

many of the weapons he could make in the same time and would therefore insist on just so many in exchange for his ornaments. To accept any less would be foolish as he would be better off to make them himself. And be it noted that this standard of value has endured through all the succeeding changes in the methods of production and exchange.

The resources of the earth have no value, a fact which is quite clear under savagery, but obscured under capitalism by the fact that they are bought and sold on the strength of their potentialities. It is only when the hand of labor is applied to the natural resources to convert them into articles usable by man, that anything of value is created.

The Passing of Savagery.

The primitive savage's method of life is predatory. He lives by hunting and fishing and upon wild fruits and roots. Such a method of life is, at any time, precarious and becomes more so with the increase of population and the consequent restriction of the tribal hunting grounds. As time goes on the savage is driven to domesticate animals and to cultivate the soil in order that his means of life may be more certain. Once this becomes general the way to slavery is open.

The primitive savage kills his enemies on the battlefield, perhaps eats them. He has no incentive to make them captive as it would only mean so many more mouths to feed. He cannot even compel them to maintain themselves by sending them to hunt as, obviously, they would escape.

But with the cultivation of the soil it becomes at length possible for an individual to produce more than is necessary for his own keep. It then becomes well worth while to make captives. They can be compelled to toil in the fields and produce for their masters. Their escape can be prevented by armed guards. So property, the slave and the soldier make their advent upon the scene of events together, never to leave it till they leave it together when the slaves emancipate themselves.

Be it noted that the slave of old, toiled in his master's fields and the fruits of his toil belonged to his master. And that the worker of today toils in his master's factory or arm and the fruits of his toil belong to his master. The slave of old received for his toil enough for his own subsistence, just what the worker of today receives at the best. The slave was bought and sold bodily and being so much invested wealth, was more or less well cared for whether he worked or not. The worker of today sells himself from day to day and being a "free man" and nobody's property, nobody is under any obligation to care for him or to feed him when there is no work for him to do. The slave was generally an unwilling slave, but the worker votes for a continuance of his servitude. His freedom lies in his own hands but he refuses to be free. Which is the baser slave?

To sum up, the savage came upon the scene endowed with power to labor, which he applied to the natural resources and produced, for him-