call themselves reformers? Also it might possibly be that Jonas had been my done to replace the state of the

In all ages there have appeared men with the courage to stand boldly against the shams of the reigning dynasty, whether that dynasty was represented by a slave master, a feudal lord, a king, or a captain of industry. The present is not without these characters. The Boston He had been discontented for a long Post, on May 8th, printed a sermon delivered by the Rev. William Van time, and it is true, also, that he had Allen in one of the most fashionable churches of that aristocratic city. The reverend gentleman startled his audience and sent the cold shivers nobody had enough to eat. And Marija down the backs of the assembled militant plutocrats by exclaiming, as he would keep giving them all her money, held aloft a late edition of the New Testament, "I read here Christ's and of course he could not but feel that of expecting any labor legislation from the plutes. Ask them if these already paid; and if he did ask, they condemnation of the wage system."

He then handed his congregation a few hot ones as follows: We must aspire towards its eventual abolition in an order of society which

shall know not hirelings and where men shall work together for the common good as fellow-heirs of a common inheritance.

How can any system be devised which will do away with the hiring of other men and the taking by us of the larger share of their earnings for our profit?

Now, the wage system is a form of slavery-not such a grevious form as chattel slavery, but slavery none the less truly, for the essence of slavery is that one man becomes the means to the end of another man. * * I am absolutely confident that, as chattel slavery has been done away with, so eventually, the wage system will disappear.

Labor, according to the wage theory, is a commodity. They take it to the market to sell it under economic conditions of buying and selling. The buyer of labor is bound by what men prate of as economic laws to buy that labor at the lowest price possible. He has money, they have not. He can dictate terms, because he can afford to wait a little. They, having no money, cannot wait.

The employer has a second great advantage. There are more men needing work than there are places to be filled. Then again, it is found that, because it costs him less to live, the single man is a better man to employ than the man with a wife, and the man with a wife and no children is better than the man with a wife and children. Then again, the Bulgarian or the Pole or the Armenian is a better man to employ than the single American, because he can live cheaper still, and consequently can afford to work cheaper.

The man who can live on least and do the work sets the standard scale of wages in the work that he is competent to do, and the economist has adduced from this what he calls the iron law of wages—that they tend always to the lowest point upon which the workman can maintain his life and strength sufficient to

Think of workingwomen. Some of them support themselves by their labors. Others go out to work to earn pin money, and, not being dependent on what they earn for a livelihood, they can afford to work for much less than those who are working for a living. Therefore, they are cheaper for the employer, and they set the standard of wages in their particular line of work. Do you wonder that every year sees, what every year does see, an enormous sacrifice offered by Mammon to Venus, a long procession of those who are unable to support themselves by the wages they can earn, and who therefore turn to that trade, the only one, I think, where novices are better paid than experts?

For every case of poverty caused by drunkenness there are ten cases of drunkenness caused by poverty. We are so afraid of paternalism that we have no oldage insurance. Employers today don't want men over 40 or over 35. White hairs are barriers to a man getting employment as a wage-earner in these days. What has the future in store for the young man who is going to be an old man if he

President Eliot talks of the "joy of work." It is a catch phrase, and one that is gloriously true of some of us. We do joy in our work, but the reason is because we are not hirelings, and it is unreasonable to expect a hireling to joy in his work, because he has no incentive, except fear of starvation, and no reward except a week's reprieve from starvation. Factory methods have destroyed the workman's joy in his work. He has become a "hand."

The fruits of his labor-what part has he in them? They go to another. Think of thousands upon thousands who sweat in the mines of Pennsylvania that Mr. Carnegie may build libraries and eat his bread in the sweat of other men's faces. For my own part, I'd rather not read books that are bought in that way.

Amid an impressive silence, the pastor of this aristocratic church laid down two principles, which he asked those present to revolve in their minds until they understood their significance:

First, that labor is divinely ordained for all men. Labor is the only test of social worth. I heard a lady the other day speak sneeringly about the working class. Each one of us must belong to the working class, unless he belongs to the

Second, call no man your master upon earth. In the universal application to labor of these two principles is to be found the solution of this problem; not in the satanic counterfeit of a bloody revolution, which shall tell us of liberty, equality and fraternity; but in social evolution, which shall have love for its dominant motive and reward; love, not as a sentiment, but as a person, so that we who work shall be fellow-workingmen with the Carpenter of Nazareth.

The Jungle

By Upton Sinclair

(New readers of the Appeal may obtain the apters of the "Jungle" which have been inted for ten cents, stamps or silver. You ould secure these chapters while the supply

Copyright 1905 by Upton Sinclair. uthor of "Manassas," "Prince Hagen," etc. CHAPTER XII.



OR three weeks after his injury Jurgis never got up from bed. It was a very obstinate sprain; the swelling would not go down, and the pain still continued. At the end of that time, however, he could contain himself no longer, and began trying to walk a little every day, laboring to persuade himself that he was better. No arguments could stop him, and three

days later he declared four had kept his place-that is, was willing to turn out into the snow the poor devil he had hired in the meantime. Every now and then the pain would force Jurgis to stop work, but he stuck it out till nearly an hour before closing. Then he was forced to acknowledge that he could not go on without fainting; it almost broke his heart to do it, and he stood leaning against a pillar and weeping like a child. Two of the men had to help him to the car, and when he got out he had to sit down and wait in the snow till some one came along.

So they put him to bed again, and sent for the doctor, as they ought to have done in the beginning. It transpired that he had twisted a tendon out of place, and could never have gotten well without attention. Then he gripped the sides of the bed, and shut his teeth together and turned white with agony, while the doctor pulled and wrenched away at his swollen ankle. When finally the doctor left, he told him that he would have to lie quiet for two months, and that if he went to work before that Sime he might lame himself for life.

Three days later there came another heavy snow-storm, and Jonas and Marija and Ona and little Stanislovas all set out together, an hour before daybreak, to try to get to the yards. About noon the last two came back, the boy nearly perished in a drift. All that they fingers near the fire, and so little Stanabout in horrible agony, be her law is flew perhaps getting the story into the paleaf. It was only afterwards that into a passion of nervous LLAR. wore pers, and stirring up those pests who Jonas had it explained to him that

like a madman, declaring that he would kill him if he did not stop. All that crazed with fear that Ona and the boy had lost their places; and in the morning they set out earlier than ever, after the little fellow had been beaten with a stick by Jurgis. There could be no trifling in a case like this, it was a matter of life and death; little Stanislovas could not be expected to realize that he might a great deal better freeze in the snow-drift than lose his place at the lard-machine. Ona was quite certain that she would find her place gone, and was all unnerved when she finally got to Smith's, and found that the forelady herself had failed to come, and was

therefore compelled to be lenient. One of the consequences of this episode was that the first joints of three of the little boy's fingers were permanently disabled, and another that thereafter he always had to be beaten before he set out to work, whenever there was fresh snow on the ground. Jurgis was called upon to do the beating, and as it hurt his foot he did it with a vengeance; that he was going back to work. but it did not tend to add to the sweetlimped to the cars and got to ness of his temper. They say that the Smith's, where he found that the boss best dog will turn cross if he be kept chained all the time, and it was the same with our friend; he had not a thing to do all day but lie and curse his fate, and the time came when he wanted to curse everything. This was never for very long, however, for when Ona began to cry Jurgis could not stay angry. The poor fellow looked like a homeless shost, with his cheeks sunken in and his ong black hair straggling into his eyes; he was too discouraged to cut it, or to think about his appearance. His muscles were wasting away, and what there was left was soft and flabby; he would feel of them and moan with anguish. He had no appetite-and they could not afford to tempt him with delicacies. It was better, he said, that he should not eat, it was a saving. About the end of March he had got hold of Ona's bank-book, and had been able to read enough to understand that there was only three

dollars left to them in the world. But perhaps the worst of the consequences of this long siege was that they lost another member of their family; Brother Jonas disappeared. One Saturday night he did not come home, and thereafter all their efforts to get trace of him were futile. It was said by the boss at Anderson's that he had gotten his week's money and left there. That | did not understand what was going on; might not be true, of course, for sometimes they would say that when a man screaming with pain. His fingers were had been killed; it was the easiest way all frosted, it seemed. They had to give out of it for all concerned—when, for inup trying to get to the yards, and had stance, a man had fallen into one of the rendering tanks and had been made into knew how to do was to hold the frozen pure leaf lard and peerless fertilizer, islovas spent most of the day dancing and making his family unhappy, and

call themselves reformers? Also it robbed and murdered, a thing that happened often in the jungle. Most probable, however, was the theory that he had deserted them, and this was the one the family adopted in the end. Jonas had gone on the road, seeking happiness. cause to be. He paid good board, and was yet obliged to live in a family where he was called upon to do the same. Then there were crying brats and all sorts of misery—and they were not his children, it was not his fault that anything was as it was. A man would have to be a good deal of a hero to have stood all this without grumbling, and Jonas was not in the least a hero-he was simply a weather-beaten old fellow who liked to have a good supper and sit in the corner by the fire and smoke his pipe in peace before he went to bed. Here there was not room enough for all by the fire, and through the winter the kitchen had seldom been warm enough for comfort. So, with the springtime, what was more likely than that the wild idea of escaping had come to him? Two years he had been yoked like a horse to a halfton truck in Anderson's dark cellars, with never a rest, save on Sundays, and four holidays in the year, and with never a word of thanks-only kicks and blows and curses, such as no decent dog would have stood. And now the winter was over, and the spring winds were blowing-and with a day's walk a man might put the smoke of Packingtown behind him forever, and be where the grass was green and the flowers all the colors of the rainbow!

The men all knew about this, there were few of them who had not "hoboed it" a few times in their lives, and had not dreamed the wild dream of freedom. Out of the yards every single day there went hundreds of freight cars, and all a man had to do was to hide in one of these, or underneath on the trucks, and the next day he would be in the country. There would be streams where he could wash the stench of Packingtown out of him: there would be barns and haystacks in which he could sleep, and henroosts which he could rob. If the worst came, he could always earn a square meal by half an hour's work. The only drawback about it all was that the ruthless winter would be coming on again,



The lawyer held him while he signed his name

and then he would have to make his way back to some city, one of a vast throng of hapless wretches joining the already overcrowded ranks of the unemployed. But the winter was a long way off-and if Jonas had stayed, likely as not he might lose his place by that time, or be killed in one of the elevators. One of the first things the family

thought of, that Saturday night when Jonas did not show up, was of Anderson's elevators; when they understood that he had run away, they said to themselves, "Ah, he was afraid of the elevators!" Two men had been killed there on the floor where he worked within the last two months, and Jonas had lost his nerve because of it. The law says that all elevators in factories shall have gates; but probably the law-mak-ers did not realize what an inconvenient law this would be. There were not always gates at Anderson's; and because a man who ran an elevator was paid a little more than a man who pushed a truck, he felt that he was a little boss, and had a right to swear at a poor devil who did not make speed to suit him. He would slam over the lever of the elevator the instant the rear wheels of the truck were on, and leave it for the man to follow as best he could. The man's boots would be slippery, coming out of the pickle-rooms, and perhaps he would be out of breath and half dazed from a long run with a truck. At any rate, every now and then there was a sickening accident. The first time it happened where Jonas worked, the man was mashed right in half, and they got the body out of the way and started things up again, so that two or three minutes later, when Jonas came along, there was only the blood to show that anything had happened. But the second time he was right behind the man, who was a friend of his-and who missed his leap into the moving car, and had one of his feet cut off. It was blood-curdling even to hear Jonas tell about this thing; his eyes would pop wide open with horror. The injured man, a poor Slovak, did not faint, but instead rolled round on the floor, shricking with agony. They sent in haste for the company doctor, and also for the company lawyer. Jonas but he saw the latter kneel down beside the frantic wretch, and heard him ask him if he would not like to go to the hospital, if the company would pay his expenses. The man signified yes, and then the lawyer pulled out a paper and told him to sign it, giving him a pencil, what was the use of letting the fact out, and holding him while he wrote his name, with a hand that shook like a

Laws Socialists Would Pass

The Social Democratic Herald has compiled a list of the measures introduced in the Wisconsin legislature by the Socialist members of the house and senate. Strange as it may seem, the capitalist law-makers, they made friends, and learned still who love the workingman so strenuously just before election, voted almost unanimously against these measures. Preserve this list, and on every occasion possible read it to an assembled group of wage-workers. in the crowd. Three times out of four Explain that these measures were framed and introduced by Socialists he would not ask for their fares, either and killed by democrats and republicans, and then point out the folly not seeing them, or thinking they had laws would help the working class in their fight. There could be but one answer. To get such measures spread on the statute books it is necessary on all occasions to vote for men who believe in them:

SENATE BILL NO: 37-Introduced by Senator Rummel. Authorizing cities and All this was fair play in the Jungle; towns to acquire, construct and maintain public utilities, and providing payment therefor. KILLED!

SENATE BILL NO. 38-Introduced by Senator Rummel. Declaring all exclusive or unlimited franchises null and void, but giving holders of same two years to dispose of their property or to secure franchises under new conditions, and granting cities and towns the right to take over such utilities by referendum of the people at the end of any five years.—KILLED!

ENATE BILL NO. 66-Introduced by Senator Rummel. Making it a crime for any corporation or individual to sell land with mineral right or gas or oil right reservation, and declaring all such reservations already made null and void.

ASSEMBLY BILL No. 14—Introduced by Assemblyman Alldridge. To abolish contributory negligence as a defense in all actions for the recovery of damages caused by the negligence of any person. (This would be "class legislation" from the capitalist standpoint, as it would protect the lives of the working class from accidents because of the defective machinery of the employing class! The workers will never rest till they put enough of their representatives in the legislature to enact such a law.)-KILLED!

SSEMBLY BILL NO. 16-Introduced by Assemblyman Brockhausen. To provide an eight hour work day on all public work in cities, towns, counties and school districts and applying also to contractors and subcontractors.-KILLED! SSEMBLY BILL NO. 301-Introduced by Assemblyman Alldridge. Providing for

cheaper school books and the district ownership of same, and to provide penalties.—KILLED! ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 312—Introduced by Assemblyman Alldridge, Providing for the submission of city ordinances to referendum vote upon petition of the

people, also giving a number of citizens the right to initiate ordinances .-SSEMBLY BILL NO. 351-Introduced by Assemblyman Alldridge. Amending a present law so as to provide that only a certain number of men may be em-

ployed in a certain space as required by the laws of health, and providing for the protection of the workers against open vats, molten metal, gearing, flywheels, hoists, belting, etc., etc., and protecting workers from waiving right of redress.-KILLED! SSEMBLY BILL NO. 522—Introduced by Assemblyman Alldridge.

the collection of interest by an injured workman from the beginning of time of beginning suit till the securing of a favorable verdict. (To checkmate the capitalistic habit of tiring out a poor litigant in the courts.)-KILLED!

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 70—Introduced by Assemblyman Berner. To provide attorney fees in justice courts in suits by laborers and servants, where written demand for wages shall have been made.—KILLED! ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 100-Introduced by Assemblyman Berner. To prohibit more than eight hours work in brass, steel and iron foundries, tobacco factories, cigar factories and laboratories and other places used for the manufacture of chemi-

cals, except in extreme emergencies.—KILLED! SSEMBLY BILL NO. 549-Introduced by Assemblyman Brockhausen. Providing for compensation to employes for personal injuries received in the course of

their employment,-KILLED! ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 135-Introduced by Assemblyman Berner. Limiting the hours of the labor of women in manufacturing mechanical and mercantile establishments in the interests of health and good citizenship.—KILLED!

SSEMBLY BILL NO. 208—Introduced by Assemblyman Berner. Amending the child labor laws, raising the age limit to sixteen years, in the interest of the health of the growing child and of its right to an education and prohibiting child labor under fourteen years under any circumstances.-KILLED!

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 315-Introduced by Assemblyman Berrer. To extend and regulate the liability of employers to make compensation for personal injuries.

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 313-Introduced by Assemblyman Brockhausen. Regulating the occupation and employment of convicts, forbidding their being farmed out or their work let to outside bidders. Convicts to work for the state and their products to be used by the state or some subdivision thereof.—KILLED! SSEMBLY BILL NO. 548-Introduced by Assemblyman Brockhausen. To prohibit the granting of injunctions in strike troubles upon ex-parte (one-sided) applications and to provide for jury trials in all cases in which violations of such injunctions shall be charged .- KILLED!

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 548—Introduced by Assemblyman Brockhausen. To regulate the granting of injunctions or restraining orders by the courts.—KILLED! ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 101-Introduced by Assemblyman Berner. Same as Senate bill No. 37.-KILLED.

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 549-Introduced by Assemblyman Strehlow. To amend the law so as to provide that in the case of reversal and order for new trial olies will solve the labor problem. There by supreme court such new trial can be proceeded with without prepayment of costs.—KILLED!

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 102-Introduced by Ass Election Day shall be a legal holiday.—KILLED! ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 103-Introduced by Assemblyman Strehlow. To require creditors in garnishee proceedings to prove that written demand was made on

the workman or servant garnisheed at least three days before commencement of proceedings .- KILLED! SSEMBLY BILL NO. 328-Introduced by Assemblyman Strehlow. Providing for the disinfection of library books in towns .- KILLED! SSEMBLY BILL NO. 346-Introduced by Assemblyman Strehlow. Providing

betweeen seats, and to limit the number of passengers to be carried with relation to seating capacity.-KILLED! ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 398-Introduced by Assemblyman Berner. Providing for

that street or electric railways shall not allow passengers to stand in aisles or

the use of the courts by poor people so that their poverty shall be no bar to their right to seek justice.—KILLED! SSEMBLY BILL NO. 618-Introduced by Assemblyman Berner. To provide a ten hour work day for bakery employes .- KILLED.

SSEMBLY BILL NO. 115-Introduced by Assemblyman Alldridge. Similar to Senate bill No 38.-KILLED! SSEMBLY BILL NO. 423-Introduced by Assemblyman Strehlow. Providing

for the disinfection of street cars, electrical or otherwise .- KILLED! SSEMBLY BILL NO. 570-Introduced by Assemblyman Strehlow. To require the filing of reports of accidental injuries taking place in factories or work-

shops and for publication of same.-KILLED! ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 316-Introduced by Assemblyman Brockhausen. Relating to Sunday work of barbers .- KILLED!

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 378—Introduced by Assemblyman Brockhausen. Relating to salaries of state employes .- KILLED!

what the man had really signed was a Nikalojus, who was ten. Both of these statement that he accepted ten dollars last were bright boys, and there was no as satisfaction of all his damage claims reason why their family should starve against Anderson and Company. As for the hospital, Jonas's informant ex- were earning their own livings and plained, that was all a damned lie—the more. So one morning they were given a quarter apiece and a roll with a sauthere all the men that Anderson and Company chose to slaughter. Jonas happened to know that this particular man to make their way to the city and learn wondered if the city would take them late at night in tears, having walked the to the hospital too.

Now the income of the family was cut down more than one-third, and the food demand was cut only one-eleventh, so they were worse off than ever. By this time also they were borrowing money from Marija, and eating up her bank-account; and so immediately it was decided that two more of the children would have to leave school.

Next to Stanislovas, who was now fif teen, there was a girl, little Kotrina who was two years younger, and then two boys, Vilimui, who was eleven, and

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when tens of thousands of boys no older sage in it, and with their minds topheavy with good advice, were sent out and a wife and eight children, and he to sell newspapers. They came back five or six miles, to report that a man had offered to take them to a place where they sold newspapers, and had taken their money and gone into a store to get them, and nevermore been seen. So they both received a whipping, and the next morning set out again. time they found the newspaper place, and procured their stock; and after wandering about till nearly noontime, saying "Paper?" to everyone they saw, they had all their stock taken away and received a thrashing besides from a big newsman upon whose territory they had trespassed. Fortunately, however, they had already sold some papers, and came back with nearly as much as they started with. After a week of mishaps such as

these, the two little fellows began to learn the ways of the Jungle—the names of the different papers that are sold there, and how many of each to get and where to get them, and what sort of people to offer them to, and where to go and where to stay away from. After this, leaving home at four o'clock in the morning, and running about the streets,

first with morning papers and then with evening, they might come home late at night with twenty or thirty cents apiece—possibly as much as forty cents -in their pockets. From this they had to deduct their car-fare, since the distance was so great; but after awhile more, and then they would save their car-fare. They would get on a car when the conductor was not looking, and hide would hunt through their pockets, and then begin to cry, and either have their fares paid by some kind old lady, or else try the trick again on a new car. they felt it dimly and instinctively, but had they known the facts they might have justified it by arguments-saying that the street-car companies were as much entitled to just dealing as the crews of so many pirate-ships. Not a franchise or a right that they had not stolen, with the help of scoundrelly politicians; and whose fault was it that at the hours when workingmen were going to their work and back, the cars were crowded that the conductors could not collect all the fares? Not only would the people inside be jammed like rats in a trap, but the platforms would be packed, and men would be hanging to the steps and windows, and even riding upon the roof, in the bitterest winter weather.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

PRIZE PUZZLE. AINTHE A VOLUME BEAUTY 3

Above is Comrade Ryan Walker's latest conception of the Appeal Book

Query—Why are the arms of the Book Man made of "Center-Shot" leaf-lets? The first reader of the Appeal who gets to the Appeal office with a correct answer will receive a prize that he will appreciate. It's easy. Get busy and let's hear from you today.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

The mob once thought that Socialism stood for taking the property of the rich and dividing it up among the poor. Every cross-roads editor labored gently to fool his readers into believing it: but the idea was so ridiculous that it was short-lived among people of any intelligence.

There is another misconception of Socialism that is more difficult to meet and just as important to overcome. That is the idea that public ownership is all of Socialism, and that municipal, state and national ownership of monopare many who think they are Socialists and yet confidently expect a solution of ocial problems through state capitalism.

Comrade A. M. Stirton has written a little pamphlet that will set these people straight and explode the fallacies of Bryanism and Hearstism. "Patching the Old Garment" shows the folly of reforms which at the best are mere patchwork and which will only perpetuate the old, worn-out system. The new system is to be had not by reform, but by revolution: not by patching the old, but by putting on the new. Better send thirty cents for a dozen.

The Good John Has Done.

John Rockefeller, for organizing so wiftly and so completely the industries of the people, will be set down by the next generation as the greatest, most useful man of the age; the Atlas of the future civilization; the master-builder of the future humanity. And he is When the people are ready they will lift the Titanic burden from his exhausted shoulders, or his son's, and the industries of the future, too cumbersome for direction by many little mastersas they are already-will direct themselves, so human souls and bodies may be free.—Wayside Tales.

United States Senator Martin, of Virginia, has been writing letters to citizens of his state soliciting their support for his re-election. Comrade Coleman, Buckners, Va., received one of these letters, and we quote in part, his reply to the senator: "As a matter of sympathy you deserve my support as a reward for the nerve you have shown in asking for it. With me, however, it is matter of principle and I have been and will continue to use my every opportunity and influence in persuading my neighbors and friends to study Socialism and then vote as they pray.'

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