

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CLASS CONFLICT IN COLORADO

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

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

FIFTH EPISODE—Continued.

A STRUGGLE THAT RAGED BENEATH THE SURFACE.

At this time the trouble in Teller County absorbed attention. The struggle in Teller county seemed to be expending itself in fights between union and non-union men, but, for all the seeming quietness, beneath the surface the contending forces struggled as fiercely as ever. That the ore supply of the Trust mills might be further curtailed, the Western Federation of Miners ordered certain lessees to quit work, and also called out the men employed on the Midget and Modoc mines. About 250 men were thus involved.

The Mine Owners' Association was not idle. It proposed to establish a central labor bureau at which all persons seeking work in and about the mines must register. The antecedents of all applicants were to be looked up, and, if satisfactory from the employers' standpoint, they were to be put to work, as vacancies occurred. It was not long before the cards issued by this bureau made their appearance. No job was guaranteed to the luckless individual thus forced to give his liberty into the keeping of the men who had shouted themselves hoarse against a similar more on the part of the unions.

When the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners met in the city of Denver, that organization was passing through a crisis, and was, in Colorado, fighting for its very life. In Telluride the unions were disrupted and the membership proscribed. In Teller county the struggle had gained in intensity because of its seeming peacefulness. President Moyer was in jail, a victim of the open and avowed alliance between the state administration and the mine-owners, and the enemies of the union were straining every nerve to place Secretary-Treasurer Haywood "where he would be safe," the object being to cripple the union by placing its officials in jail with or without warrant of law. In addition, the union had to face the machinations of the Citizens' Alliance, which, as an auxiliary to the state administration and the Mine-Owners' Association, extended to all parts of the state.

"MILITARY NECESSITY" AND THE PRESIDENT.

In its statement to the public, the Executive Board said, among other things: "For sixty days the president of our organization has languished in the confines of a bull-pen, held under the plea of 'military necessity.' When did military necessity become a part of the law or constitution of the state, enabling a corrupt executive to deprive a man of the priceless inheritance of constitutional liberty? When did it become lawful for a corporation mortgaged governor to clothe himself in the cloak of 'military necessity' and kidnap and imprison an American citizen who is guiltless of crime, but whose steady and unflinching manhood refuses to give quarter to the implacable foes who have decreed that the Western Federation of Miners shall be exterminated from the boundaries of Colorado?"

"We have sent a message to the president of the United States calling his attention to the reign of corporate anarchy, backed and supported by the armed might of a lawless administration, but the inventor of spiked policemen's clubs, the bronco-buster that sent Federal rifles into Arizona to awe and intimidate men waging a peaceful battle in defense of right, the mighty Caesar who declared that 'union men should be stood up against a stone wall and shot down like dogs,' lacks the courage to declare that the Federal constitution shall not be violated, and that the rights of an American citizen shall be protected from the lawless assaults of a licensed mob. We have sent our message to the Senate of the United States, but the members of the 'Millionaires' Club' on the banks of the Potomac, with but a few exceptions, have ignored our petition for an investigation of the industrial conditions in Colorado."

At the very time that he was making himself a stench in the nostrils of honest men, the governor and his coterie accepted the offer of a magnificent train placed at their disposal by the agents of George Gould, and proceeded in clouds of glory to St. Louis, there to be placed on exhibition. Of course, his half-insane adjutant-general was taken along, and while in St. Louis, Bell delivered himself of some very beautiful sentiments. Hear him:

BELL'S INSBANK SAVINGS.

"If the present situation in Cripple Creek and Telluride continues, the population of the state of Colorado will consist of soldiers and the widows of anarchists and Socialists, who are forcibly resisting the authority of the state."

"The strikes are practically all over. Should they break out again during my term of office they will be handled as they have in the past, and that is by force, without temporizing, arbitrating, or even discussing matters from any standpoint. The national guard of Colorado knows no politics, civil authority, or habeas corpus writs in the districts under military control. The military has, and will, run the business in connection with the civil authorities wherever convenient, and regardless of them when necessity arises."

Bell's statements require no comment. Interpreted in the light of what we know of the part played by the militia, they become luminous. I am tempted to take up this man Bell and display the spirit of the administration as exemplified in his career. But this must be deferred. Some day I hope to take it up and place on exhibition the greatest freak in the history of the labor movement.

FACILIS ES DESCENSUS AVERNI.

Easy, indeed, is the road to evil. Flushed with its successes in El Paso, Las Animas, San Miguel, and Teller counties, the party of "law and order" determined to try its hand in the city and county of Denver. The first municipal election under the new charter was to be held on May 17th and a tremendous effort was put forth by interested parties to secure the election of John W. Springer, the candidate for the mayoralty of the Republican party, the Citizens' Alliance, the Mine-Owners' Association and the state administration. Had Mr. Springer won, the circumstance would have been heralded all over the country as an endorsement of the Peabody administration and the campaign for "good government." All four of the great Denver daily papers were out for him, and ominous rumors of impending trouble filled the air. The Democratic machine was not to be allowed to steal the election this time. Ministers, Grand Army men, good citizens of all kinds, in fact, vied with each other in their appeals to mob law, "that the ballot might be kept inviolate."

Election day came and went. Springer went down to defeat. The people of Colorado awoke to the fact that the Denver papers cut but little figure after all, and that their prophecies of trouble at the polls, in the interest of the Democratic machine candidate, were just so much "hot air," designed to advance the cause of his opponent.

THE SPIRIT OF ANARCHY IN DENVER'S MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

But, for all that, trouble was narrowly, very narrowly, avoided. The spirit of anarchy, called into being by the desire of the capitalists and their parasites in other parts of the State to rule without let or hindrance, manifested itself in Denver on May 17th. As we write we have before us the report of the grand jury, which examined into the alleged violations of the election laws in the municipal election. What that body has to say on the matter is of great importance, weak and inconclusive as it is.

"In regard to the election on May 17th of this year for city and county officers, we found that persons managing the campaign for one of the two great political parties had on hand a large force organized and assembled here for the purpose of carrying said election by mob force, if opportunity availed. We say 'mob force' advisedly, for it was composed of men belonging to the Colorado National Guard, not only privates, but many officers. We wish here to exonerate from all part in this disgraceful procedure his excellency, Governor Peabody, as he flatly and firmly refused to allow the National Guard, as such, to be used in the nefarious business. But men were ordered to assemble in some of their armories by their officers, the bugle call was sounded in the streets of this city, and armed men sent in automobiles to a Berkeley polling precinct, accompanied by officers of the National Guard, and violence used to and upon one of the judges in that precinct; and all these proceedings were had without warrant or justification.

"The men engaged in trying to provoke riot appeared to take their orders from the political headquarters of said political party, and from the same men who maltreated the then Mayor of this city when he halted in the revolutionary plot marked out for them. Besides members of the National Guard there were many others brought here from Cripple Creek and Victor, and elsewhere, and transportation for members of the National Guard was in some instances paid by the State. This certainly was illegal. That there were not more serious consequences resulting from this attempted violence is largely due to the forbearance of the police department and the city authorities, whom the revolutionists tried to provoke into something that might appear to give them an excuse for violence. We desire to place our strongest condemnation on the whole proceeding."

A GOOD BUT INSUFFICIENT REPORT.

The above report of the grand jury is good, so far as it goes, but it hardly goes far enough. It should have stated that the party referred to is the Republican party, and that the men who maltreated the then Mayor of Denver, when he declined to go forward with the plot, were A. M. Stevenson and George Hodges, Republican machine politicians. The exoneration of Governor Peabody is out of line with the facts. He yet retains in the service of the State men who took a leading part in the movement to "preserve the purity of the ballot" by stealing the entire election, and that by force of arms. These men were paid by the State, yet the Governor has not protested, neither has he condemned the proceedings of May 17th. The fact is, he approved of them, and would have done his best to carry them through had it not been for the uproar that the usurpation would have caused, and the fact that the other side was ready for him. Peabody would have given anything to have carried this election, as it would not only have been a "vindication" of his policy, but would have had an effect upon the election of a United States Senator two years hence.

We will return to the struggle in the Cripple Creek district by saying that the man who has shouted until he is black in the face at the Governor's criminal policy elsewhere, when he was not betraying the Republican party, the Citizens' Alliance and kindred organizations, found not the slightest difficulty in swallowing all these in the municipal campaign referred to. That man is T. M. Patterson, who is once more engaged in his old task of running the workers into a blind wall.

STRIKE AND BOYCOTT PRIMITIVE WEAPONS—POLITICAL ACTION RECOMMENDED.

Following the meeting of the Executive Board, the delegates to the twelfth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners met in the city of Denver. The report of the Executive Board said, in part:

"The experience of the past as recorded in the history of all organizations show us plainly that the strike and the boycott are but primitive and crude methods for the settlement of controversies between employer and employe, and that something more effective and lasting must be used as the weapon in the hands of the producers of wealth before we shall share even moderately in our production. . . . therefore we feel it a duty to recommend that independent political action be the slogan of the wage-earner, as we see in this alone the solution of the problem."

"The co-operative stores established by the Federation in the Cripple Creek district at the commencement of the strike have prospered beyond our most sanguine expectations. The Citizens' Alliance, organized for the purpose of disrupting the labor or-

ganizations of the country, has learned a bitter lesson. Many of the members of this disreputable organization have been forced into bankruptcy, while the remainder are tottering to their doom. The Federation stores in the Cripple Creek district are practically handling the business of that locality, and are well-equipped at the present time to carry on the business indefinitely."

The Executive Board little thought that they were to pay the penalty of this success.

THE INFAMOUS MCKINNEY INFAMOUSLY LIBERATED.

While the convention was in session the union men of the Cripple Creek district were chagrined at the action of District Attorney Trowbridge in nolling the case against the infamous C. H. McKinney. The District Attorney excused himself for this move, upon the ground that, as the men whom McKinney, for a price, had failed to send to the penitentiary, had escaped the machinations of their enemies, it was only fair that McKinney, too, should be turned loose. The flaw in Mr. Trowbridge's reasoning is the fact that the spy had put the question of his guilt beyond doubt, and it had nothing whatever to do with the case of Parker, Davis and Foster. Upon his discharge, McKinney was arrested on a charge of perjury, sworn to by the attorney of the Western Federation of Miners, Frank J. Hangs. McKinney was defended by the attorney of the Mine Owners' Association, who also saw to his bond. The combination of the Mine Owners' Association, Citizens' Alliance, the State administration, Bell, McKinney, Beckman, Scott, Sterling, and others equally odoriferous, gives one an insight into the character and methods of our "best people."

The delegates to the convention discussed the battle then raging in Colorado. It had been persistently charged against the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners that they had taken matters into their own hands, and it was confidently asserted that one of the first acts of the convention would be to set them back in their places. The responsibility for what had been done was assumed by the convention and a resolution to that effect was passed.

FEDERATION ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACTS OF OFFICERS.

"Whereas we, the delegates to the twelfth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, have carefully examined into and given full consideration to the strikes in the Cripple Creek, San Juan and other districts of Colorado, and the reason for the continuance thereof, and

"Whereas, we find that the said unions were fully justified in resorting to the strike to compel the mine owners to grant the employes that which a majority of 40,000 voters demanded for them, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that we, the delegates to the twelfth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, individually and collectively, hereby approve of the stand taken by our brothers in the Cripple Creek, San Juan and other districts of Colorado, and pledge to them the moral and financial support of the Western Federation of Miners."

That, for good or evil, places the responsibility squarely upon the entire organization.

That the convention might be informed as to the conditions obtaining in the Cripple Creek district, a committee was appointed to visit that place, in company of Sherman Parker, and submit a report of their findings. When the members of the committee arrived in the district they were greeted by the reception accorded them. They were received by Mr. Hamlin, secretary of the Mine Owners' Association, and upon their return to Denver it seemed likely that a settlement might be affected. And then came the deluge.

THE FATAL JUNE 6.

At 2:35 a. m. a train on the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad was running slowly into the depot at Independence. A number of miners from the Findley mine were on the platform waiting for the train that was to take them home. Other miners were running down the hill toward the depot. As the engineer whistled for the station a most terrific explosion occurred, and of the men standing on the platform, thirteen were killed and a number injured, of whom several have since died. Had the explosion taken place a few moments later, the loss of life would have been much greater.

The unfortunate victims were mangled frightfully, and, as speedily as possible, a train filled with doctors and mine owners was brought in from Cripple Creek. The bodies of the dead and the injured were placed on board and taken to Victor.

News of the horrible affair spread like wildfire all over the district. It was apparent that the crisis in the struggle was at hand. Some of the miners, expecting the worst, are said to have asked the sheriff to deputize them, that they might be in a position to defend themselves. Sheriff Robertson declined to accede to this proposal, although it became speedily evident that the mine owners were about to take the law into their own hands. By 7 a. m. the streets of Victor were thronged with an excited mob. The mine owners, by telephone, ordered the mines and samplers shut down, and the men employed therein were directed to report in Victor, with whatever arms they possessed or could get possession of.

During this time the sheriff was doing all that lay in his power to discover the perpetrators of the outrage. A wire was found, running from the depot platform to the cribbing of the Delmonico mine, having at its end a chair leg. It is supposed that the assassin used this to give him a good grip in firing the mine beneath the platform. Blood hounds were sent for, and late in the day a dog was placed on the trail.

"RESIGN OR HANG."

Shortly after 10 o'clock a meeting of the mine owners, the second of the day, was held in Victor, and drastic methods were decided upon. Sheriff Robertson was about to leave for Cripple Creek when he was waited upon by a committee and informed that his presence was required by the mine owners. At first he declined to obey and was then marched down the street to the hall. He was asked to resign by the assembled mine owners and when he demurred, a rope was exhibited and he was told that it was a question of giving up his office or his life. He then signed the paper presented to him, and as quickly as it was placed in the hands of the county commissioners, Edward Bell

was appointed to his place. Then Marshal O'Connell was sent for and asked to resign by Mayor French. O'Connell refused to do so and was at once thrown out of the hall, being roughly handled by the crowd. O'Connell went straight to the store of W. J. Donnelly and armed himself with a pump shotgun. He then seized all the arms in the place and at once set about organizing a force of deputies from among the strikers. Badges were hurriedly printed at the Record office, and in a little while O'Connell had ninety men under arms. They were lined up on a vacant lot and sworn in by a notary public named Rider. O'Connell then attempted to arrest a number of mine owners and men allied with them, but was dissuaded from such action by Frank Woods and James C. Murphy. The crowd then dispersed. The newly-appointed sheriff ordered O'Connell to dismiss his men, and, upon his refusal to do so, Mayor French notified him that he was suspended from office. Then O'Connell told his deputies that he was no longer possessed of authority and the force dispersed, many of the men going to the union hall. Major Naylor was appointed to the position vacated by O'Connell.

MINE OWNERS' SECRETARY INFLAMES MOB.

Along in the afternoon people began to gather for the meeting that had been advertised. Trouble was expected and the expected happened. A dray was placed in position on a vacant lot, and C. C. Hamlin, secretary of the Mine Owners' Association, was the first to speak. His speech was of the most inflammatory description. A man in the crowd questioned Hamlin's remarks and instantly a dozen of the fighting men brought in by the mine owners, were atop of him. Some one fired a shot and in a moment the fight became general. When the smoke cleared away it was found that Roxie McGee, a miner on the El Paso, was killed and a number injured, one of whom died in a little while. The companies of militia in the district were ordered out immediately and as it was said that men in the union hall had fired upon the crowd, an assault was ordered upon that building. Soldiers and others with rifles were posted in points of vantage and the hall was raked with bullets, until the inmates decided to surrender. As they emerged they were lined up on the street and with hands elevated marched to the armory hall, where they were imprisoned. Four of the defenders of the union hall were wounded. All papers and records in the place were seized by the military.

MILITIA, SHERIFF AND MOB INAUGURATE REIGN OF TERROR.

A detail of soldiers then went into the union store and seized John Harper and all the employes. Then the office of the Record was visited and the entire force placed under arrest. The editor, Kyner, was taken later in the day at his home. Sheriff Bell had by this time collected his deputies and began to make arrests by the wholesale. By midnight 133 men were in the bull pen and at 2 a. m. the number was increased to nearly 200. The clerks in the union stores were taken in, and then the mob set to work and wrecked the place, doing a particularly good job on the stores in Goldfield and Anaconda. Manager Murphy of the Findley mine, demanded the bodies of the men killed in the explosion from Coroner Doran. That official was inclined to hold the bodies, but, upon being threatened with violence, gave them up. Doran had been heard to say that the explosion was an accident, and the mine owners at once came to the conclusion that he was trying to shield the murderers. He was forced to take back his statement and was ordered to give up his office.

Many arrests were made at Independence, both the marshals being among the prisoners. As the mob passed along, every window containing one of the famous flag-posters was smashed. This stirring day closed with the conveying of a number of prisoners to Cripple Creek.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

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Are We at Bulgaria or Italy?

In the Daily People of the 9th inst., I read the criticism of Comrade Ollendorff...

As one member of the Socialist Labor Party, I certainly agree there should be one Socialist party in the nation...

While I would welcome any honest workingman to our ranks, at the same time I would say: let them come honorably and not by any such methods as Comrade Ollendorff recommends...

If these men are honest and intelligent, these many thousands who voted for Debs, largely because there was no Bryan to go to, they will be with us ere long...

I agree with Comrade Wieder; don't flirt, especially with such an all round political disreputable, as the multi-named "Socialist" party. Never forget what happens to people who fool with tar barrels...

For one, I am unalterably opposed to anything that seeks to turn the S. L. P. from its present honorable, though, perhaps, somewhat arduous course...

Lynn, Mass., Dec. 9.

Apologies of the discussion in The People, under the above heading; while it is true that the words "Bulgaria or Italy" are only used in a figurative sense...

Taking Italy as the country enjoying Socialist "unity" - that unity for which some comrades are so ardent - we turn to the report of the Rome correspondent of the Vorwarts on the Italian elections...

Now, if Italy, in this discussion, stands for "harmony" and "unity," and this Rome correspondent gives us a fair picture of what that harmony means, then

I, for one, like my stranded countrymen in the story, on the government, am "agin it," every time. We could have got harmony long ago if the S. L. P. had allowed every one who chose to assume the name and pose as a Socialist...

There is another point of distinction which makes analogies drawn from European conditions both misleading and mischievous. In Europe, the existence of the second ballot makes it possible for two rival Socialist parties to exist side by side...

In the Paris Congress of 1900 Bulgaria cast its two votes against the Kautsky Resolution; Italy divided its vote. That seems to be their position still. Have we changed? I think not...

Troy, N. Y., Dec. 9.

A letter by Mrs. Olive M. Johnson, appeared under the above title in The People of November 28. In the Daily People of December 6, is another letter under the same title by G. Ollendorff...

As a representative of the party acting in the capacity of a speaker, Ollendorff's letter is an attack on the position I have been taking, hence I feel it my duty to put up a defense. Not being acquainted with Ollendorff, or his economic condition, I can keep free from personalities...

I have been telling these things to thousands of workmen: First, that society is divided into two classes, the means of life and profits being on one side, and labor and wages on the other...

Michael T. Berry.

Comrades: We have engaged the hall at the corner of Washington and 11th streets. On Tuesday evenings at 7:30 we hold meetings there...

Members who live in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, as well as the local comrades, are also urged to attend and put their shoulders to the wheel...

Quite a few of the Weekly People subscriptions will also run out this month and next. We must get them renewed. We must swell the sub list of our party press as much as possible...

In which I did not, at the very outset, tell the workers that the Socialist Labor Party, was not soliciting their votes...

Tactics, of course, change with conditions, being somewhat different in different localities, but never getting from our motto: "No compromise of truth to make a friend or withdrawing a blow at error lest we make an enemy."

I always stamped the S. D. P. as a capitalist's political party, and asserted that the workers who support it are no better than the workers who support the Republican and the Democratic parties...

In conclusion, my position as against that taken by Ollendorff, is, first, that we don't solicit the members of the middle class to join us. If an exceptional one comes along, he must come right, then we are glad. He is treated as one of us...

What dictating to the committee when you admit that that committee has been sending out reform literature among the working class, telling them that that is what the Socialists want?

Question: "Am I not talking Socialism in the Referendum in perfect harmony with the report of the International Socialist Congress held at Amsterdam this year?"

W. W. Cox.

Comrades: We have engaged the hall at the corner of Washington and 11th streets. On Tuesday evenings at 7:30 we hold meetings there...

Members who live in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, as well as the local comrades, are also urged to attend and put their shoulders to the wheel...

Therefore, in answer to the executive committee of the Socialist party of Minnesota, when you stop putting out revisionary compromise rot, as you are putting out, quoted above, and cease sending out organizers to organize new locals with lawyers, doctors, and politicians as secretaries...

VOLCANIC RUMBLINGS

[Dec. 10, 1904, issue of the Faribault, Minn., "Referendum," an organ of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party.]

Last Saturday and Sunday, our State secretary spent several hours with the editor of this paper, and a few members of Local Faribault, having been sent down here at the expense of our State funds...

Neither of these requests were granted, upon the ground that first, the local secretary is not bound to turn any ballots over to the State committee, without the consent of those who cast them...

Furthermore, it is printed on those ballots thus:

"The individual ballots should be retained by each local secretary."

After I refused to turn these over, he said the main thing the committee sent him for was to demand of me that I stop my "trade and personal abuse of the State committee, and act in harmony with the party."

I accused the committee of putting out capitalist propaganda (reform, revision, compromise rot) to catch votes NOT to educate the workers to straight, uncompromising Socialism...

"The committee has a right to their belief in this matter, and you are dictating for them," said the secretary.

When I read the Wisconsin platform, which he said he had not seen, which declares for wages, shorter hours, buying the railroads, telegraphs, oil wells, coal fields, the factory system, and all other trust properties...

What dictating to the committee when you admit that that committee has been sending out reform literature among the working class...

Question: "Am I not talking Socialism in the Referendum in perfect harmony with the report of the International Socialist Congress held at Amsterdam this year?"

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Members who live in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, as well as the local comrades, are also urged to attend and put their shoulders to the wheel...

Therefore, in answer to the executive committee of the Socialist party of Minnesota, when you stop putting out revisionary compromise rot, as you are putting out, quoted above, and cease sending out organizers to organize new locals with lawyers, doctors, and politicians as secretaries...

petition and the full product to every worker who toils or does useful service for society, and the collective ownership of all the means of production, of transportation, and intelligence, including the factory system, all these to be taken over by society from the present trust owners without price, ifs, ands, or buts...

Otherwise, I shall be forced to keep the comrades posted, and I can do that as well out of the party as in. We must have a Socialist executive committee, and not a revision, compromise, Standard Oil mixture.

E. B. Ford.

SUBSIDIARY RUMBLINGS.

Joplin, Mo., Nov. 7, 1904.

Editor Appeal to Reason: Will you kindly answer through your columns of the Appeal a perplexing question to others, as well as myself, why there are two Socialist parties in the United States?

I have been travelling the past two years in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri, and have met with many Socialists. Last November, being in St. Joe, Mo., I received my first introduction to Socialism, attended several street meetings...

I asked the question, why such difference? Could not learn. Got more twisted. Went to Omaha, Nebraska, called at Socialist headquarters there. Saw more different kind of literature, some seemed to be hostile toward the other. I got more twisted. Went to a large hall to hear some man (a carpenter) deliver a Socialist speech...

I will inclose five one cent stamps for sample copy of paper containing answer. Thanking you in advance, I am, Very respectfully,

Louis Ragsdale.

Girard, Kans., Nov. 9, 1904.

Comrade Ragsdale: The Socialist party differs from the other in management. There was once but one - the S. L. P., but a man named De Leon got hold of its machinery and run it to suit his clique and that won't do in this movement...

Wayland.

To the Daily and Weekly People: I enclose you copy of letter I wrote to the Appeal to Reason, November 7th, with the reply I received from Mr. Wayland...

Such a reply as he makes might satisfy the Bogus Pretenders, but not one who has investigated. I'm now in the S. L. P. Louis Ragsdale.

Joplin, Mo., Dec. 18.

PASSAIC COUNTY EDUCATION: Section Passaic County, Socialist Labor Party, holds educational meetings every Friday evening at Helvetia Hall, Van Houton street, excepting the first Friday in the month, on which date the regular business meeting is held...

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

THE TOUR OF COMRADE FRANK A. BOHN.

On November 20 began the trans-continental tour of Comrade Frank A. Bohn. The comrade put in one week's work in Kentucky, after which he proceeds to Indiana and Illinois, from which he will go to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, and then return East.

To make possible the uninterrupted success of this tour, the National Executive Committee, who have assumed full responsibility for the work, financially and otherwise, must be supported.

Public acknowledgments of the amounts received will be made once a week in the Sunday People and will then appear in the subsequent issue of the Weekly People.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND. The General Agitation Fund has been started to sustain the work of Comrade Frank A. Bohn, now engaged in making a transcontinental agitation and organization tour.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Regular meeting held on December 24, at 2-6 New Reade street, A. Gillman in the chair.

Y, a letter suggesting sale of Party signs on the streets by uniformed men, the uniform to bear the name of the paper. From Section Cleveland, O., reporting election of officers. From Indiana S. E. C., a letter bearing on the information gained through the tour of Comrade Bohn and the steps to be taken to utilize that information for the building up of the Party organization in the state.

Section Boston, Mass., reported the expulsion of Enoch Williamson for conduct unbecoming a member.

CONNECTICUT S. E. C. Regular meeting of above committee was held at S. L. P. Hall, Hartford, Conn., Dec. 11, with F. Fellerman in the chair.

LABOR NEWS NOTES. A splendid record was made the past week. And all indications show that the time for spreading our literature is most opportune.

FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR. The following additional presents have been received for the Bazaar and Fair held for the benefit of the Daily People at Grand Central Palace on Thanksgiving Day:

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Two hundred and two subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, December 24th, the same number as last week. We are holding our own. Let us do more than that.

The 34th Assembly District, New York city sends in twenty-eight more. The comrades are spreading the Party press with great determination in that district.

Other subs. came in as follows: 18th A. D. New York, 9; G. A. Jennings, East St. Louis, Ill., 7; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 6; 1st, 3rd and 5th A. D., New York, 6; P. Friesema, Jr. Detroit, Mich., 5; C. Schmidt, New Haven, Conn., 5; August Clever, Braddock, Pa., 5.

Comrade Slater of Newport News, Va., orders eight copies a week for six months. Quite a number of orders for bundles have come in since we suggested this method of propaganda.

LABOR NEWS NOTES. A splendid record was made the past week. And all indications show that the time for spreading our literature is most opportune.

FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR. The following additional presents have been received for the Bazaar and Fair held for the benefit of the Daily People at Grand Central Palace on Thanksgiving Day:

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Stamford, Conn., pair of silk garters, silk dowlie; Mrs. George Rose, Stamford Conn., 3 handkerchief bags, 4 glove boxes, 3 handkerchief boxes and 2 plaques; J. Plomondon, city, cloth bound Karl Marx "Capital"; G. Popper, 10 fine pictures; E. A. Archer, cloth bound Shakespeare; Section So. Hudson, 3 mantle cases and plates, 4 jewelry trays; Excelsior Educational Association, cash donation of three dollars; Section Hamilton, O., cash donation \$8.25; General Committee, Mass., S. L. P. per S. French, pair of ladies beautiful rubber boots, alarm clock, 10 silk lamp mats, 8 dozen high grade dress buttons, 10 boxes laurs assorted dress buttons, 5 hand painted badges and one dozen red silk ribbon bows; Karl Zimmerman, Hoboken, N. J., pair of sterling silver cuff buttons, sterling silver ladies pin, sterling silver Indian girl's ring and sterling silver watch fob; Miss Elsbeth Zimmerman, Hoboken, N. J., pair of golden earrings; Mrs. Paul Behring, city, very handsome hand painted feather sofa pillow; Miss Lottie Matern Kessler, city, beautiful pin cushion.

GERMAN PARTY ORGAN FUNDS. Proceeds from sale of tickets for the benefit of German party organ, "Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung."

GENERAL STRIKE PROPOSED ALLEMANIST RESOLUTION. (Amsterdam Congress.) Whereas, An impartial examination of the economic and political facts that, during the last years, have beset the proletariat of the several countries in the matter of the different forms of capitalist exploitation, show that the several countries, in their respective Socialist organizations, have been led to the weapon of the general strike as the most effective means to arrive at the triumph of Labor's revendications, as well as to insure the defence of public liberty:

ANTI-IMMIGRATION PROPOSED RESOLUTION. (Amsterdam, 1904.) Fully considering the dangers connected with the immigration of foreign workmen, inasmuch as it brings on a reduction of wages and furnishes the material for strike-breakers, occasionally also for bloody conflicts between workmen, the Congress declares:

UNITY RESOLUTION. (Amsterdam Congress.) The Congress declares: In order that the working class may develop its full strength in the struggle against capitalism, it is necessary there should be but one Socialist Party in each country as against the parties of capitalists, just as there is but one proletariat in each country.

FLASH-LIGHTS OF THE AMSTERDAM CONGRESS. (Continued from page 5.)

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TWO MORE STORIES. "The Mysteries of the People" The Gold Sickle AND The Infant's Skull. Will be ready for delivery very soon. 50 CENTS EACH. Usual commission to Sections. New York Labor News Company 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

ROBERTS' RULES OF ORDER. Feeling the need in the Party of an authority on parliamentary law, the 11th National Convention adopted Roberts Rules of Order as such authority.