

THE APPEAL KEEPS IN FRONT
BECAUSE:
1-It aims to publish all the news possible.
2-It does so impartially, wasting no words.
3-Its correspondents are able and energetic.

THE APPEAL

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

THE APPEAL STEADILY GAINS
BECAUSE:
4-It is the organ of ALL Afro-Americans.
5-It is not controlled by any ring or oligarchy.
6-It aims no support but the people's.

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I. W. W. BOMB MAY END OUTRAGES

Police Think That Most Dangerous Agitators Were Killed.

INTENDED FOR ROCKEFELLER

Detectives Sure That Dynamite Would Have Been "Planted" by Reckless Anarchists—Story of Propaganda Reads Like a Dime Novel—Many Girls Aid "the Cause."

New York.—Officials here believe that the premature explosion of a bomb in the hands of members of the Industrial Workers of the World killed four of the most dangerous agitators. Little trouble is now looked for. The tragedy is expected to end the outbreaks, although members do not hesitate to assert that one or two deaths cannot put an end to "the cause."

The explosion foiled a plot, the police say, which may have caused great loss of life and damage to property. Efforts to prove that the bomb was being manufactured for use in blowing up some of the Rockefeller property have been fruitless, but detectives say there is little doubt that it was to be put to this use. Surviving agitators, however, assert that the bomb was sent to them by outside parties and are seeking to find the perpetrators of what they call a crime.

Damage which might possibly have occurred had the bomb been "planted" is attested by the fact that the building in which the police say it was being manufactured was totally demolished. Three floors were blown apart.



Photo by American Press Association.
ALEXANDER BERKMAN.

and only the outside walls left standing. The death toll would have been enormous had it exploded in a crowd.

The story of the I. W. W. propaganda reads like a dime novel. These men and women, mostly followers of Alexander Berkman, one of the most noted anarchists in the country, one who has served a prison term for an attempt on the life of Henry C. Frick and withal a brilliant writer and scholar, say they will not rest until they receive just recognition. First they began by invading churches of New York city, demanding something to eat and a place to sleep. These raids were stopped when about 100 men and boys were arrested, their leader given a long prison term and others serving from one to two months in jail.

Following this, members of the I. W. W. began what they called a protest against the murder of miners in the recent coal mine war in Colorado, in which many lives were lost. Led by Upton Sinclair, I. W. W. supporters marched up and down in front of the office of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., wearing crape bands on their arms. This continued for some time, and Mr. Rockefeller went to his home at Tarrytown, N. Y. He was followed by the agitators, and a riot occurred there when the town authorities refused to allow the visitors to make inflammatory threats against life and property.

About a dozen of the ringleaders were arrested in Tarrytown. Among these was Alexander Berkman, founder of a school of anarchy and admitted leader of the outbreaks. It is said that Berkman furnishes the brains for the agitators. His school is run regularly, and the attendance is said to be large. Students are taught to protest against present industrial conditions. One of the peculiar features is the number of girls and young women who become interested in the movement. These are considered by the police the most dangerous of the agitators.

WHEN IT WAS HOT IN GEORGIA

Geological Survey Reports on State's Climate in Ancient Days.

Washington.—That the climate of South Carolina and Georgia was once almost tropical is one of the interesting conclusions announced by experts of the geological survey after an exhaustive study of the flora of those states. This vegetation grew during upper cretaceous and eocene time, or, as geologists say, at least, several million years ago.

A study of this flora, which has been preserved in fossil form in the rocks, indicates also that shallow seas extended inland over 100 miles from the present seaboard, that there was considerable elevation of the Piedmont area to the west, that the river gradients were high and the streams numerous and more or less torrential in character and that there were swamps along the lower courses of the streams.

The report states that the fossil plants indicate there was a mild though not strictly tropical climate without seasonal changes. There was no evidence that frost occurred and that the rainfall was abundant. Indications are, it is said, that in middle eocene time the climate of Georgia was much warmer than during the upper cretaceous epoch.

JUST WON'T BE A MOTORMAN.

So Cassin, Engineer of Empire State Express, Quits His Job at Seventy.

New York.—Dennis J. Cassin, who, although seventy years old, still runs the Empire State express on the New York Central railroad from Croton to Albany and back two out of every three days, said that he would put in his application for retirement at once.

Cassin got his first job with the Central in 1861, when the old wood burners were the highest type of engine. He has had the Empire State express for several years, and during that time has not had an accident. He has seen the coal driven locomotive developed, and it is because of the encroachment of the electric engine that he is getting out.

He said that he wouldn't give up his throttle to be a "motorman" for \$1,000 a week. Several years ago in a contest conducted by a railroad magazine he won a diamond ring as the most popular engine driver in the country.

YEARS OF SILENCE ENDED BY CHANGE

Under Vow Not to Speak to Each Other, Accident Opens Lips.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Robert and Joseph Miller, brothers, spoke to each other the other day for the first time in fifteen years. All of this time they have lived in the same house, eaten at the same table, slept in the same room and been partners in the produce farm which they own. They are well to do.

Fifteen years ago, when their stock in trade consisted of a rundown little truck garden, they had a falling out over who did the most work, and Joseph vowed that he would never speak to his brother again until Robert spoke first. Pride prevented each from being the first to break over.

When they had anything to say to each other they did it through the medium of a third person.

"Ask Joe if he is going to town today or whether I shall go," Robert would say to a hired hand, even though Joseph were within a few feet of him.

"Tell Bob I am going because there is some private business I want to see about," Joseph would reply through the same medium.

During their resting hours and through the long winter evenings the two played cards together, but each sat stolidly smoking a pipe, and neither spoke to the other. With other people about they would talk freely and easily, but never to each other.

The silence between them was broken when Robert was buried underneath a slide of cordwood which he was piling up. Joseph rushed up.

"Oh, Bob, are you badly hurt?" he asked. Afterward he said that he did not realize that he was breaking his vow.

"No, Joe," was the reply, "but this wood is holding me so that I can't get out without help."

Then the two men laughed, shook hands and began to converse about getting Robert out of his unpleasant captivity.

Jinx Was on His Trail.
Minneapolis, Minn.—John Woods of Chicago recently left his home city for Minneapolis, and here is what has happened to him:

In Milwaukee he fell off a box car and fractured his right arm.

In Lacrosse he had pneumonia.

In Golsh, Wis., he was "doped" and robbed of \$140.

In Minneapolis he was sentenced to five days in the workhouse for vagrancy.

"Maybe this will be the end of it," said Woods. "I think some old jinx has been on my trail."

Wooden Leg Hides Money.
Sherman, Tex.—H. C. Wise, dead in Denver, Colo., with \$8,000 in certificates of deposit hidden in one of his artificial legs, was a resident of Sherman. He came here in 1904 from Kansas City, where a brother and sister reside.

WIRELESS MUSIC 200 MILES.

Strains From a Gramophone Picked Up by a Ship at Sea.

London.—Strains from a gramophone playing "The Merry Widow Waltz" and "God Save the King" were heard lately by wireless in the Nelson line steamship Highland Scot during a voyage to Buenos Aires, by the third officer. The boat was passing Vigo at the time, and afterward it was found that the ship from which the wireless came was a private yacht 200 miles away.

Mr. Marconi, commenting on this report, said:

"They were probably experimenting with a gramophone and a wireless telephone transmitter aboard the private yacht. Tunes are transmitted and caught up in this way. I never heard of its being done over such a long distance, but it is quite possible. Gramophone tunes have been sent by wireless telephony from Marconi House to my house at Fawley, near Southampton."

WOMAN CANS GARDEN TRUCK.

She Makes a Good Profit and the Results Are Sure.

Dodge City, Kan.—Two thousand quarts of beets and 600 quarts of piccalilli have been sold by Mrs. Will Robins to the Dodge City Wholesale Grocery company during the past few weeks—byproducts of the Robins truck farm, south of the river.

Mrs. Robins puts up these products in pint glass jars attractively labeled with words something as follows: "Fancy homemade piccalilli. No preservatives used. No factory made product. Put up by Mrs. Will Robins, Cimarron, Kan."

Mrs. Robins also had a contract with railroad eating houses to furnish them with onions during the season just past. Her garden products are as valuable as the wheat crop on the average farm, and more certain.

WHALERS MAKE RICH HAUL.

Off Coast of Lower California Get Fifteen Thousand Barrels of Oil.

San Diego, Cal.—The whaling fleet, comprising the tender Capella I. and whalers Juarez, Morales and Hidalgo, has arrived here from Magdalena bay after an eight months' successful season off the lower California coast.

According to Captain Engebretson of the Capella I, the Hidalgo captured 210 whales, the Morales 219 and the Juarez 151. All of the mammals were taken within twelve miles of Magdalena bay and were principally of the humpback and blue species.

The Capella I. entered port with 15,000 barrels of oil, valued at \$225,000. The tender will steam to Christiania, Norway, by way of the Panama canal, to discharge, leaving the whalers to continue the trade.

CHECKS ARE SIGNED WITH A MACHINE

Clerks in Pension Office Sign 820,000 Papers Each Year.

Washington.—J. S. Jones and William Adreon each year sign in the neighborhood of 820,000 checks, of an aggregate face value of \$180,000,000. Jones and Adreon are clerks in the pension office, and the checks are drawn to the order of pensioners.

Technically this money is disbursed under the signature of Guy O. Taylor, the disbursing clerk of the bureau. In fact, however, it goes out over the signature of J. S. Jones and William Adreon.

A series of machines designed especially for it fills out the blank checks with the name of the pensioner, the amount due him or her, and the name of Guy O. Taylor, printed. But the checks cannot be cashed until they are countersigned with an actual signature in ink. This is where Jones and Adreon come in. But even two men could not do this, and so machines are again utilized—signographs, as they are called.

Each man goes through the motion of signing his name, using a wooden pen-like arrangement on which there is really no point and no ink. This, however, causes to move ten real fountain pens, which actually inscribe the name on ten checks placed beneath. At each machine an assistant feeds in the blocks of checks, ten to a block.

Instead of actually signing 820,000 separate checks the two men together make only 82,020 signatures—41,010 each.

TREES CAUSE FRATRICIDE.

Forty Year Quarrel of Brothers Ends Fatally.

North Reading, Mass.—A forty year quarrel over timberland came to a climax here when Charles Samuel Harris, a farmer, was shot and instantly killed by his brother, James, who gave himself up to the police. He said his brother had attacked him with an ax during an argument about cutting the timber on their land and that he shot in self defense.

According to the statement of James Harris to the police, the brothers, though they had lived together forty years, always had been at odds over the disposition of the timber. Charles went to the lot and felled several small trees. When he returned to the house James met him in the kitchen, and the ancient quarrel was renewed.

SEEKS TO REDUCE COST OF LIVING

American Society of Thrift Is Growing Organization.

LESSEN USELESS SPENDING.

Points Out Products For Which Large Sums Are Needlessly Expended Every Year—Holds That Extravagance Is Principal Cause of Advance in Prices.

New York.—Have the American people become a nation of prodigals and spendthrifts?

It has been the custom of many Americans in bewailing the high cost of living to place the blame on the trusts, the tariff or some other agency. Of late, however, there has come into public notice a body known as the American Society for Thrift, which individually and collectively declares that the high cost of living is not so much chargeable to trusts or other agencies as to the prodigal and spendthrift spirit which has seized the people of this country, generally speaking.

One of the leaders of the society is Governor Cruce of Oklahoma.

So serious in the opinion of the members of this society has the situation become that a measure is about to be

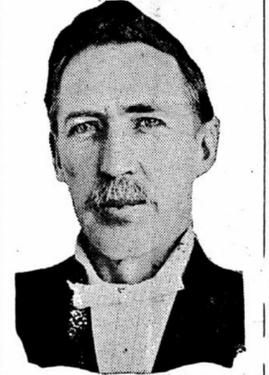


Photo by American Press Association.
GOVERNOR CRUCE OF OKLAHOMA, LEADING PROMOTER OF THRIFT SOCIETY.

Introduced in congress, to be known as the Clapp bill, directing President Wilson to invite foreign nations to participate in an international congress of thrift, to be held at San Francisco next year during the Panama-Pacific exposition, for the people of other countries than the United States have also developed a spirit of prodigality.

Cicero in earlier days said, "Men know not how great a revenue is frugality."

In later times Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, declared that "saving goes before security, happiness and good citizenship." The members of the Society for Thrift believe that these sayings still hold good today.

"The plain fact of the matter," said one of the promoters of the movement, "is that extravagance has become almost more than a national habit among us. Self indulgence, the natural child of extravagance, has walked hand in hand with our readiness to spend money, a readiness which has become an obsession with many in their craze to outdo their neighbors. These people crave luxuries which they are well aware are far beyond their means, but which they persist in obtaining because of their personal vanity or a desire to impress others."

"And not only has this spirit grown tremendously in late years, but it is fast increasing. We are a money spending mad people. We accumulate money, and we throw it away. An expert says that we are now spending the tremendous sum of \$25,000,000 yearly for chewing gum alone. When one considers the great number of persons who chew gum and notes the amount of advertising resorted to by gum manufacturers this estimate seems not improbable."

"For soda water and other non-intoxicating drinks our bill in the United States has in a single year amounted to \$325,000,000. As far back even as 1905 the craze for spending money was upon us, for in that year we spent in excess of \$30,000,000 for automobiles, and this at a time when the automobile industry was still in its infancy. Since then this single item has reached into the hundreds of millions."

"In the twelve months of 1905, too, the people of the United States ate candy and confectionery that cost \$87,000,000, money enough to build a string of inland waterways up and down the Atlantic seaboard. The value of diamonds, rings, watches, gold chains, necklaces, pendants and similar articles purchased has amounted to more than twice the cost of constructing the Panama canal."

"In 1908, before the wave of prohibition had advanced to its present point, the sum of \$1,675,828,197 was expended in this country for intoxicating drinks, of which amount \$638,170,864 was spent for whisky and other distilled spirits, imported and domestic, while the bill for beer and other malt liquors was \$918,023,287. Three years before that date we spent \$331,000,000 for cigars, cigarettes, chewing tobacco and snuff in twelve months."

Snake Stories in Season.
Cottonwood Falls, Kan.—When Mrs. William Weaver, the wife of an Elm-dale liveryman, started to go into her cave the other day she encountered a bunch of snakes under the steps that had evidently come out from their winter quarters. She ran to the house and called her husband, who succeeded in killing fourteen reptiles of various sizes and species.

PLAN GAMBLING AT PANAMA.

Earl of Shrewsbury Proposes Second Monte Carlo at Canal.

London.—The Casino Nacional de Panama company, limited, with the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot as chairman, which proposes to start a second Monte Carlo at Panama, gives an alluring description of the wonderful gambling and amusement resort it intends to launch.

The company is to acquire 250 acres of land and to operate under a charter "insuring absolute freedom from all interference for a period of twenty-five years," according to the promises of its prospectus, but no statement is made of what authority is to give the charter and to insure the freedom from interference. The casino is to include most of the attractions of Monte Carlo—a big hotel, an orchid garden, which will be one of the wonders of the world; a bathing pavilion, pigeon shooting, tennis grounds, golf courses and, principally, the gambling hall.

Panama is advertised as a splendid winter resort, while passengers will have twenty-four hours to spend on land while the steamers traverse the canal, thus insuring a constant patronage. Profits to the stockholders should be large, because the roulette tables will be run on a system giving the bank a much larger percentage of profits than the Monte Carlo company gets from the play there. Forty per cent dividends on the 44 shares are predicted by the prospectus.

MODEL CHILD LABOR LAW.

Industrial Board Would Put Little Workers Under State Purview.

Philadelphia.—The members of the United States commission on industrial relations are discussing a plan for state bureaus to look after the welfare of working children of school age. The commission intends to present it at all the hearings it holds throughout the country with a view of recommending a model law for the states.

The proposed bureau would maintain a school census and enforce regularity of attendance, issue licenses to minors engaged in street trades, issue employment certificates and look after the child during the first two years in industry, establish vocational guidance work to fit industrial conditions of a community, help the child to get placed in its chosen industry, look after the delinquent, defective and dependent and take charge of the medical inspection service of the schools.

HE DIED IN PRISON, WITH PARDON ON WAY

Veteran Was Reading "Homeward Bound" When End Came.

Kansas City, Mo.—David Truax, eighty-two years old, a life term in the Kansas penitentiary at Lansing, died while a pardon was on the way to him.

Truax served in the Ninety-first New York in the civil war. Having grubbed a competency from a little farm in Meade county, he left his family for a few months and went to the Kansas Old Soldiers' home at Dodge City. On his return from a visit to town one day Truax brought with him a pint of whiskey. He put the bottle in his coat pocket, hung the coat in a tree and went into the barracks. While he was gone two of his cronies drank all the whiskey and replaced the empty bottle.

When he discovered the empty bottle he became mad with rage. He got an old army pistol and killed one and wounded the other. One of the men was killed instantly and the other crippled for life. Truax was tried for murder, convicted and sentenced to the Kansas penitentiary for a life term.

When Major W. L. Brown was appointed to the board of control he took a special interest in the convicts who have been soldiers and came to know Truax intimately. Through his intercession a pardon was granted. The papers were mailed to the governor, and Truax was taken from the cellroom and given the freedom of the office.

He had been making big plans for his trip home. Out of his pension he had saved \$150 to assure burial outside the prison cemetery and sent the rest to his family.

Major Brown called in the warden's office to see Truax and found him sitting in an easy chair, apparently dozing. He was dead. In his lap was a book, "Homeward Bound."

Gas Proves Deadly to Flies.
Independence, Kan.—A gas leak alongside the curb in front of a Main street residence has inadvertently given the city a hint at fly swatting that may prove of immense value. Along this leak, which extends about forty feet, is a layer of bluebottle flies from two to three inches deep and three inches to a foot wide. It is estimated there are a half bushel of them. Something about the gas attracts the insects, and they are asphyxiated.

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Cottonwood Falls, Kan.—When Mrs. William Weaver, the wife of an Elm-dale liveryman, started to go into her cave the other day she encountered a bunch of snakes under the steps that had evidently come out from their winter quarters. She ran to the house and called her husband, who succeeded in killing fourteen reptiles of various sizes and species.

AFTER RIVER PIRATES.

Posse Organized to Exterminate the Wholesale Freebooters.

Martinez, Cal.—River pirates, whose depredations in the Carquinez straits and the tide lands of the San Joaquin valley have caused farmers a loss of many thousands of dollars, are to be exterminated, it was learned here. With the co-operation of the federal authorities Sheriff R. R. Veale of Contra Costa county has organized a picked posse to wage war on the inland freebooters.

The chief source of revenue of the pirates is the merchandise produce piled along river levees awaiting shipment. The method of the gangs is to moor a scow at night in midchannel and row to the wharves, from which the produce is removed and brought to the bay cities and sold. The delta section has been a rich field for the gangs.

CASPIAN SEA SINKING.

Steamships in Many Places Unable to Reach Landing Stages.

St. Petersburg.—The scientific world in Russia has for some time been occupied with a curious natural phenomenon. The surface of the Caspian has since June, 1910, been continually sinking and is now beginning to be inconvenient for navigation, as steamers in many places cannot reach the landing stages.

Professor Shoralski, commissioned by the government to study the subject, has ascertained that the amount of water contributed by the rivers flowing into the Caspian, especially by the Volga, has considerably diminished. It is therefore quite possible that the river water flowing into the sea is not sufficient to make good the loss caused by evaporation.

DOG FIGHTS FIVE MULES.

Result Is Four Dumb Patients For the Veterinary Hospital.

Clinton, Ind.—A bulldog attacked five mules in the barn lot near here. The dog took them one at a time, leaping at their throats. Repeatedly the mules shook off the dog, and twice they kicked him.

One mule picked the dog up by the skin of the back and shook him. When thrown to the ground the dog caught another mule and held to its throat until it went to its knees. The men who saw the combat say that another mule then pawed the dog so fiercely that it lay unconscious till carried from the lot.

The dog and three of the mules are now at a veterinary hospital.

TO ASK CITIZENSHIP FOR THE JAPANESE

Will Settle California Problem, Says Mikado's Agent.

Baltimore.—Dr. Shosuke Sato, who has been studying the Japanese question in California at the direction of the emperor of Japan, said here that he would report to his sovereign that the only way the California land problem could be settled would be for the United States to grant citizenship to the Japanese now holding land in that state. He also said he would recommend that no more Japanese immigration be allowed.

"I have made a careful study of the California situation," said Dr. Sato, "and in my report to my government I will state that, in my opinion, there is but one way to settle the differences between the United States and Japan over the California question, and that is by granting citizenship to the Japanese now holding land in California. When this is done Japan will have no further trouble with the United States. There are at present about 100,000 Japanese in the United States, and over half that number are qualified to become citizens of this country."

"I will also recommend that no more immigrants come to this country. The matter can very easily be arranged by making an agreement or new treaty between the countries.

"Japan will show her friendship for the United States by not pressing the California matter until the Mexican question is settled. The Japanese government is of the opinion that the California question is a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the federal government and should be settled in Washington."

"The Japanese in California are now in a very bad way, and the people of California do not care what becomes of them. By giving them citizenship and a vote the tension would be relieved. Japan has nothing to gain by going to war with the United States, and I personally do not think that a conflict between the nations will occur."

"As to Mexico, there are a number of Japanese who have gone to that country to engage in agricultural pursuits, but in my opinion it would be better for them to go to Brazil or some other country in South America. There is one thing certain—Japan will not meddle in the Mexican muddle."

This Ox Was a Whopper.
Hillsdale, Mich.—About the largest hide ever received at the local tannery has just been dressed. It was that of a white ox and was received from Lake View, Mich. The hide measures eighteen feet from the nose to the tip of the tail and twelve feet across. When green the hide weighed 166 pounds and when dressed twenty-five.

BLEASEISM ISSUE IN S. C. ELECTION

Governor Seeking E. D. Smith's Place in U. S. Senate.

BITTER CAMPAIGN GOING ON

Meetings Held in Each County, and Followers of Governor Try to "Howl Down" Other Candidates—Bleasem Promises to Cause All Negro Government Employees to Lose Jobs.

Spartanburg, S. C.—A political campaign such as can be furnished only by the state of South Carolina is now in progress. The issue is Bleasemism. United States Senator Ellison D. Smith is opposed by Coleman Livingston Bleasem, the stormy governor who has kept his state in the public eye for the past three and a half years—who, his enemies say, has kept the state in disrepute since being chosen governor.

The "biennial circus" has furnished many bitter and denunciatory speeches. For two months prior to an election in this state the candidates campaign in a body. Meetings are held in each of the forty-four counties. Candidates are allowed an hour to present their views. Disorder and chaos frequently attend these meetings, and supporters of Bleasem often attempt to prevent other candidates from delivering their speeches by riotous tactics. Personalities are common and bitter. Hence the state campaign has come to be known as the "biennial circus."

The first primary will be held on Aug. 25. The result of the primary is equivalent to an election, as about 95 per cent of the voters of the state are Democrats. The primaries were



Photos by American Press Association.
E. D. SMITH (TOP) AND COLE L. BLEASEM (BELOW).

inaugurated by Senator Tillman to eliminate the negro vote. No negro may vote unless he voted for Wade Hampton and the overthrow of the carpet bag rule and negro domination in 1876. Thus each negro voter must have been twenty-one years old in 1876 or fifty-nine years old today.

Bleasem in this election is not opposed by Smith alone. Two of the most prominent and successful farmers in the state have entered the campaign, and the governor is forced to face the rapid fire arguments from three bitter opponents. L. D. Jennings, a planter and politician, mayor of Sumter, S. C., and arch enemy of Bleasemism is aiding Smith in making the fight to overthrow Bleasem. W. P. Polk, chief of Cherokee is also a candidate.

In the various meetings that have been held Bleasem has continued his practice of appealing to the race prejudice of the ignorant and in a speech in this city promised if sent to the senate to have all negro government employees discharged and their places filled by "Bleasemites." When his pardon record was attacked he answered that his friends demanded no explanation from him, and his enemies could not force him to explain. During the three years and six months that he has been governor Bleasem has pardoned and paroled over 1,200 convicts, and prisons are now almost depleted.

When the governor announced his intention of seeking a senatorial toga many of his satellites and camp followers sought his place in the governor's mansion. As a result in this contest there has been a split in the ranks of the Bleasem supporters. No fewer than twelve men are running. Perhaps the most unique is John G. Clinkscales of this city, for many years a professor at Wofford college and one of the best known educators in the state and bitter enemy of Bleasem. Mr. Clinkscales has made his race on a platform that embodies compulsory education.