

WEEKLY PEOPLE



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VOL. XIV. No. 44. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1905. PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

EASY TO ANSWER CALL AGAIN

The Wichita, Kans., "Social Ethics" of the 6th instant, has an imaginary dialogue between a stranger and a Socialist Labor Party man, and the same stranger and a Socialist party man. At the close of the dialogue the paper asks whether there could be any doubt which of the two party programs "the average intelligent dissatisfied workingman, to say nothing of the farmer and small business man, would choose". It declares he would choose the S. P. The answer is too sweeping to be correct. And easy it is to make it correct.

It is a pity that "Social Ethics" caricatured and mutilated the S. L. P. program, and that it even went so far as to misstate the S. L. P. vote, claiming it had "shrunk 20 per cent. in the last four years". The actual facts, as they actually are, are strong enough. The times and the dignity of the issue call for clear, calm reasoning. Exaggerations and misstatements tend to interfere with that.

The S. L. P. program and posture is that the emancipation of the Working Class must be the work of the Working Class itself. If the Working Class leans for help or guidance upon any other class, it will be deceived. The class interests of any other class will inevitably cause the latter to use its Working Class allies or patrons, under some lure or other, as food for cannon, as cat-paws to draw from the fire the hot chestnuts that that other class lusts after. In order to be free from such danger the workingman must be alive to the interests of his own class, in other words, he must be class-conscious. Only class-consciousness can place the workingman on his guard against, and render him immune to the lures and plausible attractions held out to him by other class interests. Immune to such lures, in short, class-conscious, the Working Class acquires the use of its faculties; it acquires eyes to see, ears to hear, a mind to understand; it can then start on the march to its emancipation. The workingman will then realize that he is a wage-slave in capitalist society, an article of merchandise, whose share (wages) in the wealth that he produces does and must decline, and he will simultaneously perceive that all other classes or subdivisions of classes—middle class, upper capitalist, freedmen, financiers, together with all the parasites upon these—live on him. He will understand the why of the wherefore: the circumstance that his class is stripped of the natural opportunities (land) and of the social opportunities (machinery, i. e., capital) to work with. He will then see the goal towards which he must march—the overthrow of the capitalist system of plunder and the founding of the Socialist Republic, where, the necessities for work being collective property, he who works shall live, and he who can, but won't, shall die. Class-conscious and with the goal clear in his mind, the workingman will be able to distinguish between "issues", that are only fights between his plunderers, and those that really concern him. He will be able to distinguish between FOOD, to keep him alive on his march to emancipation, and BAIT—seeming food with a hook in it to turn him into real food for somebody else.

He then will need no magnifying glass to detect the hook within the bait of every form of "Unionism" that is a "job-trust", that keeps his class divided by high initiation fees and other schemes to keep out men, that does not provide for the organization and support of all the men of the trade, and that is officered by what Mark Hanna well called the "labor-burgomasters" of the Capitalist class—he will readily detect the hook in that bait, refuse to be anybody's guide, and join the bona fide Union that is real food and no bait.

He will need no magnifying glass to detect the hook within the bait of all "co-operative" schemes dangled before his eyes.

He will need no magnifying glass to detect the hook within the bait of "abundant monetary supply"—he will know that, being a merchandise, his share of the wealth that he produces does not depend upon the abundance of that wealth, but upon the price of his own merchandise in the labor-market, and he will have a painful sense of his experience on this head by the recollection that, although there is now an infinitely more "abundant trousery supply", his

or a "new deal" from a pack of cards that is stacked. The intelligent man demands, not a "re-shuffling" or a "new deal", he demands and will see to it that the fraudulent pack be thrown out of the window.

And so forth.

Such is the posture and program of the Socialist Labor Party. So runs every line of the Party's extensive literature, and such is the language held by all the responsible and authorized mouthpieces of the Party. Addressing to-day an audience, the S. L. P. man will add that a Movement planted upon such a platform must necessarily progress slowly at first, but that it can never collapse. He will illustrate his point with the S. L. P. vote. He will show that it has stood still during the last four years—34,191 votes in 1900, 34,172 in 1904; but on this head he will point out the fact that all other Movements that have sought radical improvements along any other path have done worse than to hold their own by standing still, they have collapsed. He will illustrate the point with the late Populist Movement. All the lures above cited figured in the Populist party; it rose to a million and a quarter votes; it was to "sweep the country at any election"; it was to improve the condition of the workingman; it was to give them a chance to "keep themselves alive while waiting for complete Socialism"; it was an unqualified condemnation of the Socialist Labor Party as a "dead", a "stagnant", a "petrified" affair;—in short, the identical language now held for the Socialist party by "Social Ethics" was then held for Populism by the Populist press. The result was to be foreseen. Populism has collapsed. The only ones who made anything out of it were the Peppers and other politicians who got jobs and are now back in the Republican or Democratic parties, together with the Weavers, who got paid-up life insurance policies from the silvermine owners. As to the workingman he remained where he was, with his nose to the grindstone. He was cheated once more. Upon these facts and reasoning the S. L. P. urges the Working Class to acquire the clearness of vision that will render them "class-conscious, uncompromising, revolutionary, militant Karl Marx Socialists". Before they do, there will be no progress—except for the folks who hold the short end of the line, from the other end of which dangles the baited hook in the troubled waters of Labor.

Let, thereupon, the Socialist party man take the stand. Mr. Thos. E. Will, the State Secretary of the Kansas S. P. and Editor of the Wichita, Kans., "Social Ethics", has stated in that paper, in the dialogue referred to, his party's program and posture. His office renders his declaration authoritative. No fault can be found with taking his view as representative of his party. Those views are expressed in the long list of baited hooks enumerated above. All that need here be added is his assertion that his party is "a great party which may sweep the country at any election", while the "S. L. P. vote has shrunk 20 per cent. in the last four years".

Can there be any doubt as to which of the two parties the "average intelligent dissatisfied workingman, to say nothing of the farmer and small business man will choose"? Hardly!

The average "intelligent workingman" in that audience, will realize the truth of the S. L. P. posture; his is no chicken memory; he may have his doubts as to whether the S. P. representative is a deliberate hook-baiter and re-incarnation of the Kansas Peffer, or whether he is merely an Utopian visionary, a well-meaning dreamer, who seeks to teach others before he has taught himself,—who has no knowledge of the real surroundings, and who is purely emotional. The average intelligent workingman may be in doubt upon that; but he will have no doubt that his place is in the S. L. P. As to the "farmer and small business man", all capitalists, for that matter, in that audience, ninety-nine per cent. of them will be ingrain class-conscious. They will feel about that S. P. declaration that "theirs their own sentiments", and in their sleeves they will chuckle at the fool-workingmen who may be once more entrapped into fighting the battles of the petit-bourgeois.

Possibly one per cent. of the "farmers and small business men" or other capitalists in that audience may have a mind clear enough to have had their own class interests shaken by the S. L. P. presentation. That one per cent. may have perceived a glimmer of light that showed them that theirs was a hopeless fight, besides being immoral in that it retards civilization. That one per cent. will leave the meeting with the fresh

(Continued on page two.)

DULUTH TICKET

Letter of Acceptance of Theodore Zollner, S. L. P. Candidate for City Comptroller.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 20, 1905.

Section Duluth, Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting:

In accepting the nomination for City Comptroller, tendered by Section Duluth of the Socialist Labor Party, I desire to express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me. The condition that the working class finds itself in at present, is not very encouraging. On the one hand we find a privileged class, the capitalist class, who have in their possession and control, our means of life, namely, the land, mines, machinery of production and distribution, and the wealth that the working class has alone produced. On the other hand we find the working class, a class who have nothing but their labor power. In order for the working class to live its members must sell the only thing they have to sell, viz., their labor power, which the capitalist buys in the labor market, the same as he buys lumber in the lumber market, hogs in the hog market, etc., i. e., according to the law of supply and demand. Between these two classes there is an irrepressible conflict of interests, a conflict which throws society into the convulsions of the class struggle and prevents government to the exclusive benefit of the capitalist class.

According to government statistics, the working class is robbed of four-fifths of the product of its labor. When the capitalist class cannot realize profit in buying all our labor power, some of us are thrown out of work. Denied the right to use the land which nature gave to us all, denied access to the means of production which the working class, by its labor alone produced, we are forced to roam the streets in idleness, to starve or to become objects of charity, as the many so-called charitable institutions will testify when they are begging funds to give "the needy poor" at least one square meal on Christmas Day. In this ever increasing army of unemployed, the capitalist class has a weapon which it holds over the heads of those who are employed. The capitalist class uses this weapon to keep the price of the workingman—his wages—down to a mere subsistence wage.

As the development of the means of production and distribution continues, together with their concentration into fewer and fewer hands, the working class finds its conditions steadily growing worse. The census of 1890 gives the average wages of the workingman as \$444 per year, and the value of his product as \$2,200 per year. In the census of 1900 the average yearly wage of the workingman falls to \$437, while the value of his product rises to \$2,450. Thus, the workingman in 1900 received 2 per cent. less for producing 10 per cent. more than in 1890. The wages of the working class can purchase but 18 per cent. of the product its members create. The balance remains in the hands of the capitalist class, who perform no useful work in production.

Any intelligent workingman should see that a system of production which only allows the producer 18 per cent. of his product is radically wrong, and must be removed. The difference between the productivity of labor and the amount labor is allowed to consume is so great that unless the capitalist class can find markets abroad in which to dispose of the product stolen from labor, their warehouses become full, the working class is turned out of the mills and factories and the mouthpieces of capitalism tell us that we have "overproduction". During the industrial crisis resulting from "overproduction", known to the worker as "hard times", the working class must go without sufficient food, clothing and shelter because it has produced too much flour, clothing, shoes and too many houses. This is the direct result of the wages and profit system that is based on the private ownership of the means of production and distribution, which we all must use in order to live.

A system that, through the private ownership of the means of existence, allows the idler to revel in luxury while the producer's lot is overwork and misery, cannot be reformed; it must be abolished. Against this system of private ownership, the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt and demands the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class and the inauguration of the Co-operative Commonwealth; a commonwealth in which the machinery of production and distribution will be owned in common by the people, a common-

THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIALIST THOUGHT.

(The below is an editorial article from the Kansas City, Mo., "Star" of Jan. 8, 1905.)

REWRITING AMERICAN HISTORY.

It happens that four elaborate histories of the United States are now issuing from the press, while a fifth has been announced. In length they range from ten to twenty-eight volumes, and at least two of the five promise to be of the first rank. No such comprehensive productions have been undertaken before. Bancroft, Winsor, Schouler, Henry Adams, McMaster and Rhodes have treated only special periods of American history. The works now publishing are to begin with the Discovery and to come down to modern times.

One reason for this activity is to be found in the greatly increased attention given to history in the colleges within the last twenty-five years. This branch used to be neglected. Now it has become one of the chief subjects in the curriculum. The number of men engaged in historical research has multiplied, with the result of increasing both the interest in the subject and the number of contributions to it. Besides, much original work has been done, and the results are accessible in the shape of monographs. Many of the older theories have been overturned by this later research, and the errors thus exposed have invited correction.

Another and a more interesting reason for the rewriting of history is the change in the conception of the meaning of the word that has come in recent years. History is no longer considered to be merely "past politics." It is more and more regarded as the record of man's social activity. If civilization, as Matthew Arnold said, is the complete humanization of man in society, so is history the account of his doings in the community. And since these are chiefly determined by the necessity of making a living, so history is becoming in larger measure a chronicle of the effects, direct and indirect, of economic forces.

The modern historian cannot, for instance, regard the Revolution as caused by the capricious tyranny of a willful government. He traces the causes of irritation in the restrictions on trade and manufacture that were a part of the regular colonial policy of the age. He shows the development of a distinctive temper bred of the conditions of life in the New World. From these and similar considerations he points out that a rupture was inevitable, though not, perhaps, the accompanying war.

Again, in dealing with the slavery question, the modern historian does not praise the North and censure the South. He points out that slavery flourishes where economic conditions made it profitable and that it declined where it was not easily put to industrial use.

The economic interpretation of history, which was first elaborated by Marx in the middle of the last century, has given a new impetus to historical studies. Thus it happens that American history is now being written on an elaborated scale and from a new point of view.

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FIRST EXPLOSION MORE TO COME

(The below Manifesto, issued to the Working Class, and calling for a convention to meet on June 27 in order to launch a new national and international Trades Union, has been forwarded to this office from the headquarters of the American Labor Union in Chicago. The Manifesto has been foreshadowed by last week's report of Frank Bohn, published in these columns under the head of "Preliminary Explosion," or "Volcanic Rumbblings Coming to a Head.")

MANIFESTO.

Social relations and groupings but reflect mechanical and industrial conditions. The great facts of present industry are the displacement of human skill by machines and the increase of capitalist power through concentration in the possession of the tools with which wealth is produced and distributed.

Because of these facts trade divisions among laborers and competition among capitalists are alike disappearing. Class divisions grow ever more fixed and class antagonisms more sharp. Trade lines have been swallowed up in a common servitude of all workers to the machines which they tend. New machines ever replacing less productive ones wipe out whole trades and plunge new bodies of workers into the ever-growing army of tradeless, hopeless unemployed. As human beings and human skill are displaced by mechanical progress the capitalists need use the workers only during that brief period when muscles and nerves respond most intensely. The moment the laborer no longer yields the maximum of profits he is thrown upon the scrap pile to starve alongside the discarded machine. A dead line has been drawn, and an age limit established, across which in this world of monopolized opportunities means condemnation to industrial death.

The worker wholly separated from the land and the tools, with his skill of craftsmanship rendered useless, is sunk in the uniform mass of wage slaves. He sees his power of resistance broken by craft divisions, perpetuated from outgrown industrial stages. His wages constantly grow less as his hours grow longer and monopolized prices grow higher. Shifted hither and thither by the demands of profit-takers, the laborer's home no longer exists. In this helpless condition he is forced to accept whatever humiliating conditions his master may impose. He is submitted to a physical and intellectual examination more searching than was the chattel slave when sold from the auction block. Laborers are no longer classified by differences in trade skill, but the employer assort them according to the machine to which they are attached. These divisions, far from representing differences in skill, or interests among the laborers, are imposed by the employers that workers may be pitted against one another and spurred to greater exertion in the shop, and that all resistance to capitalist tyranny may be weakened by artificial, fratricidal distinctions.

While encouraging these outgrown divisions among the workers the capitalists carefully adjust themselves to the new conditions. They wipe out all differences among themselves and present a united front in their war upon labor. Through employers' associations they seek to crush, with brutal force, by the judicial injunctions and military power, all efforts at resistance. Or when the other policy seems more profitable they conceal their daggers beneath the Civic Federation and hoodwink and betray those whom they would rule and exploit. Both methods depend for success upon the blindness and internal dissensions of the working class. The employers line of battle and methods of warfare correspond to the solidarity of mechanical and industrial concentration, while laborers still form their fighting organizations on lines of long-gone trade divisions.

The battles of the past emphasize this lesson. The textile workers of Lowell, Philadelphia and Fall River; the butchers of Chicago, weakened by the disintegrating effects of trade divisions, the machinists on the Santa Fe, unsupported by their fellow workers, subject to the same masters, the long struggling miners of Colorado, hampered by lack of unity and solidarity upon the industrial battlefield, all bear witness to the help-

lessness and impotency of labor as a present organized.

This worn-out and corrupt system offers no promise of improvement and adaptation. There is no silver lining to the clouds of darkness and despair settling down upon the world of labor.

This system offers only a perpetual struggle for slight relief within wage slavery. It is blind to the possibility of establishing an industrial democracy wherein there shall be no wage slavery, but where the workers will own the tools which they operate, and the products of which they alone will enjoy.

It shatters the ranks of the workers into fragments, rendering them helpless and impotent upon the industrial battlefield.

Separation of craft from craft renders industrial and financial solidarity impossible.

Union men scab upon union men. hatred of worker for worker is engendered, and the workers are delivered, helpless and disintegrated into the hands of the capitalists.

Craft jealousy leads to the attempt to create trade monopolies.

Prohibitive initiation fees are established that force men to become scabs against their will. Men whom manliness or circumstances have driven from one trade are fined when they seek to transfer membership to the union of a new craft. Craft divisions foster political ignorance among the workers, thus dividing their class at the ballot box, as well as in the shop, mine and factory.

Craft unions may be and have been used to assist employers in the establishment of monopolies and the raising of prices. One set of workers are thus used to make harder the conditions of life of another body of laborers. Craft divisions hinder the growth of class consciousness of the workers, foster the idea of harmony of interests between employer and employed slave. They permit the association of the misleaders of the workers with the capitalists in the Civic Federation, where plans are made for the perpetuation of capitalism and the permanent enslavement of the workers through the wage system.

Previous efforts for the betterment of the working class have proven abortive because limited in scope and disconnected in action. Universal economic evils can only be eradicated by a universal working class movement. Such a movement of the working class is impossible while separate craft and wage agreements are made favoring the employer against other crafts in the same industry, and while energies are wasted in fruitless jurisdiction struggles, which serve only the personal aggrandizement of union officials.

A movement to meet these conditions must consist of one great industrial union embracing all industries, providing for craft autonomy locally, industrial autonomy internationally and working class autonomy generally. It should be founded on the class struggle, and its general administration should be conducted in harmony with the recognition of the irrepressible conflict between the capitalist class and the working class.

It should be established as the economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party.

All power should rest in the collective membership.

Local, national and general administration, including union labels, buttons, badges, transfer cards, initiation fees and per capita tax should be uniform throughout.

Workingmen bringing union cards from foreign countries should be freely admitted into the organization.

All members should hold membership in the local, national or international union covering the industry in which they are employed, but transfers of membership between unions, local, national or international, should be universal.

The general administration should be a publication, representing the entire organization and its principle which should reach all members in every industry, at regular intervals.

A Central Defense Fund, to what

(Continued on page 1)

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CLASS CONFLICT IN COLORADO

The Struggle for the Eight-Hour Day—Its History, Significance and Failure, Culminating in the Capitalist Riots of 1904.

Written by H. J. BRIMBLE, Florence, Colorado, 1904.

FIFTH EPISODE—Concluded.

CONSPIRACY CHARGE WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

President Burns, of the Portland, upon being questioned as to the existence of a conspiracy among the employees of the mine, stated that he was absolutely ignorant of any conspiracy and did not believe there was any foundation for such suspicion.

An echo of the Portland affair was heard in the case of William Amole, a former watchman at the mine, who, after his release by the military, was set upon by four masked men and beaten and robbed.

An idea as to the kind of men employed by the Mine-Owners' Association to do its white-capping may be gathered from the fact that the victims, after being beaten with horsewhips and guns, were robbed of all they possessed.

BAUMAN—TYPE OF SCOUNDREL EMPLOYED BY MINE-OWNERS

About this time the mine-owners lost a valuable servant, one Jake Bauman, a deputy sheriff, who was fatally injured by a railway train.

With the record of this man, coupled with that of such infamous scoundrels as McKinney and Beckman, who had gone into the union or associated with union men for the purpose of stirring up trouble, it is not reasonable to suppose that the finger of suspicion points more clearly to the Mine-Owners' Association as being the guilty party in the many crimes committed in the district.

EXIT THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

On July 25, the Military Commission, being satisfied that its mission was at an end, Governor Peabody declared martial law off. The Commission reported that it had examined 1,569 individuals, recommending 238 for deportation and 40 for trial in the criminal courts; 1,289 were turned loose.

Immediately upon the bringing to an end of martial law the gang employed by the Mine-Owners' Association commenced operations in earnest, a number of men being seized, beaten and deported in the orthodox manner.

On the 29th, the attorneys of the Western Federation of Miners scored a point in having a number of men suspected of complicity in the Independent affair and the street riots at Victor admitted to bail, after having been refused; and the bonds of a number of the indicted men were reduced to such an extent that it became possible to secure their release.

THE MISERY ENDURED IN TELLER COUNTY.

When one comes face to face with some of the misery bred of the trouble in Teller County words and figures seem hopelessly inadequate to convey an idea of the pain engendered by this conflict of the classes.

Another victim was Michael O'Connell, ex-marshal of Victor, whose name has figured prominently in these pages. He had been placed in the bull-pen on June 6, upon being deposed as marshal, and had been indicted for murder.

MILITIA'S DEPARTURE COMPELS MODIFICATION OF TACTICS

On August 6 no less than thirty-six men still lay in jail in Cripple Creek, being unable to obtain bondsmen.

The departure of the militia forced the mine-owners to modify their tactics a little. Now objectionable residents were "waited upon by committees," or "crowds of non-union miners" gave this or that man notice that he must take out a mine-owners' card.

W. J. Donnelly was among those selected as a victim. He was the owner of the store at which Marshal O'Connell had secured arms for his men on the 6th, and the hatred felt toward him on that account was increased by the fact that he was one of O'Connell's bondsmen.

A number of men visited the Dillon mine and notified the men employed there that they must all take out cards. The reason given for this action is the fact that a non-union miner had been accidentally killed, whereupon the agents of the mine-owners intimated that he had been killed by union sympathizers.

Another man ordered to leave town is the Rev. T. S. Leland, pastor of the Methodist church at Victor. He was a member of the jury that brought in a verdict of criminal negligence against the Stratton's Independence company, and which had made Commissioner White come to time.

A mob visited the residence of George Seitz, in Cripple Creek, who met it with a fusillade of shots, from which it is said one of the attackers has since died. Mr. Seitz was taken to the city jail for protection. He, too, had not taken out a card from the Mine-Owners' Association—the unpardonable sin.

While young Harper was being driven out of town, the party was met by Major Naylor, who, by word and action, approved of the work of the mob. Parfit and Hall could not be found by the mob, and it developed that they were in jail for safe-keeping.

Bear in mind, the assassins, anarchists, etc., of the Western Federation of Miners had been driven out of the district, and yet the sheriff, to safeguard the men who appealed to him for protection, was forced to place them in the city or county jail, that they might not be assaulted and robbed, and possibly killed, by the hired men of the Mine-Owners' Association and their allies in the Citizens' Alliance.

The work of the mob was carried to such extremes that Sheriff Bell, for decency's sake, issued a proclamation to the effect that he would, in the future, enforce the law against all offenders, regardless as to who they might be. What he really did will become apparent as we go on.

THE RAID ON THE INTERSTATE MERCANTILE STORES.

On the 15th the Interstate Mercantile Company opened the

stores formerly conducted by the union. The first move against this concern was the refusal of the papers of Cripple Creek to accept the firm's advertisements, and the next was the declaration of the wholesale houses to supply the stores with goods.

The sheriff, Bell, seemed to be attended by a fatality that took him away from the district when anything was about to happen. Possibly this was nothing more than a coincidence; still, when Bell departed for Denver, men surmised that something was in the air. And it came. Along in the afternoon of the 20th it became apparent to everyone that something was brewing; that is, everyone with the exception of Under-Sheriff L. F. Parsons, who had been given his position because of his official connection with the Citizens' Alliance.

BONDSMEN MARKED MEN.

The greater part of the captives were taken toward Florissant. J. C. Higgins, speaking of the deportation, said that he had been pointed out to the men actually engaged in the rioting by A. E. Carlton, who, with Nelson Franklin, was directing things.

I may say that a determined effort had been made on the part of the mine-owners to force those who had given bond on behalf of the imprisoned men to withdraw and thus give back the indicted men into their clutches.

The man Higgins had a gun, and it is said that he attempted to defend himself. This he denies, but, however that may be, he was fearfully beaten by his captors, and landed in Denver faint from the punishment administered.

The smaller party, consisting of Parfit, O'Neill, Hall and two clerks, was taken toward Canon City, Parfit being beaten severely while on the way.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

This deportation, while not on the scale of some that had preceded it, is by far the most important. Not only was the mystery as to who had been back of the white-cappers cleared up; it was also established that the mine-owners were so sure of their ownership of the State administration and their control of the courts, that they dare come out into the open to do their deeds of violence.

PEABODY VIRTUALLY CURSES MOB'S CLUMSINESS.

This conspiracy was to bring out a still more remarkable feature, which is nothing less than a letter from Governor Peabody to Sheriff Bell, a week after the riot. The Governor was badly scared by the uproar throughout the State and he informed Bell that he was grieved to hear that a disorderly mob had assembled in Teller county, which had destroyed private property and maltreated and driven from their homes a number of citizens.

This admission upon the part of the Governor that that at least one outrage committed in the Cripple Creek district could not be charged to the W. F. M., or its sympathizers is a virtual abandonment of the position taken up by that high-minded exemplar of all that is good and proper. He was a miserable man when he penned those lines to Bell. It was nothing out of the way—the deportations, assaults, robberies, in-

vasions of homes, denials of all rights to men accused of crime and to men accused of no crime—when the business was done quietly or under the guise of military necessity. When the conspirators came into the open, then he must write a letter that is virtually a curse upon them for their clumsiness; a letter full of evasions that deceive nobody.

Quite different was the course adopted by the Mine-Owners' Association and its organs. They gloried in it, and stood by what they had done. That is well; we know what to do with such men.

A LAUGHABLE "ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION."

The beatings and deportations still continue. The Rev. T. S. Leland was but lately liberated from jail, into which he was thrown for attempting to "assassinate" Sheriff Bell. It is laughable, that assassination. Bell and a number of deputies went to the home of Mr. Leland, when they knew he was holding services in his church, in an attempt to capture two men who were guarding the place.

EPISODE DRAWS TO A CLOSE.

Our recital draws to a close. The Interstate Mercantile Company, under an injunction issued by Judge Marshall, of the United States Court at Salt Lake, went back to the district and re-opened its stores. As to the miners returning to their homes in the Cripple Creek and San Miguel districts, that is impossible, as things stand now.

As to the part played by the National government, I would say that an agent has been sent into this State "to investigate." Beyond that the president has ignored all appeals for help, and by his silence stands committed as the accomplice of Governor Peabody.

(To be continued next week.)

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From the German by DANIEL DE LEON

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FIRST EXPLOSION.

(Continued from page one.) members contribute equally should be established and maintained.

CALL FOR CONVENTION.

All workers, therefore, who agree with the principles herein set forth will meet in convention at Chicago the 27th day of June, 1905, for the purpose of forming an economic organization of the working class along the lines marked out in this manifesto.

install his union as a working part of the proposed economic organization in the industrial department to which it logically belongs in the general plan.

- THOS. J. DE YOUNG, Of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, Houston, Texas. THOS. J. HAGGERTY, Of the American Labor Union, Chicago. CHAS. O. SHERMAN, Of the United Metal Workers, Chicago. FRED D. HENION, Of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, Minneapolis. M. E. WHITE, Of the American Labor Union, Denver. ERNEST UTERMANN, Chicago.

- W. J. BRADLEY, Minneapolis. W. J. PINKERTON, Of the Switchmen's Union of North America, Argentine, Kan. FRANK KRAFFT, International Union of United Brewery Workmen, Chicago. A. J. SWING, Of the American Federation of Musicians, Cincinnati. A. M. SIMONS, Editor International Socialist Review, Chicago. J. E. FITZGERALD, Fort Worth, Texas. WADE SHURTLEFF, Of the International Musical Union, Cleveland, Ohio. WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, Of the Western Federation of Miners, Denver.

- MOTHER JONES, Chicago. FRANK M. MCABE, Chicago. JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor Miners' Magazine, Denver. CHARLES H. MOYER, Western Federation of Miners, Denver. WM. E. TRAUTMAN, International Union Brewery Workmen, Cincinnati. W. L. HALL, Chicago. JOS. SCHMITT, International Union Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Chicago. CLARENCE SMITH, Chicago. JOHN GUILD, International Union Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Chicago. DANIEL M'DONALD, Chicago.

- FRANK BOHN, New York City. GEO. ESTES, Chicago. Permanent Executive Committee: WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, Chairman. W. E. TRAUTMANN, Secretary. Odd Fellows' Temple, Cincinnati. CLARENCE SMITH, W. L. HALL, A. M. SIMONS. SOCIALISM AND PATRIOTISM. A lecture on the above subject will be delivered by James Connolly on Sunday, Jan. 22, at 3 p. m. at Turn Hall, 16th street near 5th avenue, Brooklyn. The comrades of the 7th and 12th A. D.'s are urged to do what they can to make this lecture a success. Bring friends and shop-mates along.

EASY TO ANSWER.

(Continued from page one.) breath of a new thought thumping in their heads. That one per cent. will betake itself home, and THINK. Fifty per cent. of that one per cent. will be dragged away from its thoughts by the immediate demands of their petty lives; the other fifty per cent. of that one per cent. will attend further meetings of both the S. L. P. and the S. P.; they will invest in the literature of the two parties; they will diligently read the two parties' organs; they will branch off into further studies; and, finally, like men who thitherto lived in hell and have been purged by study and meditation, they will deliberately step into the ranks of the S. L. P., a valuable acquisition, determined to atone for their own and their ancestors' past lives of plundering the workmen. They will

thenceforth bestow upon the Working Class the benefit they have derived from their own superior opportunities; and they will thenceforth be found uncompromisingly wielding the sword of Revolutionary Socialism against the Capitalist System, in the front ranks of the Fighting S. L. P.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., PARTY.

The Young Men's Socialist Club of Milwaukee, Wis., will give a Card Party and Sociable on Saturday evening, January 28 at Hankes' Hall, corner of Ninth and Harmon streets. The members of the organization have worked unceasingly to make the affair a great success, which it undoubtedly will be. As the Young Men's Socialist Club is a great factor in spreading the principles of Socialism, comrades are urged to attend and bring a few of their friends with them.

