

THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER

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SIX BUSINESS MEN SENTENCE SIX WORKINGMEN TO SIX MONTHS IN SIX MINUTES

(From our correspondent.)

Spokane, Friday, Jan. 21, 1910.

There was to have been twenty men go to jail tonight, but for some reason they delayed it.

There is only one thing that will prevent the fight going on in March; that is a change of the ordinance before that time.

Today the trial of Speed, Grant, Shipley, Whitehead, Foss and Otto Just, began.

Simms is the attorney, who came from Chicago. He is a big, rather heavy set man, with very much the appearance of a jolly farmer. Rather a dense expression. Seemed to look at things in dull surprise. The only sharp looking feature he has is his nose.

The trial opened and Mr. Simms asked for a delay till tomorrow. Said he had been delayed twelve hours on the way, got in late last night and had had no time to look into the case; that he was sent at the last moment by Attorney Tone because of sickness in Tone's family. This was asked as a courtesy to a stranger.

Don Kizer, deputy prosecuting attorney, a tall young giant, with more looks than brains or principle, raised a strenuous objection. Judge Stocker mumbled some sort of a reply.

Simms, apparently confident of the courtesy and good will of the court, took the mumbled reply as a grant to his request. "Until tomorrow," he said. "Not one minute," snapped the judge.

Simms apologized and sat down. Moore then asked that the men be given separate trials. That was refused. Simms made a mild protest,

and with a simpleness that was very effective, expressed his surprise that the case should be carried on in such an unusual manner.

Simms was so ignorant of the laws of Washington that he made it most embarrassing for the judge.

Attorney Kizer became so discourteous in his remarks that Simms arose and said in the very direct and simple way he has of speaking:

"I have always believed the people of the west to be the most courteous people in the world; I believed it all the way from Chicago. He hesitated, then said, with a great deal of defiance in his voice: "I believe it yet."

Kizer was too self-centered to get the sting. He continued to bombard Simms as a simpleton. His aid, Blair, was wise enough to keep still till he learned whether or not he was a simpleton.

Kizer, to prove the charge of conspiracy, read articles from various numbers of the "Industrial Worker." One place that called forth a little attention was an article saying that conspiracy meant five years to serve. "The editor is mistaken," said Kizer.

He went on reading: "Have employed the best attorneys."

"Another mistake," smiled Simms. "Yes," said Kizer, slurringly.

Then he read: "Will do away with prostitution and several other evils."

"Is that a mistake?" Simms asked. "Yes," yelled Kizer; "they are the ones that live in the tenderloin and make them."

Simms climbed up out of his chair and looked at him.

Moore snapped "Stop."

Kizer stopped, and Simms, as mild-

ly as ever, demanded that the words be stricken out. It was about the only thing sustained this forenoon.

Another time Simms raised an objection on some point and started to compare it with other cases. "I don't know what you are used to in Illinois," said Kizer, slurringly.

"I am used to common decency," said Simms, with so much control that I think Kizer again lost the purport of his reply.

Moore, while Capt. Burns was on the stand, tried to show where the prisoners during the absence of their attorneys were sweated with the object of getting them to plead guilty on the promise of a shorter sentence.

The judge got excited and stopped him.

Simms again climbed out of his chair and reminded the judge that he was not a witness; that he was supposed to know nothing about the evidence, but to give an unbiased decision.

He spoke very directly, but the facts of his statement made it sound so much like disrespect for the court he apologized, saying "he felt sure the judge meant to give an unbiased decision," which made even more evident his suspicions in the case.

He is certainly a smooth one, and the prosecution and judge are getting mighty uncomfortable. His pretense of ignorance causes the judge and witnesses to answer some very embarrassing questions.

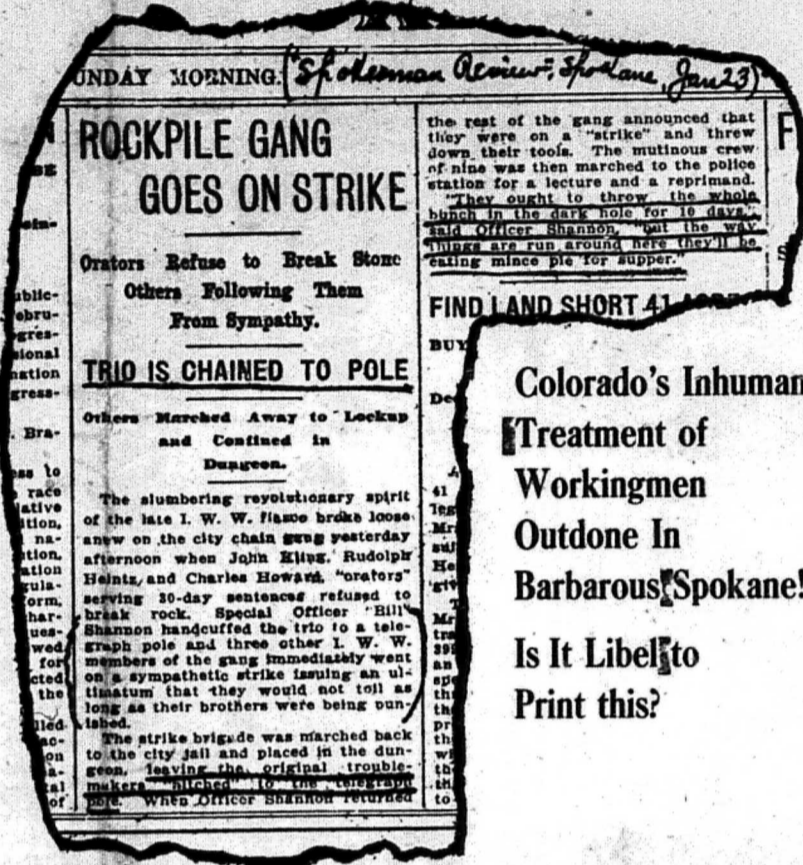
Burns was on the chair the greater part of the morning and afternoon. Capt. Burns, they say, is the brains of the police force, but his brains made a poor showing this afternoon. He was so intent on bringing out one point—that the men were going to jail in great enough numbers to make the taxpayers squeal—he got to sounding like a parrot repeating what they said.

Simms cross-examined him, and was about to get him where he could show Burns didn't know himself what conspiracy meant when the judge stopped him.

He brought out that the hall had been unlawfully raided, that Burns had

Continued on Page 4

Shannon Shames Spokane



Colorado's Inhuman Treatment of Workingmen Outdone in Barbarous Spokane! Is It Libel to Print this?

SHE SAW JUSTICE

(From Our Correspondent.)

SPOKANE, Saturday, Jan. 22. — I have seen justice in Spokane.

There was nothing but slurring remarks passed by the prosecuting attorney all the way through.

Every law of justice and every rule of courtesy was overridden by the prosecution and court.

Simms asked for an hour to talk. They kicked because he wanted any time; then cut him down to half an hour.

Simms read passage after passage showing that by the State's own evidence the men were guilty of no crime. Read an article showing where the breaking of a city ordinance was not conspiracy.

After he had done Kizer got up, and with nothing but insulting remarks and an appeal to the jury as taxpayers that they could make but one decision; that the trouble is nearly over now, and if they showed any leniency it would only encourage these men in going to jail again and making a lot of expense for the taxpayers.

He advised them to give the limit and they did, and one asked if the fine and imprisonment could be given to them.

These men have each six months to serve in the county jail.

However, it has settled one point in my mind. No more quibbling for me with this bunch of city officials. I am coming back to Seattle just as quick as I can get there and lend every effort toward getting men and funds here for March.

I am going Monday, if I can start. So if Mrs. Fiset still wants to come I'll not be here. I know I can do better outside, and all the rest feel the same.

Some of the men are talking of going to jail tonight. I hope they do.

B. B. H.

1904--VICTOR, COLO. — SPOKANE, WASH.--1910

Twin Cities of Cruelty.

This cartoon was published in "The Socialist," now "The Workingman's Paper," some five years ago.

The man chained to the pole was Maki, a W. F. M. miner, who refused to clean out a cesspool when he was arrested for "vagrancy" with hundreds of dollars on his person.

The dogs were the two Capitalist parties, Governor Peabody and Gen. Sherman Bell, who said "To hell with the Constitution."

Colorado is now ashamed of those barbarous days. Such infamous cruelties as chaining innocent workingmen, in freezing weather, to street poles, which culminated in the great trials at Boise, brought Colorado into deserved disgrace the world over, and cost that State many an inhabitant.

Thousands of her citizens fled from her borders as from a pestilence.

Read Judge Lindsay's relations in "Everybody" if you want to see who Peabody was and who Bell was. As

our cartoon shows, they, as well as both old parties, were only the yelping dogs of Rockefeller and Guggenheim, set on to destroy the Western Federation of Miners and all their defenders.

Who would have supposed this uncivilized drama would be re-enacted five years later in Spokane?

Victor and Telluride and Cripple Creek were rough mining towns ruled by absentee capitalists, and workingmen and their dangerous organizations were to be crushed like tribes of In-

dians or Negro slaves.

That barbarity ended when the Idaho jury acquitted Hayward at Boise. Since then the W. F. of M. has grown space till President Charles H. Moyer last week appeared before the U. M. W. of A. at Indianapolis to consummate a union of all the underground workers of America in one grand Industrial Union, preparatory to a still grander Industrial Union, which shall grapple with the U. S. Steel Corporation.

Just as the W. F. of M. never prospered as it has since the Colorado prosecution, so the I. W. W. is likely to grow great and strong following the folly of Spokane's uncivilized imitation of the Colorado Peabodys and Bells.

Spokane is also a Rockefeller town, really a rough mining town with the traditions and practices of the Northern Idaho mining camps. Its Pughs and Sullivans and Pratts and Manns are the obedient dogs of the great

"Standard," owners of the Coeur d'Alaines and their allied railroad and lumber interests.

Substitute in the above cartoon on the dog collars the names of Pratt for Peabody and Shannon for Bell, and the whole picture fits Spokane today.

For even the telephone pole incident has been duplicated in Spokane. See exact fac-simile printed on this page, of report in Spokane's leading daily. If this report had been first printed in this paper it would have been libel and

the paper would have been suppressed in Spokane. It slipped in accidentally. The other Spokane dailies did not print it. But even this bit of darkness shown for a moment ought to awaken all decent people in the Spokane mining camp. Every workingman in that city is a traitor to his class if he does not protest in his Union against such infamies as Shannon practices on his defenseless prisoners.



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WAGE-WORKERS PARTY

Resolutions of Local Seattle, S. P. of Wash.

To the Members of the Socialist Party of Washington:

Whereas, We have learned through years of bitter experience in the Socialist Party, that but little effective work can be done as long as the membership is composed of members of classes other than the working class, and

Whereas, The Socialist Party is dominated and controlled by the Middle Class, as was proved by the National referendum C; and has proved itself totally inadequate to perform the mission of a Working-Class Party, and

Whereas, The word Socialist is being used by all manner of freaks and reformers, and

Whereas, For all practical purposes the Socialist Party of Washington has ceased to exist; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local Seattle in regular meeting assembled declares itself as standing for the revolutionary principles of Scientific Socialism; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Seattle take the initiative steps and hereby form itself into a party composed exclusively of Proletarians as defined in the Communist Manifesto, to be known as the United Wage Workers of Washington; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge all locals and members that stand for a Wage Workers' Party to join us in this movement; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the different locals in the State of Washington. Dated Oct. 15, 1909.

LOCAL SEATTLE.
 JOS. S. BISCAV, Sec.

MANIFESTO

Of The United Wage Workers of Washington

To the Proletarians of Washington:

For more than nine years there has been a struggle in the Socialist Party of Washington between Proletarian Tactics and Middle-Class Tactics—between Revolutionary Socialism and Reform Socialism.

At first, at the time Joseph Gilbert, then State Organizer, went through the state in 1900 calling upon the farmers to come into the party and take its control away from the wage workers, the Proletarian opposition, while aggressive and effective, was not far-reaching, and the seeds sown by Gilbert bore fruit in numerous farmers' locals which thenceforward consistently stood in the pathway of the progress of Revolutionary Principles.

All through this struggle members of both classes have been on both sides. Many Wage Workers have supported Middle-Class Tactics because of their lack of knowledge of economics, or of the Class Struggle, or because of their habit of dependence on those "above" them to do their thinking.

On the other hand, some members of the Middle-Class have seen with a clear vision the Class Struggle in society and the mission of the Wage Worker in securing his own emancipation.

With the help of those members of the Middle-Class who stood with them, and in the face of the opposition of both Wage Workers and Middle-Class who strove for Reform Tactics, the Wage Workers succeeded in building up the strongest state party of any in the country. At the height of its strength this party had about 1,500 dues paying members, and in the neighborhood of 100 locals.

Though there has been strife and dissension for nine years, it was not strong enough to attract the growth of the organization until a little over a year ago, when tools of the Middle-Class influence secured control of the State Executive Committee. From the time of the seating of this Executive Committee, controlled by Smith, Barth and Hale, a persistent and systematic effort has continued to tear down the work of eight years of organization in the interests of the Wage Class and to "broaden" the work of the party till it should compass "all classes."

After nearly a year of inactivity, holding sessions twice each month which were taken up with the presentation and hearing of senseless "charges" against faithful members of the party made by non-members, a meeting of the entire State Committee was called on April 18, 1909, to try D. Burgess for misappropriating funds of the party. At this meeting, taking advantage of the absence of two members of the committee who stood for the Wage Class, State Secretary Krueger was unconstitutionally removed from office without a trial, by a vote of 7 to 6, and his place filled by W. H. Waynick, a landlord.

Following this, a state convention was held at Everett, July 4-5, 1909. Many Wage Workers, delegates to this convention, stayed away because of the necessity of holding their jobs, and in cases where Middle-Class alternates were elected, these were present. A preponderance of this element at the organization of the convention made easy, in absolute violation of the constitution, the admission of other delegates representing locals that had been dead for months, thus making their control of the convention certain. A further violation in the adoption of a rule suppressing free debate compelled the Proletarian delegates to leave the convention hall.

On July 12, 1909, the State Committee met and removed Waynick as Secretary by a vote of 8 to 0, at the same time reinstating Krueger by the same vote. Waynick refused to recognize this action and absconded with the records of the office and remained in hiding for some weeks. An appeal to the courts to prevent him using the name after he had been removed from the office was successful.

A resolution declaring all the acts of the Everett convention illegal was presented for referendum by six locals and submitted in due form for a vote of the party. At this point the National Organization, absolutely controlled by the Middle-Class element, stepped in. Ignoring our State Constitution and the National Constitution, the

National Executive Committee continued to recognize Waynick as the State Secretary and even went so far, when Waynick was enjoined from acting by the court, as to carry on a referendum in the state over the heads of the State Committee and the regular State Secretary, Krueger.

About this same time, September 7, 1909, the Party in the Nation, by a vote of two to one, decided to withdraw that part of the Platform declaring for the Collective Ownership of Land, as well as all other means of production and distribution for the express purpose of appealing to the farmers and the small land owners in the cities.

Though put aside by the National Officers the Socialist Party of Washington, through its legal officials, continued to function as the Wage Workers political expression until the adoption of this "land amendment" by the National Party. When that occurred work stopped. The name Socialist Party had become a stench in the nostrils of the Working Class. Many who have worked in the Proletarian ranks in this state for years have dropped out, and let the work go.

Only in Seattle, and one or two other places, is there anything being done. So far as the party organization is concerned, it has gone by the board. There is no Socialist Party in this state now.

But the adoption of the amendment to the platform discarding the demand for the collective ownership of land is only one of the evidences of the departure from the revolutionary standpoint and the adoption of a reformist program. The raising of the salaries of national organizers from \$3.00 and expenses to \$4.00 and expenses a day; the concentration of effort in the farming communities; the decision against the party in this state MERELY BECAUSE IT WAS PROLETARIAN; and a hundred other instances go to show that the National Party has ceased to stand for Socialism and has become the exponent of a diluted form of Populism.

These conditions require a remedy. We, whose names are underwritten, are locals and members who have upheld the Proletarian position in the Socialist Party for years. We are Wage Workers, every one of us. We are convinced that much of the strife and contention of the past years, while it has served a purpose in educating us, has, without disparaging those Middle-Class comrades who have stood by us through thick and thin in so many battles, been due to the presence in our ranks of those whose economic interests were different from ours. The National Socialist Party has become hopelessly Middle-Class and is shamelessly sacrificing principle for the purpose of securing the votes of the land owning class. We have come to the conclusion that the only remedy is a party composed only of Wage Workers, whose interests, being identical, will cause them to act as a unit against capital in every fight, both political and industrial.

Conscious of the power that we, the Wage Class, possess; and secure in the knowledge that it is our historic mission to abolish capital and emancipate ourselves from the galling chains of Wage Slavery, we call upon you, Proletarians of the State of Washington; you who realize that your interests are the same as the interests of all other Wage Workers; you who realize that an injury to one Wage Worker is the concern of all Wage Workers; you who have "nothing to lose but your chains," to unite with us under the banner of the UNITED WAGE WORKERS OF WASHINGTON, subscribing to the following Statement of Principles and pledging unwavering support to every effort of the Wage Class to better its condition:

Statement of Principles

The written history of the civilized world is a history of the exploitation of the many by the few, of the robbery of a producing class by an appropriating class.

Either as slaves owned by a master; as serfs bound to the soil, or as wage-earners beggared by competition with others of their kind, the producing masses of civilization have always been able to obtain for their toil little more than a bare existence.

At different times and at different places conditions for the workers have been better than at others, and the history of modern civilization proves that every advantage gained, either in the shortening of the hours of toil for a day's labor, the increasing of wages or the bettering of conditions under which the laborer worked, has been brought about by the organization of the wage-earners and their open rebellion and active resistance against the oppression of their employers.

Therefore do we, the United Wage-Workers of Washington, in order to better our condition and the conditions of our class, make this Declaration of Principles:

We are organized as an industrial body to back up by every means at hand, any and all organized or unorganized struggles of the wage earners in their resistance against the encroachments of the capitalist class.

We maintain that an injury to one wage-earner is the concern of all wage-earners, and that our final aim and object is the destruction in any way possible of the present capitalistic method used in the production and distribution of wealth and the institution in its place of an industrial administration of society by the wage-working class.

We are organized as a political organization to nominate for office at every election, wage-earners, members of this organization, whose aim shall be, if elected, to weaken the powers of resistance of the capitalist state, and to assist in every way possible every rebellion of the wage-earners against their exploiters.

We expect no assistance from any other class in society, and have full confidence in ourselves and utterly repudiate any compromise or any coalition with others than wage-earners who are gaining their livelihood by working for wages and who are members of this organization.

United upon the political and upon the industrial field, we shall be ready to give successful battle to the organizations of capitalism, overthrowing their institutions and ushering in an industrial republic in which we can truthfully proclaim ourselves free citizens of the world.

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