. CAPTAIN FRED M. LESTER, of Huntington, head of the guards on Paint Creek; up to October 14th a captain in the state militia; salary, \$200.

But perhaps you will imagine that since October 14th there have been only a few of these nice, amiable "mine watchmen." Banish the thought! Many of the raw youths that make up the rank and file of the militia needed jobs and they got them. When "yellow-legging" for the state they were paid but \$125 a day, and that only for the first two months. Paid directly by the coal barons they get a great deal more. Read a news item printed in the Kanawha Citizen of Charleston, April 4, 1913: The Cabin Creek coal operators Wednesday reduced their force of mine guards from 78 to 41. It is stated that the operators believe that the military companies that have been in the field for so long have cleared up the situation and that they do not feel the necessity of retaining as many guards as formerly. On Paint Creek the guard force remains the same.

Not so few, eh?—considering the soldiers were there to help them! Such was the "abolition of the mine guard system" in the strike district. Despite Governor Hatfield's efforts to conceal the truth, this is the situation today. Let us see how the new scheme worked. Major Payne, Captain Beckwith and Captain Lester are paid good money, and, whether the Baldwin-Feltz Detective Agency has any strings on them or not, they give a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. They do exactly the things that the "Baldwins" did before them. The new system is even more satisfactory. Why? Because the "mine watchmen" are old comrades-in-arms with the military authorities and the two work in sweetest harmony. For example: When martial law was proclaimed in November, the guards, instead of being disbanded by the militia, as before, accompanied the militia about the strike zone and actually assisted them in disarming the miners. For example: It is against the rules of "Clean-up" Elliott for strikers to take a drink of whiskey and the baggage of every workman and every stranger who enters the martial zone is searched by the soldiers for liquor. When any whiskey is found it is taken to Camp Pratt and then there is drunk by the militia officers and the "mine watchmen." I drank some of this whiskey myself. I drank with Captain Fred Lester. (Continued on page ten)

Converted by a Blacksmith

Steve Reynolds, poet, philosopher and lawyer... converted by a blacksmith...

STUDYING SOCIALISM

The editor of the Intercollegiate Socialist, the official magazine of the Intercollegiate society...

GOFF'S GALL

Nathan Goff is the junior senator of West Virginia in the United States senate. He was elected by the notoriously corrupt legislature...

THE CLASS WAR ON

There has never been a time in the history of America when so many strikes were in progress as today.

WHAT WILL COME OF IT?

The Kern resolution for an investigation of conditions proceeding and accompanying the strike of coal miners in the Paint Creek region in West Virginia passed the senate by a narrow vote.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL

President Wilson has issued an appeal to the American people, declaring that "an insidious lobbying is at work in Washington in behalf of the interests that wish advantages in the new tariff."

OTIS TOO

No publication in America has more consistently fought Socialism than the Los Angeles Times.

About 300,000 Readers of the Appeal

I have said at divers times, "I want to take the Coming Nation." Then you didn't because it was "too much trouble" to write a letter.

COMING NATION

4759 Evanston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

After all, Socialism is the only sure cure for West Virginia.

So many who try to knock Socialism merely rap their own shins. CAPITALISM is the daddy of the bad boys, Hunger, Strife, Crime and Misery.

Watch the Vote

Socialist vote November, 1913: 906,840 Voters enrolled since election: 110,351

The "One Hoss" Philosopher

J. A. Wayland in APPEAL, 1898.

THE department stores are going to run out the little dealers as certain as the shoe factories destroyed the business of the old-time shoemaker.

WHAT OTHER PARTY?

Reader, do you know of any political party, the Socialist party alone excepted, that is helping the miners in West Virginia and fighting to release innocent victims from the bullpen and put an end to the martial law established by the coal trust?

Committee's Recommendations

Latest reports from J. L. Engdahl, reporter for the Socialist committee investigating conditions in West Virginia, show that Governor Hatfield is not fulfilling his promises to end military rule in that state.

BEATING THEM TO IT

While the Associated Press is working its news columns in the interest of the master class by suppressing news of the workers, a curious manifestation is appearing elsewhere.

FIGHT ON SOCIALISM

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Your Subscription Expires

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The Committee at Work

J. L. Engdahl, Reporter for the Socialist Committee Investigating West Virginia strike conditions.

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Socialists sometimes lose, but Socialism never loses.

Don't cut the weeds from the fields—it might destroy incentive of the crops to struggle on to success.

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