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THE KANSAS CITY FIGHT

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
518—160 N. Firth, Ave.,
Chicago, III.
Oct. 17, 1911.
To all Locals and Members of the I. W.

state Local state and stat

Blane matures in any Union) Recruit-charter General er fee. ructions an pro-

JOHN,

ice'v

S. 14th market. sday at tions to

RAL

den

Pellow Workers:

One again it becomes necessary for the hembership of the I. W. W. to rally in defense of the organization's right to carry on the work of education and organization.

For some time past the city efficials of Kansuc City. Mo, have i een threatening to stop the street meetings of Local 61. On more shan me occasion they have interfered with the meetings and caused the organization frouble. In various ways. Their activities against the organization finally resulted in the arrest of Fellow Worker F. H. Luttle while holding a meeting on October 14. Not satisfied with arresting the speaker, the police arrested all of the other members who were present at the meeting, atting that to be a member was sufficient cause for barrest in Kansas City. as City.

This fight must be settled at some time,

This ingit must be settled at some time, Jit's is int as well to settle it now as ater on. Therefore, all local unions are requested to enist volunteers who will re-tempanise ity ready to fill the Jails in the Unitgies at that point are I also have, begreeence with the

In the United States and the second for a large second for the sec

port, etc.

Every effort should be made to add to
the force along the road if it is possible to
do so. Care should be taken not to have
the trip, interfered with, before reaching

do so. Care the trip, interfered with beauther trip, interfered with beauther than the same trip, and the sa

vincent St. John, Gen. Sec.-Treas.

" PLICE START FIGHT

get 500 Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 19.
The speech fight in Kansas City was suced on schedule time, and is now eking the billows of the "law and order".

eking the billows at the case of the city. The L. W. W. held a meeting yesterday noon at Sixth and Main. I opened up h a broadside at the kangaroo court, and Perry followed me with a fasilide at the chief of the slugging committee who confuscated our literature and told us that see could not sell any say! water on the streets of Kanass City we could street on the court most confusion of the court most country.

cockroaches got busy trying to scare or bluff us away. When we refused to be bluffed they called up the slugging committee. A squad of bulls chaeged on us, picked Perry off the soap box and also grabbed every one in the crowd who had an I. W. W. button on. On the way to the station the fellow workers sang "The Red Plag" until the bulls slugged them and made them stop singing.

This morning in court the dispenser of justice was bothered considerably and business was temporarily-suspended by the boys in the bull pen singing "The Red Flag," and when the court attendant tried to make them keep quiet they told him to

Flag, "and when the court attendant ried to make them keep quiet they told him to go jump in the river.

When the seven rebels were lined apbefore "him majesty," his nils was quite angry, and it didn't take him long to convict them "according to the evidence." Cutting out details, it was strictly kangaron. Perry, Montgomery, Stroubouch and Eden were held as "leaders." "The rest were turned loose. Perry was fined \$50 and the others \$25 each. "Me have five men in jail now, and the rest of us have going in an fast as we can get in. Everyone here is in the fight to win, and nothing goes except free speech with no companie.

We will hold meetings on the street.

tise.
We will hold meetings on the street
wery day until our material runs out.
Come on, fellow workers, get on the
bb. All roads lead to Kansas City. An

Yours for a big fighting organization, ALBERT V. ROE.

"OUIT BOTHERING US"

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 17.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 17.

Kansas City wants to get on the L. W.

W. "aau, Thep have put it pp to us to get
it there. We have been persecuted here
about as long as we can stand for it, and
we want the help of all interested workers
who can get here.

The article by Fellow Worker Roe, in
Solidarity of Oct. 18, in which he stated it
would be foolish to start the fight now, but,
that Kansas City abould-be put on the map
the first thing in the 'spring, was written
rather hastily; as we, including Roe, now
think that this winter is, the best time to
start.

start.

They feed well on Leeds' Farm, as the municipal farm is called, which is located about ten miles from the city hall. They allow 50 cents a day to work out the fine;

about ten mines more every such as allow 50 cents a day to work out the fine; of course we will earn our pay. We think the city will put up a rather poor fight, as it will have to contend with the usual holo clement, that numbers from 500 to 500 men. There-are already 250 citers on the farm, and if they get the 1. W. W. methods of working we would soon have all the work done; consequently, they couldn't make any more profits. Winter ian't very severe here; it is too warm to-day to wear a coat or winter underwear, and we expect this weather to keep up for two months yet. Kansas Gity, giver has long cold spells like in Omahare other cites north of here. In fact, the difference in climate between here and Omaha is surprissing, considering the distance.

out. First, we went to see Mrs. Pearson, an official on the Board of Welfare, who seemed to be very fair-minded, but who referred ut to the president, who told us to get an appeal. We went to the Free Legal Ald Bureau, and they told us we could appeal our case without bonds, so we went to Judge Burney, the judge who gave the boys the fines.

We stated our case, and the first thing the judge said was: "In the name of God, why don't you quit bothering us?" It made the remark that we were the ones who were being bothered, and that we didn't intend to bother asyone that didn't bother us. And we told him about the clause in the constitution which is supposed to give us the right to assemble and appeal.

posed to give us the right to assemble and speak.

The judge tildn't bave much to say, but he gave all the boys in bail a stay of sentence, providing we should get a bond for Little. The boys were turned loose, but we couldn't get a bond for Little. The proscenting attorney has some personal feeling against the 1. W. W., and he has to sign the bond, and won't do it.

More men are going into the lockup continually till the fight is won. Everything arranged. Come on, ye slaves. Feeding is fine. We must have free speech.

Yours for victory, H. A. EDEN.

KANGAROO COURT

Kamsa City, Ma., Oct. 18.

The long threatened fight with the city authorities is on in real earniest. On Saturday, October 18, the blue coated minimon of "law and order" came "19, to our open-air meeting at Mizzbari and Main streets and, without giving any warning, arrested the specific, F. H. Little. They then turned-to other members and, asked if they were leaden. When they were informed, that we had no leaders in the crowd they stated that being a member of the I. W. W. was enough, and so they arrested all who admitfel membership. After 1977 in 1981 over 1981 over 1982 over 1

vanue any more wealth for a master than was absolutely necessary.

Who were arrested: As already reported, Fellow Worker Albert V. Roe was arrested on Missouri avenue and Main street, and kangarood with a \$50 fine. We appealed his vise, which is too be tried on the 80th. Fellow Worker Little was the next one to get seaked a few days later with a \$25 fine. The other six that went in withhin got \$10 fine, each. Witnesses were called for, but were not allowed to talk.

Later, Fellow Worker Heindricks and myself went to see about getting the boys

general headquarters refused to further finance the strike.

It was probably a good thing for the leaders that the strike was called off at this time. Some pretty rotten business had been going on. I was told by a striker that some who demanded from \$15 to \$40 a week, the same as they made while working, got that amount to hold them in line. The low priced workers who didn't have the nerve to kick got \$7 per week and less, even those that had families.

Besides, the strikers were not supported by the other unions. As an evidence, a big meeting was called at the Square and a parade was pulled off consisting of about 5,000 as a liberal estimate, a large portion

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 24.

The garment workers' strike is all of, The workers are going back for their jobs. About 1000 are left out. The leaders are claiming that they will be takes care of by union funds. The strike was lost as in the turniture strike at Grand Rapida when the general headquarters refused to further finance the strike.

It was probably a good thing for the leaders that the strike was called off at this time. Some pretty rotten business had-been going on. I was told by a striker that some who demanded from \$15.05 840 o. week, the same as they made-while working, got that amount to hold them in line. The low priced workers, who didn't have the nerve to kick got \$7 per week and less, even those that had families.

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INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

Plats, 18-19 V. I. Berlin O. 17.

English Eight Hear Movement.

The executive committee of the 18 federated unious governing the ship building trades have approved the movement for an eight hour day. It is said that the matter will be discussed at the next meeting of the federated executives and that the outcome of this meeting will be the almost unanimose backing of the demand for an eight hour day. A similar agitation is reported in the steel trade. The members of the British Steel Smuclers' Union have voted largely in favor of a move for the 8 bour day, and the officials of the union have asked for a conference with the employers to discuss the demand.

Union Gains in Britain.

Union Gains in Britain.

As a result of the recent strikes in Britain thousands of new members have been gained by the unions. Harry Gosling, the representative of the London Trantport Warkers, has issued a statement that 85,000 workers have joined the respective unions connected with the Federation of that city. He also states that advances in wages of from 10 to 35 per cent have been secured by car men, seamen, dockers, coal porters, etc., and that the hours of labor were reduced by 8 to 25 per per cent. At Liverpool more than 25,000 new members were gained by the Transport Workers' Associations and wages have been increased 300 per cent. At Glasgow, Hull, Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea and Newport similar triumphant results have been obtained.

The Railway Strike in Ireland.

The Railway Strike we freland.

In order to end the strike the Great
Southern and Western Railway company
have tried the tactics which already so often have proved successful; to bring division in the ranks of the strikers. The
chairman, Sir William Goulding, has oftered to take back all the engine drivers,

(Continued On Page Four)

Revolutionary Syndicalist Treas.

A revolutionary syndicalist Gran for the procession among the railway men in particular is being published in England, called "Treas Syndicalist Allawyman," called "Treas Syndicalist Allawyman," called "Treas Syndicalist Allawyman," called "Treas Syndicalist Allawyman," the address of the paper is: 4 Cyrac.

The address of the Free German Trades Council and its organ, "Die Einigkeit," has been changed and is now Stralauer Plats, 18-19 V. I, Berlin O. 17. the negotiations are not ye-

Germany.

Germany.

Agitation among the miners in Westphala and the lithice province is rife. The increased cost of living, which is acutely fell by the miners of these provinces, has caused a general agitation among the men for increased wages. The initiative of the movement was taken by three meetin sheld in the mining disvircies of Dermund, Vanne and Oberhausen by the so-called Hirseb-Dunker Union, which has Jiberal tendencies. Afterwards the executive of this mining union put itself into galations with other miners, organizations in order to arrive at some common action. A telegram from Cologne to the action. A telegram from Cologne to the Frankfurter Zeitung states that the old miners' union with social-democratic ten-dencies and the Christian miners' union have declared themselves in favor of common action, so that in the near future some movement may start, as the other miners' unions are likely to agree to its necessity.

In Spain a governmental "terror In Spain a governmental "terror" is regining in the provinces of Bilbao, Va-lencia, Barceloua, Mureis, Saragonas, Mal-aga, Savilla, Carogna, Asturia, Madrid, etc. Bilbao and the mining regions hav-ing been the starting point of the move-ment, and of several mining revolts which have been always was, nightmare of the bourgeoise manufacturer, have repudered

(Continued On Page Four)

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD



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industrial workers of the world General Headquarters—518 Camhaige Suilding, Chicago, Illinois. GENERO OFFICERS

Vincent St. John, General Organizer GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

J. J. Ettor, Chas. Scurlock, C. H. Axelson rancis Miller, George Speed. WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

subscriber will find a number name on the wrapper er closing SOLIDARITY. For inst organi means that your sub expired last reand you should renew.

This is NUMBER 97

A WEB OF SOPHISTRY

Mr. Ramsay McDonald contributes an rricle under the title, "Syndicalism," to he Socialist Review of England, which is eprinted in the New York Call of October reprinted in the New York Call of October 22. It purports to be a criticism of the program of the syndicalists of France and Italy and of the Industrial Workers of the World; but is really nothing but a one-state and superficial attack on the "gen-rustional Secretars, wormands untilly by renational Secretary, represent mainly by rench (renational secretary) ans. Here are a few o muets from McDonald's article, which is into its general tenor:

the national Workers of the World the national worker of the work and the, and they are found in ore, and not only in France or Italy. Their program is attractive. They wish to unite all unions into one and then paralyze society by a strike.

They are tired of the slow-moving parliamentary machine; they are impatient with
the tremendous resistance which society the tremenous resistance which seem front of them citadel after ottadel over which the flags of privilege proudly fly, and they give up in impatience the attempts that

ings or privinge pround by, and sale give up in impatience the attempts that have, been begun to underfaine these fortresses, and demand a grand frontal attack. And as I have said, their plan on paper seems plausible. As a matter of fact it is more like one of those tricky delusions which we try to explain away in long winter evenings than a plan of attack. If the new revolutionary method differs from the old on one very important circumstance. The old method captured society by force and cowed the opposition. There might be plots against it, bust immediately seized upon the executive authority, controlled the forces that were available, and put itself at the head of the suthority of the State. Undoubtedly that was a great advantage. It was bound, to produce some kind of tyrant, and to create

ultimate success, deprives itself of the chances of the temporary success for which the old method made some provision. It does not propose to seize upon the forces which society has at its command; it is not to subdue or cow the opposition. It is to bring things to a standstill. It is only half as clear-nighted as the old method, for that saw the futility of trying to effect a revolutionary change except by the capture of social authority."
"The propoganditis of the Industrial

"The propagandists of the Industrial Workers of the World have never yet cal-

ulated the force of the opposition "
Then follows the bulk of the article,
with an extended survey of the possible
utcome of a "general strike" aiming at

It will be a very depth of the foregoing quota-tions, that Mr. McDonald (in common with many other advocates of the "purely political" brand of socialism) meeds to go to school awhile before launching such an absurd attack upon the syndicalist or in-dustrial union movement. He says of the I. W. W.: "They wish to unit all unions into one and then paralyze society by a strike." Elsewhere in his article (not quoted above) McDonald says: "The pivot of syndicalism is the general strike." Evi-dently, Mr. McDonald has inistaken a WEAPON or McETHOD of the industrial dently, Mr. McDonald has mistaken a WEAPON or METHOD of the industrial union, designed to be used as a means of fighting the employing class in the different stages of the revolutionary union movement—for the whole sum and substance of the industrial out, minon movement itself. In this respect, McDonald the socialist is less wise or purposely uses, however suphistry them many capitalist writers on the subject of syndicalism or industrialism.

The I. W. W. purpose is not "to unite all unions into one and then to paralyze society by a strike." Its purpose is to FORM ONE UNION OF THE WORK-ING CLASS (1) to wage the necessary class struggle with the employing class, (d) NG CLASS (1) to wage the necessary class struggle with the employing class, and (2) the construct the new society—industrial democracy—which is to supplant capitalism. In this conception, the "istrike," whether partial or general, belongs to the destinctive, corrective or fighting side of the revolutionary union movement. It is constructive, however, in the sense that it affords a means of unity under certain conditions where defense or aggression becomes necessary against the capitalist enemy; and thereby contributes to the experience and promotes the development of the organized labor movement. But, considered by "self, without relations of the experience and promotes the development of the organized labor movement. But, considered by "self, without relations of the experience and promotes the development of the organized labor movement. But, considered by its soft a revolutive we weapon. Nor is it so considered by the W. W.

Had Mr. McDonald taken the con-structive side of the I. W. W.—its form of organization—he could never have arrived at so one-sided and absurd a view of the organization—be could never have arrived at so one-sided and absurd a view of the question. From the constructive standpoint, the 1. W. proposes to billd y cell, by cell, tissue by tissue," the tramework and substance of the new society as it is already indicated in the evolutionary nolvement of the present society. Capitalism has organized the working class for social production solely for the benefit of and in the interest of the small employing class. The 1, W. W. proposes that the workers shall organize as they work to chay—AS A CLASS—and in detail by industries, to control industry more some once to measure or "calculate the force of the opposition" in their daily struggles; until they have finally arrived at the stage where they are thoroughly enough, organized and displined to assume complete industria," and social control and to eliminate the employing class altogether. Whether or not, in the final "eliminating process," the general strike will not them be employed by altographer. Whether or not, in the final "eliminating process," the general strike will not them be employed by and organization which has failed to "calculate the force of the opposition," but rather by a UNION OF THE WORKERS. available, and put itself at the need of the authority of the State. Undoubtedly that was a great adsentage. It was bound, to produce some kind of tyrant, and to create a purely personal government which would be strong jost in proportion as the social results of them, with society subdued, with their oppositest subdued, with their work of social recould go far with their work of social recould go far with their work of social recould go far with their work of social reconstruction before they lost their hold and the reaction could gather itself to gether. At best, their doom was certain, they have been some the consumer organization will have thoroughly permeated the good of demonstrating their ability as the Communards hald.

The new revolutionary thod, bow-

on of "time" so p

ing with the 1 W. W. advocates as Mr. McDonald thinks. We are fully conscious of the "tremendous re ety is offering to chan illusions as to cur abilit illusions as to cur shilly to overcome that resistance immediately or at one stoke we should have closed up shop long since; as the I. W. W. meets every day the opposition of all social elements with which it comes in contact. Nor are we silly enough to imagine that a "grand frontal attack" of an undisciplined mole on the viorous existles of equitains—will likely be successful. We propose, on the contrary, to systematically "undermine" those established will be a compared to the contrary to extend the army of production to effect their complete removal from the stage of history. We are not "impatient" at the "parliamentary machine" because it "moves slowly," but because of the direction it is trujut to give to take me to the labor moves to the labor moves. "moves slowly," but because of the direc-tion it is trying to give to the labor move-ment. We can hardly consider "old age pension laws," "eight hour laws," "gov-ernment ownership of public utilities," and other similar proposals of parliament-ary, sweishis, as anything hut chloroform for the workers. On the other hand, "se-consider that higher vages, a shorter work day, improved shop and living conditions, to be gained by the direct organized ef-forts of the slaves themselves, are the only forts of the slaves themselves, are the only "immediate demands" that should concern the workers, while they are moving in the direction of the "whole works."

In the words of William D. Haywo In the words of William D. Haywood, CORKITON and CONSTRUCTION sum up the program of the I. W. W. On the JPBndn, the conomic organization wages an incressnt warfar against the employing class, using every means and weapon (including the strike) that conditions and experience may dictate. On the other hand it organizes and drills the army of production—the working class—for the final assumption of industrial and social control. We are patiently waiting for some better program from Mr. McDonald or the other politician critics of the I. W. W.

THE WORKERS' POWER

A portion of the working class has come to realize that it has a power of vital importance at its command that can bring the employing class, the owners of all tools of production, trembling and shaking to their knew whenever, the workers see fit on occasions of necessity for doing so. This form of power is known throughout france and almoung industrial unionists of America as SABOT & G.E.

A St. Louis paper some. time ago commented on sabotage as the only "exappon by which the workers could successity but sing to a victorious close what seemed; to be a hopelessly lost strike. The French workers turned defeat into a glorious victory by

surned defeat into a ing it as a last resort. Sabotage is ers turned defeat into a glorious victory by

using it as a hast resort.

Sabotage is not aiways used consciously, but also unconsciously. Take, for instance, workers in the hotple-und restaurants. Bell hows and waters are all proficient users of this force. Many waiters on seeing a "dead one" sitting at a table will ignore and avoid waiting on him, unless be worked as the corner through with the acceptance of the consecution of the conscious of the consecution of the cons ing a "dead one" sitting at a table will ignore and avoid waiting on bim, unless he wakes us and comes through with the ever expected tip. Their motto of "no tip, no no service," manifeats in itself their mode or ende of attack. As for the bell boys, their environment moulds them into shawd and canning products, and wee to bim who does not "come through" for services shown. On occasions a bottle of ink may be found in some individual's ice water or a knife run through freshly water of a knife run through reshly carried to the state of the state

The Sherman Hotel in St. Louis re-cently experienced a jolt of direct action which had its telling effect. Four cooks were discharged for wearing union but-tous. Impediately the action centry experiments which had its telling effect. Four conwere disphaged for wharing union buttons. Inmediately he entire kitchen
force walked out in hody. The manage, on seeing their go, said: "My
God, you can have anything you want;
but return to work." The discharged
tout return to work." The discharged
tout return to work. The discharged
tout return to work. The discharged
tout return to work. The discharged
tout return to work.

L'inted action and solidarity on the industrial field defea: all opposition. Direct
action, linked with sabotage, will some
day veluently deal; explains its death
blow, sending with it all parasites, and at
the same time creeting within the shell of
the old society the form and structure of
the new—industrial Freedow.

LOUIS MELIS, Local 84,

CAPTURING A MOVEMENT

The Work of the Radical Politicians in the Recent Strikes in Great Britain.

BY WILLIAM MAINWARING,

Fon Pentre, Wales.

Now that the policy of direct action and industrialism is beginning to attract the attention of the workers here in England, it is interesting to note the antics and mental argumatuse of the sail-trimming political quacks in their endeavors to deflect this stream of real progress into the arid channels of political action.

Members of the Independent Labor party (the most important of the political scion) of the industriality of the political scion of the industriality of the political scion of the industriality of the industriality as a "fellow worker" in the same glorious cause of progress. The Social Democratic party with its program of compository military training follows the same ine of factics, and their fellow warmogers, the Clarionites—followers of the jungo Robert Blatchford—speak of mudu-trialism and the need for a powerful nay in one and the same breath.

ranian and the need for a powerful may in one and the same breath.

A more insidious form of attack is pursued by the Socialist Labor party who place their industrial agitation in the foreground and clamo; loudly for industrial orsuced by the Sexamit Lator party who place their industrial agitation in the foreground and ciamot loudly for industrial orgrantation as the 'only effective uggs of a
backing up the ballot." Aff this not being sufficient to 'distrace the attention of
being formed by Netor Grayson in the
name of the 'British Socialist Party."
This party has received the blessing of
German-baiting 'Nunquam."

These activables efforts to resustate the
moribund body of political action with the
red blood and quickening life of the
workers' moyement would be judierous'
enough did there not remain a more sinsiter side to consider. While the rank and
file of these political organizations—the
town councillors, and guardians, and
manicipal candidates—inextricably mix up
State Socialism and Industrialism on
street cortiers and at monster (t) demon-

street corners and at monster (2) demon-strations, their leaders are busily engaged plotting how best to stifle this dangerous and sinister doctrine of the General Strike

It is well to note that they are in part succeeding. The recent national railway strike in England is a case in point, and the workers of all countries would do well to take heed of the warning this miserable to take heed of the warning this miserable fiasce conveys. The mine by reason of their sudden and concerted action were in a fair way of wringing a substantial victory from the autocratic directors; the government was in a state of demoralized panicand the workers at large jude on with lated breath as a many one result of the use of this (to them) new weapon. And then the professional politician stenord in.

The Parlis hand in the game; and men who had not the remotest connection with railway work-ers rushed breathlessly to and fro between the men's headquarters and the government Board of Trade. Negotiations were held; the timen's headquarters and the government.
Board of Trade. Negotiations were held;
the government was invoked; more negotiations were held, and then the men were
ordered by their leaders (2) to return to
work pending the findings of a—Royal
Commission. Thus was strangled at its
birth, by the uprilamentarian and work pending the findings of a "Foyal Commission. Thus was strangled at its birth, by the parliamentarians and reactionary trade union leaders, a movement which would have demonstrated beyond all cavil the resistless efficacy of direct action. Meanwhile the Labor Party and the government are quarreling across the floor of the Commons, each side claiming the credit of baving settled the strike. Labor leaders are witting volunious articles to

leaders are writing voluminous articles, to the press lauding the glorious victory, and the railway men are still working their ten hours per day for 1.n average wage of 18 shillings a week.

shillings a week.

Nor is this all. Not content with having
worked so much mischief the politicians,
in pursuance of a well defined plan, are
busily engaged patting the deluded worker
on the back, noisily applauding this recent
manifestation of splendid solidarity. And herein lies the crux of the matter. The pawns of the trade unions are being told NOW that this well-timed action of theirs, NOW that this well-timed action of theirs, and all-quals actions, are very useful, inas-much² as they tend to make the Labor Party a force to be reckoned with in par liamentary matters. That a judicious oue of the strike will form a strong backing to their legislative efforts.

These tactics are nothing more, nothing less, than a barefaced attempt to capture and (if needs, be) stiffs a flowement that has nothing in common with political ac-

true progress of the work this same political action, ander what name it masquer, that pertains to the State must cessity be subversive of, the workers interests. It is nothing that the social legislator would abolish private ownership legislator would abolish private ownership of the means of life. For the private capitalist he would aubstitute the State; and instead of being the wage slave of an individual or a corporation the worker, would be the wage slave of the State. The more it changes the nove it is the

abolish the State, and it is the acr abolish the State, and it is the aeme of absurdity to suppose that this can be done by means of the political machine. The State will not destroy itself. The State-Socialita politician knows this full well; and, knowing this, all his efforts are directed towards the mullifaction of all movements that really make for the emancipation of the worker.

Even as in the past the politico-social-sits captured and ruined the trade union movement, turing it on with the willow-

movement, luring it on with the will-o'the-wisp of legislative reform into the
morass of parliamentarism, so would they
now deal with industrial unionism; and it behooves the worker to keep a wary eye on his accredited to maders lest, this thing shoulcame to proses.

WILLIE DIES

odle Gets too Old to Kiss Mistress
Has to be Chloroformed. What
Should be Done to the
Mistress?

WILLIE One of my dearly beloved pets, Died September 21, 1911. Age 13 years. Anna U. Bowen.

New York, Oct. 21.-"Willie," a blue ribbon skye terrier, the almost insepar companion of Mrs. Arnold H. Bowe companion of Mrs. Arnold H. Bowen of 156 West Thrity-fourth street, who died in her arms September 21, is the subject in her arms September 21, is the subject of the above inscription on a monument in Hartsdale cemetery. Mrs. Bowen is the daughter-in-law of Edmund 1. Bowen, formerly vice president of the New York Central railroad.

human friends attended.

Shortly after the heal of the prize pet Mrs phonordered the erection of a monument in the memory of "Willie." This order was executed by monument manufacturers at Woodlawn, who had received rders to spare no expense in selection of der to spare no expense in selection of the granite and workmanship. Yesterday seven large touring cars, earing 28 mourners; friends of the family

bearing to mourners, friends of the lamily and "Willie's" two sons, "Bunkie" and "James," who were put into deep mourn-ing, went to Hartsdale cemetery to witness

After a short "service" at the grave to commemorate the erection of the monu-ment in memory of "Willie," the small mound was covered with red and white

mound was covered when con-roses.

"Willie" was the son of "Gypsy," a blue ribbon English skye terrier. About three months ago the dog developed drop-sy, and she visited all the leading dog doc-tors in the city. After the pet had suf-fered for weeks Dr. Armstrong decided "Willie" would die, and advised the heart-broken mistress to have him chioroformed.

broken mistress to have him chloroformed. After much permassion she consented th "Willie" should die on Seipt. 32.

"It was all so tragic," sobbes, Bowen. 'The poor little desar revilus the morrow would meah his death, he was hopelessly ill and nothing save him. We had called at the dog office on September 21 and I then consented to Willie's 'death. That mag while I key in bed, he came to me as well as the sented to Willie's 'death. That mag while I key in bed, he came to me as sented to 'Willie's' death. That a while I lay in bed he came to me

while I lay m
kissed my cheek.

"Willie has gone, poor dear. B
him soon." Mrs. Bowen, fering from nervous disorders, is under the care of the family obysician and a trained

LLENAERE, Mason St., A fel

that the jum_i He get :

who bec

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the f

the w Again calls on finally e own dire Methods The in

calists of out on lo a strike would pa nation; p talist as ; short one Supposers organicould call

It would 100,000 s get 500. inction

BER WORKERS OF AMERICA

the Woods and Mille e many lumber workers or-der the banner of the fighting V., I wish to speak a few words to

The American lumberiacks are among the poorest paid slaves in the country. Some of you are sawnill workers, married men, living in some company owned lumber town. Unless you are a skilled man, you receive very small wages; you must trade at the company stone, and may be live in a company house; you are subject to rules and regulations laid down by some rich and powerful tumber baron.

Sometimes something—happens—around the mill; the foreman shouts at you or order you to do some hard work that you drill you grit your teeth. You feel the You grit your teeth. You feel the company should be sufficient of the property of the company should be sufficient to the company should

dislike. You grit your teeth. You feel like fighting. You would like to speak what is in your mind; but you dare not, because you remember your wife and children. You suppress the feeling of re-

You are powerless alone. Perhaph you are a single man, and work in the woods; you are a single man, and work in the woods; you are a floater, a woodsman or loggier. The food you eat at the cook house is very poor; the cook does not get enough help; he does not get the kind of food be orders. This grund does not give ou satisfaction. You crave for something that will make you feel strong. The result is, when you go to town you will drink more whisky and heer than is goodfory you.

for you,

When you get back to camp on the job When you get back to camp on the job the next day, there is a petry boss, who expects to be camp foreman some day. He jumps up on a stump and begins to holler. He wants to get out more logs so he will, get a reputation; if you don't like this you can roll up and go down the line, and the next place you go to is just as bad or worse. It is like jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

It is like jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

I have before me a copy of the "Lum-berman," the organ of the bosses' union, From it I see that on boards of directors and as presidents of the different lumber companies are some of the wealthiest men in the United States.

I also have before me a serap book in which are many newspaper clippings, "one of which read thus: "disans killed."

dsman killed."

"Wood-man crushed by a log."

"Mill man has his foot crushed at Sec

Such is the resard of men who go into the wider of the modern the sum of the

ethods Advocated and Used by the I.W.W.

Methods Advocated and Used by the I.W.W.

The industrial unionists and the synd-calists of the world do not believe in going out on long starvation strikes, or fighting the capitalists with big treasuries; we want a strike that 'as short and sweet. We would paralyse a city, an industry or a nation; put as much expense on the capi-talist as possible; have a big strike, but a short one; bit the hoss right in the pock-ethook.

Suppose we had 100,000 lumber work.

thook.

Suppose we had 100,000 lumber workers organized on the Pacific coast, we ould call a strike and paralyze the lumber stry of the coast.
would be harder for the h

It would be harder for the hoss to get 100,000 seabs than it would lie for him to get 500. We could picket the employment offices. It the employers got out an inection we could smash the second was the working the work and weed out the following men than money.

To work and weed out the following men than money.

To work and weed out the following men than money.

To work and weed out the following men than the second weer in shield for the woods, make him carry a Tommy.

The woods we could strike significant work of the woods.

The woods we could strike significant work of the woods.

would be that the small companies would want to give in this bransport workers' strike, consisting of about non-half million mean most of them the despised dock wall-opers, bleckeded the porus of Great Britain better than all the mavies of the world could have done. Think of it, the industrial power of one-half million wage workers is greater than the political and the military power of the State. In twenty-four bours the general strike on disorgance and isorganize any government, because on disorganize any government, because on disorganize any government, because

can disorganize any government, because INDUSTRY IS THE BASIS OF SOCIE-TY. If the coal mines, oil wells and railroads and marine transportation were closed down for one mouth in this country the U. S. navy would be as helpless as a

the U. S. navy would be as helpless as a "pile of sterap iron.

This alone ought to show wage workers that they must organize into an industrial organization, and not along political lines or military lines. Polities is a dirty game for honest workingmen to play; it turns discontent of the workers into peaceful channels. The capitalist state is a capitalist institution and should be destroyed and not reformed.

The revolutionary social general style.

and not reformed.

The revolutionary social general strike might be accompanied by an armed revolt, but the armed revolt could not be successful without the general strike of the or-

but the armed revolt could not be successful without the general strike of the organized wealth producers.

During the general strike in Belgium for manhood suffrage, thousands of workers marched from the factories around to the small establishments and forced all the workers to quit working. The electric lights in the big cities went out, transportation and production ceased. The army was called out, but soon became disorganized one capitalist would want soon soldiers to guard his palage; another one wanted some to guard his factory. Soon they found they did not have enough soldiers, so they called out the reserves—but the reserves were the striking workingmen the reserves were the striking workingmen thereserves were the striking workingmen themselves. When the latter received their guns and uniforms, instead of going out and shooting down their mothers, fathers and sisters, they marched through the streets, using the "Marnellilaise," yad carrying a red flag. When the ruling class saw this they said: "This will never do; give as back the guns and uniforms; you don't have to join the army." Then the king ordered the fleet of battleships to come up the river to the big cities; but the workers said some old sand barges and blockaded the rebannel. The battleships were some whose of the general strongly.

Such is the power of the general strongly.

Sabotage.

Sabetage.

The French rained workers have beenusing sabetage with great success. It
means to stay at work and draw their
wages, but to use blockading methods,
such as putting the biggage in the wrong
car, or putting on the wrong check and
sending it the other way. Finding a
cerok in the wheel and delaying the train,
losing parts of the machinery, creating
configuion and blockading traffic.

For instance, if a big redwood tree was
to fall on a stump, by some mistake, it us
would smash into pieces, and the company
would smash into pieces, and the company

For instance, if a big redwood tree was to fall on x stump, by some mistaken it would smash into pieces, and the company would lose hundreds of ioliars.

The writer was working in a sawmill, hear Astoria; Ore. One day two Finlanders were pushing a track load of lamber. They stopped, pulled out the pinlanders were pushing a track load of lumber and washer trusks could not come. The foreman vame fainning up and saked what the other trusks could not come. The foreman vame fainning up and saked what the other trusks could not come. The foreman vame fainning up and saked what the other trusks could not come. The foreman vame fainning up and saked what the other trusks could not come. The foreman vame fainning up and saked what the other trusks could not come to the washed was the matter; the Finnish worker an swered: 'No savey.' About an four's time was least pulling up the lamber and looking for the pin und washer, which were never found. The trusk was disabled for a few days, and the mill hands hadga half-hour's rest. What would be the result to a sawmil owher if a few of these markets four to the dividends? Fellow workers, the I W. W. is fast the fail of the proposition of joining the I. W. W. in a body.

Sabotage, the general strike, and anti-

Sabotage, the general strike, and anti-militarism are your best weapons. The camp delegate system used workers locals of the

BOSSES IN CONTROL

How Employers in the National Metal Trades Association Propose "To Rue Their Own Business."

Following is the "Declaration of Prin ciples of the National Metal Trades Association," an organization of employers which has been for some years and is now hitterly fighting the various certf unions in the metal and machinery industry. It is taken from their official organ, "The Review," of Detroit:

We, the members of the National Metal Trades Association, declare the following to be our principles, which shall govern us in our relation with our employes: CONCERNING EMPLOYES.

1. Since we, as employers, are respon-sible for the work turned out by our work-nen, we must have full discretion to dessible for the work turnors are the consideration to designate the men we consider competent to perform the work said to determine the conditions under which the work shall be prosecuted, the question to the competency of the men being determined solely by us. While disavowing any intention to interfere with the proper functions of labor organizations, we will not admit of any interference with the management of our terference with the management of our

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Disapproving absolutely of strikes and lockouts, the members of this Associa-tion will not arbitrate any question with men on strike; neither will this Associa-tion countenance a lockout on any arbitra-ble question unless arbitration has failed. RELATIONS OF EMPLOYES.
 No discrimination.

No discrimination will be made st any man because of his memberspecial any man because of his membership in any society or organization. Every workman who elects to work in a shop will be required to work peaceably and harmoniously with all his fellow employes.

APPRENTICES, ETC.

APPRENTICES, ETC.

4. The number of apprentices, helpers and handymen to be employed-spill be determined solely by the employer.

METHODS AND WAGES.

METHODS AND WAGES.

5. Employers shall be free to employ their work-people at wages mutually satisfactory. We will not permit employes to place any restriction on the management, methods or production of our shops, and will require a fair day's work for a fair

dav's pay.

Employes will be paid by the hourly rate, by premium system, piece tract, as the employers may elect. FREEDOM OF EMPLOYMENT.

FREEDOM OF EMPLOYMENT.

6. It is the privilege of the employe to
leave our employ whenever he sees fit, and
it is the privilege of the employer to discharge any workman when he sees fit.
The above principles being absolutely essentiars A to the successful conduct of our
business, they are not subject to prolitation.

ARBITRATION.

ARBITRATION

In case of disagreement concerning matters not covered by the foregoing declaration, we advise our members to meet their employes, either individually or collectively, and endeavor to adjust the difficulty on a fair and equitable basis. In case of inability to reach a satisfactory adjustment, we advise that they submit the question to arbitration by a foard composed of six persons, three to be chosen by the employer and three to be chosen by the employer and three to be chosen by the employer amust continue in the service and under the orders of the employer and under the orders of the employer pending a decision.

with this recommendation he shall be de-nied the support of this Association unless it shall approve the action of said member. 8. Hours and wages being governed by local conditions, shall be arranged by the local Association in each district.

local Association in each district.

In the operation of piece work, premium plan or contract system now in force or
to be extended or established in the future,
this Association, will not contensince any
conditions of wages which are not just, or
which will not allow a workman of average
efficiency to earn at least a fair wage.
Adopted June 18, 1901.

"WHY STRIKES ARE LOST"

"Why, Strikes Are Dat," the new pamphlet, is selling rapidly. Send in your orders at once, with the cash. Price 5 cents per copy; in quantities to Local Unions, 3 cents per copy.

SUPERIOR, WIS.

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

There can be no peace so long as hanger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good like the conservation of the carth and the machinery of Between these two classes a straggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades unions unable to cope with the energyweing power of the employing class. The trade unions fosters a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the amount of the constraint of the working class to make a constraint of the constraint of the working class to the constraint of the working class to do away with capitalism. These constraints must be organized, not only for the every-day straggle with capitalism, but also the constraint of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day straggle with capitalism, but also the constraint of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day straggle with capitalism, but also the constraints of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day straggle with capitalism, but also the constraints of the correction when capitalism shall have been overthrown. Absolute in the constraint of the constraint of the co

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in the subs

FROM THE SOUTH

Man With a Mule and a Hoe Still Hoping to Get There in Georgia.

Summerville, Ga., Oct., 21.

Summerville, Ga., Oct., 21.

Solidarity:

I am a Populist lawyer, living in a small old fashioned town, practicing in a conservative court, and having clients fally saturated with middle class Ideas. Well, and why do I read all the Socialist literature, and still more do I greedly devour every number of Solidarity? Because my friends, Populism is a space of mind resulting from the industrial environment of the individual affected. Transportation is the only industry here which involves a joint of production so way's as to thoroughly exclude from the midd of every worker, and most others, every hope of participation in its ownership or control under capitalism. Cotton growing is the chief and basic industry of this section, and the unit of production is a cheap mile, a single plowstock and home. dustry of this section, and the unit of pro-duction is a cheap mile, a single plowatock and a hoe. Every worker using such sim-ple tools, either own them of dreams of owning them, and is actually or prospect-ively a capitalist at heart. Millions are yet surrounded by like conditions, which they reflect in every thought and act. I do not read the Socialist and syndicialist therature because I believe all that either attents to reach. But I give sure their But I am sure that attempts to teach. But I am sure that without either of them my view of things would be very imperfect. I compare the letters of Easter from Germany with the reply to him by Frank Jakel, and I think both are worth reading.

I do not think the German worker is such a hopeless dupe of politicians as friend Foster thinks. The British worker

Zways seemed to be the most hopeless.

friend Foster thinks. The British worker

Tways seemed to be the most bopeless
grame, European proletarial. But it has
med so. They have certainly
the the very latest and greatest
Bach es. The Germans will be in
opposite he at the right time. Our
closing SOLar must not forget the may
the means. Europe. How much the
anizations, at there is yet weakened, divided
and befuddled by the vestiges of feudalism
which yet cling to their mentality in the

and befaddle by the vestiges of feudalism which yet cling to their mentality in the form of divers language, petty states, competing religious and imaginary race differences. No class, priestly, kingly, noble—not even the capitalists have yet been able to surmount these old vestiges of feudalism in Europe. But the history of America is unique and can not be explained by the European rule.

A sort of hot house experiment of planting the old world classes along the Atlanting the old world classes along the Atlantine coast was made in the colonial period.

December 2019 slice of all that, and still our history would develop only a little more slowly, but not at all differently from what it is. For America has grown from the individual pioneey. The roots of American history and destiny are not in transplanted classes, but in individuals, social atoms broken loose from old traditions, and atoms broken loose from old traditions, and recognized and set upon the process of evolution under conditions that never ex-isted elsewhere in the course of time.

So, while European developments are of great interest, it is in America that the fate of classes, must have jee in and its my there is an examer after citaded over which the flags of privileges or deciding a must be a continuous and the decision is not distant or opinion, the decision is not distant or opinion, the decision is not distant or doubtful. Jackel is strong and I think very sound on the question of race suicide. Let the old Adam assert itself in pristine vigor among all the workers. Practically every orthodox teaching with which the worker is stuffed is false and devitations. The schools are institutions for missinforms. ols are instituti or for the discouragement of thought

nd truth.

The standard responsibilities are just as any fetters upon the minds of the workers. I enclose a dollar for which kindly nove me up another year on your book.

With best wishes,

C. D. RIVERS.

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

(Continued From Page One)

centinued From Page One)

events arrived in the large provincial towns and villages of Valencia provinces, such as Carajante, Bunol, Cullera, Jatva, etc., the people there believed that the day of their liberation had come. They armed, attacked the town halls and proclaimed the republic. But the government contained the republic and the province as Marx at last as The governor of Biffuelons, fall. But they, the Billion overtus might present and for the province of the contained the conta

Barcelona were arrested, besides many more. But it turned out that the list found was the list of subscribers of "Solidaridad Oberea," the organ of the Confederation. From the other provinces the news its except 1, to an other provinces the news its except 1, to an other provinces the news its except 1, to an other provinces the news its except 1, to an other provinces the news its except 1, to an other provinces the news its except 1, to an other provinces the news its except 1, to an other provinces the news its except 1, to an other provinces the new test and the new test an rederation. From the other provinces the news is scarce. It is only known that there are many prisoners; that there, as everywhere else in Spain, all worker's and republican unions are closed. Letters are opened by the police. The press is muziled. A committee of help for the victims of the recession is closed. tims of the repression is formed, the sec-retary of which is Gillot.

BROTHERHOOD OF TIMBER WORKERS

Grand Lodge

Alexandria, La.

To all Locals and the Membership of the B. of T. W.:

After Nov. 1 all Local Lodges will be placed urous, more independent footing. Their Treasurers will be bonded and will retain half of all the dies collected.

Each Local will issue its own receipts, which will be sent out from the Grand Corretary's office with the seal of the Grand Lodge on each receipt. No receipt will, be recognized without the Grand Lodge son on it. All Local Secretaries are urged to make a special effort to collect all back dues, all dues for the month of October and report same as they have in the past. Clean up the docket and be ready to start in anew. This will place all Locals in a position to handle local affairs, subject only to the approval of the Grand Lodge.

It must be understood that we are now in a granular secreted.

Lodge.

It must be understood that we are now in an organizing period, and all local disturbances should be adjusted without friction, and without strikes or walkouts. We can not afford at this stage of the game to be contentious and to demand concessions from the employers. Go on with your work and be content with present conditions,

work and be content with present conni-tions.

Organize! Get every member available! Then educate! Systematize your work. Study the relationship of unionism to business and industry. Teach the membership to be thoughtful; to be considerate, and to be reasonable. Discourage idle talk and idle boastings. Confine your conversations on the order, and its purposes and designs to ctood Lodge meetings. Strive to make your Local the best in the State. Be watchful and study for the good of the Order. Avoid bot discussions and foolish arguments. Convince the world by your talk, by your walk and by your life that unionism is a business proposition. Stand by the Order and it will stand by you.

Yours for victory, JAY SMITH, Grand Sec.

SIMPLE, ISN'T JT? The strike on, the Irish — new sor settled in jig time where in it strong was to the control of the control of

sizzling speeches, voting, marching, plead

ing and arguing.

The English plan is entirely too short.

The turmoil doesn't last long enough to

But it's simple, isn't it?

Toledo Union Leatler.

LECTURES IN CHICAGO

Local 85, Branch 2, of Chicago, is arranging a series of lectures for each Sun-day evening, beginning with Oct. 29, at 183 West Madison street. The speaker for Oct. 29 will/fe Voltairine de Claire of the Mexican Refuçee League. Others will be announced later.

KANSAS CITY FIGHT

(Continued From Page One)

plaining to the judge the purposes of the I. W. W., and in the middle of a sentence the judge cut him off with: "You are fined 823 and the rest 810 cach.

Little and the writer were the only ones allowed to any a word in our own defense. Fellow Workers Ree, McGuire, Montgourery, Reeder and Strobach were kangarooed without saying a word in their own defense.

defense.

On the way out of the court an amusing occurrence took place. One of the numerous parasites who acted as flunkies around a court room tried to burry-as on our way to the cèlis. We refused to be hurried. When we came to the door leading from the court be told us to open the door. He was told that he was drawing pay for doing that himself. His surprised look showed that he was not used to men with backbone.

After we had gone people to the just

ing pay for doing that numeri. The sur-prized look showed that he was not used to men with backbone.

After we had gone back to the jail a delegation from the local-sawinh honor and, after telling him that we intended to have free speech, he decided to reconsider that former action, and he discharged us all but Fellow Worker Little. When we were discharged Roe tried to get back about \$10 worth of literature which the police had taken, and he was informed by the chief of police that he had no right to sell such literature in Kansas City. Roe asked for his property receipt back and was told he could have it and use it for toilet purposes. Little left for county farm this morning. This attempt to do away, with the selling of I. W. W. literature and street speaking must be met with determined opposition,

must be met with determined opposition.

Men are needed. We are sure they will

G. H. PERRY.

FROM THE COUNTY FARM

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 22

Solidarity:

Am getting this to you by underground.

Things are, looking our way. Nine men
are in, and more ready. The jail is filled
to the roof now. They have to parole 15
or 20 every day to make 100m for more.

The ones paroled are men with "strong backs and weak heads," teaving the rebels in. Good door for me. backs and weak heads, 'leaving the rebels in. Good dope for us. His nibs, the judge, his honor, Mr. Burney, is up a tree. He is trying to scare us out by six months' sentences, but it is evident that he don't know the kind of material the I.

e don't know the kind or we don't know the kind or ...

V. W. men are made of.

Another thing in our favor is that the uthorities on the "farm," are at logger-reads with the judge! This farm is a osing proposition. It lost over \$2.700.

The whole thing looks like victory for

Send in the men and Kansas City will be heard from in 1. W. W. circles.

Yours for the goods, J. D. WORKEMHARD.

ARE NOT JAILS **ENOUGH FOR THEM**

(Kansas City Siar Oct. 24)

"Araid of getting arrested? Hardly! We want to get arrested. We'll flood the jul, and the county farm and, any other place they want to send us to."
That's what a member of the Industrial Workers of the World said yestersday at their headquarters on Sixth street. near the county juil. Vigorous noda of the heads on the part of the dozen other mee in the room affirmed his declaration. The speaker continued:

continued:

"There are 15 of our members in jail or on the farm log." Within a veck there'll be a livinsied; that is, if the police keep on arretting sia see want them to. And we have got men coming from every part of the country to help keep the jail full.

They're coming from. Spokane and Fresso and Sacramento and Los Angeles, and sogistic form of the possible of the foundation of the

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Rushed to be Arres

Kansas City, according to members of the I. W. W., will soon become such a storm center as Spokane, Wash.; Missoula, Mont., and Fresno, Cal., have been in the Mont., and Frenno, Cal., have been in the past. The riotous scenes which took place in those cities will be repeated here, they say, but it won't be their fault. Theirs in passive resistance. All they do is insist on talking on the streets. If the police ruth them, attack their leaders and arrest their orators, that is the fault of the police, "unwilling tools or agents of the capitalists," they are ists," they say.

The I. W. W. first asserted its right of

The I. W. W. arst asserted its right or free speech in the mining town of Mis-souls, Mont., when street orators were ar-rested. In accordance with their policy, members of the order rushed from every mining camp within miles to Missoula. Grimly underground toilers were trans-formed into street orators and immediately again transformed—into prisoners. But the jail accommodations of Missoula could not stand the pressure. In two weeks the city officials gave up the fight, turned the I. W. W. members loose and let them

The next fight was in Spokane There a compromise was reached, where court proceedings were dropped, the men turned loose and the I. W. W. given the right to speak at one point in the city. Now, they say, their orators talk at will in any part of Spokane.

While the Spokane trouble was being ad-

Costinued the Meeting in Jail.

In the crowd stripped and stockade the 1, w. W. men continued their meetings. The orator role up at all times of day and night and addressed their wildly enthusiastic fellow prisoners. The jail and stockade became perpetual bedlams of noise and seuffess between the prisoners and the army of specially sworn in deputies. As a last resort the fire department was called on and reams of ice cold mountain water poured on the freusied fanaties.

But the speaking continued, though both

But the speaking continued, though both orators and auditors were drenched. For each man arrested a half dozen sprang up to take his place.

while the excitement in Fresno and all California wante its height a group of 150 1. W. W. men from Spokane began a march to Fresno. They walked through Washington and Oregon to the California line, a mountain range high above the surrounding country, a 'region of perpetual snow. But the 'army' was not dannted by the snow. Slowly, but surely, they marched on. After weeks of marching the 'army' reached Sacramento, California's capital, and close to Fresno, their object point. Cozey's Lieutemant à Leader.

In Sacramento they were received by a

Cozey's lieutemant a Loader.

In Sacrament they were received by a large force of I. W. W. men under Carl Browne, who was first lieutemant to Gen.
Coxey on his famous march to Washington.
Recruits poured in by the scere and the augmented army prepared to leave for Frenno. But when the Frendo officials heard of the intended departure of the "army" from Sacramento they expitulated. The right of aftered speaking was granted the I. W. W. 'the jull was emptited and the stockade closed.

Many of the I. W. W. marchers went on to Lower California, where they joined Gen. Price's force of socialistic insurrent and fought for Mexican interest we and fought for Mexican interest the many backing to

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