

Government by Gunmen

By John Kenneth Turner

By special arrangement with The Appeal, the Co-Operative papers will also publish this thrilling expose of America's most daring and best-kept secrets.

BURNS DETECTIVE AND GUNMEN "MURDERED" FORD AND SUHR

APPEAL BROTHERS, SAY TURNER

On August 10, 1913, a strike in California 1913 was unheard of. The world was too busy with the work of earning a dollar in the hot fields and getting away with it.

The strike was a strike for the word "right". There was no provision for removing guards; they took that mean. There were not as many strikers as there were. The word "right" was the whole place. Many of the pickers declare that until after the tragedy there were but few strikers, and that the word "right" was the whole place. Many of the pickers declare that until after the tragedy there were but few strikers, and that the word "right" was the whole place.

The Ford-Suhr Conspiracy at a Glance.

Richard Ford and Herman Suhr, in January of this year, were convicted of murder in the second degree as a result of the hot field "kill" at Wheatland, Cal., in which two officers and two strikers lost their lives.

The Judge E. P. McDaniel, gave them the extreme penalty, life imprisonment.

Application for a new trial was immediately made. Judge McDaniel refused it. In January, 1914, the case was taken. Pending the appeal Ford and Suhr are held without bail in the county jail at Marysville, Cal.

Each has a wife and two children who are in destitute circumstances. The appeal will be heard in the fall of 1914. Before the court of appeal of the Third district of the state of California. If a new trial is then denied it is the intention to try the case to the supreme court of the state.

The prisoners are defended by Austin Lewis, a radical lawyer and a speaker of national reputation, and R. M. Royce.

These men are not guilty, they believe. The prosecution failed to connect them with the killings. The theory on which they were convicted was that they were leaders of a strike against the death of any person. The reason for the savage prosecution of the charges against them was that the rich top growers of Yale county wanted to make an example of somebody and so insure themselves against strikes in the hot fields in the future.

Publicity is the first necessary step toward the saving of these men. Their fight was for the preservation of the right to work without the use of violence to those who wish to preserve for himself the right to strike.

(By John Kenneth Turner.)

Richard Ford and Herman Suhr are two workmen such as you might find in any crowd. Ford is 32, the son of an Irishman, a native of the south, an Illinois resident during the civil war. In early life he learned the trade of a farmer, but he became a driver of a horse-drawn wagon, but he became a driver of a horse-drawn wagon, but he became a driver of a horse-drawn wagon.

First, by poor advertisements they contrive to bring a vast excess of pickers over the number needed, and to get into the crowd before the work begins. The capacity of the drying kiln is sufficient to handle the product only of the season 1,000 persons are waiting before the start into the dust hole.

Durst brothers want this excess of human flesh for three reasons:

1. To run them tight. Tents are 15 cents a week. Four persons to a tent would make 750 tents. Seven hundred and fifty tents at 15 cents each give us \$1125.00 a week, \$46.35 a day.
2. To steal their hold-back. The standard pickers wage for 1913 was 10 cents a day. The standard pickers wage for 1913 was 10 cents a day. The standard pickers wage for 1913 was 10 cents a day.

Then, by giving his pickers work only part of the time, and making conditions generally unworkable, he keeps a constant stream of people flowing away from his ranch who were forced to leave their "bonuses" behind.

Parker estimates that the amount thus gouged out of the pickers was between \$100 and \$150 a day.

To be certain away of enough pickers who would be willing through force of circumstance, to kill their employer was his own term. But Mr. Hurst has not yet got all his pickers' money back. Next he opens a supply store, prohibits the pickers from taking their own property, establishes a monopoly, and picks up another fat profit.

Cousin Al fleeces.

My wife, Mr. Durst said to his cousin the landowner (et cetera) did, ice cream, lunch and water "concessions" for the pickers. The pickers were to be paid for the water, but he said that that was no free water as part of the contract is that that no free water may be delivered to the pickers in the fields. Durst kept the camp, and the water in the fields at five cents a glass brings a small fortune.

Respect Ford, general manager of Durst Brothers. "He is one of our respected fellow citizens" there in the cash. But Mr. Durst helped elect the "beloved and honored" district attorney, who did in his behalf. That district attorney was a command for the way, by the way, Durst's private attorney on the side.

Durst helped elect the sheriff, too. Another good Republican—when a posse, armed to the teeth and brandishing their arms, against a peaceful assembly of Durst's employees, with the express purpose of perpetrating the varied instigations of the "bonus," the instigator, the pickers, and the five-cent plan of the fields.

Only a situation literally beyond imagination could bring these untrained, uneducated and poverty-stricken laborers together. Such a situation was found upon the great Durst ranch.

Durst brothers got big profits. Durst brothers, whose boy "farm" is one of the largest in the world, and whose "legitimate" profits from the work of the men in the hot fields of about \$250,000 a year, have in operation a cunning system designed to get them on the ground several feet to nothing.

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Durst was also a close personal friend of Adj. Gen. Parker. He led the state militia to his assistance, and later, through a newspaper, Marysville Appeal, played an important part in the frame-up which resulted in sentences of life imprisonment upon Richard Ford and Herman Suhr.

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FATHER JONES COLUMN

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLICAN

Compare the Argentine platform with that of the party of the United States, and the eight words of "Political Demands" first clause, with article five of the Argentine platform, and the eight words of "Political Demands" first clause, with article five of the Argentine platform, and the eight words of "Political Demands" first clause, with article five of the Argentine platform.

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co-operatives.

(b) Special measures for the welfare in industries.

(c) Nationalization of Legal, Industrial and Commercial Enterprises.

(d) Prohibition of the labor of children under fourteen years of age.

(e) The progressive diminution of the hours of labor, from the maximum of six hours for the young between the ages of 11 and 13 years, and eight hours for adults of both sexes.

(f) Prohibition of the labor of women in all industries which will endanger maternity and the general health, as well as morality.

(g) Prohibition of night work for these industries where it is not absolutely indispensable.

(h) A weekly rest of 24 consecutive hours.

(i) Abolition of place work.

(j) Abolition of books and certificates for labor rendered.

(k) Responsibility of employers guaranteed by the state against accidents; pensions for invalid workers and the aged.

(l) The fixing of a minimum wage.

(m) Organization of social insurance.

(n) Abolition of the right of life and death, by the concurrence of the medical examination of the accused.

(o) Abolition of the death penalty.

(p) Penal colonies in place of penitentiaries.

(q) Educational Reform.

(r) Appropriations for primary instruction to be proportional to all others.

(s) Secular instruction, gratuitous and obligatory, extending up to fourteen years of age.

(t) Clothing, books and school appliances to be loaned to poor children whose parents solicit none.

(u) The encouragement of night and professional schools for students.

(v) Abolition of the standing army and the organization of a citizen militia.

(w) Abolition of military tribunals.

(x) Abolition of military tribunals.

(y) Abolition of military tribunals.

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