

A SCATHING AND DOCUMENTARY INDICTMENT

(Continued from page 1.)

nation has been shown by the pleadings, the defendant is dismissed with his costs." And it is only natural that a court of nine justices, each with a pass from the defendant company in his card case and whose experience has been that all their requests for free transportation have been complied with, should judicially conclude that free transportation is issued without discrimination.

Working men bear in mind always that the law is used "as a leverage" by the capitalist class to effect its ends.

XI.
(Copy.)
Geo. E. McConley, Platt Burke, Attorney at Law, Sterling, Colorado. Sterling, Colo., July 25, 1903.

Gentlemen: Will you kindly send me pass via Union Pacific railway, from Sterling to Ogden and return, good until August 31st, on account of County Attorney of this county, also Deputy District Attorney, Sterling, Colo., July 25, 1903.

XII.
(Copy.)
D-1-14-08-503M Form 51.

SUBJECT:
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

In your reply please refer to No. 23.

Dear Sir:—If consistent, please issue trip transportation in favor of George E. McConley, County Attorney for Logan County and also Deputy District Attorney, from Sterling to Ogden, Utah, and return, good until August 31st.

Dear Sir:—I enclose the transportation direct in the enclosed envelope.

XIII.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., July 28, 1903.

Dear Sir: We have yours of the 25th inst., requesting transportation in your favor from Sterling to Ogden and return. It would give us great pleasure to oblige you, but we are unable to do so at the present time. Since the passage of the Elkins Amendment to the Interstate Commerce Law, that law has been made ready enforceable and the penalties for violations of its provisions increased; and for the issuance of interstate transportation in such a case as the present one, the Railroad Company lays itself open to a fine of a very large amount. We have therefore, been instructed by the General officers to issue no transportation interstate in character, except to the classes of persons specially mentioned in the Act. These instructions include half-rates and other concessions of every character.

XIV.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., June 18, 1903.

XV.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., June 23, 1903.

they ride on passes or not, in the general assembly this amounts to thousands of dollars. And the middle class have been so utterly stupid—they have boasted their intelligence, and they would do well to erect a monument to the memory of it; it needs a monument. The way they have played the fool has been equalled only by the actions of the working class in following labor leaders whose avowed program was to continue the wage slavery of their followers in consideration of a political job for themselves. Workingmen would do well to read "Two Pages from Roman History" under the light of these letters. And should we, in view of the treatment of the middle class by the capitalist class proper, tender them our assistance? By all means let us absolutely ignore their capitalist interests. If they secure any benefit from our toil let it be not as small skimmers of labor, but as honest citizens of the Socialist Republic. The middle class is wholly incapable of accomplishing anything without our aid. Let us withdraw every item of assistance from their capitalist reforms and force them to follow a party standing for their middle class interests into hopeless and endless defeat after defeat, owing to their financial as well as numerical weakness; force them to cast their lot with the class of large capitalists against the workers; or force them not as leaders but as followers to assist a revolutionary party led and directed by the working class.

If any one harbors the middle class idea that we can put good men in office who will be pure and unapproachable, who will take the office with no program except to continue capitalism and enforce the laws without partiality, let him dismiss it. Such men may find their way into public office, but they will be as scarce as icebergs within the tropics. History gives us no example of a nation of people supporting a parasitical aristocratic class without the political powers being in the service of the aristocracy.

But, even if the capitalist government might be administered without corruption it is at best a system in which the capitalist class buys labor power in the market at a price which averages only enough to meet the necessities of the workingmen and keep the market supplied with wage slaves; and the owners of the means of production pay us the wages, and keep the remainder of our product. Improvements in the machinery of production do not operate to raise our standard of living; on the contrary they do operate to increase the number of men out of work and lessen the number of jobs, and consequently lower wages on the market. Improvement of machinery tends to make adequate a wage that will support a decreasing rather than an increasing population, and in such case only those with the lowest standard of living will survive.

The power of the capitalist class to live on our product rests solely on their ownership of the means of production. We can, therefore, secure our emancipation from wage slavery only by gaining the control of the powers of government and making the means of production our collective property. Don't follow after middle class reforms. The government is wielded against the middle class, of course, and the very officers who are designed by the fundamental law to protect that class from the necessity of bearing an unequal share of the burden of government are working under the instructions of the large capitalist class; let the middle class learn this, but only for the purpose of showing them that their capitalist ideals are empty dreams and that if they are still to shout their friendship for the workers and be free from the just condemnation of a true working class party they must give their aid to the party led by the working class.

XVI.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., June 23, 1903.

XVII.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., June 30, 1903.

XVIII.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., June 30, 1903.

XIX.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., June 28, 1903.

the Mine Owners' Association may plead that the railroad companies may be giving favors to the government officials, but that the mine owners are innocent until proven guilty. Then let the workers note the following very carefully: We know that the actions of the police toward our class are parallel with those of the sheriffs and the military; we know that the actions of the police judges in handling us is on a par with that of the higher courts; we know that the government of every state in the union in dealing with our class is strikingly similar to the manipulation of the government of the State of Colorado; and we know that the service of the owners of the mines, the mills, the smelters and all other industrial institutions by all the powers of government is exactly the same as their service of the railroad companies. The proofs we have produced that the railroad companies are willing to pay handsomely for these services in this state demonstrates that the government is unscrupulously serving their interests and the fact that the actions of the governments toward the workers in other states and other industries are similar to those of this state toward the workers on the railroads is prima facie evidence of the service of the owners of those other industries by the government; and the further fact that the railroad company is compelled to grant favors to the officials to secure these services is prima facie evidence that the other capitalists securing them must also grant favors to government officials. That the railroad companies would not be required to grant favors in payment for governmental service unless other corporations were required to do likewise needs no demonstration, but the fact that the railroad companies do not grant free passage where they would otherwise receive railroad fare, except they are to receive a favor in return, is amply demonstrated by these letters.

Nevertheless, that is not the vital point. It is not because the capitalists live in luxury and at ease that we complain, but it is because the luxuries they indulge in are taken from the product of our toil and we are thereby reduced to the commonest fare, to subservient obedience, to appear at our place of toil with the regularity of a first-class clock, to quit work and stand resourceless at the will of the owner of the tools we use, to maintain silence, often when we most wish to speak, for fear of being discharged for our political ideas. It is because we are slaves that we revolt. And it is not because the government officials are paid by the capitalists that we denounce them; but it is because they assist the capitalists to fleece us as close as possible. Capitalism is a system of exploitation, but whenever the subjection of the working class may be more effectually guaranteed or they may be more advantageously exploited by the suspension of the operation of any law or rule in that system, that statute is violated and the capitalists who violate it are immune from punishment, and when necessary, it is violated by the very power which enacted it. It is especially for these expedient measures that the government officials, sworn by their various political platforms to support the capitalist system of exploitation are favored by individual capitalists.

XIX.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., June 28, 1903.

XV.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., June 18, 1903.

XVI.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., June 23, 1903.

XVII.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., June 30, 1903.

XVIII.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., June 30, 1903.

XIX.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., June 28, 1903.

Hon. of Colorado provides: Art. V, Sec. 41, Colo. Constitution. "Any person who shall directly or indirectly offer, give or promise any money or thing of value, testimonial, privilege or personal advantage to any executive or judicial officer or member of the general assembly, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law."

XIX.
(Copy.)
CHRISTIAN A. BENNETT,
JUDGE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
Chambers at Greeley, Colo.,
Greeley, Colo., June 28th, 1903.

Dear Sir: I would like it possible to take a little vacation next month and write to ask if, under the rules and regulations of the Company I could get transportation for myself and my daughter, Miss Nellie Bennett, from Denver to Chicago and return, good for say 90 days? If you can have this favor extended to me I shall be very greatly obliged.

XX.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., June 26, 1903.

XXI.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., June 28, 1903.

XXII.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., June 28, 1903.

XXIII.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., June 28, 1903.

XXIV.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., June 28, 1903.

XXV.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., June 28, 1903.

XXVI.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., June 28, 1903.

Number XXI is by H. E. Garman, whom I heard agree with the Socialist Labor Party in a meeting a couple of years ago, "except" that he did not believe in forming a separate party. The Democrats had given practically all that had been asked and they had the political machinery and were willing for the working class to use it. Mr. Garman is a typical "labor leader" and this letter may serve to explain both why he regarded the Democratic Party as sufficient (for it is sufficient to put him in a position to secure "favors") and also why he praised the Assembly for giving the working class a lot of unenforceable laws—trading even if they had been enforceable. I again urge the readers of these letters to read "Two Pages from Roman History" (which can be secured from the New York Labor News Company).

XXII.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., February 3, 1903.

XXIII.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., February 5, 1903.

XXIV.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., February 14, 1903.

XXV.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., February 14, 1903.

XXVI.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., February 14, 1903.

XXVII.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., February 14, 1903.

XXVIII.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., February 14, 1903.

XXIX.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., February 14, 1903.

man thought the Democratic party was all right? Now, do you know why Senator Moore, of Florence, and others were drunk while the eight-hour bill was in their charge, as a committee, as has been charged by a Denver daily, and though repeatedly referred to has not been denied by Senator Moore in his paper? By the way, it would be safer not to swear it was not true, even if the Senator did deny it. The Senator recently published charges against Philip Veal, the Socialist Labor Party agitator, and trusted to the credulity of his readers and their faith in himself to insure their being taken for granted; and when proof was energetically demanded by the S. L. P., Senator Moore editorially promised that "a letter addressed to William Mahor, of Butte, Mont., will dispel all uncertainties in connection with the case." Immediately a registered letter was forwarded to Mahor by an S. L. P. man, and the letter was returned unclaimed. Thus all uncertainties have been dispelled and the charges proven false; not only that, but it has been demonstrated that Moore imposed upon his readers in a most damnable as well as an idiotically reckless manner, for the authenticity of a grave charge, publishing a false reference, and trusting his lucky stars that every one will take it for granted that the charge is true without writing the reference. The probabilities are a thousand to one that such men as he would very gracefully fall in with such a plan as is suggested by letters XXII.—XXV., inclusive.

XXVI.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., February 3, 1903.

XXVII.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., February 5, 1903.

XXVIII.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., February 14, 1903.

XXIX.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., February 14, 1903.

XXX.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., February 14, 1903.

XXXI.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., February 14, 1903.

XXXII.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., February 14, 1903.

XXXIII.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., February 14, 1903.

impotent from the standpoint of the working class.

XXIX.
(Copy.)
Sept. 23, 1903.

The Larline Broom Co., Larline, Wyoming. Gentlemen: During the last session of the Colorado Legislature a bill was presented and passed taxing convict-made goods sold in this State, which is in effect a discrimination against these goods, which practically precludes their shipment into and sale in Colorado. This bill, we sought to get in your interests, but, as you know, labor conditions were such that this bill, with some others, was used as a compromise measure with the labor representatives to effect other legislation not entirely in their interest. We deeply regretted our inability to prevent the passage of the bill, but, since it has now become a law, we have investigated its validity and are firmly of the opinion that the bill is wholly unconstitutional, chiefly for the reason that it is a regulation of Interstate Commerce, which subject of legislation is vested solely in the National Congress. There is a way to raise the question in our courts and if you desire to continue to prosecute your business in Colorado after a legal battle, which we believe would be neither lengthy nor very expensive, we should be pleased to take the matter up with you and attempt to secure for you the rights which it was impossible to maintain owing to the circumstances above detailed in respect to the passage of the bill.

XXX.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., March 10, 1903.

XXXI.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., March 10, 1903.

XXXII.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., March 10, 1903.

XXXIII.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., March 10, 1903.

XXXIV.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., March 10, 1903.

XXXV.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., March 10, 1903.

XXXVI.
(Copy.)
Denver, Colo., March 10, 1903.

