

**FENCED IN THE WORLD**

**The Ability to Live no Longer Depends on One's Exertions but the Grace of the Trusts**

Washington, D. C., May 18, 1901.—Now comes the announcement that James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, with his colleague, J. Pierpont Morgan, has completed a round the globe line of arrangement for the purpose of arranging a line between Alexandria, Egypt, and Hong Kong.

Now what does this circling of the globe by trust interests mean? It is difficult to bring the matter home to the comprehension and imagination.

Yet there are a few lessons that should be learned until they become as familiar as one's own name. The trust which started in by gaining control of the iron and steel interests has now eliminated competition in transportation—or will do so in a very short time.

If the western farmer has had reason to complain that the wheat and the railroads fixed the price of his products in the past, he will have much more reason to complain now. He will be absolutely at the mercy of the railway line in his vicinity. His ability to live will depend, not upon his own exertions, but upon the clemency of the trust. Like the workmen of Europe, he will be permitted to live in the numbers and to the extent that he profits his owners and reproduces a sufficient number of his species to carry on the work of producing wealth for his owners. The same reasoning applies to the average business man.

Already transcontinental lines of railroads are being federated under certain agreements which wipe out all competition. When in the economy of trust production it becomes necessary to wipe out whole towns they will disappear as completely as if a cyclone had passed over them. In the concentration of the steel industry in Pennsylvania is already sounded the death knell of many hitherto prosperous manufacturing towns in Illinois and Indiana.

The theorist takes an optimistic view of the situation and assures the people that the recent trust development is only hastening the time when the government will take over the control of transportation and big manufacturing industries and administer them for the benefit of the whole people instead of leeching them to pile up millions for the few.

There is no doubt that the railroads are being consolidated by the government than by trust, but there are vast numbers of the people who have not yet felt the pinch of trust domination and are not converted to the idea of government ownership of railroads. The trust counts upon the ignorance and indifference and slowness of these people to give it the golden opportunity to fasten itself not only upon the country, but upon the very government itself, that the latter will be powerless to take measures to protect the people who are being injured.

Does any reasonable man suppose that the trust magnates are organizing and consolidating these vast schemes in order that the government may step in and take over the whole thing and employ them as captains of industry at a fair salary. Not at all. They will fight any attempt to do so.

It is a long and weary road to educate the people to the danger of trusts and the steps that must be taken to protect the people. The republican party will do nothing at all to restrain the trusts or cut down their profits.

Those who like the iron and steel and the sugar trust will not bear of any reduction of the tariff. The trusts could live without a protective tariff, but their profits might be materially lessened.

Here is Cuba clamoring for a profitable market for the island's chief products—sugar and tobacco. The sugar trust particularly will insist that the duty be kept so high that Cuba can gain no prosperity. The administration talked vaguely to the Cuban commissioners about the future "economic privileges." They will not be granted. Cuba's interests will be sacrificed to the sugar and tobacco trusts.

Second only in size and importance to the steel and the oil trust, the sugar trust holds the boards. Fostered by the government for years, this trust monopolies extracts from the pockets of the people of the United States the tidy sum of \$24,900,000 annually for the purpose of giving protection to an infant that has long since outgrown its swaddling clothes, which is in fact received as one of the leading plunderers in this trust regime. Who is it that reaps the harvest from this bold and execrable robbery of the people? Let us see. The Dingley law puts an assessment of \$49 a ton on imported sugars. Each year the Louisiana planters have a crop of 250,000 tons of sugar, through which they secure the modest sum of \$10,000,000; the Hawaiian planters, with an annual crop of 250,000 tons, come in for a like amount. The balance, about 190,000 tons, produced here in the United States, receive \$1,600,000, making a grand total of \$21,600,000.

Whatever else is done to curtail the evil influences of the sugar trust, nothing will bring forth so vigorous a howl from it as any attempt to wipe out its one-eighth of a cent differential. The prosperity of Cuba is nothing compared to the administration's protection of the trusts.

When questioned upon the effect produced by the supposed removal of the duty on refined sugar—the differ-

ential—Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, a leading sugar trust magnate, declared with intense vehemence before the industrial commission, that "It would kill the sugar business. It is merely trafficking to a miserable clamour—a bugaboo—this bubble about trusts." Mr. Havemeyer really means it would injure the sugar trust and not the sugar business, should the differential be removed.

It is the business of the democratic party to keep up "this bubble about trusts." To show how real the "bugaboo" is. The trust influence affects the price of the most necessary articles of use and consumption. There is no issue which begins to approach that of the trusts in importance.

**WALL STREET ENJOINED**

**A New Use of Restraining Orders That Starts Up the New York Tribune Protest**

The plutocratic judges have enjoined almost everything in the last few years from preaching the gospel to walking on the public highway, but a New York judge struck out on a new lead during the late panic and issues an injunction against Wall Street. That made the hair stand on Whiteley Reid's head. It is said that this injunction had a great deal to do with stopping the squeeze that the holders of Northern Pacific had planned. The Associated press didn't have a word to say about it and the news only reached the state when the New York papers came to hand. Most of them didn't mention it. It was considered a most dangerous thing and one that better not be discussed. The Tribune had a leader that commented upon the action of the judge as follows:

"The holding of an injunction as a club over a Wall street broker to force him to be easy in settling with 'shorts' is a new use of the process of the courts. No doubt Justice Gildersleeve in granting a restraining order against J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and others at the request of a speculator who had sold Northern Pacific 'short' acted in perfect good faith on the representation of facts made to him. His own statement is that the plaintiff alleged that the broker, who purchased from him was acting for parties who held all the stock at the time, and knew it was impossible for the plaintiff to carry out his contract and deliver the stock. It is conceivable that such a transaction might be illegal and the contract set aside, but the interference of a court in such a case can be wisely made only with the most extreme care and with strong assurance against the abuse of the process by interested parties. So great is the danger in such matters of the courts beyond their legitimate functions, that it is questionable if preliminary injunction should issue on ex-parte statements, even the most plausible, when it is in the power of a court to summon defendants forthwith to present their side of the case."

The argument made by the Tribune is a very sane one. It had been copied from a populist paper. When the populists made such arguments concerning the use of injunctions, the Tribune denounced them in the most bitter terms as anarchists and men who would overthrow society by attacking the courts. It makes a mighty difference whose ox is gored.

**POPULIST PREDICTIONS**

**The Forecasts of Populism and How They Were More Than Fulfilled Ten Years Afterward**

The editor of The Independent found an old note-book, yellow, ragged and worn, the other day. There were various kinds of notes in it of speeches and happenings that were put down as reference in writing up the passing events of the day. The notes were taken about 1890 or 1892. Among them are notes of a speech delivered by some southern populist in Lincoln, probably Cyclone Davis. The preponderance of evidence is that it was delivered in 1892, or possibly a year later. In those days the populists paid most attention to the money question and the notes of this speech are devoted mostly to that. It is of interest at the present time to note what the populist speakers said eight or ten years ago. Here are some of the sentences taken from that speech:

"Cotton has been as low as 5 cents a pound and today it brings but a cent or two more. With the cotton at that price it is impossible for the southern planter to pay living wages to his hands or to buy more of the actual necessities of life for himself and his family. The whole south is in a like condition. The land owner is no better off than those who work for wages. As long as the low price continues for cotton and other products of the farm, distress will prevail. The same is true of the north. Cotton is our principal product and you have several other products, such as corn, wheat and cattle. We are customers of yours and you of us. But we can't buy your corn to feed our mules and you cannot buy our products. There is no trade between us and we both suffer alike. Let the two sections unite and vote together. Neither of us have any interest in bondholding or speculations of Wall Street. Our interest is in the production of the soil. From the soil all real wealth comes any how. Let us manage that we shall retain what we produce. The question is, how shall we do it. When there were large amounts of money in circulation we got high prices. The high price of cotton at the close of the war saved the south from destitution. The confederate soldiers went home and saved the cotton in the old gin houses. They planted what they could, using their horses and mules that Grant told them to take home with them from Appoma-

tox. But they got a high price for what they did raise. That high price of cotton saved the south from actual starvation. Give us a high price for cotton again and every southern man will go about with a smile on his face. You will see joy on the plantations, in the towns and in the cabins of the negroes. We will repair our old buildings. We will buy plows and hoes and bacon and corn from the north. We will even bury all our hard feelings against the fanatics of New England and buy the products of their mills and factories. It will bring blessings to you and to us."

Here follows a story which cannot be made out. It is something about "high populorum and low populorum," and was evidently used to illustrate the two kinds of remedies that were feared by the other parties for the distress among producers, after which the notes continue:

"We in the south believe that the fall in the price of cotton has been caused by the contraction of the volume of money. We believe that if the price of cotton would be doubled and if we could get 10 cents a pound for our cotton a new south would spring into existence, old issues would be buried and forgotten. An increase in money would bring the same blessings to you. We say, let the south and the west unite. Our interests are the same. We do not believe that there will ever be an increase in the price of cotton, barring slight variations on account of short crops, until there is an increase in the amount of money in circulation."

Now after the volume of money has been greatly increased by the issue of paper through the banks, by the tremendous output of gold and the coinage of immense amounts of silver the special correspondent of a great plutocratic daily goes in to the south and writes in the Record-Herald as follows:

Atlanta, Ga., May 15.—The present prosperity of the south is unparalleled. Everybody has been making money, and is comfortable and contented, and as long as 10 or even 9 cent cotton lasts the improvement will continue. You see it on the face of the landscape, in the singing of birds, as well as in the towns. The fences show it; the new machinery and implements; the wagons, with their bright colored paint, that you see along the highways, as well as the garments of the people and other outward manifestations. Even the little brooks and the birds are singing songs of prosperity and of cotton. Last year the value of the cotton crop was \$365,773,836, some advance unprecedented. It was an advance of \$81,000,000 from the previous year, and what was unusual, high prices went with a big crop. The recovery is usually the result of a combination of factors.

Could there be a more complete demonstration of the soundness of populist principles. Our enemies themselves furnish the evidence. There is not a more obstinate gold standard paper in existence than the Record-Herald. There is not a more partisan republican writer in the United States than Wm. E. Curtis. As to the amount of money in circulation the reader is referred to the official report printed in another column. The witnesses that bear testimony to the truth of populism which The Independent calls this week, are William E. Curtis, Secretary Gage and the Chicago Record-Herald.

The attention of J. Sterling Morton is directed to the last two sentences of the above quotation, and especially to the words: "High prices went with a big crop." His premise that supply and demand invariably regulate prices (without regard to the quantity of money in circulation does not seem to work in this case.

**THE GREAT PHILANTHROPIST**

**The Benevolence of the Standard Oil Trust—Its Only Object to Reduce the Price of Oil**

The P Street editorial minnie once in a while looks up through the pure Nebraska ether toward the sky and when he does he always imagines that he sees a great white-winged philanthropist hovering over the nation whose sole object is to reduce the price of oil, and his name is Rockefeller. Then he seeks his den and while his bosom heaves with gratitude he writes about what a blessing the oil trust has been to the poor and all mankind. Meantime Rockefeller goes on making 480 per cent on his invested capital by putting a tax upon every family in the United States. A little review of the business published in the New York World tells how the holy Rockefeller manages to do it.

The Standard Oil directors have just declared another dividend of 12 per cent. In March last they declared a dividend of 20 per cent. Thus far in this current year, 1901, they have thus divided profits of \$32,000,000 on their \$100,000,000 of capital.

The record of this levitation among facts: Up to June, 1899, the capital of the Standard Oil concern was only \$10,000,000. On that amount it had been paying for eight years dividends ranging from 12 per cent up to 33 per cent per annum. In June, 1899, its capitalization was increased—by a stroke of the pen—to \$100,000,000 of common stock and \$10,000,000 of preferred stock. Since that date it has paid dividends as follows on the new capitalization of \$100,000,000, of which 90 per cent was inflation:

In 1899, 33 per cent.....\$ 33,000,000  
In 1900, 48 per cent..... 48,000,000  
In 1901, 32 per cent..... 32,000,000

Total dividends in 2 yrs. \$113,000,000

It is not yet quite two years since the directors of this combine came together and voted to multiply by ten its then alleged capital investment of

**THE TRUTH ABOUT GOLD IN THE TREASURY**

**The Most Astonishing Falsehoods Told by the Director of the Mint and Other Treasury Officials**

For more than twenty years leading men in the republican party have been in the habit of publicly stating absolute falsehoods on the floor of the senate, and in the newspapers over their own signatures, but there has been nothing heretofore to equal the mendacity of the director of the mint and the treasurer of the United States in their signed statements that there was over \$500,000,000 of gold in the United States treasury which were part of the assets of the nation. The Independent put in a denial upon the first publication of the falsehoods, but it has been repeated and repeated day after day since. The first leading gold standard papers to give the statement official sanction was the New York Evening Post and the others followed.

The following is the official statement of the secretary of the treasury made on May 1st. This statement is sent to all the financial institutions and many newspapers in sheet form every month. As a final "nailing of the lie" so industriously circulated by republican newspapers and sanctioned by the high-republican officials, The Independent prints the document entire:

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT,**  
Office of the Secretary,  
Division of Loans and Currency.

**CIRCULATION STATEMENT—May 1, 1901.**

	General Stock of Money in the U. S.		Held in Treas. as Assets of the Gov't.	
	April 1, 1901.	May 1, 1901.	Apr 1, 1901.	May 1, 1901.
Gold coin (including bullion in treasury).....	\$1,124,157,697	\$1,129,267,647	\$249,046,644	\$246,767,053
**Gold certificates.....	72,285,645	88,846,645	13,029,880	15,429,379
Standard silver dollars.....	512,536,180	514,849,446	13,029,880	15,429,379
**Silver certificates.....	89,869,906	90,082,284	9,016,799	9,829,207
Subsidiary silver.....	43,881,000	51,880,000	152,768	84,903
Treasury notes of 1890.....	346,681,016	346,681,016	9,791,535	9,070,898
United States notes.....	346,681,016	346,681,016	9,791,535	9,070,898
**Currency certificates, act of June 8, 1872.....	350,101,406	350,764,257	8,945,979	7,038,975
National bank notes.....	350,101,406	350,764,257	8,945,979	7,038,975
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$2,477,227,185</b>	<b>\$2,483,524,650</b>	<b>\$289,983,605</b>	<b>\$288,220,415</b>

**MONEY IN CIRCULATION.**

	April 1, 1901.			May 1, 1901.			Jan. 1, 1879.		
	April 1, 1901.	May 1, 1901.	May 1, 1900	April 1, 1901.	May 1, 1901.	May 1, 1900	Jan. 1, 1879.	April 1, 1901.	May 1, 1901.
Gold coin (including bullion in treasury).....	\$ 626,824,954	\$ 629,240,795	\$ 616,535,746	\$ 96,262,850	\$ 96,262,850	\$ 96,262,850	\$ 96,262,850	\$ 96,262,850	\$ 96,262,850
**Gold certificates.....	248,286,099	253,259,799	197,527,409	21,189,280	21,189,280	21,189,280	21,189,280	21,189,280	21,189,280
Standard silver dollars.....	427,206,320	430,573,522	407,193,810	6,790,721	6,790,721	6,790,721	6,790,721	6,790,721	6,790,721
Subsidiary silver.....	80,853,107	80,253,077	76,001,517	67,982,601	67,982,601	67,982,601	67,982,601	67,982,601	67,982,601
Treasury notes of 1890.....	53,728,252	51,795,097	51,795,097	1,791,059	1,791,059	1,791,059	1,791,059	1,791,059	1,791,059
United States notes.....	336,889,481	337,610,118	326,832,448	277,098,511	277,098,511	277,098,511	277,098,511	277,098,511	277,098,511
**Cur. cert., act June 8, '72.....	341,155,427	343,725,282	280,050,340	33,190,000	33,190,000	33,190,000	33,190,000	33,190,000	33,190,000
National bank notes.....	341,155,427	343,725,282	280,050,340	314,239,398	314,239,398	314,239,398	314,239,398	314,239,398	314,239,398
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$2,187,227,185</b>	<b>\$2,195,304,235</b>	<b>\$2,060,525,463</b>	<b>\$816,296,721</b>	<b>\$816,296,721</b>	<b>\$816,296,721</b>	<b>\$816,296,721</b>	<b>\$816,296,721</b>	<b>\$816,296,721</b>

Population of the United States May 1, 1901, estimated at 77,536,000; circulation per capita, \$28.31.

\*\*For redemption of outstanding certificates an exact equivalent amount of the appropriate kinds of money is held in the treasury, and is not included in the account of money held as assets of the government.

All the arts of the trained accountant are used to deceive the people in the preparation of this table. Let them reflect upon the claim that "the gold standard is firmly established," and then glance at the fact that there is in circulation "silver dollars, standard money of the United States and not redeemable in any other kind of money," \$499,430,067. Besides that there is in circulation \$80,253,077 of subsidiary silver. Then they talk about the gold standard being established!

Remember that England and Germany are upon the gold standard, and are two of "the most enlightened nations," that it was proposed that we should follow and that the treasurers of both countries are in dire distress, -hile France, with about \$500,000,000 of silver and the United States \$580,253,174 in circulation have overflowing treasuries. Reflect upon what the condition of this country would be if McKinley had not adopted the populist system of finance. Demonstrate and take out of circulation that \$580,000,000 of silver and the whole country would be thrown into a distress and collapse such as was never known in the history of the world. That is what the mallet heads voted for and proposed to do, but the leaders of the gold standard classes are too stupid to understand that Populist financial principles have been demonstrated to be the salvation of the nation.

taken place, and follows with the all too abundant proofs and shocking details. The wholesale delirium was in full flower during the march to Pekin. For no useful purpose villages and towns were reduced to heaps of smoldering ashes. The country was turned into a wilderness. Unoffending men, women, children and babies were killed in hundreds. Killing was carried on for killing's sake and property destroyed for the love of destruction.

After the relief of Pekin we enter on another phase. Loot possessed all hearts and fired all imaginations. It ruled out all other topics of conversation. It entered like a fiend into almost everybody without distinction. Not soldiers only, but foreign residents and women were seized with the universal madness. Everybody looted; picnics were organized to go into the country for looting purposes. Then came another phase. The pagan Japanese were the first to protest against the general practice of robbery. The authorities issued orders against private looting. They required that all loot should be collected and sold by auction under their direction. Then the soldiers had a new incentive for robbery, for they were supplied with official market in which they could turn their spoils into cash, and every day the best people of the legations and others assembled to purchase, with laughter and excitement. The European society of the city talked of nothing else and parties were organized with authority to loot. An officer looking on at the auctions under the colonnade of the British legation remarked: "This affair is the biggest case of loot since the days of Pizarro."

Then came orders that no more looting was to be done; that property taken was to be paid for in all cases. This order, when it was obeyed at all, was obeyed in the following fashion: The European took what he wanted anywhere he found it and offered the owner, if he was present, a few cents in payment. The owner rarely refused the price, and if he did he got a kick or a blow of a stick instead; sometimes he was stabbed or shot, many

**THE BLACKLIST**

**Abundant Indications That the Courts Will Stand by the Money Power**

According to a decision recently made in Chicago, there will be but two things for the wage-workers to do in the future. They must work for the trusts at such wages as the combinations see fit to pay or they must starve. When the organizations are all completed there will be but two classes in the United States—the trust magnates and the hirelings who work for them. If the said hirelings strike on the account of insufficient wages, then they will be black-listed, and will get work nowhere. The other day in the superior court at Chicago Judge Baker decided that it is legal for employers to maintain a blacklist. The ruling was in the case of Annie Condon against Libby, McNeill & Libby, Armour & Co., and other stock yards packing firms. The plaintiff was a labeler and can painter in the employ of the Libby firm and in February, 1900, in company with a number of other employees, went on strike, because of the repeated reductions in wages. Later the women tried to find employment with other firms, but their applications were rejected on account of their having been strikers.

Miss Condon began suit, as a test, and the court ruled that the employers had right to take protective measures against persons who had quit the employment of other firms without valid reasons. This is the first time in a western court that the so-called "blacklist" by which an employer leaves one firm and is kept out of employment in his or her trade by any other firms, has been given legal standing by the courts.

**LOOTING IN CHINA**

**The Christian Powers Have Outdone All the Barbarians of History in Robbery and Murder**

Auberon Herbert, an Englishman of such standing as to command three columns in the London Times for his communications, reviews the conduct of the allied powers in China. His in-trusts obtained at first hand, of his own knowledge and from letters in both the American and British press from correspondents who were eye witnesses of what they relate and whose standing and reliability are far above that of the ordinary newsmen who anonymously fill the columns of papers with sensations. In each case the authority is named and contradiction is challenged. Much of the information is official or semi-official. The whole review is the most fearful arraignment of the brutality of the forces of civilization that has yet appeared, and fully justifies the melancholy sentence with which Mr. Herbert concludes: "Never before, in our generation, has Europe had occasion to be so utterly ashamed of itself."

He begins by sketching in outline the story as it appears to him to have

**NEW ENGLAND SLAVE DEALERS**

**They Grow Indignant Over the Suppression of the Negro Vote and Make Slaves of White Children**

Irene M. Ashby has been making a tour of the southern white slave factories. She shows how the New England sanctimonious, church-going, northern capitalist goes into the south and works the little children twelve hours a day in unsanitary factories to pile up gold for northern men whose souls are constantly harrowed over the treatment of the southern blacks. The following extracts are from one of her articles in the American Federationist:

In the 25 mills, of which I have statistics, there are 6,725 operatives, about 400 being children under 12 years of age. On the same basis of calculation, there are about 900 in the state of North Carolina, rather than above, the actual number as I only corrected the managers' statements in cases where I was able to count personally a larger number than they told me. To these must be added the children who come in to help their elder brothers and sisters who are not counted as operatives, although they often do a full day's work for the fun of it. This would bring the number nearer 1,200. The percentage to older workers of the children on the pay roll is between six and seven.

No difference is made between hours by night or by day of the children and grown up people. These children are from 12 to 12½ a day, averaging 6½ a week, with but one-half hour, or 40 minutes' break for meals. Mills which run at night generally work 12 hours, sometimes with no break at all. Only one mill I visited was actually running at night by law, besides the night force, with three or four under 12 years of age and quite a number under 16 years of age). One mill kept a night force at hand, giving only five days' work per week to the operatives, by alternating a larger number than they actually needed for the day work; while four mills had stopped at various periods during the preceding year. One had only tried the experiment for six weeks when stopped peremptorily by the superintendent.

For these long hours the children stand or run with trucks or wearily ply a broom bigger than themselves. No wonder their faces lose the childish look, their little limbs all vitality and spring. During my visits to the mills, the words of Mrs. Browning, about similar little victims in England, were often in my mind: "They look up with their pale and And their look is sad to see."

One's indignation at such a wrong to childhood rises to fever heat when we learn that these 1,200 little white slaves (worse off than the negro child in days of slavery, who, being worth some hundreds of dollars, was allowed to develop into a healthy animal), are sacrificed to commercial superstition and not even to a real or fancied necessity of the industry. Huge fortunes were made in England and the north at the beginning of the trade by the employment of children, and it is the superstition that this can be done again by fostering the northern capitalist in the inexperienced southern manufacturer, which is responsible for the employment of children in the cotton mills of the south. Out of 11 practical superintendents to whom I talked several being from Massachusetts or Pennsylvania, 10 confessed that doing away with the labor of children under 12 years of age would benefit, rather than harm, the industry. They are wasteful workers, need much supervision, and moreover are spilt as operatives for the future by the destruction of their health.

My observation with regard to the northern capitalist is borne out by facts. It was at the instigation of the philanthropic Dwight mills, from Chicago, Mass., run by eastern capital, whose village at Alabama City commands admiration, that a law limiting the hours of labor of women and children to eight and prohibiting the employment of children under 14 in factories, was rescinded in 1895.

In the ten mills I visited run by northern capital, the number of children under 12 is almost double the number in the 13 run by southern capital. No condemnation can be too strong for those who, protected in employment in his or her trade by any other firms, has been given legal standing by the courts.

**THE TRUTH ABOUT GOLD IN THE TREASURY**

divities fatally. The victims of this delirium, it must be remembered, were, in most cases, innocent Chinese who had no part in the boxer outrages, for all the guilty had fled.

Not content with robbing the people of their miserable property in this savage fashion, the invaders and the resident foreigners held absolute sway over the persons and lives of all natives. Any foreigner had but to go into the streets and say to any Chinaman he met, "Come," or merely to beckon him, and he came. If he lagged, he would be beaten and wounded; if he refused he could be shot and killed. Often they were wounded or killed when they could not understand what was wanted of them. The enforced labor of coolies under the direction of soldiers was the occasion of unnumbered and savage brutalities. They were beaten, stabbed, killed by the score, for blunders or disobedience which was in most cases the result of mere misunderstanding. There appears to have been a complete moral breakdown, not only among the soldiers, but among all classes of foreigners, men and women, and even missionaries, one of the latter confessing in a letter that, of course, under the circumstances the moral standard of times of peace could not be expected to govern.

These were the acts of soldiers and civilians not engaged in actual war. The crimes described above multiplied by thousands, will represent the acts of the troops in actual operation in the field. There was no such thing as armed resistance in any part of the country at any time during the occupation. Killings were common, the troops were marked by universal, indiscriminate slaughter, burning, rape and murder, men, women and children being indifferently the victims. The country was covered with the corpses of unresisting peasants and villagers. Towns and villages were leveled off by the shells of the big guns. The bodies of slaughtered peasants down to the sea in such numbers as to threaten pestilence; corpses were piled up in heaps; if there was a house left standing in the path of the armies its only tenants were dead bodies. The country was reduced to a wilderness, and the remnants of humanity sneaking about in the empty spaces were starved or compelled to brigandage.

It might be imagined that this sort of thing had gone far enough; but the German troops are still ravaging from pure lust of slaughter, for there isn't a trace of opposition left among the people, and the only Chinese left with arms in their hands in all the occupied region are wandering banditti, who have no other means than robbery to gain bread.

It is altogether a chapter in the history of Christian civilization which we find paralleled since the middle ages, and even in those ages in only a few instances. It is a melancholy illustration of what men, presumably civilized and Christian, can descend to when all restraint is gone, and a proof of the old saying that civilization is only a thin veneering over the innate savagery in most men's hearts.

**THE BLACKLIST**

**Abundant Indications That the Courts Will Stand by the Money Power**

According to a decision recently made in Chicago, there will be but two things for the wage-workers to do in the future. They must work for the trusts at such wages as the combinations see fit to pay or they must starve. When the organizations are all completed there will be but two classes in the United States—the trust magnates and the hirelings who work for them. If the said hirelings strike on the account of insufficient wages, then they will be black-listed, and will get work nowhere. The other day in the superior court at Chicago Judge Baker decided that it is legal for employers to maintain a blacklist. The ruling was in the case of Annie Condon against Libby, McNeill & Libby, Armour & Co., and other stock yards packing firms. The plaintiff was a labeler and can painter in the employ of the Libby firm and in February, 1900, in company with a number of other employees, went on strike, because of the repeated reductions in wages. Later the women tried to find employment with other firms, but their applications were rejected on account of their having been strikers.

Miss Condon began suit, as a test, and the court ruled that the employers had right to take protective measures against persons who had quit the employment of other firms without valid reasons. This is the first time in a western court that the so-called "blacklist" by which an employer leaves one firm and is kept out of employment in his or her trade by any other firms, has been given legal standing by the courts.

**LOOTING IN CHINA**

**The Christian Powers Have Outdone All the Barbarians of History in Robbery and Murder**

Auberon Herbert, an Englishman of such standing as to command three columns in the London Times for his communications, reviews the conduct of the allied powers in China. His in-trusts obtained at first hand, of his own knowledge and from letters in both the American and British press from correspondents who were eye witnesses of what they relate and whose standing and reliability are far above that of the ordinary newsmen who anonymously fill the columns of papers with sensations. In each case the authority is named and contradiction is challenged. Much of the information is official or semi-official. The whole review is the most fearful arraignment of the brutality of the forces of civilization that has yet appeared, and fully justifies the melancholy sentence with which Mr. Herbert concludes: "Never before, in our generation, has Europe had occasion to be so utterly ashamed of itself."

He begins by sketching in outline the story as it appears to him to have

**NEW ENGLAND SLAVE DEALERS**

**They Grow Indignant Over the Suppression of the Negro Vote and Make Slaves of White Children**

Irene M. Ashby has been making a tour of the southern white slave factories. She shows how the New England sanctimonious, church-going, northern capitalist goes into the south and works the little children twelve hours a day in unsanitary factories to pile up gold for northern men whose souls are constantly harrowed over the treatment of the southern blacks. The following extracts are from one of her articles in the American Federationist:

In the 25 mills, of which I have statistics, there are 6,725 operatives, about 400 being children under 12 years of age. On the same basis of calculation, there are about 900 in the state of North Carolina, rather than above, the actual number as I only corrected the managers' statements in cases where I was able to count personally a larger number than they told me. To these must be added the children who come in to help their elder brothers and sisters who are not counted as operatives, although they often do a full day's work for the fun of it. This would bring the number nearer 1,200. The percentage to older workers of the children on the pay roll is between six and seven.

No difference is made between hours by night or by day of the children and grown up people. These children are from 12 to 12½ a day, averaging 6½ a week, with but one-half hour, or 40 minutes' break for meals. Mills which run at night generally work 12