

THE REVOLUTIONIST.

"Revolution is simply the culminating point of Evolution."

Vol. I

GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO, APRIL 10, 1903.

No. 38.

The Classes.

1.—THE PLUTOCRATIC CLASS.

By this expression, "The Plutocracy," is meant the highly organized class of great Capitalism, which, small in numbers but powerful in wealth, owns or controls the corporations and trusts. As a body it therefore owns or controls all the great industries, which in their present state of development require a vast amount of capital, obtainable only by association in the corporate or trust form; the share of each associate being represented by stocks or bonds, which he can sell or exchange or bequeath, or in any other way transfer to an idle person without the least affecting the existence and activity of a corporate body.

Manifestly, this plutocratic mode of associated ownership and concentrated management was an essential requirement of industrial progress under the capitalist system.

From all of which it does not, however, follow by any means that we are indebted to Capitalism in any form for any progress made since its advent, as its apologists, who evidently take the effect for the cause, would have us believe. For that progress we are exclusively indebted to modern science and invention, which compelled capitalism to assume a form under which it could be an instrument of progress instead of remaining a hindrance to it.

2.—MIDDLE CLASS.

To this class belong the small farmers, small manufacturers, retailers, contractors or sub-contractors, agents, brokers, hotel-keepers and all other such "sentry." Among those who are engaged in productive industry, the second, middle class, the plutocratic corporations, upon which they depend for sale of their products and for the use of their services as "servants" of labor. Again, most of those who are engaged in commercial pursuits are in like dependence for the purchase of their stocks. All look upon the wage worker as a legitimate prey, to be unpaid for his labor, and to be overcharged for his necessities.

As a rule the people of this class work hard, and that their net earnings are low. They soon find that they cannot readily get a larger share of the fleece of labor than the small capital at their command entitles them to under that capitalist system which they uphold strenuously; for the landlord increases his rent, the tax collector his bill, etc., while the competitor near by reduces his prices. As to the actual useful work which they may perform as producers or distributors, it is of even less value than similar work performed by a wage-slave in the service of the Plutocracy, because of the higher efficiency given to labor by the superiority of Plutocracy and organization of its forces. It cannot appreciably contribute to his enrichment if perchance he is fairly paid, or to his relief if he is not. He is not working like a bee, but by robbing the bee, that honey is gathered. The small, middle class man, who must work like a wage slave because he cannot maintain his plane of life upon the income which he derives from his capital, not only remains poor, but steadily grows poorer, and in the end falls into bankruptcy.

Obviously, then, the Middle class—the great middle class which was for so long a time the ruling economic and political power in this country—is, as we see it today, a rotten remnant of past conditions. In so far as it still acts a part in production and distribution, it is merely a convenient instrument of the Plutocracy, to be cast away as soon as Plutocracy itself shall have sufficiently perfected its own machinery and extended its own organization.

3.—THE WORKING CLASS.

Every wage worker knows that in order to live he must sell his labor

power to the Capitalist; that in a small fraction of the time for which he sells that labor power he produces a value equal to the amount of money called wages, which he receives for the whole time; and that all the value that he produces over and above his market value—that is, over and above his own wages—is appropriated by the Capitalist as "profits."

He knows—or ought to know by this time—that such is, in a nutshell, the swindling process through which the Capitalist class amasses wealth without working and is enabled besides to waste in luxury considerably more than it "saves." He knows that every improvement in the machinery and methods of production, by reducing the time to produce the value of his own wages without reducing the length of the working day, not only increases the amount of wealth which the Capitalist can "save" or waste, but generally decreases the worker's pittance; for in such cases the Capitalist, unable to "save" or waste all the surplus wealth which the worker produces, casts a number of them into the street or "shuts up shop" altogether, shouting "Crisis!"

Here then comes the army of the starving; the reserve army of unemployed labor competing with the employed for the privilege of working. A singular army unlike any other in that it fights more eagerly for its masters and it costs nothing to them. Whichever side wins in the internecine strife between workingmen wages go down and the capitalist prospers, as returned with an increased power of grinding human life into profit.

The nature of government necessarily depends on the nature of the economic institutions upon which the social structure is built; for government is a mere agency established and kept up to maintain at any cost and develop to the uttermost the prevailing economic system. Under Feudalism, government is of the lords, by the lords and for the lords. Under Capitalism, government is of the Capitalists, by the Capitalists, for the Capitalists. Under socialism alone can government be of the people, by the people, for the people. From the conflict between lords inevitably issues the greater lord, or absolute monarch. From the conflict between Capitalists issues the all powerful Capitalist coalition, or trust. In Socialism alone can there be no conflict of interests, no coalition of privileges, no social inequality, and no class destruction, because the Social structure is a Co-operative Commonwealth, in which all have economic rights and duties.

4.—THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

In the course of Capitalist development three classes have been formed, whose interests are more and more in opposition. There is consequently growing in intensity and bitterness a struggle between these three classes, the end of which can only come with the destruction of the two that are the least fit to survive. It is evident that in such a conflict each class must strive with increasing energy to possess itself of the public powers, for the purpose of either advancing its economic interests or regarding its downfall.

5.—CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS.

By this expression, "Class Consciousness," is meant the comprehension of the fact that persons belonging to the same social class have certain common interests. In the defense of which they must unite. Of the working man, for instance, who does not realize this fact and therefore remains isolated among his fellows, looking only for himself, we say that he is not class-conscious. Of the working man who, fully realizing it, acts accordingly, we not only say that he is class-conscious but that he is moved in his conduct by a true spirit of class

solidarity. But of the working man who realizes it, yet who does not accordingly, we say that he is a traitor to his class.

Class-consciousness must obviously increase with the growing intensity of the class struggle. But in the beginning it is not equally strong and does not increase at the same rate in the three social classes. A hasty glance at its historic development in the United States will clearly show that such is the case.

In this country at least, owing to its vast extent and abundant natural wealth, which the first occupant could make his own, the lines between the classes were not at first sharply defined. The existence of a slave holding oligarchy in the Southern states—which was thoroughly class conscious and therefore acted as an important part in national politics—was the only source of profound disagreement; but it was finally swept away in the maelstrom of the Civil war. As the people who worked for wages, their condition—as Karl Marx, the author of "Capital" observed—was a prohibitory state from which they emerged sooner or later as middle class men.

From the Civil war, however, dates a new era. The previously small capitalists, who were enormously enriched by it, became a distinct class, a Plutocracy, which, aided by the progress of invention, immediately entered upon its wonderful career of wealth concentration, franchise grabbing, etc. From its very birth it was a class conscious body, fully realizing the value of its political power. Naturally, its political instrument was the "glorious Republican party," which in order to free the black slaves, had already enslaved the whole nation to Plutocracy.

Should the workingmen demand from their employers a share of that protection or attempt to protect themselves, the "record" of the Republican party is full of suggestions as to the treatment they will inevitably receive. In this respect at least it no more differs from the "record" of the Democratic party than the bullet differs from another of the same form and calibre.

"The Woman Who Toils."

The recent letter of President Roosevelt on "race suicide," which has provoked more or less comment, appears as the preface to "The Woman Who Toils." This book, the publishers tell us, is "the experience of two ladies as factory hands." The President professes to be much concerned over the superficial conclusion derived at by one of the two lady authors, who declare that the American working woman works for luxury and avoids maternity. The President says that the trouble is one of character, and therefore we can conquer it if we only will.

If the matter is one of character only, President Roosevelt's conclusion is correct. But that it is not a matter of character at all, but of material conditions affecting the workers, can be shown conclusively.

There was a time when skill and strength were requisites for a workman. A long apprenticeship at considerable cost was necessary. Machinery did not then enter into production as it does today. Women could not do the work of men, and besides that, many of the special industries of today were home duties then, such as spinning, weaving, sewing and baking. The introduction of machinery in production and its constant development, have practically eliminated skill and strength as factors in production. This has made it possible to substitute unskilled and "cheap" women for skilled men, and consequently to substitute weak women and even children in the place of men. This tendency is perceptible in the early stages of manufacture, but not until machinery has become highly developed does the whole class

(Continued on 52 page)

LUXURY AND MISERY.

The One the Reward of Idleness the Other the Compensation of Toil.

It is not only in the contrast between the tenement "homes" of the workers and the palatial mansions of the rich, that the class divisions in society appear. This contrast is also shown between the conditions under which the worker toils and those under which the capitalist does business.

The miner far underground, lying on his back applies the pick. Darkness, dampness and bad air are not the greatest evils, he has to contend with. Death dealing gases and the cave-in put his life in jeopardy every moment he is underground.

The railroad worker, in freezing cold, performs his duties at the constant peril of his life. Not only those on trains but hundreds of thousands of others perform their labor under disheartening conditions. Imagine, if you can, the pleasure a man must have in his work, who checks freight by the flicker of a lantern on a wind-swept car float, along about the midnight hour.

Take the workers in factories, where the flying particles incident to their occupation doom the majority to an early grave, or to the loss of fingers by the fast flying machines. Gaze upon the interior of a sweat shop and you will wonder whether it is possible for a spark to survive under such conditions.

Go into the interior of a sugar refinery, and witness the frying and parboiling of the workers and you will not wonder that the companies put iron bars in the windows to prevent their crazed victims from leaping out.

In fact, go where you will, you will find that the conditions under which labor is exploited is one long chapter of horrors, ranging all the way from unmanliness to danger from imminent death. And, mind you, the workers are not doomed to this fate for a brief period of time, but for long and weary hours. Glad if they but get the chance to endure it all so as to escape hunger.

How is it with the class that sucks the blood of the workers? They claim that they too work, let us see.

In few places, perhaps, are there to be found more evidence of the luxurious surroundings of the rich, than in many of the skyscrapers that flout the ill-gotten gains of the wealthy in the very face of heaven. The old-time business man conducted his affairs among cobwebs and among smells in cramped and gaudy quarters. But the "gentleman" whose four hours of business constitute a day's work would scorn this.

The modern business apartments are as luxurious as the bachelors' club up town. The coal baron, whose wage slaves toil under ground, looks in rooms rich in color and material. The productions of famous artists adorn the walls. Even the stock ticker, that registers the dealings in human flesh and blood, is studded with musical tones.

After a day of arduous labor—half of it is spent in refreshing the inner man with choice viands and wines, the weary captain of industry steps into the bathroom that is part of his office suite. The room is large, alluring in its immaculate white and supplied with everything that is used in the finest mansion or club.

Here the weary and worn captain is refreshed and soon speeds away in his auto for further bracing up. Of course, these things are appreciated much more in the summer, when the weary captain of industry rides himself of the grime and perspiration that accompany his life of toil. Then he repairs to his yacht and is found in comfortable bays off the ocean shores.

It is the practice, now to leave several floors in a new building unfinished until the tastes of the tenants can be learned. Of course, this is costly,

but the wage slaves are yielding up plenty of wealth, so why should n't the man who "gives" them work enjoy his ease?

The modern building has hot and cold water on every floor, running water in every room, scientific ventilation, electric connection for every possible demand. Elevator service makes the twentieth story as accessible as the second and the higher up the better air and light.

In ancient Rome, the luxury of the ruling class reached its height just before the period of decay. That period marked the awful degradation of the exploited class, which, have been sunk to the lowest depths, could not be raised to repel the hordes of barbarian invaders. The ruling class are today enjoying luxuries undreamed of in ancient Rome.

How much longer are the workers willing to let such conditions go on; conditions that doom them to toil and privation? Civilization, which depends on us alone for its advancement, cries out against the system of want for the toiler and luxury for the idle. Before the idlers bring society to the point of decay let us overthrow them and not suffer them to drag us farther down.

The task before us is great, but if we know our business it's easy enough. That task is to inaugurate the Socialist Republic by taking possession of the means of production for the benefit of those who now operate them, instead of for the benefit of the idlers who claim their exclusive ownership. Let us try a reversal of things: comfort for the workers and lack of it for the idlers.—The Weekly People.

Terms Defined.

1.—A commodity is the unit of wealth under capitalism.

2.—Wealth, under capitalism, is an aggregate of commodities.

3.—Capital is that portion of wealth used by the capitalist class, either direct or indirectly, to exploit the labor of other social classes.

4.—Dominant capital in any given enterprise or industry, is wealth so massed and organized as to completely dominate and control said enterprise or industry.

5.—A capitalist is one who uses a portion of his wealth either directly or indirectly, to exploit the labor of one or more of the proletarian classes.

6.—A dominant capitalist is one whose wealth is of such magnitude and organized on such a basis as to enable him to dominate and control the business in which he is engaged.

7.—Labor power is man's ability to perform social or useful labor either physical or intellectual.

8.—A proletarian is one that has nothing but his labor power to sell, and who, in order to live, is compelled to sell this, his only commodity, from day to day to one or more members of the capitalist class. In other words, he is a wage earner.

9.—Price paid by the capitalist class to the proletarian class for the commodity, labor power.

10.—Labor is power in motion, or in process of consumption.

11.—By capitalism we mean a social system based on the private ownership of the means of wealth production and distribution, said production and distribution being carried on as a rule co-operatively by wage workers or proletarians, whose compensation is based upon the cost or value of the energy they expend. The political administration may be republican, democratic or monarchic, either limited or absolute.

12.—By Socialism, we mean a social system based upon the collective ownership of the means of wealth production and distribution, said production and distribution being carried on co-operatively by all who are physically and mentally able to work—under a semi-democratic, semi-republican administrative organization for services being on the basis of need, according to his needs, less his proportionate share of the social expenses.

DR. H. S. ALEY.

THE REVOLUTIONIST

Published weekly at Grand Junction, Colo.

By Section Mesa County Socialist Labor Party

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1903.

THE VOTE.

The Socialist Labor party is still in the ring and up and at it, with no reason to feel discouraged, as our vote shows a small gain over the vote of last fall. Our vote for governor in the city last fall was 78 and our vote for mayor on Tuesday was 83, a gain of 5 over our vote of last fall, while the "Socialist" party vote in the city last fall was 165 for governor and for mayor on Tuesday was but 45, a loss of 117 since last fall; does that look like the "Socialist" party was going to do up the S. L. P.? Our friends will yet learn that the more haste, the less speed.

Now that the election is over you will have time to read and weigh and consider whether you have voted in the interest of yourself and children, or in the interest of the capitalist class, and remember when you read the Revolutionist that it is the only paper in Grand Junction that cannot be used by the plutocrats (at so much a column) to blind and deceive the working man and class, with a lot of rot, such as has appeared in the city press, signed "Taxpayer," "Citizen" and the like, and paid for by the old defunct light company.

Did you, ever stop to consider why so many letters appeared in the press, in behalf of the light company? Now be honest, do you think the bankers use their money to help the working men and women, or do they use their money to help the bankers? Did Orson Adams want to trade his old lively barn opera, house for our school bonds, just to help working men and women? or did he want to help Orson? Did you know that Orson Adams stopped the building of our school house last year, with his school bond injunction? Do you know what the injunction cost the school district, and who pays the cost? It will surely not hurt you to investigate and learn the truth, regarding these things, learn why the people who never paid taxes before made such a rush to the Court house, for the sake of forcing a few dimes in taxes on the treasury and getting a receipt for it just before the election. Each receipt thus received meant a vote for the light company. To illustrate, we will use the name of a person that does not exist, so as to not be personal, say Mrs. Sawdust's wife is not a taxpayer, but she wants to vote for her friends the bankers, on the light question. She will rush to the treasurer's office and pay a few dimes on an old sewing machine, get her receipt. The voting place was used as a means by which to vote for the light company. Now in such a case is Mrs. Sawdust that votes or is it the sewing machine? Proletarians men and women could not vote on the light question. But it would be capitalists, who had never paid any taxes in Grand Junction, rushed to the treasurer's office, a day or two before the election each paying a few dimes in taxes on some old watch, clock, bicycle, horn, drum, sewing machine or the like. Each obtained a receipt for same and each receipt meant a vote on the light question. Do you think that to be honest, right and fair and just? We have all their names and the amounts they paid in taxes on, which ranged from \$5.00 to \$20.00.

Do you think such people are honest? If so, why have they been dodging their taxes in the past? We will take another illustration. Say two men live side by side, one is a good for nothing in horn gambler, but the owner of a three dollar jack. The other man, a man in all that word implies, but without any taxable property. The man with the \$3. jack pays 15 cents taxes on his jack and loses a vote on the light question, while the other man without the jack could not vote. Now the question is this, in a case of this kind who votes, the man or the jack? Is a jack a better qualified to vote on this question than men and women.

The Revolutionist holds men and women above any old tax receipt on earth.

John Mitchell in a speech delivered at Huntington, W. Va., on March 24, called strikers the "old-fashioned hammer that would be connecting links of capital and labor." If John means by that that strikers are the medium by which the labor fakirs weld the manacles that bind the working class to the capitalist system, we are ready to admit that's about the best definition of pure and simple strikes we have yet read.

General Baugh, speaking in the "Temple Temple, Boston, said: "We have 18,000,000 shotguns at this time more than 13,000,000 criminals and if the rich do not give us enough funds to carry on our work we will turn loose the 13,000,000 men and give them the address of the rich." The shrewd leader of the Salvationists is here exploiting the fact that other philanthropists close their eyes to vice, the fact that necessity knows no law and that men want or the fear of want will become criminal. Reformation is only possible where the material needs are comparatively assured.

Any party which approves of private property in the means of production and distribution is a capitalist party. All "reform" parties come under that head. The Socialist Labor party is not a "reform" party; it is revolutionary. It recognizes the necessity of a revolution in the economics of society. This revolution it proposes to bring about at the ballot box. We are as much slaves to the modern means of production as ever a chattel slave was slave to a personal master. To throw off this slavery we must turn the tables. We must possess ourselves of this master, the means of production and distribution. Then will we be free. Then will we receive the full production of our labor. Then will we eliminate the host of parasites who prey upon us today. Then will our right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness be a reality.

Socialism and Christianity are not identical aims. The early Christians lived in common; their ideal was equality of poverty and mutual abnegation. Socialism demands that work shall be done in common for the benefit of the workers. This conception could not have occurred to the early Christians for the reason that the mammoth machine of today was unknown to them. The early Christians sought to lighten each other's burdens. The Socialist knows that productive mechanism has advanced to such a state that none need bear burdens. Collective work throws the burden of toil off the shoulders of all.

The class struggle is daily taking on a more acute stage. A threatened strike for the discharge of a non-union man in Detroit was crushed by forty-seven manufacturers announcing to their employees that they would stand by the first mentioned concern in the event of any trouble. When employers and employees line up in such a decisive manner—when it becomes a question to submit or get out—there is no chance of blurring class lines by Civic Federation frauds and labor fakir deception. Let the class struggle go on in all its virulence. That's the only way to end it.

France has found a new use for old shoes. They are taken apart and submitted to long processes, which turn them into paste, from which the material is transformed into imitation leather, finally coming out in a form which very closely resembles the finest morocco. This material is stamped with the most stylish designs as well as in Persian shops, in the form of handsome wall paper, trunk covers and similar articles of household decoration.

The workers themselves, by believing the false promises of political economists and by selling body and soul to the demon work, contribute to the industrial crisis in which overproduction sets the social organism into convulsions. The factories are clogged because of a superabundance of goods and a lack of consumers, and hunger scourges the laboring population with a thousand skinned wyes.

Edison has perfected his new storage battery and it has been severely tested in an automobile that was run for a hundred miles over the roughest country road in New Jersey. The wizard is enthusiastically claiming that the problem of transportation has been solved. The horse will be largely supplanted by the new motor, according to automobilists.

According to Judge Morris of Baltimore, it does not make any difference whether strikers use lawful or unlawful means to prevent others from taking their places, picketing is an illegal act if it results in damage to the employer's property. In other words, only non-effective strikes are legal and permissible.

S. B. Hutchinson can sell you three choice lots on the corner of 9th and South, for \$250.00.

"This age of life, has become intense; the runners are treading upon each other's heels; woe to him who stops to tie his shoe." — Carlyle.

"There are two kinds of people in the world—those who are always getting ready to do something, and those who go ahead and do it."

Four choice lots, on the corner of 8th and Chipeta, for only \$450. See S. B. Hutchinson.

"Man's idea of God is the pattern he makes for himself; when he has attained it, it expands and moves ahead a peg."

"A conservative is a man who is too cowardly to fight, and too fast to run."

S. B. Hutchinson represents one of the best fire insurance companies on earth.

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Completest up to date stock in the city. Large or small orders appreciated. Telephone Red 332.

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Speaking Contest.

The speaking contest that came off last Tuesday evening was well attended and the contestants did splendidly.

The prizes were awarded as follows: 1st prize, \$5.00, Miss Sadie Patterson; second prize, \$3.00 to Miss Ethel Pauley; third prize \$2.00 to Miss Faith Bloomingkamp; fourth prize, \$1.00 to Miss Clara James.

If we were able to do so, we would arrange a contest in such a way that all the contestants would get some sort of a prize, as all who do their best deserve some pay for it.

When you want to furnish your home with either new or second-hand furniture, stoves or household goods, call on Krohn Brothers, 333 Main street.

TROUBLOUS TIMES.

than one-fourth to the wage workers, as wages.

The point we wish to make is this: the capitalist class is unable to consume the wealth they exploit from the working class and must force the surplus on the markets of the world. No matter if it does throw strong men out of employment and drive them to bed hungry.

These are the conditions that obtain in every industrial country on earth. When the markets of the world are drained dry, the crash will come, unless we establish the Socialist republic in advance of its coming.

Your vote last Tuesday was for the stormy times. Stand tells you about or it was for the Socialist republic. It was for a revolution of violence or a revolution of peace; it was for your masters the capitalist class or yourselves, the working class.

To what class do you belong? For what class did you vote?

We buy second-hand furniture, stoves, etc. Krohn Brothers, 333 Main street.

We can save you money on furniture and housefurnishings, new and second-hand. Krohn Brothers, 333 Main street.

Not So Here.

A Japanese newspaper asserts that if it were not for educational works Japanese publishers would be virtually without occupation.

In One Acre of Ground. In digging an acre of ground a man turns 112,000 spadefuls of earth, and the soil moved during the work weighs 550 tons.

Fakirs Have Easy Thing. The natives of India never allow a fakir—of whom there are 3,000,000 who live by begging—to starve.

Throw that old

BICYCLE

In the junk pile and get

A. C. FLETCHER

to make you one. Select your color and pattern. 249 Main St.

Rocky Mountain Tea Company

Is the place to buy Coffee and Tea. Phone 324 Red. 442 Main.

The Progress

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Regular delivery to all parts of the city. Phone 42-3.

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When your shoes need repairing. 505 Main St.

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Easter Millinery

and buy that new hat here.

THE LEADER,

Mrs. Chapman's old stand.

GREA

Great Shirtwa

500 of these beautiful new Spr. Our regular low prices on choice for one week at.....

Great Apron S

500 New white and colored lads lots of them.....

Great H'd'rch'

1000 lace and embroidered handkerchiefs for this sale your pick of the lot

Great Underwe

50 doz. fine quality ladies sleeve worth a great deal more than w

"THE WOMAN WHO TO

exploitation of women and little dren begin. Today in this country there must be fully five million men workers. There may be in 1840 there were 3,712,144 in occupations. This is the exploitation of the most helpless and helpless—they are made the most shocking maltreatment and abuse.

Originally the workingmen earn wages high enough to support him not only to support himself his family as well. Otherwise would not have been able to support himself and thus become labor power to others to be in turn exploited. When however wife and the little children worker become self-supporting, it was safe to reduce the wages of workingman to the level of his personal needs.

Women and children offer less assistance than men, and then their introduction into the market the workers overstocking the market diminishes the capacity resistance in the market.

We have now arrived at the where the number of women in duetive pursuits is so great that tokens the total destruction of family life of the workman. The household still exists, but robbed of all its bright features only the dark ones remain. The household of the worker must be wherever its women must help the daily bread. In some instances women have so nearly displaced altogether that we have the "she towns," as descriptive of one of the textile industry in England; while the expression "towns" describes the mining or of Pennsylvania and the far V and is becoming descriptive of house farms where men lead a similar to that of soldiers in barracks. Capitalism, of which President Roosevelt is a staunch upholder, the men apart in the place of the women, is a system of exploitation and robbery where the increase of female labor industry is accompanied by an increase of prostitution. In the modern State, where Christianity is proclaimed and piety is at a premium, and a thriving branch of industry is to

The Fashion's GREAT AFTER EASTER SALE.

MONDAY, April 13th, We start this great Underprice Sale of new clean and seasonable merchandise. These prices will prevail throughout the entire week. Don't wait till the last part of the week to take advantage of these bargains. It's the early shopper who gets the cream. Remember the date.

Great Shirtwaist Sale

500 of these beautiful new Spring waists, in white and colored. Our regular low prices on these are \$1.50 and \$1.25; your choice for one week at 98 cents.

Great Apron Sale

500 New white and colored ladies aprons, nicely trimmed, two lots of them 25 and 35 cents each.

Great H'd'rch'f Sale

1000 lace and embroidered handkerchiefs, the 15 and 10 cent kind; for this sale your pick of the lot at 5 cents each.

Great Underwear Sale

50 doz. fine quality ladies' sleeveless summer vests, a hummer and worth a great deal more than we ask at this sale, 10 cents.

Great Wrapper Sale

All our best quality \$1.00 percale wrappers assorted colors at 75 cents. All our \$1.25 best quality percale wrappers, assorted colors \$1.00

Great Hosiery Sale

Two big lots of ladies' fast black hose worth double the price, this sale 15 and 7½ cents a pair.

Great Dress Goods Sale

500 yards of fine silk mulls, all colors and full 32 inch wide, the regular kind; this sale 25 cents a yard.

Crystal Cord Silks

We have only 500 yards left, these are worth 50 cents per yard anywhere; our price while they last, 35 cents a yard.

Great Embroid'ry Sale

5000 yards of fine embroidery edgings and insertings to match, worth from 1½ cents to 15 cents a yard; our price while they last, 5 cents a yard.

5,000 Yds. Assd. Cotton

5000 yards of assorted cotton dress goods, the 25 to 35 cent kind; our sale price 19 cents.
1000 yards of Regent Batistes, colors absolutely fast, a full line of patterns; this sale 5 cents a yard.

The FASHION

Dry Goods and Millinery.

"THE WOMAN WHO TOILS."

and little children begin. Today in this country there must be fully five million women workers. There may be more. In 1880 there were 3,712,144 women in occupations. This is the exploitation of the most helpless among the helpless—they are made the prey of shocking maltreatment and abuse.

Originally the workman had to earn wages high enough to enable him not only to support himself, but his family as well. Otherwise he would not have been able to propagate himself and thus beneath his labor power to others to be in their turn exploited. When however, the wife and the little children of the worker become self-supporting, then it was safe to reduce the wages of the workman to the level of his own personal needs.

Women and children offer less resistance than men, and then again, their introduction into the ranks of the workers overstocking the labor market diminishes the capacity for resistance in the men.

We have now arrived at the point where the number of women in productive pursuits is so great that it betokens the total destruction of the family life of the workman. True, the household still exists, but it is robbed of all its bright features and only the dark ones remain. The homelife of the worker must suffer wherever its women must help earn the daily bread. In some instances women have so nearly displaced men altogether that we have the term "the town" as descriptive of certain centers of the textile industry in New England; while the expression "the town" describes the mining camps of Pennsylvania and the far West, and is becoming descriptive of the bonanza farms where men lead a life similar to that of soldiers in barracks.

Capitalism, of which President Roosevelt is a champion, is a system that has the boxes apart in the place of the family relationship. It establishes prostitution and debauchery. Everywhere the increase of female labor in industry is accompanied by an increase of prostitution. In the modern States, where Christianity is preached and piety is at a premium, many a thriving branch of industry is found

where working women are paid such low wages that they would be compelled to starve unless they prostituted themselves. In Germany, where the government keeps statistics of such things, it was ascertained that, in Munich, for instance, that among the registered prostitutes under the surveillance of the police, no fewer than 203 were wives of day laborers and artisans.

Germany is a capitalist country which today is perhaps only second to this. We hold it up to our own capitalists as a mirror in which they can see reflected the every condition they themselves are producing here. It is not a question of virtue at all. It is the awful whip of hunger held over their little ones that drives such women to the life of shame! Have not workingwomen, when they protested against the miserable wages they received, been given hints that they could increase their incomes by resorting to prostitution?

Prostitution, 'tis true, is no new thing. It is as old as the contrast between rich and poor. At one time, however, prostitutes constituted a middle class between beggars and thieves; they were then an article of luxury in which society indulged, but the loss of which would in no way have endangered its existence. Today, however, prostitution is a necessity under the capitalist system. Even the preachers tell us this when they start on their crusades for the segregation of "vice." Today, however, it is not only the women of the slums who are compelled to sell their bodies or starve. Working women are also compelled to do so. Prostitution is the capitalist ambition for the conjugal relationship of the workers. It destroys the family of the worker and enables the capitalist to lower wages.

The president may declaim about character, but we Socialists know that not until the inauguration of the Socialist Republic will women ever be able to display character, which depends on economic independence. Under the capitalist household duties will no doubt all be turned into special industries, as many of them are to-day. But this transition will not be to women what it is to-day; a transition from household drudgery into wage slavery with the wage slavery superadded to the house-

hold drudgery. It would not as it does today, tear her from the home and hurl her into the exposed and perilous conditions of the proletariat. Under the co-operative commonwealth women shall work with men as equals, equal sharers with him in the social product. Free mistress of herself, she will put a speedy end to all manner of prostitution and then, for the first time in the world's history, will be able to establish, as an actual, not a fictitious fact, the oneness of husband and wife.

The "ladies and gentlemen" who shut their eyes or are ignorant of this fact profess to be shocked at the morality of the workers of today. No doubt Socialism to them is immoral—only more so. But no worker need care a fig for their opinions. These capitalists who are so concerned about the family are the ones who are today destroying the family bonds under our very eyes.

They tear the suckling from the breast of its mother and compel her to intrust it to strangers in their day nurseries. They grind down the faces of the poor and in return give them soup houses, where the offal, physical and mental, of the rich are cast to the poor. Their concern about the family of the worker is on a par with the concern of the wolf for the sheep.—Weekly People.

Troublous

Times.

Stormy times are coming for the British Empire. "You Americans are a prime factor in bringing these dark days upon our country. You are in one way responsible for the French revolution we are living in the shadow of. No revolution ever comes to the explosive point till the common man finds difficulty in getting at least two full meals a day. Grievances there may be, agitations, signs of unrest, threatened trouble. But there is safety as long as the masses get their three meals a day. The difference between three meals and one meal, or one meal and a hard hunt for the second, is the difference between agitation and violence, between talking about it and the use of the gun and the torch. That has been the psychology of all revolu-

tions. The empty belly is more powerful than any sense of wrong or injustice.

"Here is where you Americans come in, where you are going to start the revolutionary fire in England. Your competition we are just beginning to feel. It has not produced its full economic or social effect as yet, because it is in its infancy. But wait a little and see what you shall see. Now, your domestic trade is good in America. You have a wonderful market right at your doors. One of the marvels of the world is your productive power, and another marvel of the world is your capacity to consume. But the reaction will come with you. You are the greatest people in the world. You are like us Englishmen, only brainier, more energetic, more practical, more unscrupulous. But you cannot invent a machine that will suspend the operation of economical laws. You cannot prevent production running ahead of consumption. You cannot avert the inevitable period of stoppage, of rest, of catching up, of balancing.

"When that period comes you will have hard times again. Prices will be lower with you. To market your stuff you will dump it on the world, on all the markets you can reach, on our market, on the markets we live by. You will undersell us, because you want the money, and also because you can produce much cheaper than we, can afford to do so. Today you can undersell us everywhere if your manufacturers were content with small profits. When circumstances compel them to take small profits they sweep the market, and we retire. You live and we starve. You survive and we perish.

"Do you know what that means to the people of this united Kingdom? Do you realize what it portends in a country which has no agricultural prosperity at the base of its industrial establishment, a country in which 65 per cent of the population lives in cities and towns; a country where one inhabitant of thirty-five is a pauper, in a country where the remaining thirty-four, at least fourteen are dangerously near pauperism, in a country where the industrial life depends upon the steady prosperity of manufacturing, mining and transportation.

"Well it means empty bellies among our congested city populations. Close a percentage of the factories by American competition and that closes mines and stops trains and sends men and women shipwrecked to the sea-land. Your lower prices means lower prices here, and that means lower wages for those who can get work at all. Lower prices here means another turn of that terrible screw which already squeezes a pauper out of every seventh home.

"In America you are self-sustaining. The ocean might become impassable and you would go on pretty much the same. But we have a large congested population to feed. We have a bread problem. Today our masses just manage to eke out the three scant meals a day, and we have imperialism. When America says the word with low prices it drops to one and one-half or two meals a day. Then we shall have revolution.

Mr. Stead, with every nerve strained to its full play, can hear the distant rumbling of an approaching storm. He can see and feel the full effect of such a storm, as clear and distinct as the stars of the night. While he sees, feels and understands just what is bound to happen, when strong men go to bed hungry, unable to see why such is the case, or the cause of such conditions, and how to remove said cause, thus averting the terrible crash and conflict that must follow.

You will notice, he says, "you can not prevent production running ahead of consumption" under the present system that is true. Not only is this true, but in every industrial country on earth and caused in this way. Labor produces all wealth but the wealth produced by labor is divided into two parts, one part going to the laborers that produce it, in the form of wages, the other part accrues to the capitalists as profit in some form.

Our modern means of producing wealth is such that the workers can live better on one fourth of what they produce than they could a century ago, on all they produced.

And in dividing the products of the labor, the capitalists keep no less than three-fourths—and give no more

(Continued on 34 page)

The Mesa Dry Goods Co.

(GRAND JUNCTION'S BUSY STORE.)

THE BIG HOUR SALE!

Every hour throughout the day it will be Bargains Monday, April 13th.

8 A. M. TO 9 A. M.

200 yards of all Wool Dress Goods, \$1.00 goods all colors for

25 cents per yard

500 yards of Kid Finish Lining Cambries

3 cents per yard

500 yards of Dark and Light Percales, Book Folds, regular 10 cent value for

6 cents per yard

500 Towels Bath Towels and Huck Towels, up to 12½ cents for

7 1-2 cents.

200 Towels worth 10 cents for

4 cents.

9 A. TO 10 A. M.

500 yards of English Long Cloth, 12½ cent quality for

7 cents per yard.

500 India Linon, worth up to 20 cents a yard for

8 cents per yard.

500 yards of Curtain Swisses worth up to 12½ cents for

7 cents per yard.

200 yards Nainsook Checks worth up to 20 cents yard for

9 cents per yard.

500 yards of Sheer Dainty Batistes worth 10 cents for

5 cents per yard.

500 yards of fine Embroideries worth up to 20 cents yard, all to go at

11 cents per yard.

500 Handkerchiefs worth up to 20 cents, plain, hem and lace trimmed, all to go at

5 cents each.

10 A. M. TO 11 A. M.

100 Ladies' Sleeveless Vests, fancy trimmed for

5 cents each.

100 Sun Bonnets worth up to 35 for

19 cents each.

500 yards of Fine Laces worth up to 10 cents a yard for

4 cents per yard.

100 pairs of Corsets; these are summer Corsets, for

25 cents each.

100 yards of Cotton Web, all colors, for

5 cents per yard.

500 Windsor Ties worth up to 35 cents, all colors for

15 cents each.

100 Bed Spreads worth up to 1.25 for

79 cents each.

100 yards of Table Linen for

21 cents per yard.

11 A. M. TO 12 M.

100 pairs of Ladies' Hose worth up to 15 cents for

8 cents per pair.

500 yards of Dress Gingham worth up to 12½ cents for

7 1-2 cents per yard.

100 yards of Turkey Red Damask for

21 cents per yard.

12 M TO 1 P M

500 Bath Towels worth up to 20 cents for

14 cents each.

Wash Petticoats 50 cents.

100 pairs of Boys' Shoes worth up to 2.00 for

\$1.50 per pair.

100 Sink Brushes for 3 cents.

100 Black Satine Petticoats for \$1.25.

1 TO 2 P M

Fancy Neck Ribbons worth up to 15c. for

9 cents per yard.

100 pairs of Lace, Stripes and Silk Embroidered Hose worth up to 50 cents for

25 cents per pair.

Silk Belts worth up to 75 cents for

39 cents each.

500 Cakes of fine Toilet Soap worth up to 20 cents a cake, all to go at

3 cents per cake.

2 TO 3 P M

Lace Curtains 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50 for

95 cents per pair.

100 Ladies' Wrappers, light and dark for

75 cents each.

100 Shirt Waists, all colors, worth up to \$1.25 for

25 cents each.

\$5.00 to \$6.00 Walking Skirts for

\$3.98 each.

500 yards of fine Wash Goods worth up to 20 cents for

11 cents per yard.

100 Muslin Gowns worth up to 85 cents for

39 cents each.

100 Corset covers for 20 cents.

100 Silk Umbrellas worth up to 2.00 for

\$1.10 each.

Window Shades, opaque on good rollers for 25c.

100 pairs of Children's Shoes worth up to 1.75 for

75 cents per pair.

3 TO 4 P M

50 pairs of Ruffled Curtains for

75 cents per pair.

100 pairs of Ladies' Shoes worth up to 3.00 and 3.50 for

\$2.75 per pair.

Five pieces of extra super all-wool Ingrains 85 cent quality for

59 cents per yard.

2 pieces of Wilton Velvet 1.25 quality for

75 cents per yard.

50 pairs of Boys' Heavy Ribbed Hose worth up to 35 cents for

18 cents per pair.

100 pairs of Lace Gloves, 2-clasp worth up to 50 cents for

25 cents per pair.

25 bottles of Florida Water worth up to 35 cents per bottle for

10 cents per bottle.

Talcum Powder for 5 cents.

~~100 boxes of fine Stationery (we are anxious to get out of the stationery and perfume business). Fine Stationery in this lot worth up to 35 cents all to go at~~

15 cents per box.

4 TO 5 P M

What 10 cents will buy:

One package of Pins; One paper of best Needles; One paper of Hair Pins; One card of Hooks and Eyes; ~~One set of 100 Glass Headed Pins; One roll of Tape; One Spool of Silk; One yard of Baby Ribbon; One Shell Hair Pair.~~

500 yards of fine printed Dainties worth up to 15 cents for

8 cents per yard.

100 pairs of Corsets all styles and colors.

40 cents per pair.

500 Bottles of Parisian Hair Restorer. 1.00 bottle was the price during this hour all to go for

15 cents per bottle.

5 TO 6 P M

200 yards of extra heavy Linoleum, regular 1.50 quality, 2 yards wide, for

\$1.00 per yard.

50 yards of Imperial German Damask worth up to 1.25 yard for

79 cents per yard.

500 yards of Axminster, Wilton Velvets and Body Brussels, 2 to 15 yards, 1.25 and 1.50 Carpets all to go at this hour for

50 cents per yard.

We will give a discount of 20 per cent. on all Ready-to-Wear Garments throughout the store during 5 to 6 p. m.

Positively no goods will be sold at these prices except on the hours advertised.

The only dry goods store selling goods for Strictly Cash.

THE MESA DRY GOODS CO.

Grand Junction, Colorado.