

The Rand Slaughter

Story Of The Wanton Killing Of Slaves In The Great Mining Strike In South Africa.

(Maritoned Worker)
In the course of a lengthy report written for the "Albert" (Maryborough, Q.), "A Maryborough Boy" says:
"The New Kleinfontein men fought a lone battle for six weeks. Their leaders were arrested on various pretexts. They were harassed by the police, and every possible thing was done to secure their submission. The C.A. refused to recognize their Union. It had told the strikers that if they resumed work 50 of the men would not be re-instated. These terms the men refused, insisting that every man should be taken back."
On two or three of the adjoining mines, the men came out in sympathy, but it had no effect, and the Kleinfontein strikers were becoming discouraged by the struggle. Then it was the Miners' Union, in conjunction with the Federation of Trades, decided upon their action—an action which was to shake the country to its foundations.
"A short, sharp, decisive struggle was the decision, and the three activities stand out with wonderful distinctness in view of the results achieved. The first was the 4th of July 4th (American Independence Day) was to see every worker, mine or otherwise, throw down tools. From the East Rand, where the trouble originated, the small number of men grew, and as it swept westward, carrying everything with it. In the two days intervening between the date of the strike, the movement gathered strength with startling suddenness, until on the morning of the 4th of July from the East Rand to the West, a distance of 60 miles, not a mine was working, and 20,000 whites and 250,000 Kaffirs were idle. Simultaneously engine drivers, engineers, stone masons, carpenters, and all the trades allied to the Federation threw down their tools. The trams and trains were all stopped, and the papers had to cease publication.
"Never in the world was strike so complete. It burst like a tornado, and was irresistible. Short, sharp and decisive, no one dreamed how full of prophetic truth they were. The General Strike was the result. It was not a day, but a victory was won. But it is a sorry appalling cost! The price was only—human blood, and so far our only consolation is the knowledge that great reforms have been similarly won.
"And this brings me to the start of the trouble. In attempting to suppress an open-air meeting on the first day of the strike the town police charged the crowd with batons. It was a most unprovoked interference with freedom of speech. That night (July 4th) Johannes Meier and later in the evening of the 5th the "Star" which has bitterly opposed, as it always does, the workers) was burned to the ground.
"To the tumult gun shops were broken open, and rifles, revolvers, and ammunition were taken in large quantities. This city on that night was an Inferno. Shots were fired, and the dark, and all night long a sort of guerrilla war was carried on between soldiers and civilians. Still forms lay about the streets, gruesome evidences of the deadly warfare when daylight broke a tour of inspection showed the buildings in the centre of the city riddled and marked with bullets. Windows were perforated like sieves, and ominous darkness reigned within much in evidence on the sidewalk and roads.
"But it was left for the following afternoon (Saturday, July 5) to produce the event, about which the whole of South Africa feeling is in revolt, for it was then that the military erected a heavy toll. The people did not expect to chuck their brilliant dis-

plays at the troops either. "You murderers of women and children!" could be heard. "You heroes of Spionkop!" "What did you do at Magerfontein?" These remarks were thrown from thousands of throats on the morning following the battle, through the town."
"A Maryborough Boy" then proceeds to relate his own experiences in the streets:
"When we reached Commissioner-street (the scene of the tragedy) there were thousands of people, drawn doubtless like ourselves, out of curiosity. A quieter or better behaved crowd at this time could not be found.
"We walked into the streets, and looked in some wonderment at the soldiers lying flat on their stomachs across the roads, also at two dead bodies lying on the sidewalk, the victims of bullets.
"An old lady and gent were strolling across the road (which was clear of people) when we were started to hear, without a moment's warning, "Fire!" There was a crash of rifles, the bullets came like hail, and the people were scattered in every agony. Just in front of me an elderly man sank in a heap, and the look in his eyes will ever haunt me. Beside me a boy spun round and said, "God! I've got it." I caught him as he was falling with great sob in his throat, drew him round a corner, and laid him down. His life's blood was showing through his shirt when the ambulance came for him. Poor lad! he was but about 17 years old, a nice-looking, well-dressed boy—doubtless somebody's idol.
"I have to confess that my own feelings were torn to shreds with the horror of it all, and you will not wonder that one was filled with a bitter hatred of all that is represented by that vaulted flag of freedom, the Union Jack in whose name such deeds were perpetrated. It was so unnecessary, and the cold-bloodedness of it turns one sick. It was murder pure and simple, and it is by British troops that the British populace at the behest of a Dutch Government, which in its turn is manipulated by cosmopolitan financiers (mostly German Jews), are doing it."
"Dick Fordham called me as I said above. He was a young man, and the general was Black Saturday afternoon, which he called a "casualty." And the "casualty" parties tell us it was a "battle" and "civil war."
"The Government brought the parties into negotiations for a settlement early in the evening. The mine-owners were ready to agree to anything the Government suggested, and so it was that the miners and strikers leaders announced a settlement which was a complete victory for the men. The chief item was that all "casualties" had to be reinstated, and all strikers were everywhere to be re-instated. And so it is that day things are almost normal again, but the results of that two days' strike are still to be seen in the streets.
"The public is demanding the recall of the Governor-General, Lord Gladstone, and the withdrawal of troops. Gladstone it was who gave an order to use the military, but I cannot see myself that he can be held responsible, seeing that his Ministers practically demanded that ascent.
"The immediate results of the strike are already manifest. The bearing on the future will be of such importance that one can only surmise. It is true that the revolutionary feeling in this country among Britaners is at fever heat. It is equally true that the vast majority of Boers hate British rule. Further, while General Buller is Premier, and the General is a serious rival in General Hertzog, and the latter has no time for England.
"Near took John Bull five years, with nearly 300,000 troops and 200 mil-

lions of money to get possession of the Transvaal, and all things considered I venture the opinion that if the irreconcilables acted as they could have back in three weeks. We know, and they (the Boers) know that England has its hands full across the North Sea (Germany) and that no 300,000 will ever be sent from England against I honestly believe it was consideration of such possibilities, when matters became so serious, that hastened the surrender of the Chamber of Mines. "And the results of this upheaval? Today the shackles are burst—they will never be welded again. The power of the autocrat is irrevocably broken, and the Federation of Trades an unassailable solid body. Trade Unionism was not particularly strong in this country prior to the strike. How different today, when everybody is flocking into the Association! An instance: The railwaymen, who have many grievances, encouraged by the success attending the miners' fight, have enrolled 6500 new members of their union in one week. Remarkable figures you will admit, and, better still, they are to affiliate with the Federation, which will then embrace practically all the wage-earners in the country—civil servants as well. Such a body must wield tremendous power, political and industrial, and I believe that power will be used with that discretion and moderation which is essential to its permanent success. Its members are bonded together by the blood of the martyrs whose lives were sacrificed in the fight, and hard though it is to say, perhaps the results justify the means. It is not a feast for capital, but an absolute disaster for capital—a triumph for organized labor.
"The troops people have got, very true fine of the strike, particularly of the massacre. They are, from all accounts, quite too true for certain British officers, and provide incontrovertible evidence of the circumstances surrounding the affair.
"The Federation of Trades is securing one, and when the Royal Commission (which we expect will be appointed) inquires into the circumstances surrounding the affair, the Federation will probably play an important part in shooting home the responsibility for the wanton sacrifice of human life which took place on "Black Saturday, July 5th, 1917," in a future that date will be known as South African "Independence Day," will be fraught with as much significance for us as the same day is for Americans.
"The news is not an end of the matter for the railways are organizing rapidly in view of trouble. They are formulating their demands, backed by the victorious Federation, which means, if they strike, we all strike. A fortnight ago the Government would have laughed at them. Today the same Government is falling over itself in an endeavor to meet the demands of the men."

LAWRENCE STRIKE FUND

No story has furnished better copy for some time now than that of the alleged "shortage" in the I. W. W. strike fund, as supposedly revealed in the "findings" of a Massachusetts court. Trautmann also lent a hand in the affair, and joined the chorus of capitalist and "labor" shouters against the I. W. W. Just what the story amounts to, is told in part in this issue, in the clipping from the New Bedford Standard. It recounts an interview on the matter by Fellow Worker J. J. Eitor. Eitor will go farther, and in a coming issue of Solidarity will have an article explaining the disposition of the strike funds, and showing how Trautmann is allied with the Civic Federation, the A. F. of L. and the bosses of Massachusetts, in his and their attempt to discredit the I. W. W.
All I. W. W. locals in Massachusetts should at once order good bundles of this issue, and give it wide circulation among the textile workers especially. Cash must accompany all orders, as we are unable to extend credit. Bundles are one and one-half cent per copy. Do it now.

TOM MANN MEETINGS

Tom Mann is available for meetings at the following places in the East:
Nov. 20—Akron, Ohio.
Nov. 22—Rochester, Pa.
Nov. 23—24—Cleveland, Ohio.
Nov. 27—Washington, D. C.
Nov. 28—Baltimore, Md.
Nov. 30—Philadelphia, Pa.
Dec. 2—Trenton, N. J.
Dec. 4—Newark, N. J.
Dec. 5—New York City.
Dec. 8—Boston, Mass.
Dec. 9—Lawrence, Mass.
Dec. 11—Paterson, N. J.
Dec. 18—New York City.
Dec. 22—New York City.
For all information regarding rates, etc., apply to Tom Mann, 2236 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.

SYNDICALISM AND THE Co-operative Commonwealth

(How We Shall Bring About The Revolution.)
By Emilie Patting and Emilie Fouquet.
Translated by Charles and Frederic Charles, with a foreword by Tom Mann, and a preface by Peter Kropotkin.
This book is the result of a series of questions sent out by the General Confederation to all members asking them to give their conception of how the Social Revolution is to be brought about, and also as to the probable procedure in the re-organization of society. The authors have woven a story out of the returns from 150 correspondents, and present a story of the Revolution and reconstruction as having already occurred. It is an indispensable book for all who wish to understand the true ideal method of French syndicalism, and the considerable delay in importing this book it is now ready for delivery.
English edition, illustrated, 240 pages. Paper, 75c.
A few cloth copies at \$1.00

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

The card of E. F. Hines, Local 135, has been forwarded to the General Office, Fellow Worker. Hines may secure same by writing for it—Vincent St. John.

SOLIDARITY

The Trial of a New Society

By Justus Ebert

In this book Fellow-Worker Ebert gives the best exposition of the constructive and social philosophy of the I. W. W., that has yet appeared in print. It is not a work of fiction nor of speculation, but a matter-of-fact, practical treatment of those phases of the industrial, social and political life, as revealed by the great textile strike at Lawrence, Mass., and the trials of Eitor, Giovanniotti and Caruso growing out of same. Handsome. Full Cloth, Gold Stamped Binding, 180 Pages, With 8 Page Illustrations.
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I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

112 HAMILTON AVENUE CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

A GENERAL DEFENSE FUND NEEDED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.
Room 307, 164 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
October 10th, 1917.
Fellow Workers:
If I, Boyd, one of those who was active in the Paterson strike, has been sentenced to seven years in prison. Over 150 cases in Paterson are to be tried in this term of court. If Hayward, Elizabeth Curley Fynn, Carlo Treca, Adolph Leasing and countless others who have always been in the firing line will come up for trial. We may be sure that the same kind of justice is to be meted out to them as to the others who have appeared before the Jersey Courts.
At the same time other members of our organization are in jail waiting for trial at Ipswich, Mass. They, too, are men of prison. In Milford, Mass., one of our fellow workers has already been sentenced to prison, otherwise it would be the same route in New York State Bocchini and Legere are in Auburn prison, others are in charge which may be tried at any time. In Salt Lake City members of our organization are accused of crime, and face the jail and the gallows. They, too, face the danger of imprisonment. In California, hundreds who participated in the Wheeling strike are charged with murder. Every effort is being made to railroad them to the gallows. What does it all portend? It means that wherever we are going to do about his class he is in danger of being sent to either prison or the gallows.
We must do our best to get this war organization, in of course, our strongest defense so that all these cases can be made in the courts. That in turn means money.
The big struggle like the Paterson strike which has received lots of publicity receive most of the support. Those who have not gotten their share of publicity and which are just as important, for example Ipswich, Wheeling and others, receive scanty support. We must arrange our defense so that all these cases can be attended to. To this end a general defense fund has been started. All locals, all workers and all individuals who desire to see these workers who are now in jail and who will be jailed in the future put back once more on the firing line can by contributing to this fund help to get them out of all of the workers both well known and obscure.
It is imperative! We must unite our forces of defense just as we propose to unite our forces on the front. Are you going to do about it? This is what you must do in order to protect yourself and others from prison. You must hold protest meetings. At these meetings bring up all of these cases and get them before

the workers' notice. You must organize defense conferences. Invite all medical bodies to participate in these conferences. We must be on the job every minute. Show how capital is using its courts. We must save them in their attempts to judicially mislead us. Money is needed at once for Ipswich, Wheeling, Hayward, Milford, Salt Lake and the various other places where we have fights on. Raise It. Send it in today. Get out lists. Circulate them.
At this at once send all funds to:
GENERAL DEFENSE FUND,
VINCENT ST. JOHN,
307-164 W. WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

STENOGRAPHIC REPORT

Solidarity is in receipt of a number of inquiries as to when the stenographic report of the Eighth Convention is to appear in printed form. Our understanding is that the Ways and Means Committee of the convention recommended that our union be asked to contribute \$5 for the printing of the same, and to recommend a distribution, 16 pages. Price 25c; \$1.00 per hundred.
Local 88, Eugene, Oregon, has moved to Florence, Oregon. Write 88, General Delivery, Florence, Oregon.

NOTICE

Local Secretaries having on hand copies of Solidarity of June 7th, Vol. 4 No. 22, Whole No. 178 are requested to send same in so that we may complete our files.

Subscribe for Solidarity

I. W. W. ORGANIZERS

All credentials issued by the General Executive Board to voluntary or national organizers bearing the date prior to July 1st are hereby revoked on order of the General Executive Board. The below names have been issued credentials by the General Executive Board and are the only authorized voluntary or national organizers with credentials at this time:
Geo. Spead, General Organizer
J. M. Foss, C. E. B. Member
H. Little, C. E. B. Member
Ewald Krottegen, C. E. B. Member
J. W. Kelly, C. E. B. Member
C. H. Edwards, C. E. B. Member
National Organizers
J. J. Eitor, Matilda Rabinowich
C. L. Filippo, C. F. Howaro
F. Albizzati

Organizers

Wm. D. Hayward, E. G. Flynn
J. A. Whyte, E. Doree
August Walquist, George Ippert
W. A. Thorn, Joseph Schmidt
Jas. P. Thompson, Fred Lester
Wm. Duroe, Wm. Panzer
Ed F. Danner, A. A. Rice
E. F. Edwards, Ed Dickinson
Vincent St. John, General Sec'y-Treas.

Under Song Books

In order to close out the last edition of Song Books in our hand, the General Organization is going to sell the locals at the following price:
\$ 4.00 per 100
\$35.00 per 1,000
Make money order payable to Industrial Worker. Cash must accompany all orders.
Address all orders to
Industrial Worker
Box 2129 Spokane, Wash.

LABOR NEWS THE WORLD OVER

(Continued from Page One)

articles of the Department of the Seine (Paris) that fought for the passage of an amendment making all the officers ineligible for re-election.

Australia

According to the official report (Trades Unionism, Unemployed, etc. in Australia) there were in 1912, 921 organizations, comprising 1192 locals, with 453,224 members, as against 124 organizations with 54,888 members in 1911. Following are the most important organizations:

Slam and electric railway workers, 50,785; transport workers, 35,000; mines and quarries, 34,000; machines and metal workers, 29,950; tobacco and food products, 23,132; building trades, 25,609. In all there is about 44 per cent of the workers in gainful occupations organized. The percentage of women is very small, about 4 per cent; largest in the clothing industry—6,901, and house and hotel servants, 3,910.

In the period covered—1891 to 1912—wages increased 10 per cent, while the cost of living rose on the average 17 per cent. The report concludes that the average earning capacity of the worker did not increase since 1886.

And this in the land of labor government and state socialism.

Italy

The syndicalist movement of Italy deserves the special attention of the I. W. W. In France the revolutionary syndicalist formed a historical coincidence through a brief period the labor movement and now by a series of compromises and adjustments they attempt to unite in the Confederation all the labor organizations, hoping to dominate them and convert them to their ideas. In England the Syndicalist League is in fact occupied with the doubtful

task of boring from within. It is only in Italy that the militants broke completely with the old unions united in the "Confederazione Generale del Lavoro" (General Confederation of Labor) and formed a separate organization, the "Unione Sindacale Italiano" (the Italian Syndicalist Union).

At first ridiculed and ignored, this organization is gaining in numbers and importance. From a membership of 60,000 in 1912, it grew to 130,000 at the present date, with branches all over the country. The significance of this growth will be more appreciated when compared with the strength of the other organization. The C. G. L., a conservative centralized organization, has about 300,000, the Catholic unions 108,000; while about 400,000 are organized in independent unions.

The record of the Milan Syndicalist Unions for four months, as given by Fellow Worker De Ambria in "La Vie Ouvriere" is remarkable. Two partial strikes, involving 8,000 workers, one lasting 40 days, the other 70 days; two general strikes of metal workers involving 50,000 men, lasting one 12 days, the other 17 days, two sympathetic strikes limited to Milan, 200,000 workers, one for 3 days, the other 10 days; one protest general strike in Milan, 4 days, a national general sympathetic strike, 500,000, for two days.

The very furious assaults made upon the young vigorous movement by the parliamentary socialists and reformists, is an ample testimony to its importance and permanent place in the labor movement of Italy. The I. W. W. movement has much in common with the Italian syndicalist movement, and a clearer understanding and ampler information would do much good, especially in our attempt to organize the Italian on this side of the ocean.

Subscribers to Solidarity are hereby notified that back numbers of the magazine will be furnished except very limited numbers. All subscribers are notified two weeks in advance of their expiration. They should renew in time, not to miss an issue. Our regular edition is usually exhausted within a week after printing.

WHY? FOR DEFENSE

Fellow Worker Jack Whyte has just started on a tour of the West, in behalf of the defense of the I. W. W. court victims in various parts of the country. The following schedule of dates has been arranged for Whyte so far, and locals are urged to get busy and make all meetings, the proceeds of which are to go to the General Defense Fund, a success:

- St. Louis, Friday, Oct. 31 to Tuesday, Nov. 4.
Kansas City, Wednesday, Nov. 5 to Monday, Nov. 10.
Denver, Tuesday, Nov. 11 to Monday, 16.
Salt Lake City, Tuesday, Nov. 17 to Monday, Nov. 24.
Tombah, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
Los Angeles, Friday, Nov. 28 to Wednesday, Dec. 3.
San Diego, Thursday, Dec. 4 to Monday, Dec. 9.
Fresno, Wednesday, Dec. 10.
Stockton, Thursday, Dec. 11.
Sacramento, Friday, Dec. 12 to Monday, Dec. 15.
San Francisco and Bay Cities, Tuesday, Dec. 16 to Monday, Dec. 22.

Direct action is opposed to the renunciation of personal effort characterized by permanent delegation, by which the power of the determining value and creative force for all projects and conquests, is consigned to a small number. Many workers rely upon more active and bolder comrades, whose cares and efforts are centered in obtaining for these self-same colleagues of the workshop better wages and conditions, while the farmer, the merchant, the industrial magnate sit in peace and success in their enterprises. This is on the part of everyone of them a sign of barren incompetence, a proof of want of courage and a lack of initiative. Any class of persons incapable of acting on their own behalf, or for those around them, fully deserves to fail—Johannes.

Anyone finding Card No. 116360, Con. Murphy, please return to Local 453, Box 516, Taft, Calif. The address of G. E. B. Member J. W. Kelly has changed to 1220 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

Revised List of Publications in Stock. Note the Reduced Prices on Literature Printed at New Castle

- "WHY STRIKES ARE LOST; HOW TO WIN." W. E. Trautmann
"ELIVEN BLIND LEADERS" B. H. Williams
"PATRIOTISM AND THE WORKER" Gustave Herve.
"THE FARM LABORER & THE CITY WORKER" Edward McDonald
"INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND THE I. W. W." By Vincent St. John

FOUR PAGE LEAFLETS

- "IS THE I. W. W. ANTI-POLITICAL?" By Justice Ebert
"APPEAL TO WAGE WORKERS, Men and Women" By E. S. Nelson
"POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE I. W. W." By Vincent St. John
"GETTING RECOGNITION" By A. M. Stirton
"WAR AND THE WORKERS" By Walker C. Smith
"THE EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY; What It Will Mean And How To Get It" By August Walquist
"APPEAL TO WAGE WORKERS," By E. S. Nelson. Swedish, Hungarian, Slovak; each 20c 100; \$1.50 1,000

112 HAMILTON AVENUE CLEVELAND, O.

Capitalists Cuss Politicians

(Chicago Tribune) George W. Perkins is the president and chief stockholder of the subsidiary corporations of the United States Steel Company. He was a member of all the office holders in this country and should apply to the steel magnates for positions, they would find 10 per cent of them could qualify for jobs worth \$1,200 a year. Mr. Perkins defied his audience to name six men of all parties and of the politics of the United States today who could measure up to the title "statesman."

fight they have always been found on the firing line in some capacity doing their part in the struggle to the full extent of their ability and without regard to personal consequences. Remember that it is now up to us to do it. Our professions of solidarity are something more substantial than words. Fellow Worker Jos. J. Ektor will all the following list of data in the interest of the Paterson Defense Fund:

- New York, N. Y. Nov. 25
Philadelphia, Pa. Nov. 25
Baltimore, Md. Nov. 25
Pittsburg, Pa. Nov. 15-16
Cleveland, O. Nov. 11-12
Toledo, O. Nov. 18-24
Detroit, Mich. Nov. 15-16
Chicago, Ill. Nov. 17-18
Minneapolis, Minn. Nov. 25
Minot, N. Dak. Nov. 22
Great Falls, Mont. Nov. 25
Butte, Mont. Nov. 25
Missoula, Mont. Nov. 25

However, if we are dissatisfied with legislation we are getting only what we are entitled to. For years we have been going on paying no attention to public affairs. The result has been that what we might have expected. If all the officeholders in the United States were to lose their jobs tomorrow and should apply to you gentlemen for positions, you wouldn't find 10 per cent of them who could qualify for jobs worth \$1,200 a year. And these are the men who are trying to solve our great economical problems for us.

EDITOR FOR DEFENSE

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS 307 164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Fellow Workers: One hundred and thirty (130) of the Paterson silk strikers are awaiting trial on charges growing out of the strike. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Carlo Tresca, Adolph Lessig and Wm. D. Wood are awaiting trial on charges of conspiracy and inciting to riot. All of them are facing a term in the penitentiary from one to fifteen years. These "wob" workers are in danger of being "wobbed" because of their lack of funds with which to defend themselves. Remember that these 130 strikers and Fellow Workers Flynn, Tresca, Lessig and Wood are awaiting trial on charges of conspiracy and inciting to riot. Remember that in every

Mr. Block

His Patriotism Is Appreciated



-To Be Continued

Solidarity Will Be Four Years Old, January 3d, 1914

We will celebrate our anniversary with a Special Number of Solidarity Eight Pages, Special Propaganda Features, Illustrations Begin now hoisting for a big bundle, and let us know in plenty of time beforehand, so we can figure accordingly. CASH for all bundles must be here at least a week before date of issue—January 3d, 1914. All Bundle Orders of this issue will be 2 cents per copy Those who can't use a bundle may send a present to the "kid" in the form of a yearly sub or a donation of any amount. Boost Now For a Big Issue

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'NEW YORK TRIBUNE', 'ST. LOUIS', 'AGITATION', 'LOCAL WORKERS', 'KRU...', 'PORTL...', 'LORD...', 'JULIUS...', 'ERN...', 'THOUGHT...', 'THAT...', 'MARKED...', 'HOLD...', 'HAVE...', 'THE...', 'MUCH...', 'BUILD...', 'NO...', 'PEN...', 'ENTIRE...', 'OF...', 'W...', 'THE...', 'PER...', 'ACCOUNT...', 'CENTS...', 'PER...', 'WA...', 'SUN...', 'PAPER...', 'D...', 'TEST...