Million Copies



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 PART of the people.

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A Florida Home.

Any One Can Enter this Contest.

HE APPEAL proposes to give, under a 75-acre home to some worker in the Socialist field who does the most to of the climate and scenery. promote the interests of the Agitation League for the short period of twelve late

Putnam county, and a port affording facilities for Atlantic seaboard cities with only about eighteen ocean vessels, thus bringing this property within miles of railroad transportation. The ocean rates casy access of cheap and abundant world-wide trans- are very cheap and they remain stable the year portation. The property is located on a railway round. line, one mile from Keuka, Fla. It lies two miles . This property is up—the Appeal is going to give it to from the former cetate of Lord Erskine, who second contestant only relate one contestant only related to the relate. line, one mile from Keuka, Fla. It lies two miles although he was a globe trotter and could live where he chose. He lived here for years, only leaving large contribution to win. Every cent that you put when he came into his English estates.

THE LAND.

There are 75 acres of land, ten agree of it being slightly detached from the main body. This ten-acre tract has a small lake on one end of it, a lake that could be easily stocked with fish. There would be no special value in the steeked with fish. There would be no special value in the around, and we nish from a commercial standpoint, owing to the proximity of the sea and St. John's river, which supply more fish than the public can use. Twenty five acres of this land are cleared, and the balance is pine and eak. There are un the place twenty-five pear trees and a few other trees of various fruits, and four grape vines. One grape vine in this country will cover an acre when fully grown, and produce many tons of grapes.

The following the contribute to the contribute pose of male produce many tons of grapes.

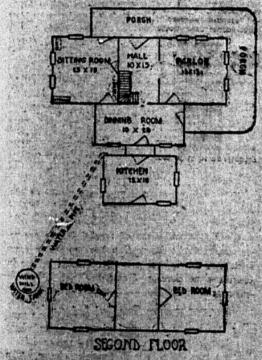
The products are sea island cotton, corn, sugar-cane are produced are sea sample cotton, corn, sugar-cane, tobseco, cats, rye, rice, arrow-root, cassava, pinders, potatoes, chufas, field peas, melons, etc. Early regetables are produced in great variety and in abundance.

All the fruits are cultivated. Oranges, temons, limes, figs, grapes, pomegranates, peaches, plums, blackberries, strawberries, guavas, shaddocks, citrons, etc., grow to great perfection and in very great quantities.

THE HOUSE

on this land is two stories, with a perch rusning around building. THE FRONT ENTRANCE on ground floor is from porch into a half 10x15, containing three doors and three

GROUND FLOOR



THE PARLOR is ISula, contains three doors and Windows Chimney.

ALICA States State start from dining room. Ra 15 at top of stairs. Closet in hall. BEDROOM, upstairs, 15x15; has four windows. BEDROOM, upstairs, 15x15; two windows. WORKSHOP, standing separate, 12x24. BARN, two stories, 22x14 on ground. Stairs leading in floor to lott. Room for eight horses. Carriag

TWO HUNDRED BARREL TANK.
FENCE-Completely employed with barbed wire

pine, and this, in connection with the sea breezes Some Plain Talk which blow, renders the climate one of great desirability from a standpoint of health.

The water is pure, there being a great many springs, both mineral and otherwise, scattered through the county.

This district is one of the great health and pleasure resorts for Northern people and many warranty deed, free of incumbrance, a hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent in Florida by the extremely wealthy on account

There are fine apportunities for the man or woman who owns this tract of land, in the way of fault and vere able rating, chickens and eage and wine-busing. The climate is equable all the year, and such a thing as snow is unknown.

This place is located about eighteen miles west This property consists of 75 acres of Palatka, Fla, a rapidly-growing town, which, of land, completely equipped with by reason of the fact that it is located on deep houses, barns, outbuildings, etc., about water, a port for ocean vessels, shipments of pro-18 miles west of Palatka, Fla., the county seat of ducts can easily be made from this place to all

We do not believe that it will require a very in goes into the Socialist movement, and is used ignorant. You lose nothing, If you win you have a fine home, free of debt, located in a beau-

The following explains how the Florida property will be given out:

contribute ten cents or more each week for the purpose of making a fund that is used in distributing literature among the general public. Every cent of the contribution is used for the purpose specified, there being no expense for salaries, wages, rents, fuel, or anything of that sort or character, except the printed literature that is cent out.

Each week each member contributes his duca to the Appeal office, where a separate fund is made of it, and we draw upon it when we see a good place to use the literature. This League Fund has been of very great value in the past, for it enables us to hustle out the literature in times of strikes or great meetings, and to reach certain classes of people when it may be desirable to do so without having to wait to raise a fund.

EVERY SOCIALIST OUGHT TO BE A MEMBER OF THIS LEAGUE!

While the dues are TEN CENTS weekly, we accept more if offered.

And to stimulate interest in this worthy object the Appeal proposes to give the magnificent. Florida home, described above, to the man or woman who sends in the largest everage contribution each week and every week for twelve weeks, the first week beginning December 22d. You deare to be the judge of that—and then send in that amount each week as specified. At the end of And yet herein you will find no tirade against cide how much you want to give each weekbeen larger than any one else's weekly remittances this property will be given you under a warranty deed, clear of incumbrance. Recollect that you trolling" or "regulating" it; that, in fact, there is must always send in the same amount each week.

You cannot send in 20 cents the first week and I want to show you from the records of the men. deed, clear of incumbrance. Recollect that you remit for more then one week at a time. If your remittance does not come EACH WEEK AND EVERY WEEK, if you fail to get in during any one week, you are counted out of it. This property is worth working for-the objects of the League

This contest is not confined to the present embership of the Agitation League. Anyon. may entereit.

HREE million copies of this edition of is an age of big things.

loaded to their full capacity-to handle this one first class. edition. It will consume the entire white paper | THIRD-This group is composed of farmers and this edition of the Appeal to Reason.

Mississippi river. For ten years it has been en- word to describe this group except asinine. to pay for literature, to be distributed among the gaged in the work of arousing the American people to a revolt against existing conditions. So well Trust a perfect machine a machine as perfect in has it carried on the bettle that it is possible in its field as the magnificent Goes press on which tiful country, a home where it is pleasant the year this Year of Plutocracy, 1905, to issue the largest this paper is printed. The press manufacturer utilaround, and where you can enjoy life every moment paid-in-advance edition ever printed since time ites every mechanical principle known to science

read by at least three persons. You are, therefore, Trust Builder utilized the results of centuries of The Appeal to Reason is not printed to make money stands a perfect tool. In the hands of a small may be permitted to use a current phrase among it will be as beneficent in the distribution of its the Knights of the Green Cloth to describe a wad wealth and comforts and luxuries as is Nature

L want your attention for fifteen mir knew that I could not & t it is this paper came to you as does the ordina v newspaper or magazine, filled with announcements of various kinds. I want nothing to distract your attention while we are discussing this question of "The Trust." In other words, I want to occupy the center of the stage for that length of time to the exclusion of all other comers, and I am willing to pay \$20,000 for the privilege. It will be worth more to me in the end if I can get your eye, and through it reach your "think" machine. Once this is done, I have no fears as to the result, YOU WILL COME WITH US AND MARCH UNDER THE BAN-NER WHICH IS THE INSPIRATION OF NINE MILLION VOTERS LOCATED IN

the Trust-but rather a description of this m machine of production—of its tremendous for good; of the impossibility of "busting,"

how amouthly it runs not how ominously it fooms up on the horizon as a spectre that hattuts every

The "Paramount Issue."
TODAY the dominant political question is Treet." (t is as longer a question, "Is there Mr. Rocsevelt and a small bunch of rem

colitical purposes only," are "regulate" the Trust. I will from the mouths of their of their own scribes ting to regulate the Trust. of the king who attemp

an waves with a valiantly headed Possibly there are yet a few m who still believe the United States ible to "bust the in the back-woods

nts of View

the officers and directors. They see only good in the new order of things. To them the "System" About the Trust is perfect. They would leave it alone. I will quote liberally from the public utterances and writings of men of this class.

SECOND-The aspiring politician-the profesthe Appeal to Reason were subscribed sional hanger-on-the lawyer, the judge, etc.--who, and paid for before the paper was put while dimly recognizing the inevitability of the to press. This edition of the Appeal to Trust, hope to ride into power through the votes Beason is the largest ever issued by of the people by preaching regulation and control. any periodical in the world. It is doubt- I will show the sophistry of these gentlemen by disful if any other paper will equal the closing their financial connection with the institurecord within the next decade—and this tion they denounce. You will be dumbfounded when you read how completely the Roots, the Platis, It will require four solid mail trains the Mortons, the Depews, the Shaws et al. are of ten cars each, forty cars in all, under the absolute domination of the men of the

output of one of the largest paper mills in the small business men and shippers and cattle raisers United States running for one week, night and and their retainers, who are being ground to a day. It is printed in a small country town of dust between the nether mill stone of competition, three thousand inhabitants: Practically the en- with their fellows, and the upper stone of consolitire working population of Girard will be employed dated enterprises. In their blind rage they would for a period of two weeks wrapping and mailing destroy this modern machine of production, much after the same manner adopted by the weavers of For its purposes, this paper has the largest and England when the new weaving machines were first best equipped printing plant located west of the introduced. They would "smash it." There is no

FOURTH-The Socialists, who recognize in the in the building of his machine. It stands as a Every copy is paid for-and it is quite likely monument to the genius of man. To say that it is that each one of these three million papers will be dangerous and should be destroyed is childish. The one of nearly ten million who will read these lines. painful effort and progress, and today the Machine else it would not come to you this week without group of individuals, as their private property, the a single line of paid matter, though it turned flown Trust becomes a powerful, cruel and remorseless not a cent less than \$25,600 worth of advertising- instrument of torture and exploitation to the work \$20,000 of which would have been "velvet," if I people. Used in the interest of the world's workers through the sunshine, the rain and the limitless I resources of the certh.

Three Points to Remember.

THESE three points I wish to make and impress fixedly on your mind:

1-The Trust is here to slay;

2—It can neither be abolished, regulated or con-rolled, because the handful of men who own the Trust also own the men who run the government;

3-It follows logically that if the Trust is here to stay; that it can neither be regulated or controlled; that it is, in private hands, a menace to society; then it should be owned collectively by all the people; and damocratically managed by all the people—which means Socialism.

The Trust Is Here to Stay

and also a book, entitled "The Truth About Trusts. Both of these volumes, imposing and substantially bound, are looked upon as authorities on all corporation and financial subjects. Their \$10—each copy being numbered. The en

On page 4 of this issue, the reader will fissummary of trust capitalization. Prefacing remarks, he says: "In the analyses of these Greater Trusts, the writer has striven in every case to base all conclusion on facts, and to avoid any unfair

Continuing, on page 494 of "The Truth About Trusts," he says:

To view this immence aggregation 000,000 (twenty billions) of comolidate mearly all of which has taken the Trube last decade, is to at once raise in important problem as to what is the or this seemingly irresistible tendency.

The Process of Concentration.

R. MOODY is not alone as an authority on M. MOODY is not annual and trustification and trustification of industry who is recognized as such by all men who study these problems. On page 75, volume VII., Census Reports of 1900, will be found this paragraph, summing up the conclusions of the census statistic after an exhaustive research utilizing all + wer and resources of the United

dency towards production on a large scale has ght out by the Twelfth Census, in connection study of what has become commonly known as adustrial combination. This form of corporate inry was almost entirely developed in the United States. ring the periods between the consuses of 1890 and 1900

Following this is an extended table showing that this concentration is taking place in all the industries of the nation. From this table is taken the following examples, which are sufficient for the purpose of showing how, as production increases, establishments are decreased in number, wage workera concentrated in larger groups, and profits increased enormously as a result of the consequent saving in energy, decreased office force, superintendency, etc. :

		2.	Areta	e Fer	Retablis	breez.
		-0.0		Wage	Extuers	
. I rona s	Year	Number (abilisha	Capital.	Newske	Wages	Value e Product
Agricultural imple	1986 1590 1550 1570 1870	785 970 1-943 2.076 2.216		\$481-		5 147 Sei 10 37 25 37 29 46 4 16
Iron and steel		668 659 691 78	fick,571 501,065 Jul,000 101,513	333 236 297 193	150 GPS 150 GPS 15,430 54-155	1 MIL JAN MALIZA 475/MIL 114/77
Cursed & Enubed		1,306 2,507 3,506 7,500	10.11		21,641 21,641 2,632 1,641	16 Apr.

By referring to the table hat in 1860 there were 2,116 small a making agricultural implements. Thesemployed an average of eight hands two thousand little establishments have 700 big manufactories, each employing and, in some cases, thousands of men, total capital involved reaching into the

The tools had grown too big for inership and so the the village indi and the owner became a wage-establishment. Mr. Moody is right the NATURAL outcome or evolution conditions." There is a cause—and i Moody would imply. The Trust atgrowth of the ec

discovery that by combining with his neighbor bet- About Trusts:" ter and more satisfactory results could be obtained. ter and more satisfactory results could be obtained.

This led step by step through the varying forms of partnerships, companies and corporations, to the colossus known as the Trust—which recognizes how the partnerships, which, in fact, recognizes no nano state lines, which, in fact, recognizes no na-

fore: commerce took on greater strides, and, with the assistance of the more effective methods of modern transpertation, spread to all quar-

liture and greater aggregate result than ever our neighbors. before in the history of mankind. And, up to a That a same people will permit the domination guilty. Mr. Root, as a prominent officer and complish the same ends far more cheaply and sat- forest and stream. isfactorily than in the old ways, and do so without . But things have changed since civilization steppsive and costly in the field of competition."

"The Inevitableness of It."

interest of groups of capitalists. These groups hands of the workless, helpless, hungry group of merge their collective interest with the collective the world's dispossessed! The gate is barred! And vidual ownership is being-in fact, has been-relegated to the scrap heap. This movement has come use the individual capitalist found his investment more profitable when combined with that of his retainer, as witnesses. his fellows than when used separately.

"This," says Mr. James H. Bridge, author of "The st: Its Book," "is the characteristic of natural laws: guised or ignored, they never cease to be operative, can they be repealed by congress or vetoed by presit. Here, them, we get an indication of the lines along the future economic development will take place. The smeat towards co-operation, towards the elimination inhabilizant campatition. separate letter of Independence and to pressure characteristics of American civil life—this work of the most pressure characteristics of American civil life—this work of the most pressure of the present in the laws underlying, all pregress, is destined to extend until it covers the whole of seed to extend until it covers the whole of the second to safeguard the political rights of the American consultation of the surely laws of life. We are astricted of a tendency with the laws underlying, all prepares, is destined to extend until it covers the whole of the second to safeguard the political rights of the American consultation of the surely laws of life. We are astricted of a tendency with the second to the

The "Natural Right" of the Trust.

THE reader will observe that, in the quota- matter how sore your grievances tions so far made, I am using material put against the "System." I hope out by the Trust itself, written by men who are to show before you have finished familiar, from an intimate inside view, with the reading this paper that the Grand workings and operations of the Thing-who are, Dukes of Business and Industry in fact, a part of the System. I am passing over, have but been preparing the way without comment at this time, their conclusions, for the better industrial order to be taken up in their regular order on other which is to succeed the present. pages of this issue. What I wish to particularly But to resume: I call this an inimpress on the mind of the reader are the facts recognized by these men—facts which, until the past cause the men who control it own per interests.

Sexages Clark.

Representative of the Rockefeller Copelected and appointed public officers, senators and other for his seat in the senate, now answers to the call of the Rockefeller Copelected and appointed public officers, senators and other for his seat in the senate, now answers to the call of the Rockefeller interests. The companies whose interests he carefully looke after while in Washington are as follows: years ago no capitalist writer or politician would of government to promote industry and therefore the half-dozen men who are at the president and Director. Buttle Electric Railway Company have dared say in a public print designed for genhave dared say in a public print designed for genhave dared say in a public print designed for genhave dared say in a public print designed for genhave dared say in a public print designed for genhave dared say in a public print designed for genhave dared say in a public print designed for genhave dared say in a public print designed for genhave dared say in a public print designed for genhave dared say in a public print designed for genhave dared say in a public print designed for genhave control the later of the Rockefeller Copelected and appointed public officers, senators and other control the senate, now answers to the call of the Rockefeller Copelected and appointed public officers, senators and other control the for his seat in the senate, now answers to the call of the Rockefeller Copelected and appointed public officers, senators and other can be senated and other can be companied to the call of the Rockefeller Copelected and appointed public officers, senators and other can be senated and other can be companied to the call of the Rockefeller Copelected and appointed public officers, senators and other can be caused to the call of the Rockefeller Copelected and appointed public officers, senators and other can be c impress on the mind of the reader are the facts rec- dustrial form of government be-

me mode of economic production and exchange, changed. "Natural right," which will be shortly cabinet members, senators and other government group to which the particular cabinet member or and the social organization necessarily following converted into the "divine right" of these com- officers, who shape legislation, who are personally senator belongs. This grouping is taken from from it, form the basis upon which is built up and mercial brigands to do business, is now urged as and pecuniarily interested in the great industries Moody's "Manual of Corporations"—a hand book from which alone can be explained the political and the excuse for their existence. Here, again, we of the country. Is there anything more natural of financiers: intellectual history of that epoch." Man made the may with propriety quote from Mr. Moody's "Truth than that men should be moved by personal con-

no state lines, which, in fact, recognizes no national boundaries. It knows no law, except the law of trade—which it makes and enforces by a process peculiarly its own. Examine it closely and you will discover in the Modern Trust the same principle known to your grandfather as a partnership.

"With the active working of this new element in our modern life," says Mr. Moody, "industry grew with greater rapidity than ever before; commerce took on

One of Civilization's Monstrosities.

SOCIETY (and that means you and I and our neighbors) recognizes the right of one man or ters of the globe; great enter- a group of men to own for their own individual prises controlled by greater and private profit this machine of productionminds came into being; and, incidentally, where it suits his convenience, wealth grew with wonderful the source of supply. Imagine a tribe of monkeys rapidity, and, instead of be- gravely and deliberately turning over to one of their ing dissipated and left to number all the cocoanut trees of Monkeyland, sealunproductive uses, began to ing the ownership by a scrap of paper covered with be put to a thousand new hieroglyphics, and then asking permission to gather uses as capital, and thru the able and concentrated connecds of the working monkeys, and cheerfully laybeen prominently mentioned as a suitable successor trol of master minds at the head of the gigantic indushead of the gigantic indus
Trustee, Mention and most important position position and most important position and most importan tries, a point has finally been But if you will think for a moment you will agree history of this concern is too fresh in the minds of reached where wealth is today with me that the supposed incident is not in the the reading public to need repeating here. Suffice JAS. produced and massed with greater economy of ex- least overdrawn when applied to you and I and it to say that there is no crime on the calendar,

certain point, it certainly was true that competi- of a handful of men over their means of obtaining trustee of this malodorous institution, must tion was the life of trade. But not so beyond that the necessities, comforts and luxuries of a creature have known what was going on, or else he was point. For quite early in the modern and com- existence is one of those strange anomalies devel- derelict in his duty towards his associates and mercial and industrial life of men it was discovered oped as a part of our so-called civilization. If we that there were advantages to be gained in the account oped as a part of our so-called civilization. If we himself. This I do not believe. It is incredible that there were advantages to be gained in the account oped as a part of our so-called civilization. If we himself. This I do not believe. It is incredible that, occupying so responsible a position as trustee adopting of methods somewhat different from filtered down to us through the centuries since of the Mutual Life Insurance company, he did not those in vogue under the old regime of competi- primitive man inhabited the globe, we are led to know of his company's connection with state and tion. By combining together and acquiring, either believe that no self-respecting man of the stone national legislation and republican campaign conas a result of this joint effort or otherwise, a special age would tolerate for one second any interference privilege or 'monopoly' men found they could ac- by another with his free access to the fruits of the

the same exposure to what was frequently expen-upon the stage of world affairs-and we find millions of hungry and helpless and workless men and women and children on one side of the im-other. Within plain sight are piles upon piles of ing his private interest with the collective man want. These very articles are the product of the which can be said to be individually owned. Indi-acquiesced in by the hungry, helpless, workless

our same old familiar friends, the capitalist and

The New Industrial Government.

T is generally believed that we have a political government participated in by all men over 21

ent-nor would you, when once you understand the situation. wish it to have been different, no

is "right" and for the welfare of the "country?" ROBERT BACON, of New York City... Assistant Secretary

Cabinet Officers as Trust Promoters.

DARTICULARLY would I call your attention to the number of cabinet officers, senators and others who are identified as directors and trustees



SENATOR ALDRICH. Father-in-law by marriage to the Rockefeller Oil Interests.

in the Standard-Oil-Morgan group of enterprises To particularize: Elihu Roct-he who today occupies the highest position and most important post short of murder, of which it has not been proven tributions! Yet not once did this man raise his IT will be seen that the Trust has its representavoice in protest! Nor has he since his promotion to the cabinet. Herewith follows a list of the com- understood that any important act decided upon panies in which Mr. Root is also an officer, director by the cabinet which affects the financial interests and stockholder:

Trustee Mutual Life Insurance Co ROCKEFELLER

Mr. Root's first assistant is Robert Bacon, a partner of J. P. Morgan. Mr. Bacon, besides being interest of other groups of capitalists, until today before it stands the Guardian of the Law! And an active member of the greatest banking house in there are no great industries in the United States the law is made by the Owner of the Machine—and the United States, is also an officer in eighteen of the great industrial and railroad properties, including the United States Steel corporation. His in-How is it done? I am going to tell you, using come from his stock holdings in these concerns is not less than one-half million dollars annually. Mr. Root's income from the enterprises in which he is personally interested is ten times the salary which he draws as a public official.

I put it to you as a plain, practical man:

When a question comes before the state departars of age, who are citizens, either by birth or ment in which the interests of the 80,000,000 peoadoption, of the United States. We point with much ple of the United States and the interests of the stelligent competition. . . towards the increas adoption, of the United States. We point with much proof the United States. We point with much proof the United States and to powerful group of trust magnates which they rep-

tion "great" in the sight of the word for it. financier. This book is published by one of the Standard Oil companies. No one but a gilt-edged have personally investigated the of the Bay State Gas company, and belongs to Mr. Rocke-

above. Not one could be found. The situation has nevertheless. I propose to print the names of functions of government, I have designated the

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Director. Clears'r & Raquette Lake Ry Co., Vanderbilt Maccion, Policon Navigation Co. Vanderbilt Director, Bucking Val. R. P. Co. Wordan Vanderbilt Director, Hocking Val. R. P. Co. MORGAN Pennsylvania Director, New England R. R. Co. MORGAN Pennsylvania Director. New England R. R. Co. Morgan Independent This company controls Milwaukee St. Ry. and This company controls Milwaukee St. Ry. and Co. Cotting Co., S. Newport Light & Flexible Co. Cotting Co., Newport Light Co. Believing Co., St. Louis Union Picetric Light, Hun & Power Co., St. Louis Union Picetric Light, Hun & Power Co., St. Louis Racine Gas Light Co. Edison Illumrathy Co., Newport Light Co. Edison Light Co., Detroit; and others: United Railway Newports and Director, Outing Pub Co.

FRANK A. VANDERLIP, New York. . . Assistant Secretary Director Riggs National Bank ROCKEFELLER NAVY DEPARTMENT.

MORTON, New York. Ex Secretary
Now head of Matual Life lus. Co., formerly traffic
manager Santa Fe Ry. ROCKEVELLER CHAS. J. BONAPARTE. Washington, D. C. Secretary
Corporation Attorney
CRAS. H. ALLEN, New York Assistant Secretary
Director, Morton Trust Co. ROCKEFELLER LAW DEPARTMENT.

JOHN W. GRIGGS, Paterson, N. J. Ex-Attorney General Director, Consolidated National Bank.
Director Delaware and Eastern Railway Director Delaware and Eastern Railway Director, Narcent Wireless Telegraph Company Director, New York and New Jersey Telephone Co. Director, Covers Lecumotive Works and Control of Control of Trust Co. of America. MORGAN Vanderbilt HENRY M. HOYT, Washington, D. C. Attorney General President and treasurer, Investment Co., Philadelphia.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Trust Employes in the Senate.

tives in every cabinet department. It is well of Wall Street is known in the banking house and trust company offices hours and days in ad-

vance of the reading pub lic. Those men must know these things-and that is why their partners and their attorneys are given charge of the pubic business. This list is 'a no sense complete, nor are public officials identified as employes or stockholders considered-only officers directors and trustees are mentioned-space does not permit a more detailed account-but enough is here given to enable you to understand the significance of the power wielded over governmental affairs which come under the direct supervision of the president Mr. Morgan and Mr

tions which go to make this na- Send for copies—they are free. Do not take my

But the influence in governmental affairs on the part of the colossus does not end with the cabinet by any means, as a glance at the business connection plutocrat can get his name between of the following senators will show you:

book, and also "The Financial Red Book of America." I have compiled the information which follows: In many instances I

SENATOR W. A. CLARK, of Montana, who paid \$500,00

Min Min

SENATOR JOHN F. DRYDEN is senator from New Jers He is nominally supposed to look after the welfare of the people of that state. So he does, but in this case the "people" are the stockholders of the United States Steel corporation and the Prudential Insurance company. He is directly identified with the Rockefeller-Morgan syndi cate and is president of the Prudential and a director of

SENATOR CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW wears the Vanderbuic collar and incidentally represents the following companies, all of which are controlled by the Vanderbuit rectly, but have close commercial alliances with the other great groups of capitalists:

Trustee American Safe Deposit Comparisates American Surety Comparisates American Surety Comparisates American Surety Comparisates American Surety Comparison of Comparison Cleardeld Rituminous Coal Corport
Clearwater & Raquette Lake Rail
Cleveland, Chicago, Cincin'i & St. L. R.
Columbus, Hopp & Greenaburg Rail
of Board of Managers ... Del. & Hudos
Dunkirk, Allegheny Val. & Flitter Rail
Company of New Fifth Avenue Trust Company of New Fifth Avenue Trust Company
Futton Chain Ballway Company of New Futton Chain Ballway Company of New Futton Chain Ballway Company Comp Lake Eric. Alliance & Wheeling R.
Of Directors. L. S. & Mich. South'n
Mahoning Trust C.
Mahoning Coal Railroad C.
Mercantile Trust
Merchants Despatch Transportes
Michigan, Midland & Canada Railr
National Surery C.
National Surery C. National Fank of Commerce
National Surety Company
National Surety Company
New Jersey Junction Relifered Company
New Jorkey Junction Relifered Company
New Jork & Harlem Company
New York & Harlem Company
New York & Harlem Company
New York & Pittam Rallored
of Directors N. Y. Can & Hudson R'r Ry Co
New York Central Niangra River R. Ce.
of Directors N. Y. Chio & St. Lonis Ry. Co
New York Central Niangra River Relicate
Niangra Falls Branch Rallored
Niangra Falls Branch Rallored
Niangra Grand Island Bridge Company
Norfolk & Southern Rallored
Ompany
Norfolk & Southern Rallored
Ompany
Plus Creek Ralloway Company
Plus Creek Ralloway Company
Rome, Watertown & Ordensburg Rallored
Rome, Watertown & Ordensburg Rallored
St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railoway Co
Duryil & Fort
Standard Tenst Company
St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railoway Co
Duryil & Fort
Standard Tenst Company

Duyvil & Port Slandard Trust Company Geneva & Corning Railway Company Terminal Railway of Rufall Tivol Holow Railroad Company Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit Rv. Co. Toluca Electric Light & Power Company of New York Union Trust Company of New York Union Trust Company of New York Railroad Company Walkill Valley Railroad Company Walkill Valley Railroad Company Walkill Valley Railroad Company

Director New York & New Jersey Ice Lines Director Safety Car Heating & Lighting Commany President and Director United States Express President and Director.... United States Express SENATOR REED SMOOT, of Utah, besides being the husand of a varied assortment of wives, is semething of a promotor, and while not religiously looking after the well-are of his extensive family watches legislation affecting is commercial interests. He is connected powerfully with the Morgan-Rockefeller alliance—that is why he was remitted to retain the commercial interests. ermitted to retain his sent in the senate. The following

President Provo Commercial & Savines Bark
President Smoot Investment Company
President Smoot Investment Company
President Smoot Drug Company
President President Provo Weolen Wills Company
Ulcertor Grand Central SMining Company
President June Company
President Grand Central SMining Company
President Grand Central Marcantile Company
Director Zion's Co-operative Marcantile Company
Director Central Marcantile Company
Director National Rack

SENATOR ELEUNS, of West Virginia, belongs to Gould-ockefeller, and, as vice president of the West Virginia entral & Pittsburg railway, manages to eke out a fairly caneetable aristone. espectable existence

These representatives of trust interests are renforced by forty corporation lawyers and a scor or so of national bankers—all of whom believe in "square deal" for the-Trust.

Representing Special Interests.

IT is no longer a mooted question as to whose interests these men represent—rather has it become a good joke in high financial circles. The New York Post is probably one of the most conervative and highly respected journals of New York City, reflecting accurately the interests of the Grand Dukes of Business. It is a serious daily newspaper, devoted to the interests of its masters. vet so apparent has become the subserviency of the United States senate that it is constrained in a jocular mood to print the following article, which appeared as the leading editorial. A part is here eproduced because it confirms what I have said pefore—and bear in mind this is no joke. I have eat in the senate gallery, and some of you doubtless have, and watched this legislative farce at close range. The Post article follows:

CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT.

CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT.

State lines are rapidly vanishing in the senate. The designation of its members by states, "the senior senator from Michigan" and "the junior senator from Ohio," is misleading under present day conditions. The Congressional Record would be vastly more informing if it made a change to square with the facts. Thus:

"The senior senator from the shipping subsidy ring was unanimously elected to serve as president pro tempore. He accordingly took the chair."

"Mr. President."

"The senior senator from the Burlington Railroad."

"I ask unanimous consent that the Pure Food bill, which has been before the senate at intervals for twenty years, be made the unfinished business for this congress in order that it shall be impossible to attempt railroad legislation."

"Mr. President."

"The senior senator from the United States Express company."

"It seems to me that this proposal is dangerous. Mil-

lions of people take pure-food legislation seriously, and there is always the possibility that we may be stampeded into passing something of the kind if it is too long before the public. It would seem to me much better to make the public. It would seem to me much better to make wagon-road legislation for Alaska the unfinished business."

"Mr. President."

"The senator from the Sugar Trust and Standard Oil."

"This is perfectly right. There is peril in this pure good legislation. We all agree that something should dislace railroad debates, but I think the state of the revenues would be much more plausible."

Paid \$500,000.00 for His Seat.

ONE more illustration of the abject subservitain their supremacy.

the facts are in keeping with his statements-and, destiny of a nation of 80,000,000. furthermore, no one of the Standard Oil supporters has had the temerity to deny it. W. A. Clark, representing the corporation already noted, aspired to carry this representation to the United States senate. He purchased the Montana legislature as -Heinze, another copper king. Clark refused, the wealth. Rogers threatened to instigate an investigation by

lenge and the virtuous senate commenced an in- tain their footing? I do not. vestigation. So hard pressed was Clark that he resigned rather than have the facts brought to down and permit the game to continue. light. He returned to Montana and by the modest expenditure of \$500,000 was re-elected. "Vindicated" he returned to Washington, only to be met by the obdurate Rogers, who told him he must break with Heinze, who was interfering with the out giving Clark an opportunity to present his pletely dominate? Never in the history of the race bill, which he had just signed: was there ever so complete subjection of a nation of 80,000,000 to One Man! And you talk to me of rate control and regulation of trusts! Are you so childish as to believe, in the face of the facts related above, taken from sources which support the "System," that it is possible to do this short of Revolution? I do not.

Can We Expect Anything Lise?

A S far back as 1862, when the problem confronting the nation took a different form-though it has always been and will continue to be a struggle for existence-E. W. Reynolds, writing "The True Story of the Barons of the South," said:

Can we conceive of a powerful oligarchy, possessed of immense wealth, existing in any country without attempting to influence its politics? Since even banking, manufacturing and commercial capital have been known to interfere with the legitimate course of legislation in many instances, can we apprehend less from slave capital?—especially when it is allowed to accumulate the enormous sum of two thousand millions of dollars? Besides, the slave capitalists are not simply one class in the slave bolding states; they are the dominant class, having practical control of the social, religious and political power of those states. It has been pertinently observed that "a weaker prestige," dewer privileges and less com-

over a half century the politics and legislation of be found the following frank paragraph: the United States. They did this because it was necessary to their continued existence—and we are told that self-preservation is the first law of nature. They should not be execrated if they fought against any encroachment of their power. They yielded inch by inch and fought stubbornly to retain their inherited privileges, which consisted of taking from the black slave all the wealth which came from his labor, doling out only a sufficient quantity to enable him to live and multiply. This has been the fight waged by the master class since the time when the first victorious warrior wielded the lash over the back of his conquered enemy. The slave barons of the south fought valiantly until the end. We may expect the Barons of Business to do the same thing. The fight is for su-Congress must enact laws which will continue that supremacy! Courts must interpret these laws to maintain that supremacy! And presidents must do nothing that will interfere with that supremacy!

The president may flirt with popular measures. which will amuse and divert the people-just as presidents and czars and kings have done before. But to interfere in the taking of profit from the portion of the indivisable atom! working classes would be to "chake the very citadel

America, knew a better method to extract the honey without getting stung, and so chattel slavery was thrown on the scrap heap of discarded social systems—as all capitalist nations in Europe had done years before-and the wage system, which we know today, introduced.

Two billions of slave capital! Unorganized and scattered over half the continent! Yet it controlled into the hands of one speculative interest. the entire nation and dictater its laws-its social ency of the United States senate_to the cor- they dominated a nation of 30,000,000 people. Cuporate interests of the United States and we will rious! But think-today less than a score of men that it should tolerate a monopoly of the primal we forget about the soldiers poisoned by embalmed ass on to consider the methods used by the Com- absolutely control over \$20,000,000,000 (twenty bil- necessity of food is beyond comprehension and with- beef, the games of gouge and robbery practiced mercial Buccaneers on the industrial field to main- lions) of concentrated wealth. It is compact, solid out precedent. Even naked savages have uniformly by the trust refrigerator car lines, the manipula-Mr. Lawson is authority for this incident, and enables two men-yea, one man-to dominate the

Kings and Czars Small Fry.

THE "Financial Red Book of America" prints a list of 18,000 men of wealth. It lists every a cattleman would buy a train load of steers. He man in the United States who, by reason of his presented himself for admission at Washington. position and stock holdings, is known as a capi-Before getting in he stubbed-his toe-and when talist. These 18,000 men-who in turn are domihe recovered his equilibrium he found himself face nated by the Rockefeller-Morgan group-own over to face with H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil mag. one hundred billions of the wealth of the nation. nate, who presented the ultimatum which meant That means that less than one-tenth of one per ate, who presented the ultimatum which meant that the population owns over 90 per cent of are common among swine.

break for Clark with his Montana side partner cent of the population owns over 90 per cent of are common among swine.

Worse than all these, and more deadly, is an-

How insignificant appears the power of kings the senate of Clark's methods of obtaining an elec- and czars and slave barons when compared to these tion. Clark was obdurate and told the Standard modern American industrial lords. Do you wonder Oil crowd to go to hell. Rogers accepted the chal- that they fight, scheme, bribe and murder, to re-

The wonder is that the 80,000,000 sit supinely

Methods on the Industrial Field.

THE methods adopted by these buccaneers who sail the commercial sea are as effective as Standard Oil's Montana game, or be kicked out. those used by the Captain Kidd type. It has been terrible of human afflictions has been something Clark told Rogers that if he could show him a ma- only within the past few months that their power to alarm us all. It was once rare; it now threat ing to refuse him admittance he would drop Heinze state and hold its mutilated carcass up to the patients was one care; it now threatpointy of the United States senate pledged in writ- had become great enough to boycott an entire
pital, in the year 1870-71, the number of cancerous
and join the Standard forces. Rogers smiled his view of the mould be and the patients was one can be come of cancerous triumph and called the bluff. In one week from sovereign state of Kansas engaged the octopus sinting of the city was 216,239, the number of canthat day he exhibited to the astonished Clark—a gle-handed and alone. The state went down to king himself of no mean proportions in his own an inglorious defeat, with none-no, not one-to domain-a list of two over a majority of the senate weep at the grave. To refresh your memory I will tutions was 198, and in 1903, with about the same pledged to oust Clark! And this, mind you, with- reprint the following extract from Governor Hoch's population, the number was 267. I append the message to the Kansas legislature, February 17, table that shows this astonishing increase side of the case! Did king or czar ever so com- 1905. The message accompanied the state refinery

> A timely and significant illustration of the cocrety A timely and significant libertation of the coercive character of these modern combinations of capital, and of their menace to private and public weal, was furnished in the recent telegram of the manager of the Standard Oil company petulantly and arbitrarily withdrawing its patronage from the producers in the oil fields. Were that order maintained thousands of good people would soon be hardrant and homeless. An economic condition which order maintained thousands of good people would soon be bankrupt and homeless. An economic condition which makes it possible for one man with a stroke of his pen to bankrupt thousands of his fellow citizens is inherently wrong and will not be permanently tolerated by a free and patriotic people, and it illustrates more forcibly than any recent event has done the necessity of a wise solution of this whole trust problem.

> Clever, wasn't it? And so simple, too. The bill became a law-until the supreme court casually glanced at it and discovered that it was unconstitutional-just as the supreme court declared that it was unconstitutional to free a negro if he was taken across certain state lines. You see the supreme court always renders its decisions in accord with the prevailing mode of production. Marx was right!

Arrogant With Power.

principal asset of which was gold. The gold was liberally distributed among needy Kansas news-The slave barons of the south did control for paper men. In one of these inspired editorials will jaw."

Any man, any number of men, may enter into competition with the company. The law would protect their enterprise. That they do not do so in greater numbers is not alone from fear that the company would crush them through use of illegal or immoral advantages. But it is because they know that they must compete with a firmly-established rival, which, by virtue of its magnificant organization, its years of experience, its splendid plants, its patent and secret processes of manufacture can meet and defy any competition. These principles and policies are worthy of smulation and initiation by the managers of any enterprise and, in fact, are at the basis of success of all of them.

And yet there can be no question to a man where desires to live that is of greater importance that this. The operations of those slaughter houses.

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And yet there can be no question to a man where desires to live that is of greater importance that this. The operations of those slaughter houses.

It is because they know that they must compete with a lowed to glimpse what goes on there. No representative of the public ever gets behind that curtain. You can go there and be entertained with a fake exhibition of fake slaughtering conducted serious conducted behind closed doors. No outsider is allowed to glimpse what goes on there. No representative of the public ever gets behind that curtain. You can go there and be entertained with a fake exhibition of fake slaughtering conducted serious conducted behind closed doors. No outsider is allowed to glimpse what goes on there. No representative of the public ever gets behind that curtain. You can go there and be entertained with the public ever gets behind that curtain the public ever gets behind that curtain the

Against this aggregation of capital and brains what show has the average man for a "square deal?" In competition with this powerful combination of politics and industry, Mr. You-'n-Me have very little show. And if thousands of shrewd men with thousands—and in some instances—milpremacy—and in that struggle they must control lions of dollars go down to an inglorious defeat in congress and the courts as did the slave power! the battle with the Giants, pray tell me what show have the 22,000,000 men, women and children who work for wages in the factories, mines and mills and on the farms and ranches of the country? What show, I ask, have these propertyless men and women and children in the flerce struggle for existence? Under the system as it exists today their

With these facts in mind, read the last page of civilization." Many of my readers are old enough of this issue, and then some and join us in this to remember how tenaciously the slave power clung fight for manhood and womanhood and the right to its "peculiar institution," which had always been of your children and mine to be reared under as and would always continue to be. But the capi-favorable surroundings as Mrs. Astor's \$20,000 talist class, just budding into vigorous youth in peodle dog.

Beef Trust Microbes

Written for the Appeal By Charles EDWARD RUSSELL

Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas.

HE most amazing stupidity conceivable of no answer was ever made.

any people with foreheads is that they Here, then, are two with can understand how a careless community might of "lumpy jaw" cattle to be sent out as food. customs and made its religious tenets. There were tolerate a monopoly of some things, how it might entwo hundred and fifty thousand slave holders-and dure to have its transportation, for instance, or its charitable view possible. Suppose we assume that electric light, controlled by one ownership, for men the trust gentlemen are most scrupulous about all can live without sleeping cars or arc lamps; but the ways in which they make money. Suppose and knit together by a community of interest that been too wise for that, and the only nation that has tion of a thousand markets for profits, the tribute ever submitted to such a monstrous condition is levied by this combination upon all households in our own.

From a thousand illustrations of the injuries we all suffer from this idiotic arrangement let us

There is no way of communicating disease to the human body surer than through infected meat tissue. Some of the worst and most destructive bacilli that prey upon mankind are common among the animals he eats for food. Cows have tuberculosis and spread vast quantities of it through the human population. It is so common among cows that the wise and the forewarned will use none but sterilized milk. What is "hog cholera" among swine is merely typhoid fever in men. Trichines in hogs poisons human beings. Both these diseases

other fact that is seldom commented upon because it is too sppalling to dwell much upon. What is called "lumpy jaw" in cattle is simply cancer. The germs of cancer are communicable. Many cattle have "lumpy jaw." Any animal with "lumpy jaw" s unfit for human food.

This opens a field that demands the immediate attention of the government. Cancer is the most terrible of all diseases. After it has reached a certain stage of development it is absolutely in curable. Its progress to that stage may be without the patient's knowledge or suspicion. Its advance beyond that stage cannot even be checked. It slavs its victims with the most horrible torture.

In this country the recent, increase of this mos in 1900, with a total population of 325,902, the number of cancer cases reported at all the insti-

Here is a similar report from two well-known hospitals elsewhere:

ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL NEW YORK.

(20151A-48981) :	2000 COOK ASS TO THE CONTROL OF THE TOTAL PROPERTY.	The state of the s	
	Total No.	Total No.	ŀ
Year	of Patients Cancer	Year of Parients Cancer	п
1878	1,655 28	1892 2,788	r
1879	1.817 40	1893	l.
1880	1,474 20	1894 25.04 25.	ii:
1881	1,655 22	1895 3.264 102	ü
1882 1883	2.166 26	1806 3,118 85.	P
1880	1.817 40 1.474 20 1.655 22 2.164 28 2.132 85 2.132 85 2.132 87 2.574 27 2.574 29 2.524 72 2.524 73 2.524 73	1897	
1884	2.248 37	1805 8,452 Po	
1884	2,372 22	1899 3.093 73	
1887		1900 8,231 99	a
1887		19013.770	
1888	2,487 55	1902	3
1889	2487 75	1903	
1890	2,515 78	16644,236105	ö
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1865-76
1876 71 2.176 8 1886 87 2.801 31 1872 73 2.155 13 1867 87 3.241 68 1872 74 1.908 47 1809 3.867 64
1872-73 2.185 13 1867-98 2.21 68 1872-74 1.028 47 1809-99 3.867 64
1872-73 2.185 13 1867-98 2.21 68 1872-74 1.028 47 1809-99 3.867 64
1872-73 2,155 13 No. 3 15 No.
1874-74 1.021 17 1879-96 1874-76 1.814 122 1889-96 1.814 122 1889-96 1.814 122 1889-96 1.814 122 1889-96 1.814 1879-78 1.814 1891-96
1875-76
1875-76
1877.78 1.632 20 1902-03 4.695 67
1878.79 1.672 18 1903.01
1012.27
1880-81217918 *From 1885 to 1896 the
1881-822,18415 figures are missing.

These are sample pages from the dreadful records The trend of medical investigation has been toward the conclusion that the origin of the human cancer infection is to be found in meat. It is no longer held to be possible that cancer or a tendency to cancer can be inherited. The infection A FTER the fight in Kansas the Standard Oil is due always to an active agent taken in some way into the system. The meat of cattle afflicted with "lumpy juw" would be such an agent.

There come to the slaughter houses of the trust, week by week, many cattle afflicted with "lumpy What becomes of them? I don't know; you don't know; nobody know

outside of the precincts of the slaughter houses, And yet there can be no question to a man wh desires to live that is of greater importance than this. The operations of those slaughter houses are conducted behind closed doors. No outsider is allowed to glimpse what goes on there. No representative of the public ever gets behind that curresentative of the gets of the public ever gets behind that curresentative of the gets of the g tain. You can go there and be entertained with

What becomes of the diseased cattle? retically they are burned and converted into fer-tilizer. Who sees the burning? Who knows that the employes. All we know is that "lumpy jaw" is cancer; that many cattle have "lumpy jaw" that "lumpy jaw" is communicable and that cancer frightfully increases.

The London tilizer. Who sees the burning it is done or how it is done?

The London Lancet, the leading medical journa of Europe, sent a man to Chicago to investigate so far as he could, the slaughtering processes of the trust houses. He returned with a revelation that should have called for government investigation. He declared that the methods employed were most unsanitary. That the work was done in a hurried, careless, slipshod way; that there was no tolerable inspection or sanitary supervision; that the health of the world was menaced by these conchance for a "square deal" dwindles to the pro-portion of the indivisable atom! ditions. To this scathing indictment from a great medical authority no serious defense was ever made Subsequently, there appeared in Jamestown, N. Y. a remarkable book, "The Dark Side of the Bee Trust," apparently written by an expert, supplementing the charges of the Lancet and enforcing them with such details as could hardly have been supplied by anything but personal knowledge. The it can provide whole process of manufacture in the trust houses. And its duty was followed with minute care and the charge was in the other.

explicitly made that carelessness reigned everywhere; that impure products were habitually sent out for consumption; that meat fit only for destruction was habitually worked up with spices and drugs to disguise its taste and sold to the public

To this extraordinary array of specific assertions

Here, then, are two witnesses that solemnly deshould allow their supply of food to pass clare that the conditions in the trust slaughter be hands of one speculative interest. You houses are exactly such as would allow the meat

Suppose that we take of the matter the most the country. Let us forget that they are law-breakers and money-mad and assume that not one of them would touch a cent of questionable profits. Still this question stares us in the face: do we know what becomes of the "lumpy jaw"

How do the trust gentlemen know?

Their employes are employed to make much money for the rust gentlemen. How do we know the ways in which the money is made? How do the trust gentlemen know?

Here is a stream of the most terrible infection bassing daily within a few inches of the nation's food supply. How do we know that sufficient recautions are taken to prevent contamination? How do the trust gentlemen know?

They inform us that what goes on behind the alls of their plants is their own affair; that is, heir business; they will manage it as they see Whose affair is it, then, if the nation eats diseased meat, if we are poisoned by trichinea, if ancer increases?

Other countries are not so dull as we are about hese things. Other countries understand very well he monstrous perils involved in the methods of this monopoly, and, therefore, try to exclude Amer-

To quiet their objections the United States is upposed to keep an inspector upon meat intended or export and to place upon it an official stamp ertifying that it is fit for food.

I have here before me letters written by forner employes of the trust assuring me that the ederal inspection is a farce. The inspectors inspect jothing, say these letters. They sit reading or smoking with their pockets full of tags, which are anded out as they are required. One man tells ne that, he used to get fifty at a time, reaching is hand into the inspector's pocket.

If, then, these are the methods in regard to exort beef, about which there is nominal inspection. that do you suppose are the methods about meat or domestic consumption, on which there is no

inspection at all?

Why is the federal inspection allowed to be inlifferent? Well, why is everything about this subect so rotten? Why was the Beef Trust allowed o go on year after year violating the law and no ttempt made to prevent it? Why was the power of the United States government used to protect t when it was attacked? Why did Garfield try o whitewash it? Why did all the political merce naries and cormorants in the country at a given ignal rush to the defense of Garfield? Why did Boss Lorimer, of Illinois, exert himself so strenususly in the matter? Why did Mark Hanna, "Poker" Aldrich, Elkins, the "Guardman of the Passes," Foreker and Lorimer want to have Gar-field appointed? Why did President Roosevelt praise Garfield's report and call it a splendid piece of work? Why did the government send out such document, rotten with errors, misstatements and ngenuous subterfuge?

Why does the inter-state commerce commission never investigate the rebates that the trust receives? Why did the trust gentlemen laugh when at last hey were indicted? Why did prominent members of the administration try to prevent the indictnent? Why did the department of justice throw tself in the way. Why did it never call for the restimony in the Missouri case, in which the trust was tried and convicted by state officers? iid the treasurer of the republican national cam-paign fund interest himself in the trust's behalf? What was the meaning of the secret conferences that went on between national republican leaders nd the trust at Chicago? Why did federal office holders, such is the director of the United States mint, run to the trust's defense? Why did the machine newspapers join that chorus?

Why are the laws inert against this crimina organization? Why is a man sent to prison for five years for forging a five-dollar check and these nen go free for swindling a nation?

Why do we contribute our dollars year after year Why are we centent to have our food prepared for

is in secret under conditions that to any same mind certainly suggest fraud and treachery?

We are not obliged to have these things if we do not want them. The remedies are simple enough.
As 'to the "lumpy jaw," the tuberculosis and the cancer, put a stop to private slaughtering. Let all the slaughtering of food animals be done by the state in the light of day, without any of this dark-lantern business, on equal terms for all. There are very few private slaughter houses in England. The cities and towns run their slaughter houses under medical inspection. But in England the people do not care to be poisoned in their meat.

And we need not worry about the objection that sublicly-owned slaughter houses are an invasion of the private rights of business. When it comes to the private rights of business. When it comes to life and death there are no private rights of business. No man has a right to saved profits that he makes by spreading disease. We have gone too far on the road to public sanitation to turn back because some gentleman's profits are threatened. The state will not allow you to go around with smallpox or to conceal scarlet fever in your house, al-though each may be strictly your own affair. Compared with cancer, smallpox and scarlet fever are nothing. If the state can take radical measures to stamp out cholera it can take radical measures to stamp out cancer, a million times worse than chol-era. If it can provide pest houses for public safety it can provide slaughter houses for public safety.
And its duty in the one case is at least as clear as

Jungle: A Tale of the "Beef Trust."

By Upton Sinclair, author of "Manasses," "King Midea," "The Journal of Arthur Sterling," etc.

HE JUNGLE" is a story of Packington, a sombre and terrible picture of life in the stockyards, from the point of view of the workingman. Narrates the adventures of a family of Lithuanian emigrants, which comes to America in search of fortune, and shows the conditions that turn the hero into a criminal shows the conditions that turn the hero into a criminal and a tramp. There are startling revelations concerning methods in the meat packing industry, and glimpses of all Chicago's under world of crime and "graft." The story, which is one of unsparing realism and tense excitement, has been appearing in the Appeal to Reason since last February, will shortly be published in book form, price \$1.20, postpaid. It will be a handsomely bound and illustrated novel of over 600 pages, in every mechanical detail up to the standard of the average \$1.50 novel. Orders are now being received and will be filled in the order of their receipt.

The following is an extract from a letter by Decider.

The following is an extract from a letter by David Graham Phillips, author of "The Plum Tree."

I never expected to read a serial. I am reading THE JUNGLE, and I should be afraid to trust myself to tell how it effects me. It is a great work. I have a feeling that you yourself will be dared some day by the excitement about it. It is impossible that such a power should not be felt. It is no simple, so true, so tragic and so human. It is so elequent, and yet so exact. I must restrain myself or you may adamiderstand.

inisunderstand.

Robert Hunter: The Junoiz is one of the most pewerful and terrible stories ever written. As a portrayal of industrial conditions I have never read anything in Herniture that equals it. Having lived in that hell, called the Chicago Stock lards, I can say that this picture, which is aimost too black and too terrible for human eyes to look upon, is a fair, true estimate of the life of that portlen of the community.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson: I have read with great interest the surjier portions of The Junois and think it comes mearer than any book set published among us to being

nterest the earlier portions of Twn Jungs, and think it omes nearer than any book yet published among us to being he "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of the social tragged in our great

gratulations. Samuel Kerwin, author of "Calumet K." It to me to be pretty big stuff. You have something mastery of the big brush, I think...And then the sweep of it—the way ou convey whole communities whole atmospheres straight to the receiver and make his and feel them—that is immense...You present a portiew which is so big and honest and so awfully hames it comes like a force in a new direction.

Orders for THE JUNGLE may be sent to The Jungle Publishing Co.. Princeton, N. J., or to the APPRAL TO REASON, Girard, Kas.

T was late, almost dark, and the government to spectors had all gone, and there were only a dozen or two of men on the floor. That day they had killed about four thousand cattle, and these cattle killed about four thousand cattle, and these cattle had come in freight trains, from far states, and some of them had got hurt. There were some with broken legs, and some with gored sides; there were some that had died, from what cause no one could say; and they were all to be disposed of here, in darkness and silence. "Dewners" the men called them; and Anderson and Company had a special elevator upon which they were raised to the killing floor, where the gang proceeded to handle them, with an air of business-like nonchalance which said plainer than any words that it was a matter of ever-day coulder. than any words that it was a matter of every-day rout it took a couple of hours to get them out of the way. than any words that it was a matter of every-day routs it took a couple of hours to get them out of the way, a in the end Jurgis saw them go into the chilling-root with the rest of the meat. For this work he was pa double time, and understood full well what that meant. When he came home that night he was in a very so

when he came home that night he was in a very some mood: having begun to see at last how those middle be right who had laughed at him for his faith in packers, and in America, telling him that he was in employ, not of honest merchants, but of knaves and plice provides.

might exactly as well have worked out of doors all ter. For that matter, there was very little best anyw in the building, except in the cooking rooms and places—and it was the men who worked in these who the most risk of all, because whenever they had to to another room they had to go through ice-cold corrid the most risk of all, because whenever they had to to another room they had to go through ice-cold corr and sometimes with nothing on above the waist axe sleeveless undershirt. In summertime the chilling-were counted deadly piaces, for rheumatism and things; but when it came to winter the men envied who worked there—at least the chilling-rooms were at a precise temperature, and one could not free death. On the killing-floors you might easily free the gang for any reason had to step for a time, were apt to be covered with blood, and it would solid; if you leaned against a pillar you would to that, and if you put your hand upon the biade of knife you would run a chance of leaving your skin. The men would tie up their feet in newspapers an ancka, and these would be soaked in blood and freeze then soaked again, and so on, until by night time a would be walking on great lumps the size of the fan elephant. Now and then, when the bosses were looking, you would see them plunging their feel ankles into the steaming hot carcass of the steer, or ing across the room to the hot-water jets. The or thing of all was that nearly all of them—all of these used knives—were unable to wear gloves, and their would be white with froat and their hands would the air would be full of steam, from the hot water the hot blood, so that you could not see five feet in the hot blood, so that you could not see five feet to you; then, with men runhing about at the speed they up on the killing-floor, stid all with butcher-knive razors, in their hands—well, it was to be counted wonder that there were not more men sizugatived cattle.

a ton of other meat, no odor that was ever make any difference; and if people all on the sausage and died of ptomaine poison would not even have to know it. There least attention paid to what was cut a there would come all the way back from sage that had been rejected, and that white—it would be dosed with borax and dumped into the hoppers and made over consumption. There would be meat the out on the floor, in the dirt and saw-workers had tramped and spit uncounted sumption germs. There would be meat titles in rooms; and the water from leading over it, and thousands of rats would it was too dark in these storage places. niles in rooms; and the water from leading over it, and thousands of rats would in it was too dark in these storage places to a man could run his hand over these piles weep off handfuls of dried dung of rawers nuisances, and the packers would put out for them? they would die, and then mest would go into the hoppers togethe fairy-story, and no joke; the mest would carts, and the man who did the shovel trouble to lift out a rat even when he were things that went into the sausage with which a poisoned rat was a tibbit, place for the men to wash their hands their dinner, and so they made a practitude in the water that was to be ladled sage. There were the butt-ends of smoked scrape of corned beef, and all the odds a waste of the plants, that would be dumperels in the cellar and left there. Under rigid economy which the packers enfor some jobs that it only paid to do once and among these was the cleaning out of rels. Every spring they did it; and in the dirt, and rust, and old nails, and at fifth that cannot be named. The meat wand white, stinking and full of maggota;

COMPANY

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES

IN this issue capitalists of national repute and the natural development of industry, when touched by the magic wand of machinery and inventions. This being so, there is no reason in denouncing these aggregations, for it will do no good, as they are destined to grow larger and larger and be controlled by fewer and fewer individuals. There is no use denouncing the individuals who own them, either, for, if they were not at the head reaping this splendid harvest, some other men would be There is no use expecting government to control these industries in the interests of the working class while permitting them to be privately owned, for the self-interest of the owners will bribe, buy, corrupt or defeat all public officials who stand in their way. That also has been proven. Trusts furnish the money to enable the politicians of the old parties to run those parties, and, therefore, own the party machinery and the men who represent it as if they were the private property of the trusts also. They have all the able lawyers in the nation; they have the greatest papers and periodicals on their side. Each of these trusts is used to control some influential section of the population's leaders. The country press is usually kept silent by railroad passes, as are also the county officers. The petty offices which attach to the machinery of politics keep many in line who hope some day to have an elective or appointive office. These are the conditions. What the remedy

You will see that the trust of itself is labor-saving, wealth producing, and is not injurious except as the benefits go to a few .. Then this going to a few individuals is where the whole meat of the matter lies. If the benefits went to all, all of us would be glad and "d-e-lighted" with the development of the trust system. That points you to the remedy. It is for all the people to own the trusts that all the benefits may go to the owners-to all the people. Never mind how this is to be done. The question is, Will that give the desired results? The transfer will be easy and simple when the people make up their minds that it is the only remedy for the ills that are flowing from the combinations of wealth. So, also, will the ills that come from having so many public employes fade away when it shall be the right of every citizen to have public employment. That would make a social machine that would embrace all the people, just as taking the trusts would, and thus cure the evil of the waste of competition; and, finally, of the evolution present immense number of public employes who injury of any part of them? It is possible, when graph: all cannot find soft jobs, to make a machine of those whom you can give jobs and those who hope to have them sometime, but when every citizen by has now gone beyond that point. He has passed the right of his birth has a place in the public industry, somewhere, how can you organize the publie employes against any body or class? And this same argument holds also as to the benefits of the trusts when all the people own them. This is the remedy. There is no other. No person or party but the Socialist proposes any remedy. Ask others what they are going to do, and they tell you they are going to bust the trusts-but you have seen that such thing cannot be done. "That they are to control the trusts"-and von have seen enough to know that cannot be done while the trust is private property. The people are going to take the trusts and use them for the benefit of onch all the people. That is absolutely certain. There is nothing else that will give the people the relief they domand. They may try other plans proposed by the subtle influences of the trusts, but sometime they are going to get tired of the oppression and then they will fly into a passion and there will be fur flying. It may be a pretty hot time. but the crimson of it will be on the heads of the trust owners who have forced the people into a We are going to have monopoly. Industrial

proporties are too large for individual ownershin. Shall they be publicly owned and operated or shall they be privately owned for greed?

You have a choice between the two and none

A Nearer View of the Colossus.

M R. MOODY, in his book, "The Truth about the Trusts," quotes with approval the fel- The Newspapers Will Choose Socialism Will You Sell Your Babes into Slavery? low is a detailed account of the matchless organiza. Um of the Steel Trust, written by Ray Stanuard Delice for McClure's Magazine, Mr. Moody savat Mr. Daher describes the arguntantion of the Nicel

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON.

APPRIAL TO BRANCH, Charle Rauses; Find finchesed 25 couls, for which south the Am-

Let Us Have Your Answer.

Trust as a republican form of government, not unlike that of the United States, with a president, a cabinet, or executive committee, which is likewise a supreme court, having practically all the power of the board of directors; a treasury department, or finance committee; a legal department of industry, when touched the power of the power of the board of directors, elected to office by individual voters or stock-bodiers.

holders.

The government of the trust, besides being republican in form, is federal in principle; "for," writes Mr. Baker, "it is a general though erroneous impression that when the steel corporation was organized all of the ten absorbed companies lost their identity, being merged in a single huge concern managed from New York City. But the United States Steel Corporation is rather a federation of independent companies. ndent companies, a combination of combinations, a its own distinct government, officers, sphere of and particular products. The Carnegie Steel company, for instance, is independent of the Federal

company, for instance, is independent of the Federal Steel company, and yet both are a part of the United States Steel corporation in the same way that Pennsylvania und Illinois, while separate states, each with its own government, are a part of the United States."

But this government is primarily industrial, as distinguished from political. Its purpose is the production and distribution of steel commodities, from the ore and the coal in the mine, through all the processes of manufacture and transportation, to the finished and delivered article. Still in analogy to the fheory of the American government, the Steel Trust distinguishes between common functions and those pertaining to the constituent companies respectively:—

"While each subsidiary company retains the entire management of its own manufacturing plants, it has been

management of its own manufacturing plants, it has be olicy of the new corporation to combine in great mon to all the companies. For instance, most of the sub-sidiary companies owned their own iron mines, their own coke ovens, and controlled their own ships on the lakes, and each had a department to care for these interests. and each had a department to care for these interests. Now the ore and transportation interests are gathered in

one great department."

The economy effected by this concentration of common interests into one central department is thus described:

"The coke interests, the export department, the for eign offices in London, and certain branches of the sales departments, are each grouped under a single head. By this method a single agency distributes iron ore, coal and coke between the various plants as needed, avoiding cross coke between the various plants as needed, avoiding cross shipments, and supplying plants always from the nearest sources, thereby saving freight charges. Much of the economy of production depends on the efficiency of distribution. Formerly serious delays resulted from the inability to obtain wessel tonuage at the right time, or to load, the ships with the right kind of ore when wanted, for many companies, while owning plenty of one kind of ore, were compelled to purchase other kinds to make proper mixtures. Under the new seatem, however, the mixtures. Under the new system, however, i fleet of 115 vessels on the Great Lakes is under the control of one man, . . . and the o tributing system is all under another chief. The can thus be directed by telegraph to the ore docks in nesota, Michigan or Wisconsin, where each immediately secures a full load and earries it to the dock or mill where that particular kind of ore is most needed. Coke and coal are distributed much in the same manner

This model is being adopted in the formation of all the big concerns. It will pay you to study it keeping, bad debts, clerks, proprietors, wastes and carefully. You will understand better what the profits. The one great store could handle all the trade with perhaps one-fourth of the employes now Socialist tells you about the organization of industry, of the enormous saving of labor, of the of industry. All these things the capitalist has are dependent on party fealty and success for their seen and he was not slow in adopting the new bread or position-all would be secure in their wrinkles to his own private advantage. Mr. Moody breed then and none could make them afraid. (and remember Mr. Moody is a Wall Street finan-When all the people were employed in public in- cial expert, and not a howling Socialist) has sized by carrying more and fresher goods. Under such dustries, how could you make a machine for the the situation up correctly in the following para-

> Where formerly the small producer competed to reduce his costs and undersell his competitors by the ordi level where he can recklessly compete and survive, hav-ing found that he must look to other and better methods ing found that he must look to other and better methods to obtain advantages over competitors. The advantages he now seeks are not so crude. They consist in going to the root of things, in acquiring and deminating the sources of supply and the raw material; in controlling shipping rights of way; in securing exclusive benefits, rebates on large shipments, benefitial legislation, etc. Open competition long ago reached that point where it became necessary to resort to these more far-reaching methods that do much to make good the advantages of large-scale production and give stability to the great business aggregations of today."

Mr. Rockefeller's Income.

ROCKEFELLER'S income is now placed by MR. ROCKEFELLER'S income is now placed by a Wall street authority at \$10,000 per hour. Reduced to men, it means that one hundred thousand each contributed ten cents per hour to this Modern Beggar, for which they received nothing in return ot even pleasant lcox. this day, there were but two slave owners before the war who canned so many as one thousand slaves. These slaves did not return to their owner a net income of one cent per hour. Assuming that they did do this well, it would

is one thousand times richer than the richest slave master who ever wielded the lesh over the quivering backs of his slaves on the American centinent. If Mr. Reckefeller depended upon chattel slave labor for his income, he would have to own the bodies of one million own the bodies of one million pear that coday Mr. Rockefeller one thousand times richer than

can continent. In its case allowed depended upon chattel slave labor for his income, he would have to own the bodies of one million slaves in order to assure himself of his present income. Imagine Mr. Rockefeller looking after a population of one million black men, women and children, burdened with all the cares incident to feeding, children, burdered with all the cares incident to feeding, housing, medical attendance, etc. But how simple is the problem under capitalism: The wage-slave looks after himself—assumes all the responsibility of the rearing of the family—and lays the product of his labor at the feet of the Master of the Machine. During dull times the wage-slave, with scarcely o murmur, takes himself out of eight and hibernates us one knows where until his services are again needed by the Master.

diterral to the St. Louis Star Chronicle.

Inditerm) in the St. Louis Star-Chronich.

In one of the most conservative newspapers of the Leuted States the Portland Oregonism—there recently appeared a rather startling editorial.

Looking to the inture, this newspaper sees no other way out excepting Socialism. The paper says it is opposed to Socialism with all its might. But if the time ever comes when there is only a choice between the subservey of capitalism on the one hand and the claims of Socialism on the sthere, it will choose Socialism.

And the like photoc, if necessary, would be made by every recompaper of the people.

TO ENTESTICATORS OF SOCIALISM.

the for "Principles of Scientific Sectation," into the subject.

forget to sak for the free beek cetalogue.

Withhors Pagazine, 123 ft. 23d St. New York, The most monthly Socialize publication in the United States, expla new year.

Capitalization of the Trusts.

528,551,000 Totals of all Industrial Trusts. 5,822 3 7 246 342 513 380,277,000 Totals of all Franchise and 2.376 \$13,132,819,978 Grand Totals of all Trusts, Industrial, Franchise, Transportation, Fig. , 8 664 | \$20,379,162,511

To the Small Business Man. F the development of industries could stop just as at now is, then things would remain as they a majority. Let them agree upon what they want and ranches; they wither and die in the same ire, getting neither better nor worse. But you and elect men to office to make laws to that end, know that man is going on inventing, combining and let the others help themselves if they can. If of the packing houses in summer and suffer f and changing faster and faster, for the path has you are men, why not act the part, instead of cold in the winter; they sweep the snow from been discovered. This being true, you know that cringing like curs at the glance of every parasite reater fortunes must result, that the profits now being gathered by the few must be invested in new terest, rent and profit? Be dogs or men. hannels, and that this inevitably leads to a monopolization of all industry. But it will not stop at industry. It cannot stop. It is now entering the field of retail merchandising, which is the richest field yet unexploited. You know the rich are as greedy as they ever were—even more so. You know they can put thousands of millions into corporations to establish stores all over the land. and thus get the retail or final price for the goods turned out of their industrial plants. You know that Trusts or monopolies are simply waste-saving organizations—that their profits come largely from

what they save rather than from increase of prices, though they are not modest about the latter. Can they save anything by establishing retail stores in small cities and towns? Let us see, Girard is a town of nearly 3 000 It has sivty rotail husiness firms A large store here, located in any part of town connected with a firm that owned hundreds of other like stores, could sell cheaper than any of our firms could buy, by reason of its ability to buy at train-let prices. Goods sold here now must sell at a price that will pay \$18,000 a year rent for these places; must pay for fourteen delivery wagens, drivers and horses; sixty sets of heating apparatus, lights, taxes, jamitors, advertising, book-

required, by its better arrangement, conveniences and subdivision of labor. I think it would be safe to predict that the big store could make a yearly saving of approximately \$75,000 a year over the necessarily wasteful methods of the sixty firms now doing business; and serve the people better a condition, which is certain to occur sooner or later, what will the brick business houses here be worth when no one can rent or use them for business purposes? Not a cent. What will become of the owners? Bankruptey. What will become of the extra clerks and proprietors, who

to help cut wages when they get hungry, for, under private ownership, there will not be places for every one. Don't like the picture? Well, it it a wise man who looks ahead. The little wagon-makers, the little harness-makers, the little factories all over the land didn't like their end-but you have seen it operate. If the system of industry for private ownership continues this picture will be realized inside of ten years in all the towns of the country, just as we see the breweries owning the saloons, the tobacco trust owning the cigar stores, packing houses owning retail markets and the mail-order houses knocking out the retailers at a distance of hundreds of miles.

This is a condition, not a theory. What are you going to do about it? Wait until it has happened and then think of a remedy? Wait until you are holpless and then cry for help to these who have done you up? What will political liberty be done you up? What will political liberty be

worth when you are industrial slaves? Americans,

you can see this condition developing just as plainly

will be thrown out? Go down into wage slavery

as I can. It is up to you to take some action. Under Socialism we will have the Trust, all right, but all of us will own it and use it for our mutual benefit, and a place will be made for every citizen to employ him or herself, at which he or she will get the full results of his or her labor, and all

this saving will be so much added to their income. The trusts cannot be destroyed. We must own them or they will own us. If you have brains, use

natural right to make its own laws and regulations. regardless of the past. If our fathers gave some corporations or persons the right to run all the railroads, is that any reason we should recognize the compact? It is not our compact. We never agreed to it. The same is true regarding the sale of us into bondage by issuing bonds that we, their children, must pay. Suppose that congress had given one man the right to build and own all the railroads of the United States for all time-do you think we should submit to such an agreemen about which we had nothing to do? Well, if they had no right to do that they had no right to give

the franchise for any length of time at all. The Socialism: The Hope of the Nation railroads belong to the whole people, for it has taken the combined or social effort of the whole THERE are 22,000,000 work people people to invent and develop them. The same is true of all other industries. I deny the right of terest in the fools with which they work my father to sell me and my children into bond- the land on which they live. This number is age; nor have I the right to sell my children into ing increased as industry is being concentrate bondage by issuing bonds that they will have to pay. We have the right today to make any law dren perform all the productive work of to govern ourselves that to a majority of us seems wise and good, no matter whose special privilege the blazing heat of the furnace and brave the it hits, no matter what fortunes it takes away. If gers of railroading; they stand over the looms and we have not this right, then we are not free, for mend the threads that are always breaking we cannot act as freemen. The working class are who is living off your lives by the processes of in-

"Our Country Booked for Socialism."

Editorial in Portland Oregonian, leading republican paper of

West.

E suppose our country is "booked" for Socialism.

Greed of speculators is bringing it on. Exploitation of public utilities by our first families hurries it forward.

Operators everywhere are setting their opportunity to "capitalize" the wants of the public in ways to create great properties and to obtain great dividends. The people believe that the only check to their control of the properties are controlled to the controlled ple believe that the only check to these schemes of plu-tocracy lies in a Socialist movement, under which the productive forces may be transformed into socialized

The Oregonian has not been willing to see this change But in the contest that is coming—forced by the greed of capitalism and of exploitation—it finds itself compelled to vield to new conditions. In the contest between greed and privilege on the one hand, and popular rights on the other, it will follow the demands of the people, because it belongs to the people. It must stand with them rather than with these who contend for the fletions of privilege d of vested rights. It will take its place in the rank the proletariat and struggle with and for the prole tariat rather than with or for those who have adopted the modern scheme of capitalizing the needs of the mul the modern scheme of capitalizing the needs of the retitude and making the multitude pay dividends on

Everything tends toward this new division or align ment. It is emphasized by the demand of President Roosevelt for regulation and control of the railroads. It is furthered by efforts everywhere exerted, and witnessed in Portland as elsewhere today, to capitalize public funcin Portland as essewhere today, to capitalize public func-tions, and to turn them to private profit for support of "first families" in luxury and idleness. It is not an issue which this newspaper has sought. Gladly, rather, it would have avoided or averted it. But it is upon us to-day, and it challenges attention, and tomorrow and next year its demands will be more imperative still. The as-tonishing growth of it is due to the inordinate greed of a plutocracy which never will admit that it has had

"The Great Contest of the Future."

From an Editorial to the Gourier Journal, Toled S 3ME months prior to his death, Senator Hann made the statement that the next name made the statement that the next great political contest in this country would not be been the republican and democratic parties, but ween republicanism and Socialism. And the predic-tion of the acture republican leader was more than veri-by the election last Tuesday. The elections all over between reputational to the actue republican leader was more than veri-tied by the election last Tuesday. The elections all over the country showed very plainly that Socialism is in the

endency. Briefly, Socialism means the extinction of the com-

Briefly, Socialism means the extinction of the com-mercial, industrial and political boss.

The next great political contest in this country will therefore not be between the republican and democratic parties, but between republicanism as understood by Lin-coln and advocated by McKinley, and Socialism pure and simple. Conservative business men, who but a few years ago would have shuddered at the very name of Socialism, are now among some of its most carnest advocates and supporters.

"Socialism is Here to Stay."

a special article in the New Yers 1. VERY sensible instudent, of contemporary history, every thoughtful and throad-minded man, be he capitalist or manufacturer, territorial or merchant, professional politician of the contemporary through the contemporary throad in the contemporary historical contemporary magnate or merchant, professional politician or patriotic statesman, has by this time become con vinced that Socialism, which came into existence but seventy years and, is here to stay, that it is a public issue which is bound in the natural course of events to become more and more important and absorbing as the years go by, that it cannot be evaded, and that it is as idle to dream of crushing it as

"To Fight Socialism You Must Understand it."

Editorial in the Squarkey Eccutey Freet.

Willi a suddenness that must be startling to those who note only the surface of events. Socialism has become a factor in our moral, political and industrial life. The Socialist rote for president has fall attracted a good deal of attention—more, perhaps, than in itself it deserved—but it was in no way a measure of the importance of the Socialist movement. And year by year, as science compels consolidations and co-operations on a scale impossible in the past, the collectivist proposals formulated by the German Jew, Karl Marx, out of the theorizings of the great French economists of the eighteenth century, are bound to receive more and more attention.

Will You Sell Your Babes into Slavery?

Whatever one believes about it he must inform himself. For, while Mark Hanna's prediction that Socialism would be the storm center of the next great political
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United States who have no prour-

These twenty-two million men, women and tion. They dig the coal and the ores; the toil under the blazing sun in the fields of the shops of the cities; they swelter in the foul steps and they clean the streets and your bothey wash the dirty linen; they build the and the sky-scrapers; they erect beautiful pa they produce works of art; and there is no row thing created that is pleasant to the taste. ing to the eye or comforting to the body that is not the work of their hands.

They are the wealth creators and the in exchange for their labor-(the only come they have for sale)—wages which barely them to buy a sufficient amount of the things of have made to maintain a physical existence. forts and luxuries are mere dreams to them than toms which do not exist in reality for the ware workers of America.

These 22,000,000 work people represent nearly welve of the fifteen million families of the Inter States.

One-half of these families receive in coching for their labor less than \$400 per year.

The other one-half receive from \$400 to \$900 These meagre sums represent a mere physical ristence—that is all

The balance of the tremendous wealth create goes to the class which own the machines. This class embraces but a mere fraction of the Socialism proposes that this wealth, which is

the result of the efforts of these 23,000,000 propertyless work people, shall be taken by them and used by them-because it is theirs.

If the worker is not entitled to the product of his hands and brain-who is? There is but one

And in order that this equitable arrangement nay be brought about, Socialism demands-

First-The collective ownership of all the industries ond—The democratic management of the

Second—Free democratic management of these collectively-owned industries.

Third—Hours of labor to be decreased and remuneration increased with the improvement of machinery and methods. Each worker to be paid the full social product of his labor.

The ultimate aim of Socialism is the estab-

lishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, but during the transition period the Socialist party at its last national convention pledged itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increase of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and cahausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, franchises and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and improvement of the conditions of the worker; for the complete education of the children, and their freedom from the workshop; for the suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents.

"The City Beautiful."

A few words about the little city down here in southeastern kannas, where the Appeal is printed, thay not be widout interest to the ten million renders of this issue.
Givard is the county seet of Crawtorn county—by those
who love its beautiful streets and sharey drives it in sometimes called "The City Beautiful." We, of the Appeal stafthink the name especially appropriate. On the eastern bords:
of our county lies the great state of Missouri, with its resiliunits of world wide fame; its thousand acts orchards, where
the famous red applies are grown: Its loved and hated and
rolk and his patent, automatic, adjustable "Ild." But the
county separates us from the Territory," and on the tool; the very:

what believes one believes about it he must finform him self. For, while Mark Hanna's prediction that Social im would be he storm center of the next great political im would be the storm center of the next great political im would be the storm center of the next great political im the interest of the great storm must understand it to get a great a great gre