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The Socialist

To Organize the Slaves
of Capital to Vote Their
Own Emancipation

SEVENTH YEAR — No. 324

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1907

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE "PAID PIPERS" OF PORTLAND TOM SLADDEN RIPS "THE MORNING OREGONIAN" UP THE BACK

(The managing editor of "The Oregonian" is named Piper.)

A short time ago in a Portland paper appeared the following in large headlines:

**"MOYER AND HAYWOOD EN-
GAGED IN A CONSPIRACY
AGAINST SENATOR
BORAH."**

Again in "The Oregonian" in two or three editorials were tirades against the Trades Unions and their attempts (?) to defeat justice. That they were trying to sidetrack the issue by crying kidnapping.

Against the devilish machinations of the lick-spittles of Capitalist Society Labor must array itself if it hopes to win any recognition of the rights of its members.

Because in its final analysis only that is right which has behind it the ability to enforce; and Capitalist Society will justify any means that will or can be used to judicially murder men who are in their way, in the sacred attempt of Capitalists to further accumulate the toil of others.

Let us look at the issue. Either I am a liar, and emphasis should be placed on the word liar, or the Capitalist editors in Portland and elsewhere are liars (with the same unprintable emphasis).

"The Labor Unions are trying to avoid a fair trial" So says "The Oregonian."

Let us see. When Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John were railroaded out of Idaho, it was on warrants sworn out in Idaho at the behest of this prosecution and every warrant required perjury. It must have been sworn to by some one that each of those men were in Caldwell on this day. The man who swore to this, or the men, knew it was a lie and the editor of "The Oregonian" knows it was a lie, and when he withholds this information from the masses I claim he becomes a wholesale liar.

From this line of reasoning I maintain that there is no hope of a fair trial, if the power of the Miners' Association and their newspaper tools can help it. For if that prosecution would perjure themselves to gain possession of those men, they would perjure themselves to hang them.

"The Oregonian" further states, "and other murderous crimes credited to the Western Federation of Miners."

The Western Federation is credited with being one of the finest organizations of working men in the country by every honest critic. Every Trades Union in the United States credits them with that, and all have rallied to their defense. Every union in the United States has protested against this Idaho outrage and have done it in the face of all the influence of the President or the lying newspapers.



The United States reports show up the criminal record of the Mine Owners' Association. Does "The Oregonian" know this? Yes. Will it publish it? No. And the voice of an indignant populace will sooner or later show up the worse than criminal record of those papers who would attempt to further the schemes for a judicial murder of working men.

So let "The Oregonian" editor rest assured that these men will get a fair trial. But it will not be "The Oregonian" who will have helped it. It will be in spite of such papers as "The Oregonian." The fair trial will be by the twelve men who will be sent by the working men of this country to listen at that trial, and it will be the word of that jury which the masses in the United States will await. And it will be the Socialist and the Trades Union press that will carry the tidings. And the verdict of that jury better be heeded.

One time I looked for to discover the lowest form of human being. I arrayed them one by one. I started with Consanguine Man, as he first started to walk erect and scratched out with a stick a hole in the side of a hill; brained the first human being he met for to satisfy his hunger; nor recognized blood relationship in satisfying his lust. But he was on his way upward and, poor being, partly man, mostly animal, he knew no better.

I saw a thief. Hunted down, in irons, in a cage. But before seeing the thief I had seen a little boy. Front and Washington Streets, Portland. Rags, dirt, pawing or clawing, for he was hardly human, in the garbage barrels on that street of commission merchants, digging out rotten oranges to eat. So the boy and the thief blended and were lost in one. If that boy becomes the thief we are all to blame and nothing but pity is due him.

I passed through a section of the town where the lights were all a-shining and the scarlet curtains heralded to the world the fact that here was a market—a market where Christian honor was sold in a Christian City. I saw a woman beckon to passers by.

But another picture startled me. I saw a woman. Husband dead. Small child. No work. Rent due. Child hungry.

Suicide! But that leaves the baby to starve. Charity!

I pass on. I see a big, strong man, sinewy arms, strong and able. Great brain power. In newspaper office. Educated, brought up in Christian family. Knows better, but for the sake of being honored by parasite society, that man peddles his intellect and with as little compunction as ever a depraved and degraded harlot sold herself.

So give honor to whom honor is due.

Consanguine man knew no better, but is coming up.

Thief may be victim of circumstances.

Prostitute likewise.

But the mental prostitute of the press is a prostitute because he likes to be and is on his way down. SLADDEN.

Trial of Walter Thomas Mills

Mills Afraid of the Evidence

Walter Thomas Mills Makes Motion to Adjourn Meeting of Local Seattle Called to Try Him on Charges of Fusion—Motion Made Just As Evidence Was to Be Presented—Mass Meeting Stamped and Turned Into Farce—Mills Leads His Followers Into Ridiculous Position of Refusing to Hear Evidence Against Him—Charges Remain in Hands of Local Seattle Not Aged On—Merest Technicality Made an Excuse to Escape the Evidence.

In response to the following official notice, the largest mass meeting of Local Seattle ever held convened last Sunday in the Labor Temple:

Seattle, Wash., April 10, 1907.
DEAR COMRADE:
By order of the C. E. C., I am instructed to notify you that the time and place has been set for two mass meetings. The First One will be held at 10 a. m. Sunday, April 14, 1907, in Hall No. 2, Labor Temple, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention.
The Second One will be held Sunday, April 28, at 10 a. m., Hall No. 2, Labor Temple, to try Walter Thomas Mills on charges preferred by the Dominion Executive Committee.

J. T. BAILLIF, Secretary.

The meeting was looked forward to by all Socialists as the place to settle beyond-doubt whether Walter Thomas Mills was guilty of political compromise or was falsely charged by his enemies with such compromise. The most astonishing thing happened. After spending four hours in getting ready to proceed with the trial, after the trial had actually begun, the charges read by J. G. Morgan, secretary of the Socialist Party of Canada, and Mills' plea of "not guilty" entered, just as the point was reached when Secretary Morgan was to make his statement and introduce his evidence, Walter Thomas Mills himself moved to adjourn the meeting, and his followers carried it with whoops and shouts.

Mills is thus put in the worst possible position of being afraid to have the evidence against him heard by his own friends and sympathizers. No other explanation is possible. He had the majority in the mass meeting from the outset. He nominated and elected his own chairman, who suggested and rushed through the motion to adjourn.

The entire proceedings were in the hands of Mills and his friends. They are responsible for everything that occurred at the meeting.

Everybody now is asking why Mills did not go on with the trial and confound his enemies. He had every chance in the world to prove his innocence before a jury of his own followers. He had worked them up to a high pitch of enthusiasm and indignation. On the previous Sunday afternoon he had publicly denounced those opposed to him as "liars," "slandrers," "traitors," "conspirators." He had declared he was worse treated than Moyer and Haywood. He said he had been pronounced guilty without being heard in his own defense. A hundred members of Local Seattle believed him when he thus proclaimed his innocence and declared he was only being persecuted by Titus and "the gang." They came to that meeting convinced that Mills was an injured man, judged beforehand, denied "a square deal." Their sympathies had been so worked on for the last two weeks that comrades attended who had not been seen at local meetings for months. The result was, Mills had 97 votes for his chairman, Humphrey, to 81 votes for Curtis. He thus had an overwhelming majority favorable to his acquittal, already believing him an innocent and persecuted man.

Why, then, did he stop the trial at the critical moment and rush through an adjournment at the very instant when the evidence was to begin?

His action leaves him in the attitude of an accused man afraid to have the evidence against him presented to a jury of his own selection, composed of his own warm partisans.

It is not to be wondered at that people who have listened to Mills' public statements since these charges were sent in, should believe him in-

nocent and the victim of a foul plot. He made an impassioned speech against fusion. How could such a speech be made by a man himself guilty of fusion?

He passionately denounced Titus and "The Socialist" for lying about him and seeking to ruin his projected paper. He even insinuated that the Dominion Committee were only the tools of Titus; that, in fact, that committee had never brought any charges; that the whole thing was trumped up in Washington and did not really start in British Columbia. In one word, Mills and his supporters have been spreading the report that this whole matter of "charges" is a trick of Titus to discredit and ruin Mills.

Last Sunday's Mass Meeting afforded Mills the chance of his life to vindicate himself and to ruin Titus. Everything was in his hands—IF HE WAS INNOCENT. An innocent man under these conditions would have fought adjournment, would have demanded that his accusers present their proofs or stand forever confounded, defeated and disgraced.

But he acted exactly as a guilty man would have acted, like a man who was deathly afraid to meet his accusers and their evidence, or to have his friends hear the evidence. Those who had believed him and trusted him had a right to hear that evidence. They are now left in the darkest doubts. The one question which haunts their minds and will not down is this: "Why did not Comrade Mills, instead of quibbling about technicalities and running away from the evidence, openly and defiantly, like a Man and a Socialist, defy his accusers to bring on their evidence and challenge them to show any time or place where he ever supported compromise tactics or Fusion candidates?"

Now, in order to do justice to those of us who have been charged with conspiracy and falsehood, "The Socialist" presents herewith some of the evidence which would have been presented last Sunday, had Mills allowed it.

No injustice is done Comrade Mills by this publication, for he has had his chance and refused it. But in order to give him every opportunity possible, we are printing his own letter written to the Investigating Committee of Local Seattle, to whom the charges were originally referred and whose report was presented last Sunday. It will be noticed by every careful reader that this letter does not contain a single explicit denial of the explicit facts alleged by the Dominion Executive Committee.

The Origin of the Charges

The Mills speech which is the basis of the charges occurred in Victoria, B. C., December 28, 1906. We in Seattle did not hear of it till some time early in February, 1907. Then Wagenknecht wrote to British Columbia for facts and particulars. His letter follows:

WAGENKNECHT'S LETTER.

One copy addressed to the Dominion Executive Committee, one to the Provincial Executive Committee and one to Local Vancouver, Socialist Party of Canada.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 20, 1907.

Dear Comrade:
Some of the Socialist Party members of Seattle have been told that Walter Thos. Mills, in a speech at Victoria, B. C., advocated the election of Labor Party candidates.

I write you to inquire if this is true, and if so, to ask for particulars.

Comrade Mills is a member of the Socialist Party of Seattle, Wash. Should it be true that he advocated fusion in Victoria, I hope you will see to it that proper complaint is made to D. Burgess, state secretary of the Socialist Party of Washington, 2305 1/2 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash. The Socialist Party of Washington has, up to now, adhered to the principle of "No Compromise." No member of the Socialist Party, no matter how high his standing in the move-

ment, should escape punishment for advocating fusion.

If Comrade Mills has violated party principle in Victoria, I hope you will make complaint. Please send me a copy of same and particulars if you have any.

Yours for no compromise,
(Signed) A. WAGENKNECHT,
National Committeeman for Washington, Socialist Party of United States.

WAGENKNECHT'S PRESENT COMMENT.

This letter was sent by me to the Canadian Socialists. I thought it my duty to send it.

Comrade Allen, of Vancouver, who told me of the violation of Socialist principles by Walter Thos. Mills in Victoria, told me at the time that particulars would undoubtedly be furnished the Washington Socialists upon request.

As I represent Washington on the national committee I addressed the above letter officially to the officials of the Socialist Party of Canada, sending one to Local Vancouver, one to the Provincial Executive of British Columbia and one to the Dominion Executive Committee.

I received a reply from the Vancouver Socialist Local stating that the Provincial Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada, would give me the desired information. I received a letter from the Dominion Executive Committee saying that a communication had been sent the state secretary of Washington and that particulars were sent me because the affair would be one for Local Seattle to decide.

The communication referred to was the charges, a copy of which will be found elsewhere. I forwarded the particulars sent me to the state office. As an official I represent the state organization and act officially with the state and national offices only, not with locals.

A. WAGENKNECHT.

History of the Charges

The following letter, constituting the charges (elsewhere printed in facsimile), was received by the Washington State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party at its regular session at Tacoma, Sunday, March 10, 1907. This committee placed the charges on file and voted to defer action till they could receive proofs from the Canadian Executive preferring the charges.

Sunday, March 24, the Washington Committee, having received sufficient proofs to justify further action, ordered its secretary to forward to Local Seattle a certified copy of the letter of charges received from the Dominion Committee. In all this, the State Committee of Washington was following the State Constitution, which says:

Article IV, Section 2.—"Any member * * * advocating fusion with any party not representing Revolutionary Socialism * * * shall, upon sufficient evidence being presented to the entire State Committee, be expelled from the Socialist Party by a majority vote of the State Committee. Provided, however, that in case of members violating the Revolutionary Principles of the Party or the Tactics that are the outgrowth of these Revolutionary Principles, hereinafter designated as Party Treason, such members shall be tried by their respective Locals first; but, if Locals fail to try members charged with Party Treason, or if Locals exonerate members so charged and found guilty, the Local itself shall be held responsible"; and

Article IV, Section 6.—"In case charges are deposited with the State Committee, if the members charged have not yet been tried by their Local, the State Committee shall forward the charges to the Local where charged members hold membership."

Local Seattle, by its Executive Committee, received these charges officially on Sunday, March 31, and referred them to a committee already selected two weeks before to investigate rumors about Mills, said "rumors" being the publication in "The Socialist" of March 16, of the charges as received March 10 by the State Committee.

This investigating committee was practically selected by Mills himself, three of them being named by his Branch of Local Seattle—Winsor, Wiswell and Latimer—all friendly to him.

April 7 the City Executive Committee voted to call a Mass Meeting on April 28 "to try Walter Thomas Mills on charges preferred by the Dominion Executive Committee." The official call was sent out April 10, and is printed at the head of this report on page 1.

These charges are presented again below and given in exact facsimile on page 2 of this paper. This is done at considerable expense, because Mills

(Continued to Page Two.)

A Weighty Report

The Dominion Executive Committee, when asked for proofs by the Washington State Committee, requested their three Members of Parliament at Victoria to investigate as a Special Committee and report their findings.

We print an exact photographic reproduction of this report of Hawthornthwaite, Williams and McInness. No more representative nor independent Socialists can be found in Canada. Their names and reputation are sufficient guarantee of impartiality. None of them live in Victoria or in Vancouver. This report alone is of enormous weight, coming from comrades so well known and responsible.

Trial of Walter Thomas Mills



(Continued from Page One.)

has told his dupes there were no charges authorized by the Dominion Executive Committee, although J. G. Morgan, the secretary of that committee, was present with credentials, properly signed and sealed, to conduct the trial of Mills in support of these same charges.

We give these details for the further reason that Mills claims the charges are not specific, but only an expression of opinion, and also because he further claims the charges are not properly before the Local.

All these petty objections and technical defenses might appeal to a pettifogging lawyer, but the straightforward Socialist wants to know only one thing, namely: Is it true, as charged in so many words, that you did "SPEAK IN THE INTERESTS OF CANDIDATES PUT UP BY A POLITICAL PARTY (CANADIAN LABOR PARTY) OPPOSED TO AND BY THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA" and thereby "ADVOCATE FUSION AND COMPROMISE"?

Whether these charges are made by a Canadian or by an American makes no difference. ARE THEY TRUE? Yes or No?

Whether they are written on one piece of paper or on another does not matter. ARE THEY TRUE? Answer that!

Whether these charges are called "charges" or "facts" cannot be essential. Whether Secretary Morgan wrote "This Committee CHARGES W. T. Mills with speaking in the interests of the Canadian Labor Party" or whether he wrote "This Committee ALLEGES that he spoke," or "This Committee STATES THE FACT TO BE that he spoke," can not possibly make any difference to a man who really never did so speak and who wants a chance to show he never did so speak. Here is the letter of charges.

The Charges Themselves

(Written in reply to the Wagenknecht letter given above.)

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA.

Vancouver, B. C., Mar. 6, 1907.

D. Burgess, State Secretary, Socialist Party of Washington.

Dear Comrade:—I am instructed by the Dominion Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada, and in compliance with a request made by Comrade A. Wagenknecht, of Seattle, to send a statement of the facts in the matter of the actions of one Walter Thomas Mills while in the Province of British Columbia.

This Committee charges W. T. Mills with conduct detrimental to the best interests of the Socialist movement and utterly opposed to the platform and policy of the Socialist Party of Canada, in whose territory he was speaking, in that he, at a meeting held in Victoria, B. C., prior to the recent Provincial elections, did advocate fusion and compromise and spoke in the interests of candidates put up by a political party (Canadian Labor Party) opposed to and by the Socialist Party of Canada.

This Committee understands that W. T. Mills is a member of Local Seattle and hopes that steps will be taken to discipline him.

Comrade Wagenknecht has been supplied with full particulars and I will be glad to supply you with these if required.

Yours in the cause,
J. G. MORGAN,
Secretary Dominion Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada.

Mortimer's Affidavit

Vancouver, B. C., April 5, 1907.

TO THE COMRADES OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

As I am about to leave for the East, and as I understand that charges are about to be laid against Walter Thomas Mills, a member of your party, I beg to submit for your consideration certain facts in the following letter which have bearing on those charges, and to which I am about to make proper affidavit before a Notary Public, knowing well that this action of mine leaves me open to indictment for perjury if those statements of fact should not be wholly true.

I was invited by Ernest Burns, Jr., of Vancouver, under whose auspices Mills was speaking in Vancouver, to attend a meeting of members of Vancouver local S. P. of C., held at the close of a meeting addressed by Mills in Vancouver on February 8th. This meeting was called to listen to Mills' explanation of what took place at Victoria. While there I formulated the following series of questions and put them up for Mills to answer:

1st. Did you know previous to going to Victoria that you were expected to speak under the auspices of the Labor Party?

2nd. Did you comment favorably on Labor Party platform of palliatives?

3rd. Did you know that a project was on foot to put up a "fusion" ticket of Socialist and Labor candidates, and

did you at that meeting endorse this arrangement?

4th. Did you advise the electorate to support Dr. Ernest Hall and W. Johnstone, the Labor Party candidates?

5th. If the Liberal Party were to ask you to speak under its auspices, and it had put before the electorate a similar platform of palliatives to that formulated by the Labor Party, would you advise the electorate to vote for its nominees, and if not, why not?

Mr. Mills gave a lengthy reply to these questions, which he said were "humiliating," and which left us as enlightened—as to what took place—when he finished as we were before. However, I insisted that the questions were susceptible of a yes or no answer, and finally dragged out of him a specific Yes to questions 1, 2, 3 and 4.

To question 5 he said "No, I would not support a Liberal on any platform as if a radical platform were put forth it would be put forth only to deceive." To a further question, as to what assurance he had that the Labor Party platform was not put forth for similar purposes of deception, he said he believed that they would eventually become Socialists. In making his general statement, Mr. Mills also said that what he did at Victoria he would do again, "in fact would do it anywhere under similar circumstances."

Now, as to the assertion that he did not know the situation in Victoria. It is a fact that in his speech he recognized that there was "fusion" because he mentioned Dr. Hall, who was a Labor Party nominee, and Watters, who was the candidate of the revolutionary organization while he was entertained by Marcon who was the "Independent Socialist."

Now, it is also a fact that this Labor Party, on whose behalf Mills spoke, is antagonistic to the Socialist Party. In Vancouver, where a ticket of five Socialists was nominated, a branch of this identical party ran two candidates expressly to split up the Labor vote. Moreover, this Labor Party exists in defiance of the expressed mandate of a convention of the Labor unions of B. C., held in Vancouver on October 29, 1906. This convention decided, after a full and free discussion, that it would be unwise to launch a Labor Party when the Socialist Party was in existence and fighting so admirably on labor's behalf. This Labor Party was the after creation of a number of bolters of that convention, who, sooner than vote on a resolution endorsing the S. P., quit the convention and by that very act proclaimed the essential antagonism between the two organizations.

Now as to the acts of Local Vancouver about Mills. After reports reached the Local as to Mills' action a motion to prevent him speaking under auspices of Local was passed on February 3rd by a vote of 18 to 17. He came, however, and spoke under the auspices of some members of the Local, who announced their determination to bring him to Vancouver, no matter what action the Local took. This defiance of the Local's authority over the propaganda has led to other complications, one of which has resulted in the organization of a new Party favorable to Mills.

After his examination at the hands of the meeting to which I referred at the beginning of this statement, the matter again came up for discussion. The decision of the Local was even more emphatic than before by a vote of 20 to 6. The following motion was passed: "That Vancouver Local publicly disavows all connection with Walter Thomas Mills' meetings."

Previous to the passage of this motion the following notice of motion was submitted by the faction, under whose auspices Mills spoke:

"Notice of Motion by E. Burns.—Resolved, that Secretary of Local Vancouver, S. P. of C., write Walter Thomas Mills, in reply to his explanation of the events that took place in Victoria on the occasion that Com. Mills spoke from the platform of the Labor Party of that city, that this Local considers his action in advocating the election of a mixed Socialist and Labor ticket as unwise and contrary to the best interests of our movement."

"Considering, however, the peculiar position which Com. Mills was unexpectedly called upon to face, conditions for which Com. Mills was in no way responsible, Local Vancouver is willing to sanction and to hold under its auspices the remainder of the course of lectures proposed by Com. Mills, provided, first, that Com. Mills gives his assurance that in his future work in this province he will only support politically the candidates of the Socialist Party of Canada."

This was ruled out of order at a subsequent meeting. An appeal from the ruling of the chair was taken and the chair sustained. You will observe that Mills' "fusion speech" is admitted in this notice of motion by the very faction which in spite of it would have forced him on the Local. Comrades may object that I am opposed to Mills, and might consider that I am exaggerating. Their attention is thereupon called to this notice of motion and the essential fact therein stated.

Now as a direct result of Mr. Mills' peculiar advocacy of Socialism we have now a whole-souled scrap on our hands like what we have never seen before, and which until it is settled

will prevent any useful work being done.

I came to this province without personal prejudice against Mills. Unhesitatingly now I declare that he and his type are a positive detriment to the Socialist movement. You will observe in the Burns Notice of Motion that an attempt was made to excuse his actions in Victoria, because he was unacquainted with the conditions there. I contend he had no need to know the conditions, a Socialist, if he can express himself at all, can make a Socialist speech anywhere. If he finds "fusion," if he be not at heart himself a "fusionist," he will condemn it; but here's the rub. Mills is a free lance, he does not speak under the rules of an organization. He gets his remuneration from the localities in which he speaks. If he does not cater to their prejudices he will eat short grass. Hence Mills has to make himself popular at all hazards—and indeed this is just what he tries to do. If he strikes a place where the revolutionary feeling is strong he will harp on that chord. If, however, the movement is in the hands of a lot of confused sentimentalists he will pipe another strain. Mills is an adept at keeping his finger on the pulse of his audience.

There is good reason for insisting that all speakers come under the authority of the party organization. The fact that they are financially supported by the Executive, removes from them the temptation to condone such a situation as existed in Victoria. But this is just where Mills and his free lance kind find party discipline irksome, and as such wherever they go they destroy organization instead of promoting it. At any rate, we have a nice mess on our hands in Vancouver as a result of our bourgeois Socialist's "harmonizing" efforts, and the end is not yet.

In conclusion let me again assure you that all the assertions of fact contained in the foregoing statement are made under oath, and that I am prepared to back them up at any time should Mills challenge their truthfulness.

Yours for the success of the proletariat.
JOHN T. MORTIMER.
State of Washington,
County of King, ss.
This is to certify that on this 5th day of April, A. D. 1907, before me, Dale Witt, a Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, duly commissioned and sworn, personally came John T. Mortimer, to me known to be the individual described in and who executed the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he signed and sealed the same as his free and voluntary act and deed, and declared upon oath that the facts stated above are to his personal knowledge true and veritable.

Witness my hand and official seal, the day and year in this certificate first above written.
DALE WITT,
Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing at Seattle.

Victoria Evidence

TO THE DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE S. P. OF C., J. C. MORGAN, SECRETARY:

Dear Comrade: On the 28th of December last, a lecture was announced by Professor Walter Mills under whose auspices it was not announced, and I will endeavor to give you a graphical outline of that lecture from

Facsimile of Charges

PAGE ONE.

Dominion Executive Committee.
Vancouver, B. C., Mar 6, 1907
551 Bernard St.

D. Burgess
State Sec. S. P. of W. C.

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The Charges Reiterated

To the Washington State Committee, Socialist Party:

In view of what took place on Sunday, April 26, in Seattle, this committee desires to reiterate the charges it made against Walter Thomas Mills and submitted to your committee on March 6 of this year; those charges being that the said W. T. Mills at a meeting held in Victoria, B. C., on the 28th of December, 1906, was guilty of "party treason," the facts being as follows:

That said meeting was held in the interest of the Canadian Labor Party, a political party opposed to and by the Socialist Party of Canada;

That W. T. Mills advocated the election of candidates put up by the said Canadian Labor Party;

That he advocated fusion and compromise by calling upon his hearers to vote a mixed Socialist and Labor ticket.

This committee submits that such conduct is opposed to the platform and policy of the Socialist Party of Canada and detrimental to the best interests of the Socialist movement.

This committee further charges that W. T. Mills continued to speak in Vancouver for individuals who have formed an Independent Social Democratic Party after having been suspended or resigning from Vancouver Local on account of insisting on bringing Mills here after the local had repudiated him.

(Signed) J. G. MORGAN, Secretary.
E. T. KINGSLEY, Organizer.
JAMES PRITCHARD.
J. A. PETERSON.
R. P. PETTIPiece.
A. R. STEBBINGS.

Vancouver, B. C., April 30, 1907.

(Continued from Page Two.)

I have the whole hog and by that I defy any man to come up on the platform and prove that I am not a Revolutionary Socialist. Professor Mills then made a strong plea for a collection. He said that the ushers would pass everybody a small envelope and that he wished them to put their name and address on the envelope, but that in order to carry on this fight and place a Labor ticket in the field, money was necessary, so that everybody that could do so should put their contribution in the envelope and be as liberal as they could afford, and if there was anybody who could not contribute at that time he could put his name and address and promise to help. At this juncture a gentleman arose in the audience and asked the speaker if any part of that collection would go towards the Socialist Candidate. Professor Mills answered that it seemed to him that the gentleman was trying to cut the collection. Comrade McGregor then informed the audience that none of the money would go towards the Socialist Candidate. Professor Mills from the platform said that it seemed to him that the gentleman who just spoke did not want anyone to put money in the envelope. Professor Mills then resumed his lecture, saying that there is no difference between the Republican and Democratic Parties of U. S. of America and the Liberal and Conservative Parties of Canada. That they represent only the capitalist interests, and that it was stupid for the workers to expect them to do anything worth while for the working class that it was absolutely necessary for the workers to bind themselves in a new political party from ocean to ocean in order to conquer the power of government, and so with the power of state, at their back to enforce their interests. Then, taking up the platform of the Ind. Labor Party and reading it clause by clause, he said, "there my friends, I have in my hands the platform of the Ind. Labor Party, and what do I find there? Such a thing as the abolition of the Poll tax. What have the Liberals and Conservatives to say to that? Nothing. What have they to say to the Municipal and National ownership of railroads and telephones? Nothing. What do they say about the establishing of a National Bank and government insurance? They have nothing to say about that either. What about old age pensions, woman suffrage, the abolition of the senate? They say to that, just as before. Nothing.

So that you can see therefore that no matter what they say there is nothing in their programme of interest to the workers. If you want those things, if you stand for to better your condition as a worker, then vote for Hall, vote for Watters and vote for the ticket that represents your interests. Comrade Oliver from the audience asked the chairman if there was any relation between the Ind. Labor Party and the Socialist movement of this country or the International Socialist Movement of the world. The chairman replied, No. Comrade Oliver asked then if there was anything in the platform of the Ind. Labor Party standing for the abolition of the wage system. If not, why not? Professor Mills replied that he did not draw up the platform. Another gentleman then asked Professor Mills why did he endorse the platform of the Ind. Labor Party while there was a candidate running under the auspices of the Socialist Party of Canada. Professor Mills asked the audience if there was any organization in this city with a charter from the Socialist Party of Canada. Comrade McGregor replied that while not acting under a charter at present, there was an organization and a candidate standing for it, and that a charter had been applied for and would arrive in a day or so. Professor Mills then replied that when he came to Victoria a few months previous he was met by a gentleman who treated him very nicely. He was met this time by the same gentleman, who told him to speak on certain lines, which he did, thinking that he was speaking for the same organization as before. The meeting then closed.

I, the undersigned, then spoke to Professor Mills, saying, "I think, Mr. Mills, you made a blunder in speaking for a party which the Socialist Party of Canada is opposing all over the country." Professor Mills drew himself up to his full height and shouted, "No! No!" and turned his back. In the face of those circumstances I refer the matter to you so you might if necessary take the steps that will insure and safeguard the best interests of the Socialist Party and of the cause.

(Signed) E. O. MARMO,
Member Victoria Local No. 2,
McCaskill Street.

Having read this account of Professor Mills' lecture, we, the undersigned, declare it to be a fair and impartial account of the same.

(Signed) WILLIAM STEVEN,
Member Victoria Local No. 2,
S. P. of C.

(Signed) GEO. OLIVER,
Edmond Street, Victoria West,
Seattle, April 9, 1907.

Mills' Letter of Defense--No Denial of Main Charge

The following letter was written by W. T. Mills to Chairman Winsor of the Investigating Committee, and was read to the Mass Meeting last Sunday as part of that Committee's report.

If, evidently constitutes Mills' defense, but in reality is a plea of guilty to the main charge, namely, THAT HE SPOKE IN THE INTERESTS OF CANADIAN LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES, A PARTY OPPOSED TO THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND BY THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Not one of the numerous and numbered explanations in the following letter attempts to deny this one unescapable fact. These explanations would be all unnecessary and superfluous, if he was able to say, "No, I did not do it." But that is exactly what he cannot say. Hence, all these pages of "explanations," the dragging in of International Bureaus and Congresses and insinuations about being trapped into supporting Fusion.

By the way, many inaccuracies and groundless hints are contained in these paragraphs. But they have nothing to do with the case and need not be followed.

The Letter

Seattle, Wash., April 11, 1907.
MR. R. WINSOR, SECRETARY.
Dear Comrade: Replying to yours of April 2nd, I have to say that I am in receipt of the same, and have noted its contents. As to the facts in the matter mentioned I must reply:

(1) As to the general conclusions in regard to the "detrimental character" of my conduct, this is clearly a matter of opinion, and all I can say is that I did not, on the occasion indefinitely referred to, nor at any other time or place, do or say anything, which could be detrimental to the best interests of the Socialist Movement. As to being "utterly opposed to the platform and policy of the Socialist Party of Canada," I cannot speak with conclusiveness on this point, as I am not fully informed as to all the peculiarities of this "platform and policy," but I am sure that I have not violated any principle of International Socialism, nor of good comradeship, nor of fidelity to the International Socialist "platform and policy," which I presume would be binding on me in the instance suggested.

(2) As to advocating "Compromise and Fusion" on the occasion mentioned, I advocated exactly the contrary, and endeavored to show at great length that there could not be two parties standing for the same candidate, but supporting conflicting platforms, without betrayal and disaster coming to one or the other, or possibly to both parties.

(3) As to speaking for "candidates" put up by a party (Canadian Labor) opposed to and by the Socialist Party of Canada, the facts covering all the addresses ever given by me in Victoria are as follows:

(1) I spoke in Victoria in October of 1906, and in January of 1907. These are the only addresses I have ever given in Victoria.

(2) On the first occasion I supposed that I was speaking for a regular Socialist Local. Whether misled as to the facts I am not even now informed.

organization, with instructions to turn it over to the person who had engaged me, provided it was in order for me to keep the apartment. The letter was so sent. I saw the letter, acknowledging its receipt. The letter stated that the cut had been received and delivered, and that I was expected.

(7) On arriving in Victoria, I conferred with Comrades in both groups. While they criticised each other, no one suggested that I should not speak, nor did anyone claim that the members of both groups did not themselves claim to be Socialists.

(8) I was shown the advertisement for my meeting, and it contained much reading matter, with constant allusions to, and a defense of, Socialism. The words "Socialist" and "Socialism" occurred eighteen times in the advertisement, always favorably mentioned, and no other party was in any way referred to in the advertisement shown me.

(9) I was told that the Socialists were so badly split that neither faction could nominate a full ticket; it costing one hundred dollars (\$100) for each name on the ticket.

(10) I was told that the group claiming to be the "regular organization" was not so recognized by the Provincial Committee; that neither group had a charter from that Committee.

(11) I was shown a resolution said to have been adopted by the group for whom I was to speak, denouncing the Labor Party of Canada, and commending the Socialists in the Provincial Parliament.

(12) Under these circumstances I delivered the address, in which I contended at great length that Socialism is the only possible practicable program for the emancipation of the working class, and that a party contending for Socialism must be a Socialist party.

(13) After the address was over, I was congratulated by all present, and especially by the officers and members of the group claiming to be the regular organization. There was a single exception, and this man, publicly accused me of saying things which everybody present agreed with me that I had not said. He further claimed, in the most public way, that his organization was chartered, and accused me of having ignored their charter rights. These statements were at once denied by the Secretary and others of his organization, and thus the statements of fact which had before been presented to me were confirmed in the most public manner.

(14) I went to Vancouver the next day, interviewed members of the Executive Committee of the Province, explained the unfortunate situation, urged that a charter be granted, and that future speakers and campaigns be saved this confusion and embarrassment. I am told that a charter was afterwards granted.

(15) This same committee afterwards engaged me to speak through the Province in that campaign, and at my meeting at Vancouver, twenty days later, sat on the platform with me, and members of the Committee were speakers from the same platform, and on the same occasion.

(16) The group afterwards chartered by this Committee later engaged me to speak for their twenty times in Victoria.

(17) The Speaker's Committee in Vancouver for the Socialist Local also regularly engaged me to speak twenty times under its auspices, and no complaint was raised so far as I am informed until after I had been informed that correspondence had been opened by A. Wagenknecht, of Seattle, both asking for facts about me, and threatening me with discipline.

You will notice in much of the above that I could only accept what was told me, and act accordingly. In no case have I acted with any other understanding than as here stated. You will readily see that I have taken all reasonable precautions. If, on investigation, it shall be found that I have been misled at any point, no one can be any more anxious than I to see to it that the guilty parties shall be properly dealt with; and I promise the Socialist Party of Canada my ready co-operation in the discovery and punishment of any such mischief makers if it shall be found that wrong has been done in this matter by any member of their organization.

I have asked permission to meet with the only Local in British Columbia which has taken my action in any way unfavorable to myself (I canceled my engagements after the Wagenknecht correspondence), for an opportunity to meet with them, that we might come to an understanding, and my request has been entirely ignored.

Personally, I shall be glad to know whether I was really entrapped by the enemy at Victoria, or whether the whole trouble comes from Washington to British Columbia, instead of from British Columbia to Washington.

In this connection I would suggest the following lines of inquiry on the part of your Committee:

(1) In the above, have I been misled, or were the facts as they were presented to me?

(2) Was I in any way responsible for the division among the Socialists in Victoria, which existed there prior to my visit in October last?

(3) Did I take any wrongful action in October which could have caused dissension in January?

(4) Did the Dominion Committee ever prefer charges against me as stated? I am told by a member of that Committee that it did not, and the published minutes of the Committee show that a Committee has been appointed to investigate the facts, but no report of the Committee is recorded, and no other action of any sort undertaken. You will notice, also, although I have asked the Secretary of our Local for original charges dated in Vancouver, British Columbia, the seat of the Dominion Committee, and signed by the members of that Committee, or at least its Secretary, and under seal of the party, in view of the above, it is significant that nothing but an undated, unsigned excerpt from what seems to be a personal letter, has yet been produced. You should ask under the circumstances, for a certified copy of the Dominion Committee's minutes, and for all correspondence had with that Committee, either from Victoria or from Washington regarding this matter.

(5) By what method do the Socialists of different countries attack matters of an international character? I notice that our state constitution provides only for members in good standing in the party in this state to prefer charges against other members.

(6) What steps has the Dominion Committee taken to discipline members of their own organization for speaking at the meetings of the same people for whom I spoke? I am told that this happened repeatedly, and that no complaint has ever been made, this as testing the good faith of this Dominion Committee in making

(Continued on Page Four)

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Communications intended for the Editor should be so addressed. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed.
Communications intended for publication should be mailed in time to reach "The Socialist" office not later than Monday.

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The Socialist Party of Washington

The State Convention of the Party meets next Saturday, May 4, in Seattle. In view of the slurs cast on the present state committee by the Opportunists and the open attacks on the conduct of the Party in the state, it is worth while to point out that Washington, in spite of these attacks now continued for years, has still one of the best organized Socialist Parties in the United States. Wisconsin, for example, boasted home of a "Successful Socialist Movement," has only about one-half as many Party members as Washington in proportion to population.

Missouri, another home of Opportunism, with its 3 1/2 millions of population, has actually fewer members of the Socialist Party than Washington with its less than one million inhabitants.

Utah and Kansas have about one-quarter as large a percentage of Socialist Party membership as Washington, Minnesota and Illinois less than one-half Washington's percentage.

If the Opportunists and Middle Class Socialists had not been creating dissensions and fighting the State organization in every possible way, especially the last year or two, Washington would easily have been far ahead of every other state in the Union in percentage of Socialist Party membership to total population. This State Convention has every reason to be encouraged and to push on to still greater work in the Great Cause.

We make no apology for taking up so much space with the Mills matter. If Mills' support of anti-Socialist candidates in British Columbia is condoned, then good-bye to our No-Compromise Constitution and Tactics.

Berger in Wisconsin has lately been guilty of a like compromise in the case of school candidates put up by the Labor Unions.

Mills praises the Wisconsin movement to the skies. It is his ideal. Gaylord, also of Wisconsin, wishes to remove our No-Compromise clause from the National Constitution. Fusion and Compromise are in the air and will ruin the Socialist Party if allowed to go on. Nothing can be more important to the integrity of our organization as a Socialist Party, a Working Class Party.

We shall continue to expose all such attempts to undermine our Party Tactics and kill our organization as the Populist Party was killed.

Mills' Letter

(Continued from Page Three)

charges, if it should be found to have done so.
(7) If it should be learned that an International Bureau deals with the matters of International controversy, and that the Dominion Committee, supposed to make these charges, is not represented in that body, or, in fact, it should be learned that the same committee refused to grant credentials to its members for attendance at the last International Congress of Socialists, while a body largely represented in the group for which I spoke in Victoria did send a representative to the Congress, and who was the sole representative of the British Columbia Socialists in the last International Congress, what bearing would these facts have?

(8) It would be interesting for your Committee to learn whether the International Bureau and the International Congress of the Socialists provide for the recognition of more than one Socialist party in any country by the visiting Comrades of other countries. My understanding is, that two such parties are so recognized now in the United States, as well as the Social Democratic Federation and the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain. I am told that the Dominion Committee does not affiliate along English lines with either of these organizations, but with a smaller group, not represented in International matters because the Congress requires that recognition be given to not more than two Socialist parties from any country, and the English colleagues of this Dominion Committee constitute still a third party.

(9) I further suggest that the Committee ask the Dominion Committee, if it shall be found to have attempted to make any charges, to make these charges definite as to things said and done, and the particular provisions of their platform and policy against which I have offended.

posals for my discipline, and its general bearing on the business interests of these gentlemen were at length discussed; and that before any action had been taken by the Dominion Committee.
I shall be glad to respond at once to any summons which you may wish to send me. In sending you this communication I am not in any way admitting that I am under charges as a member of the Socialist party, which I deny, and at the proper time shall establish. I am responding to your letter only for the purpose of aiding you in investigating rumors,—not charges.
Yours fraternally,
WALTER THOMAS MILLS.

New Socialist Party

Mills' Friends Organize "Social Democratic Party" in Vancouver, B. C.—Opposition to Revolutionary Party.

Ernest Burns, expelled by Vancouver Socialists for continuing to support Walter Thomas Mills, after he was condemned by Local Vancouver, has organized a new party and called it "Social Democratic Party of Vancouver, B. C." Mills spoke in Vancouver the night after the organization of this new party and under the auspices of its members.

We have no doubt the same thing will be done in the state of Washington, if Mills and his followers cannot control the state convention, or if Mills is expelled from the Party in Washington.

He went to British Columbia with the result that the hitherto splendidly successful Party in that province, probably also the most Revolutionary organization on the American continent, is now split wide open and a new Party formed.

He comes to Seattle. The Socialist Party was holding the largest meetings in its history and making Socialists by the dozens each week. The whole city was talking Socialism. The papers were full of Socialist discussions. Not a ripple of dissension was to be found in the Socialist Party ranks. The "Propaganda Club" was

plodding along, but rapidly disappearing.

Now, after Mills has been here six months, the Party in Seattle can scarcely get a couple hundred people to the propaganda meetings and is only noted for its factions and bitter quarrels.

We shall probably have a "Social Democratic Party" in Washington soon, to match the Wisconsin body of that name and the B. C. latest born.

After all, good will come out of it. The Socialist Party will hold its own. The Reform Socialists will go by themselves and show us what "Constructive Socialism" can do. Give the Revolutionary Socialists a chance, unimpeded by the Middle Class Opportunists, and things will be done. The Middle Class and Reform elements in the Socialist Party have always been a source of weakness.

Let us welcome a "Social Democratic Party" in the United States, if it will free us from our "Democratic" compromising Reformists.

An Incredible Claim

Last Sunday's Mass Meeting of Local Seattle presented many unbelievable phenomena, but the strangest was the announcement of W. T. Mills that there were now no charges against him, because State Secretary Krueger refused to deliver to the Secretary of the Meeting the original Letter of Charges which the Canadian Secretary had just read to the meeting.

A certified copy of this letter was in possession of the Local and held by the Committee of Investigation who were present. But the Mills following wanted that particular document surrendered. Secretary Krueger claimed it was the property of the State Committee and refused to deliver it up.

Then Mills shouted dramatically, "There are no charges against me. I move we adjourn." And adjourn they did.

It seems incredible that any man in his senses could make so absurd a claim or seize so frail a straw to save himself.

The daily papers announced 'hat Mills by a trick and a technicality had stood off the charges and won a victory. Certainly he stood off the charges, but is it a victory? No Socialist will think so. THE FACTS CONSTITUTE THE CHARGES. And Facts cannot be defeated by a smart trick.

What the "Labor Party" Was

W. T. Mills says he spoke in Victoria first in October, 1906.

October 29, 1906, the Canadian Labor Party was organized in British Columbia, and the papers were full of the dramatic and exciting events which marked the birth of that anti-Socialist organization. "The World," daily of Vancouver, gave almost its entire first page and several other pages besides, to this topic. The scare head across the whole first page of October 30 reads: "LABOR CONVENTION CAPTURED BY SOCIALISTS." Subheads: "Revolutionists Take Possession of the Field"; "Independents March Out of Hall in a Body."

SUMMARY OF CONVENTION BOLT.

(From Vancouver "World," October 30, 1906.)

As forecast in The World on Saturday, an organized attempt was made by the Socialists to capture the big labor convention. Although numerically in the minority at the convention, the Socialists succeeded in getting some of the labor men to vote for a resolution calling for representation by population, thus putting the delegates from the miners' unions in the majority, so far as votes were concerned. Mr. W. Davidson, M. P. P., of Slocum, presented a resolution favoring Socialism to the meeting, and, knowing this would be carried, the independent labor men met last evening and decided to leave the convention in a body and to go on with the formation of a straight labor party. The climax came this morning after a spirited debate, when 27 of the 49 delegates walked from the main hall and, after taking possession of another room went on with the formation of a straight labor party. The constitution and by-laws of the new party are now being considered, and the platform upon which the labor candidates will go to the electors will be decided upon this afternoon.

This Labor Convention represented all the unions of British Columbia, and was called for the purpose of forming a "Labor Party." The Socialists got a resolution adopted practically endorsing the Socialist Party of Canada. Hence the bolt.

The Platform of the Bolters, who organized the Canadian Labor Party of British Columbia, was composed of not a single Revolutionary proposition, but had a dozen demands, like "Compulsory Education," "Eight Hour Work Day," "Abolition of Contract

System," "Tax Reform," "Public Ownership of Franchises," "Exclusion of Chinese," "Union Label," "Abolition of Child Labor," "Direct Legislation," etc., etc.

The Labor Party candidates for whom Mills spoke at Victoria represented a Party formed in opposition to the Socialist Party and in opposition to a Resolution passed by the B. C. Trade Union Convention itself. This Resolution declared that "NO POLITICAL PARTY CAN CORRECTLY EXPRESS THE LABOR MOVEMENT UNLESS IT STANDS FOR THE ABOLITION OF CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION AND THE WAGE SYSTEM UNDER WHICH IT IS EFFECTED."

Dr. Ernest Hall, who presided at the Mills meeting of December 28, was a candidate of a Labor Party which was organized because it would not stand for this Resolution.

The Platform for which Mills spoke (quoted above) was not only in no possible sense "Revolutionary Socialism," but distinctly opposed to "Revolutionary Socialism," containing not a single plank which might not be in Bryan's Democratic platform.

In his speech of December 28 Mills advocated the election of four men—two Labor Party candidates, Hall and Johnstone, one "Independent Labor Socialist," Markon, and one straight Socialist, Watters. If this was not "Fusion," what was it?

Herman Chalenges Rigg

When "The Socialist" began publication in Seattle I was requested to contribute articles on "Socialism and the Farmer," and was informed that Comrade Rigg, of Idaho, was likewise requested to contribute articles on the same subject.

It was suggested that owing to our divergent opinions on this subject a debate would probably develop between us.

I had hoped, however, that we were so well agreed on this question that a debate would be unnecessary.

However, after reading Comrade Rigg's second article I am impelled to challenge, first, his definition of Labor-Cost, and second, his definition of Surplus Value.

In doing this I wish to have it clearly understood that, while my statements will be positive, I recognize the fact that it may be I who is wrong and Comrade Rigg who is right.

If such proves to be the case, I shall profit by the discussion and thank Comrade Rigg for having put me right.

It seems to me that Comrade Rigg confuses Labor-Cost with wages. For instance, he maintains that the Labor-Cost of shipping, a carload of freight from Idaho to Omaha is \$13 and that the price paid for shipping said carload of freight is \$150.

He then draws the erroneous conclusion that the difference (\$137.00) is paid by the consumer when he buys the product.

The fact is, the \$150 is the Labor-Cost of shipping a carload of freight from Idaho to Omaha and the \$13.00 is what it costs the railroad companies for labor-power, raw material, wear and tear of machinery, etc., to have said freight shipped.

The \$137.00, therefore, is not overcharge to the consumer, but is Surplus-Value extracted from the laborers employed in the construction, maintenance and operation of the railroads.

The value of commodities is determined by the amount of necessary social labor expended in their production. The price fluctuates according to supply and demand—sometimes above and sometimes below—but as a general thing, commodities exchange at their value, or, in other words, at their labor cost of production.

The commodity labor-power is no exception to this rule.

The laborer is not exploited when he exchanges his wages—the price of his labor-power—for the necessities of life.

We can safely say that the source of all exploitation is in production—he exchanges his labor for less than its value, or, as Marx points out, he sells his labor-power to a capitalist; in ten hours he produces, say, ten dollars' worth of wealth; he receives for his commodity (labor-power), say, three dollars; the other seven dollars is Surplus Value and is retained by the capitalist and is distributed among various members of the capitalist class in the form of rent, interest and profit.

Surplus-Value, therefore, is not created by charging the consumer more than the value of a commodity, but by paying the worker less than the value of the commodity which he has produced.

Sorry, indeed, would be the lot of the worker if after producing ten dollars' worth of wealth for which he receives only three dollars in wages he should again be exploited of 25 or 50 per cent. when he buys the necessities of life—as some Socialists maintain.

I should like to ask Comrade Rigg these questions:

Can one who has never produced any wealth in his life be exploited?

Suppose that a worker goes to a store and buys a coat for \$10.00 which cost the capitalist class, for labor-power, raw material, wear and tear of machinery, etc., \$5.00 to put on the market. Do you maintain that the worker buying the coat is robbed of \$5.00?

If so, suppose a capitalist—one who never produced a penny's worth of wealth in his life—should buy the same kind of a coat, at the same place, for the same price. Would he not also be robbed of \$5.00, if your con-



tention that Surplus-Value is created by charging the consumer more than the labor cost of commodities is correct?
EMIL HERMAN.

Washington Notes

The State Office can now supply the comrades in Washington with the "Perpetual Campaign Coupon Books." We have 200 on hand, for which we owe the National Headquarters \$50.00. Each book contains 20 coupons, ten 5c and ten 10c. They will be furnished to locals through their Secretaries for 75c each. Here we have a good opportunity to gather in the shewes of war to carry on the Perpetual Campaign.

Any one who professes to be a Socialist, or to be in sympathy with its aims, has here a chance to give what he can—as often as he can—to keep up the work of Agitation, Organization and Education. These coupons will assure the money is going for that purpose. There are hundreds of people who are willing to give practical support to the Socialist Party propaganda more or less regularly if asked. To assure safety, these coupons are issued by the National Executive Committee. Tear out and give to each contributor coupons to the amount of contribution, making note of date, and sign. In this way we should in a short time raise \$300.00. One-half of this amount is to be retained by the locals and the other half will go to the State Office. The State Office, in turn, will pay one-fourth to the National Office.

If some of the comrades will use one-half of their efforts for this purpose, as they used to smash Comrade Wayland's thermometer, we will soon have to order another supply. Suppose we start a contest in connection herewith like Comrade Wilshire and others have done successfully? Let's hear from you.

Local Tacoma is showing the right spirit. At one of their meetings they decided to give the proceeds of the last propaganda meeting of each month to the State Office. If you can't do anything substantial along that line, at least come to Tacoma on every last Sunday in the month and help the collections grow.

Any one who thinks he can stay in the party and practice fusion and compromise, we'll advise to transfer to South Bend. At their last municipal election they neglected to put up a Socialist ticket. Some of the comrades (former) exercised their "constitutional right" to vote anyhow, and voted for the "best man." Our comrades in South Bend do not interpret the constitution that way and promptly expelled the guilty members. Since their house-cleaning process things have remedied themselves in South Bend into the proper shape.

The same position the Socialist Party organization in this state holds proportionately to its population with the rest of the states. South Bend holds in the state in its comparison to all the locals, namely, the highest per cent. South Bend has an average paid-up membership for the last three months of forty members, in a town of 2,000 inhabitants.

The lately organized Finnish comrades in Raymond, four miles from South Bend, are engaged in the erection of their own hall. They organized in February with twenty members and now, after two months, are building their own hall. Word has reached this office that the Finnish comrades in Winlock are also organizing. The English-speaking comrades will have to get a hustle on themselves, or the time is coming when we will have to have an interpreter in order that we may familiarize ourselves with the doings of the party.

Local Yakum. Also a new local, was the first to send in an order for a

supply of literature since the word went out lately to do so. Make the State Secretary carry his salary and keep him busy from now on. Remember, your orders will be filled the same day they arrive here, and they should reach you in turn the next day. It takes two weeks at least to get a book from Chicago; and remember, it is you who will reap the benefit derived from the sale of all literature.

Simply because a local has gone to sleep is no sign that there is not much life in those comrades comprising that sleeping body. Several locals awoke recently, after having been asleep for six or seven months. Locals Natchez and Montezano are the latest to come to life; the former paid all back dues and for a month ahead, and the latter reached out over the Pacific Ocean to collect the back dues from a comrade in Hongkong, China.

Let your optic meander down the column of the State Secretary's next financial report, and note whether your local is there reported for the month. If not, ask why at the next meeting and supplement your question with vigorous insistence that your secretary "get busy." There is positively no excuse for such negligence.

Some local secretaries send money to this office without any comment. The State Secretary can not know for what purpose you send the money unless you advise him of the same. True, he knows you do not expect him to put it in the contribution basket of any of Tacoma's churches on next Sunday, but there are other good purposes that money might be used for.

Comrade Burgess is now in Snohomish County and is going to put all his efforts forward to organize that county very thoroughly. The field there is a promising one, but there are other counties fully as good and probably more in need. Which will be the next county that wants to be thoroughly organized? Raise a fund for that purpose among yourselves for a start. If we succeed with one county, the work will be comparatively easy

in the county next to it.

Mason County is also showing signs of activity. Comrade Westerman of Local Orlala went over to Ailyn the other day and organized the comrades there with nine charter members, with many more in sight.

Some comrades have asked the question, why is this year's convention to be held out of town in the Finnish hall? To those comrades we will say, wait for an answer until after convention; you will then be able to answer that question yourself and probably be ashamed to have asked the question at all.

Remember, lunch for the delegates will be served, both at noon and in the evening. You will get something good for your money and at the same time the money you pay for your victuals will come back to you in some other way.

Locals which have not yet sent in the duplicate credentials, should not neglect to do so.

The convention will be called to order on Saturday, May 4, at 10 a. m. The change was made to accommodate the comrades from the eastern part of the state, because the train the most of them will reach Seattle on can not arrive before 9 a. m.

Convention badges with Party button will be on sale for 5 cents at hall.

RICHARD KRUEGER, State Secretary.

THE PINKERTON LABORER SPY.

Special Dispatch from Upton Sinclair. "The Socialist," Seattle Wash. "The Pinkerton Laborer Spy" is the most extraordinary exposure of the machinery of industrial tyranny that I have ever read in my life.

It will do more than anything yet published to awaken the American people to the infamous crimes against labor which have been committed in Colorado.

I appeal to the Socialist movement to place a copy of this book in the hands of every Workingman in America.

UPTON SINCLAIR.

Some comrades have asked the question, why is this year's convention to be held out of town in the Finnish hall? To those comrades we will say, wait for an answer until after convention; you will then be able to answer that question yourself and probably be ashamed to have asked the question at all.

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RICHARD KRUEGER, State Secretary.

Special from Boise Jail

The following address has been issued by Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone from the Boise Jail:

Boise, Idaho, May 1, 1907.

"We have been charged with killing ex-Gov. Steiensenberg with a dynamite bomb. Our trial is to begin on the 9th of this month. The details of the assassination have been published broadcast throughout the civilized world for more than a year.

"During all this time the press of the country, and especially of that section of Idaho where we will be placed on trial, has bitterly denounced us, and the Western Federation of Miners, to which we belong. The most powerful interests of the country are seeking to take our lives.

"We were not in Idaho for years before the crime was committed. Under the law we could not be extradited from Colorado. But, in spite of this, we were arrested on a perjured affidavit charging that we were in Idaho at the time of the commission of the crime, and that we immediately fled from the state, and on this perjured affidavit, known to be false, the governors of the two states of Idaho and Colorado kidnaped us in the night time, refused us an interview with family, friends or counsel, or a chance of an appeal to the courts, and brought us on a special train a thousand miles from home and into a state and community systematically poisoned against us by newspapers and officials. We have been confined in jail for fourteen months against our protest, and denied bail while constantly demanding a trial. Every effort has been made to teach the farmers, business men and workmen of

the community that we are assassins and outlaws.

"After all this our case is about to be reached, and the president of the United States, in no way interested officially or otherwise, sends two letters broadcast over the country charging us with guilt and crime. These are republished in every paper of the land, and especially in every paper of Idaho. The governor of Colorado, a day or two later, adds his words of spite to the venom of the president, and says that we are not only guilty of the crime charged, but of many others, too.

"While the president of the United States and the governor of Colorado are sending out their statements to compass our death, the judge of this county has brought a citizen before him for contempt on the charge that he tried to influence the mind of a prospective juror by saying that 'the state administration was trying to railroad us.'

"On the appearance of this man in court, the judge promptly told the state's attorney that he should have this obscure farmer indicted for felony because he tried to influence the mind of a prospective juror. The president knows how much greater weight will be given to his words than those of an obscure citizen.

"If we are about to be tried in court, every law-abiding citizen, however great or humble, should do everything in his power to cool the passions of men, rather than add fuel to the flame. If we are to be thrown to the mob, the officers should at least open our prison doors and give us some chance to defend ourselves."