

"To Organize the Slaves of Capital to Vote Their Own Emancipation."

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"TO HELL WITH CONSTITUTION"

Sherman Bell's Memorable Declaration Carried Out By the Governor of Colorado In Latest Attack On Workers

In last week's Socialist we announced that Comrade Titus' reports of the Moyer-Haywood case would begin this week.

Seattle, Wash., March 5.—It seems likely that the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will be set as far in the future as possible.

It should be particularly noted that not a shred of evidence has yet been delivered. Nothing but assertions without a sign of facts to support them.

Sensational reports being sent out from Idaho are intended to convict prisoners before trial and justify extreme measures.

The habeas corpus trial set for March ninth will probably be a farce, like the grand jury hearing from which defense is barred and at which Pinkerton McParland can say what he pleases.

The special summoning of the grand jury was for the express purpose of returning true bills against miners' leaders.

The working class of America is the real jury in this vital case and they will not condemn tried and true members of their class on Pinkerton evidence.

The capitalist class is really on trial and it must make good or be convicted of anarchy.

Meanwhile every member of the working class, unionists of all kinds, Socialists, and progressive citizens generally, should hold public mass meetings and protest against this outrage in such a manner that the capitalist class will have to hear and heed.

HERMON F. TITUS.

PREPARE FOR ACTION

(Special to The Socialist. Reprinted in response to innumerable requests.—Ed.)

What I have to say about the latest and boldest stroke of the plutocracy will require but little space. It is not talk that is wanted, but action.

The issue is clear. There can be no mistake about it. The labor leaders that cannot be bribed or bullied must be ambushed and murdered.

Another Haymarket attempt will precipitate a revolution. If murder must be committed it is not the working class alone that will furnish the victims this time.

Moyer, Haywood and their colleagues are absolutely innocent. The writer knows them to the heart's core and will stake his all on them.

The only crime they are guilty of is that they have been unwaveringly true to the working class, and the working class can do no less than stand by them to a finish.

A million of men at the least will meet the issue with guns. All workingmen and all other men who have red blood in their veins will rise up against this murderous plot of the plutocracy.

They have stolen our country, debauched our politics, defiled our judiciary and ridden over us rough-shod, and now they propose to murder those who will not abjectly surrender to their brutal dominion.

Totally regardless of all other differences, organized labor from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to the Gulf can unite in one solid phalanx against plutocratic tyranny and crime.

We have no courts to appeal to. They belong to the plutocracy. We have tried them for years, and for one I am opposed to squandering our means going up against a brace game judiciary.

We are men and we have got to prove it. This fight is not of our seeking. It has been forced upon us, and we can only evade it by showing the white feather of cowardice.

If we stand by supinely and see our loyal leaders murdered in cold blood, we deserve a similar fate and shall not escape it.

Let mass meetings be held all over the country and the workers aroused.

If they put our leaders in the penitentiary without trial, we will pull them down as they did the bastille in France a hundred years ago.

The governors of Colorado and Idaho are but executing the mandates of their masters, the plutocracy.

The issue is the Workers versus the Plutocracy. If they strike the first violent blow, we will strike the last.

Ernest P. Dicks

Feb. 26, 1906.

The Plot Thickens

The following is taken from an editorial in the "Miners' Magazine," official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, of March 1:

"The plot seems to thicken and 'chickens may come home to roost.' The people of the state of Colorado are familiar with 'confessions' that were made during the stormy days in this state; when corporation anarchists devised devilish schemes to send members of the Western Federation of Miners to the penitentiary and the scaffold.

"The Romaine confession rises up like a ghost from the past to show the depravity of the combination that now hungers for the lives of the men who fearlessly performed their duties and amidst all the conflicts, remained loyal to the principles of unionism and faithful to the men who had placed them at the head of the organization.

"The McKinney confession showed another conspiracy that was no more hellish than the plot that has been laid, planned and carried out on the 14th of February, 1906.

"Behind all this there is a motive, and the incentive which actuates the conspirators is the hope that the organization can be destroyed through arrests, imprisonment and persecution of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners.

"Brave, determined men who know that they are fighting for principles that are founded upon the bedrock of eternal justice, do not flinch or quail under the lightning of corporate anarchy.

"The time is now when every member of the Western Federation of Miners must stand firmly upon his feet with face to the foe bidding defiance to the conspiracy of wealth.

"The corruption fund of a Mine Owners' association must be met with a defense that will hurl conspirators from their citadel of debauchery. Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and every member of the organization who are victims of the latest conspiracy, must be defended in the courts, and the membership of the local unions of the Western Federation of Miners need no further counsel as to the work that should be done to baffle the efforts of a combination that has for years yearned to crush the organization."

The Story of the Kidnaping

From the "Rocky Mountain News," February 19:

"Three Idaho peace officers, Adjutant General Bulkley Wells of the National Guard of Colorado, and two of his militiamen, having in custody Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners; William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the federation; and G. A. Pettibone, one time member of the executive committee of the federation, left Denver yesterday morning at 5 o'clock on a special train provided by the Union Pacific company, en route to Boise, Idaho. The three prisoners are charged with complicity in the assassination of former Governor Steunenberg of Idaho about two months ago.

"Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were arrested after requisition papers from Governor Gooding of Idaho had been presented to Governor McDonald and honored by the latter, who issued papers authorizing the extradition of the three men. Every effort was made to keep the proceedings secret, and each of the defendants was kept in ignorance of impending arrest, having no opportunity to fight extradition. After the arrests were



When the News Reached Colorado

made the men were refused the privilege of notifying families, friends or attorneys.

"Attorney E. F. Richardson left for Idaho last night, and will make a fight in behalf of the men, asking their release on the ground that the proceedings were irregular in every respect.

"Without an inkling of the impending arrest, President Moyer was taken into custody by Sheriff Alexander Nisbet and a deputy, who served the warrants, and was immediately taken to the county jail. Secretary Haywood was not found until several hours later, when he, too, was taken to the jail and confined in the west wing, 'bankers' row,' where Imboden and Hill were placed.

"Charles H. Moyer was taken from a berth in a Pullman car on the 8 o'clock Burlington train for Deadwood, S. D. He was on his way to

South Dakota on a business trip. Secretary Haywood was arrested as he was leaving the offices of the Western Federation of Miners, in the Pioneer building, Fifteenth and Larimer streets, about 11 o'clock.

"After their arrival at the jail the two prisoners were not allowed to communicate with either their attorneys or their families. Mrs. Haywood and Mrs. Moyer did not know of the arrests until yesterday morning. The two prisoners were held incommunicado until 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when they were hurried out of the city.

"G. A. Pettibone was arrested at his home, 1225 Evans street, by Glen Duffield, warden of the county jail. Warden Duffield received his instructions from Sheriff Nisbet and immediately went in search of Pettibone. Pettibone was not found until after midnight, and did not get to the jail

until nearly 1 o'clock. He, like the others, was not allowed to send any word to friends, obtain counsel or notify his wife.

"The three men, charged with being accessories to the assassination of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg of Idaho, were kept in the county jail for a little over six hours.

Special Train is Used.

"Promptly at 5 o'clock yesterday morning Adjutant General Bulkley Wells of the National Guard of Colorado, appeared at the jail, accompanied by three militiamen and three deputies from Idaho, headed by Deputy Sheriff Hill of Boise. This ample guard took the prisoners to the union depot in hacks, where a special train was in readiness. It had been supplied by the Union Pacific company.

"The three prisoners were placed aboard the special, guarded by the ad-

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THE IRON HEEL - A FEW CHAPTERS FROM THE RED BOOK OF CAPITALISM - By A. E. Fowler

Industrial Japan

(This series of articles commenced in No. 277 of The Socialist and installments have appeared in Nos. 279, 281 and 283. All these numbers can be secured, except No. 277, that issue being exhausted. The entire series will probably be published in book form, when completed.)

While we are considering the manufacturing and industrial condition in the Orient principally, it is nevertheless necessary for us to begin from the soil in order to get a correct basis from which to draw accurate conclusions.

I shall not attempt in this article to make any comment, but will simply present as nearly as possible an accurate picture of the conditions prevailing in Japan, through the medium of authentic statistics compiled by the various countries involved in the struggle for supremacy in Asia.

We will first consider the condition of the working classes of Japan, in order to get an idea of the Japanese standard of living.

Agricultural

A trifle over 60 per cent of Japan's population are engaged in agriculture. Only 13 per cent of the area of Japan is cultivated, in spite of a popular belief in this country that Japan has reached the limit of her agricultural productivity. There is, it is estimated, at least 25 per cent of the portion which is now uncultivated that can be made arable.

The following table shows the number of laborers required per "cho," 2 1/2 acres, in the cultivation of crops under the hand tillage and hand harvesting method in vogue:

Table with 2 columns: Number of Working People (Men, Women) and various crops like Rice, Barley, Wheat, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Crop and quantity (e.g., Indigo 18, Tobacco 23, Cotton 15).

Preserve these tables for future reference. They will be interesting later on, when we investigate reasons underlying the fact that American machine cultivation on the plains of Canada, Argentine and Manchuria is competing with the hand cultivation of Japan.

The official returns give the wages of agricultural laborers as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Laborer type and wages (e.g., Day laborer on farm \$.16, Day laborer semi-cult. 16 1/2).

The official reports state that there is a threatened death of farm-hands, and an exodus to the cities to take advantage of the "high" rate of wages being paid in the factories. All of which has a familiar sound to us.

The area of land planted to the staple food products has changed but little during the past ten years. About 6,000,000 acres being the average yearly rice crop.

The area planted to wheat has grown from about 400,000 acres in 1877 to over 1,000,000 acres in 1902. The area planted to cotton has decreased, cotton being produced more cheaply in the U. S. than Japan, Siam, South China and India also supply the Japanese markets with this staple.

The following table will possibly discourage those who look to Japan as a future market for our food stuffs:

Table with 2 columns: Agricultural Products of 1904 and their quantities (e.g., Rice 445,000,000, Barley 124,000,000).

Market cattle 12,000,000, Dairy products 4,000,000, Staple manure 24,000,000, Poultry and eggs 17,000,000. Japan officially states her ability to feed herself. Much of the land producing two and three crops per year. Japan maintains an agricultural college and numerous experiment stations and modern methods are being introduced in tillage fertilizing, etc. Forty government farms are maintained at a cost of 10,000 yens each.



The working classes of Japan average in height 5 feet, in weight 120 pounds. Underfeeding for centuries has reduced the natural size of the race. The wrestlers on the contrary are fed and bred for weight and size, like prize stock.

The above picture shows Hitchiyana, champion of Tokio, 6 ft. 4 in. in height; weight 420 pounds.

Three hundred traveling lecturers, paid by the government, carry the message of scientific agriculture to the farmers.

Mining

As coal and the metals play an important part in modern industrialism, a brief glance at Japan's resources in this regard is essential. Thirty years ago there was but one coal mine being worked in Japan. The

annual output of this mine was 200,000 tons. Today the annual output of her coal mines is 12,000,000 tons, and Japanese coal dominates the Asiatic market to the practical exclusion of everything but the hard coal, and the Chinese product.

The exploitation of the petroleum field of Japan began in 1890 with American drilling machines and methods. In 10 years the output has increased from 80,000 to 1,100,000 barrels per year; and the pipe line from

of the ores is improving in method and capacity. Condition of Miners. I cannot refrain here from giving the exact wording of a paragraph in the official report on the mine workers: "When mines are remote, provisions are supplied, sometimes at a very low price. Evidently this institution of a cheap food supply is adopted with a view to checking any movement for the rise of wages on the pretext of a rise in the price of commodities, for it is difficult to lower wages when once they are raised."

When a mine worker is killed his family is given the sum of \$250 for funeral expenses, and his family is given a sum generally equivalent to \$500 for the loss in full.

The miners maintain benefit societies and a sort of fraternity. Of late unions along European lines have been attempted.

For many years the privilege of mining was confined to Japanese subjects. Of late years concessions have been granted to mixed companies of Japanese and foreigners. This was found necessary in order to obtain foreign capital for development.

In 1902 the output of the principal minerals was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Mineral and value in yen (e.g., Gold 1,989,000, Silver 1,224,000).

In 1904 the number of miners was 160,000, including women and boys. The wages paid, gold standard, were miners, 13 cents per day; laborers, 9 cents per day; women, from 3 to 5 cents per day; boys and girls, from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 cents per day of 11 hours.

The total value of mineral exports for 1902 was 14,307,000 yen.

Fisheries

One million families gain their living from the sea. Nearly four million persons are engaged in the fishing industry and 400,000 fishing sampans and junks are engaged in the taking

and carrying of ocean products. This does not include a fleet of some 50 American style schooners engaged in sealing and salmon fishing.

About 100,000,000 yen is the average annual value of Japan's marine and fish products. From the surplus of the herring catch 5,000,000 bushels of guano, and oil to value of 500,000 yen are manufactured. The government maintains some twenty hatcheries. After supplying her own markets

The following table gives the amount of exports for the years 1890 and 1902, showing the normal growth previous to Japan-Russia stimulus. Value in yen:

Table with 2 columns: Year and value for Manufactures, Agricultural, Fisheries, Mining, Miscellaneous.

Total 55,709,000 193,809,000. When silk, filature and straw plants are counted as manufactured goods it brings the total of manufactured products for the year 1902 up to over 127,000,000 yen.

A list of all the manufactures for export would be rather too voluminous for publication, although in 1885 the exports were confined to thirty-five staples, the value of which totaled 16,000,000 yen. The Japan Times of recent dates, gives the figures for the year 1905, just issued by the government, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Exports and values (e.g., Exports 308,000,000, Imports 478,000,000).

The failure of the rice crop, and the extraordinary expenses incurred through the war with Russia are held by the government to be the cause of the excess of imports. Only the totals are given in the newspaper reports.

(Continued Next Week.)

The power of the press is the most potent factor in molding opinion today. Advancing the circulation of the Socialist press increases the power of the Socialist press and helps to mold opinion for the Social Revolution.

Manufacturing

In 1890 Japan's manufacturers contributed only 18 per cent of her total exports. The total of the exports have increased in volume and the percentage of manufactured goods has doubled in the last 12 years.

The following table will give an adequate idea of the tremendous general growth and the gradual development of Japan as a manufacturing nation.

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