

people take pure-food legislation seriously, and always the possibility that it may be stamped out. It would seem to me much better to make legislation for Alaska the unfinished business."

Paid \$500,000 for His Seat.

More illustration of the abject subservience of the United States senate to the corporate interests of the United States and we will consider the methods used by the commercial buccaneers on the industrial field to maintain their supremacy.

Can We Expect Anything Else?

As 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:

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 the entire nation and dictated its laws—its social customs and made its religious tenets. There were two hundred and fifty thousand slave holders—and they dominated a nation of 30,000,000 people.

Kings and Czars Small Fry.

The "Financial Red Book of America" prints a list of 18,000 men of wealth. It lists every man in the United States who, by reason of his position and stock holdings, is known as a capitalist. These 18,000 men—who in turn are dominated by the Rockefeller-Morgan group—own over one hundred billions of the wealth of the nation.

Methods on the Industrial Field.

The methods adopted by these buccaneers who sail the commercial sea are as effective as those used by the Captain Kidd type. It has been only within the past few months that their power had become great enough to boycott an entire state and hold its mutilated carcass up to the view of the world.

Arrogant With Power.

After the fight in Kansas the Standard Oil company established a literary bureau—the principal asset of which was gold. The gold was liberally distributed among needy Kansas newspaper men. In one of these inspired editorials will be found the following frank paragraph:

Beef Trust Microbes

Written for the Appeal By CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL. Author of "The Greatest Trust in the World."

THE most amazing stupidity conceivable of any people with foreheads is that they should allow their supply of food to pass into the hands of one speculative interest. You can understand how a careless community might tolerate a monopoly of some things, how it might endure to have its transportation, for instance, or its electric light, controlled by one ownership, for men can live without sleeping cars or arc lamps; but that it should tolerate a monopoly of the primal necessity of food is beyond comprehension and without precedent.

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.

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 incurable. Its progress to that stage may be without the patient's knowledge or suspicion. Its advance beyond that stage cannot even be checked. It slays its victims with the most horrible torture.

ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL, NEW YORK. Table with columns: Year, Total No. of Patients, Cancer, Year, Total No. of Patients, Cancer.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL. Table with columns: Year, No. Treated, Cancer, Year, No. Treated, Cancer.

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 is due always to an active agent taken in some way into the system.

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.

Here, then, are two witnesses that solemnly declare that the conditions in the trust slaughter houses are exactly such as would allow the meat of "lumpy jaw" cattle to be sent out as food.

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

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

Why is the federal inspection allowed to be indifferent? Well, why is everything about this subject so rotten? Why was the Beef Trust allowed to go on year after year violating the law and no attempt made to prevent it?

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

Why are we content to have our food prepared for us in secret under conditions that to any sane mind certainly suggest fraud and treachery?

And we need not worry about the objection that publicly-owned slaughter houses are an invasion of 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.

The Jungle: A Tale of the "Beef Trust."

By Upton Sinclair, author of "Manassas," "King Midas," "The Journal of Arthur Sterling," etc.

THE 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 and a tramp.

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There was no heat upon the killing-floor. The men might exactly as well have walked out of doors all winter. For the matter, the men were not in the building, except in the cooking, and such places—and it was the men who worked in these who ran the most risk of all, because whenever they had to pass to another room they had to go through ice-cold corridors, and sometimes with nothing on above the waist except a sleeveless undershirt.

It was only when the whole ham was spoiled that it came into the department of Ona. Cut up by the two thousand-revolutions-a-minute flyers, and mixed with half a ton of other meat, no odor that was ever in a ham could make any difference; and if people all over the world ate the sausage and died of ptomaine poisoning, the packers would not even have to know it.

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