



# HUNDREDS IN THE HARVEST CAMPAIGN

### Some Funny Incidents Take Place at the Expense of the Enemy, While Harvest Workers are Rapidly Lining Up in I. W. W.

(Special to Solidarity)  
Carrington, N. D., Aug. 27.

The writer was a hobo day before yesterday, a workman yesterday, and a hobo again today. This is the migratory worker's fate—organization is the cure.

Organization this summer, or soup this winter. If you want the soup, don't organize.

The fool says in his heart, unorganized I will raise wages. Unorganized I will fight the part of the working class who are unorganized and satisfied, the farmers' union, brakemen, and gunmen. Wake up. The keynote of our age is organization.

Organization is power, and power is money, homes, freedom.

The harvest has its humor as well as its tragedy. Standing on top of a car before leaving Aberdeen, an officer said, "Be careful, boys, the holdups are out in the weeds ready to make the train as soon as she starts."

"If the holdups are in the weeds, wouldn't it be a good idea for you to go out there and look for them?" asked one of the fellow workers.

Just then the officer's partner, to whom another I. W. W. was proving that the gunmen were not as bad as the police who arrested a man for vagrancy, took all the money in fines, gave the electric chair, and I chose the shooting as the easiest mode of exit. The evening before my execution my lawyer, Nicholas Morgan, received a telegram from the Illinois Central railway stating that on Nov. 3, 1914, I had received a pay check from the company for wages up to that date, which was the time I was arrested.

I owe my life to the canceled check. I was kept in jail a few days longer and then set free. I sent my pay check to Albert Lee without a cent of money and without food for two and three days at a time. I was released by the First National banker at Ogden, the priest and the county for \$25.

**EVEN THE COP SCRATCHED HIS HEAD**

Donnybrook, N. D. I would like to tell some of my experiences in this section with farmers and scabbers, and between the two of them there is not room for an argument. They are just the same in the eyes of the scabber who wants the job and the farmer who wants the scabber, so where is the difference?

I and two other workies were sitting along the curb stone, and of course there were a lot of those "lads" that thought \$2.50 a day was fine. So they hired out, and when they were in the wagon going out on the job I walked up alongside of the wagon, and said, "Hey, there, I. W. W. give me a cigarette and got it, and the farmer chased the three of them out of the wagon and hired me for \$3.00, as well as an other wobbly. Of course, they don't know what happened, but I think I will wake them up."

We were in another town, where a farmer wanted to hire three men for \$2.50, and one of the boys looked up and said there was nothing doing under \$3.00. So he thought with police assistance, he might get some, so he returned with a cop. The cop said, "Don't you follow me to work?" I replied, "Sure we do. How much do you pay?" "I'll give you \$2.50." "I'll give you less than \$3.00, with bread at ten cents a loaf, and a pig's head, looked up over, then said, "By God, I don't blame you, boys. Here's your cents. And he walked away. So did the farmer, with the remark, "I'll let my wheat rot in the field before I see you for \$2.00. One of the boys said, "Well, that will make good manure for your wheat next year."

Along about four-o'clock he came around and offered to pay \$3.00. So we got up and saw if we could get it. It will all come through.

Every town I go into I see five to ten Solidarities, so to judge from that the delegates are sure doing fine work. I have met and been with over fifty new members, and all they are doing and saying is doing fine work for the One Big Union.

So here's hoping for all members to help line 'em up in the One Big Union.

A Rebel for the One Big Union, C. J. O'DONNELL.

Joe Doherty is requested to communicate with Geo. Smith, address general delivery, Revere, S. D.

## SAVED FROM DEATH BY OLD PAY CHECK

### Greek's Alibi in Murder Case Revealed Night Before Day Set for Execution.

Albert Lee, Minn., Aug. 24.—Nick Ellis of this city, victim of circumstantial evidence, came near losing his life under the law that permits capital punishment of a person convicted of murder. Ellis was taken to Salt Lake City in April on a charge of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to death, but on the eve of his execution a cancelled pay check, given to him by the Illinois Central railroad at Parkersburg, Iowa, while he was working there, proved an alibi for him, according to the story told by Ellis here today.

Ellis is a Greek and was arrested in this city on the charge of murdering Sophie Bouzant, mother of a priest at Salt Lake City on Nov. 3, 1914. He tells a thrilling story of his narrow escape from death, and of ill usage at the hands of the officials of Utah, where he alleges he was kept in a basement prison 100 days. He says:

The priest, First National bank directors and other business men identified me as the man who had committed the murder. Although innocent, I was convicted on their evidence. The judge gave me the choice of being hanged, or the electric chair, and I chose the shooting as the easiest mode of exit. The evening before my execution my lawyer, Nicholas Morgan, received a telegram from the Illinois Central railway stating that on Nov. 3, 1914, I had received a pay check from the company for wages up to that date, which was the time I was arrested.

I owe my life to the canceled check. I was kept in jail a few days longer and then set free. I sent my pay check to Albert Lee without a cent of money and without food for two and three days at a time. I was released by the First National banker at Ogden, the priest and the county for \$25.

## BURGES ONE BIG RAILROAD UNION

### Delegates to Railroad Clerk's Convention Sees Success in Amalgamation.

A vigorous movement to organize all transportation unions into one big federation will be fathered at the national convention of the grand lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, which started in the Hotel Statler, Monday, by Wade Shurtleff, delegate from Cleveland.

Resolutions to be acted on state the old plan of dealing with railroad managers as individual crafts has shown its weakness, and that the federation has been only a partial success.

It is resolved that "The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks" delegates to the next convention of the railroad clerks' organization of the American Federation of Labor bring in a resolution to so broaden the constitution so that it can take in the locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen and engineers, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and other transportation organizations not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, without their affiliation with that body.

"That the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks go on record as favoring industrial unionism, and amalgamation of the railroad and transportation organization into one great union."

In an article in the railway clerks' official paper Mr. Shurtleff has pointed out that the reason why the Illinois Central union men have been on a strike for 19 months without striking their battle is that two of the crafts have refused to leave work.

One city in the country has more than three days' food nor more than two weeks' coal on hand any time," writes Mr. Shurtleff. "Without railroad transportation cities must starve."

With the evidence of the necessity that the railroads be kept running, and that the Illinois Central boys won their strike long before this.

The answer is simple: We are not organized right. The machinists, boiler makers, car men, blacksmiths, and have remained sheet metal workers, painters, brotherhood of railway clerks and laborers. But, on the other hand, we find the Federation of Labor freight loaders, and have remained freight loaders still working."—Detroit Paper.

## "HEADS DOWN \$2.50. HEADS UP \$3.00"

(Special to Solidarity)  
Havanna, North Dakota, Aug. 23. The workers are just coming into their own around this part of the territory. Some of the farmers who were paying two and a half for shocking here just discovered to their extreme dissatisfaction that the bundles were set with the heads upside down, and inside the shocks were found cards bearing these inscriptions: "Heads down, \$2.50; heads up, \$3." "Bum pay, bum work. At present they are all playing \$3, with the probability of \$3.50 in another week."

The shocking is very nearly finished. The first threshing outfit that got out on the job had a crew of half a crew. There were a few scissars in town this morning. They don't look like anything like a crew—too much alkali in it. This alkali water has a bad effect on the insides of the men, and with the addition of a little Epsom salts has a very decided action upon the bowels.

Some of the men are like cats, while you sleep. The "yaps" apparently are not so good. A couple of suspicious looking characters were prowling around these things, and were in the job. When a farmer said, "I don't like to hire those I. W. W.'s, but you can't sell the pesky critters. And no one else will buy 'em all 'long and trying as much as possible to look like a bunch of prima scissars."

So here's hoping for all members to help line 'em up in the One Big Union.

A Rebel for the One Big Union, C. J. O'DONNELL.

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## JOE HILL GAME SWears INNOCENCE

### Doomed Man, in Letter to Salt Lake Telegram Editor, Declares He is "Goat." States Emphatically He Knows Nothing of Killing of Morrison.

(Salt Lake Telegram, Aug. 22)  
From the death house at the state prison Joseph Hillstrom has written a letter to the editor of *The Telegram* laying his case before the people. It is the message of a man who is doomed and for whom there seems little hope. The date of his execution is little more than a month away.

Hillstrom closes his statement with this declaration: "I HAVE LIVED LIKE AN ARTIST AND I SHALL DIE LIKE AN ARTIST."

Nothing but action of the governor and the board of pardons can stay the hand of the executioner. Hillstrom's case has been before the supreme court and the decision was against him.

He is now under sentence to be shot at the state prison Oct. 1, for the Morrison murder.

He declares emphatically, in his letter to *The Telegram*, that he is innocent.

Hillstrom's letter was received by the editor last night. It was registered through the Sugarhouse substation, the return notice being marked on the envelope: "J. Hillstrom, state prison." The letter in full is printed below:

State Prison, Aug. 15, 1915  
Editor Telegram, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Sir—I have noticed that there have been some articles in your paper wherein the reason why I discharged my attorneys, F. B. Scott and E. D. McDougall, was discussed pro and con. If you will kindly allow me a little space, I think I might be able to throw a little light on the question.

There were several reasons why I discharged, or tried to discharge these attorneys. The main reason, however, was because they never attempted to cross-examine the witnesses for the state, and failed utterly to deliver the points of the defense.

When I asked them why they did not use the records of the preliminary hearing and pin the witnesses down to their former statements, they blandly informed me that the preliminary hearing had nothing to do with the district court hearing and that under the law they had no right to use said records.

I picked up a record myself and tried to look at it, but Mr. Scott took it away from me, stating that "it would have a bad effect on the jury." I then came to the conclusion that Scott and McDougall were not there for the purpose of defending me, and I did just what any other man would have done—I stood up and showed them the door. But, to my great surprise, I discovered that the presiding judge had the power to compel me to have these attorneys, in spite of all my protests.

The main and only fact worth considering, however, is this: I never killed Morrison and do not know a thing about it.

He was, as the records plainly show, killed by some enemy for the sake of revenge, and I have not been in this city long enough to make an enemy. Shortly before my arrest I came down from Park City, where I was working in the mines. Owing to the prominence of Mr. Morrison, there had to be a "goat," and the undersigned being, as they thought, a friendless tramp, a Swede, and worst of all an I. W. W., had no right to live anyway, and was therefore duly selected to be the "goat."

There were men sitting on my jury, the foreman being one of them, who were never subpoenaed for the case. There are errors and perjury that are screaming to high heaven for mercy, and I know that, according to the laws of the land, am entitled to a new trial, and the fact that the supreme court does not grant it to me only proves that the beautiful term, "equality before the law," is merely an empty phrase in Salt Lake City.

Here is what Judge Hilton of Denver, one of the greatest authorities on law, has to say about it:

"The decision of the supreme court surprised me greatly, but the reason why the verdict was affirmed is, I think, on account of the rotten records made by the lower court."

This statement shows plainly why the motion for a new trial was denied, and there is no explanation necessary. In conclusion I wish to state that my records are not quite as black as they have been painted.

In spite of all the hideous pictures and all the bad things said and printed about me, I had only been arrested once before in my life, and that was in San Pedro, Cal. At the time of the stavedores' and dock workers' strike I was secretary of the state committee, and I suppose I was a little too active to suit the chief of that burg, so he arrested me and gave me thirty days in the city jail for "vagrancy"—and there you have the full extent of my "criminal" record.

I have always worked hard for a living and paid for everything I got, and my spare time I spend by painting pictures, writing songs and composing music.

Now, if the people of the state of Utah want to shoot me without giving me half a chance to state my side of the case, then bring on your firing squads—I am ready for you.

I have lived like an artist and I shall die like an artist. Respectfully yours,  
JOSEPH HILLSTROM  
Salt Lake, Utah, Aug. 22

The secretary of the Denver Local States in an official communication that Peter Wilhelm has been hurt at his work mining, having had his left leg amputated below the knee. He has been a good rebel before being crippled and we think it the duty of all rebels to assist him to the best of their ability.—Lone Wolf, Secy., Local 26.

The following fellow workers please communicate with G. J. Bourg 20 West Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Mo.; Jack Marra, Thomas Smith, Thomas O'Connell, Christ Halverson and brother, F. W. Lich or Weaver. Matter of importance regarding shooting of fellow worker, Pat O'Malley at Wakeeque, Kansas.







# An Eight Hour Day-- Other News And Views

Gempers' call for a 3,000,000 A. F. of L. membership is characteristic. It mistakes quantity for quality; numbers for strength; increase for strategy.

The workers can organize as big an army as they want; but so long as it fights as so many separate divisions instead of as one solid unit, it is doomed to continued defeat.

If you must organize, organize, not as a craft but as a class. Organize, not to be a part of the present system, which enslaves and robs you, but to end it. Organization is power only when it is of the right kind and inspired by a great goal. The I. W. W. is the right kind of labor organization, with the right kind of goal--industrial democracy!

Can the capitalists hold back the "boom" times that "threaten" the country? A three billion corn crop is predicted. This will mean big haulage for the railroads and immense wealth for the big cereal corporations and farmers, with indirect benefits to the middle class. It will also mean more opportunity for labor to get more wages, etc. Organization is already in the air; it will be more so than!

Hey, you farm workers, how about an 8 hour day on the farm? An 8 hour day for the fruit grower have decided that an 8 hour day--from 4 a. m. to 12 noon--is the best for their fruit farm workers. Make it the best for all kinds of farm workers by the Agricultural Workers' Organization, connected with the I. W. W.

These Welsh miners are out on strike again! They refuse to be bullied by the bosses or their agents. They also threaten, once more, the success of the Allies. Apparently they are for the workers first, France and all the time. They seem to have no love for the patriotism which enables the capitalist class to pluck them with unprecedented profit, while using their brothers and sisters as fodder for cannon in a defense of domestic capitalist interests against an invasion of foreign capitalist interests.

"Patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel."--Dr. Johnson. Also the first aid to capitalist profit.

"The Nation's Business," official organ of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, points out that Germany's \$2,500,000,000 export trade, over \$1,000,000,000 has been absolutely wiped out by the war, possibly not to return for years to come. This now goes to the allies, and forms part of the trade which fettered the economies of all its horrors. Still there are many who contend that the war is not economic in cause.

In regard to the European war it is to be noted that those who call themselves economic determinists are really psychological determinists, that is, they base their positions on ideas such as that of nationality, rather than economic tendencies and necessities, especially those of an international character. And vice-versa, those who are professedly psychological determinists are really economic determinists, in that they base their arguments not on ideas but on economic facts such as the growing interdependence of economic relations, which make of national distinctions distinctions that no longer conform to the facts of industry. The war has certainly turned things topsy-turvy.

Talking about war, what has the working class got to say about it, except discuss it after it has been ordered by the ruling classes?

"Preparedness for war"--has the worker got it? Let us prepare for war by organizing to make it economically impossible.

This is clipped from "Current Affairs," conducted by Louis B. Boudin, in the New Review:

"A High Treason Prosecution. Mode Socialists' method of working will learn with pleasure that those two valiant women, Clara Zetkin and Rosa Luxemburg, and two of their men co-workers, are to be prosecuted for high treason. Not that many of us wish any harm to happen to our four comrades, but we are getting a bit tired of reading constantly about the promotions and distinctions which the German government has been conferring upon Socialists, and a serious prosecution has the flavor of novelty. Besides, it reminds us of the heroic age of the German Social Democracy--now,

unhappily, a mere memory of the distant past--when Bebel and the elder Liebknecht were persecuted for high treason for the same offense--opposing Germany at war."

It is all there was to that "heroic age"? How about those twelve years of Bismarckian persecution, in which the German Social Democracy was outlawed by the Reichstag and the I. W. W. even now outlawed by the Boudins et al.?

Geo. W. Perkins says that the Walsh report on industrial relations advocating inheritance is superficial, adding that what is wanted is ways to create new wealth! So that the capitalists may have more to add to their old wealth, eh, Geo.?

What is needed in this country is not only new wealth, but new wealth ownership--by the wealth producers. Then the workers would not be poor because they are robbed by capitalist corporations. Nor would wealth be destroyed in wars in which different capitalist groups seek to acquire ownership of the wealth of their competitors in other lands.

The Walsh report, declaring that this country is menaced by the unrest of labor, is only partly true. The question arises: "What is the unrest?" Capitalism, most assuredly, so that it is capitalism that is the real menace.

The danger of habitually working overtime is dwelt upon by the British "Medical Journal" in discussing the question of "Particulars of Time Working in Week Ending April 13, 1916." Among other things, according to the report, nearly 10 per cent of the workers were working eleven hours a day for seven days a week. Thirty-six per cent are working over time for at least one day for seven days a week.

In commenting on these figures the "British Medical Journal" says: "The danger of impelling the best of the workers who remain active by nature's call the Sunday holiday is obvious." "Physiological over-time to any advantage. The tired worker must go slow, impeded by nature's call. The Sunday holiday is physically right; it is found pay in reckoning the output of work. The man who works seven and nervously exhausted finally breaks down, and takes weeks to recover. Overtime spent in a factory badly ventilated and artificially lighted is believe me one of the most fruitful sources of phthisis."

Good sometimes flows from evil. The lynching of Leo Frank served to put Georgia in the limelight in more ways than one. It helped to expose the industrial conditions in the state. This was done principally by Dr. Anita H. Shaw, who in an interview on the lynching:

"It is intolerable that, in a crime of this description, in a crime in which should be sought in the so-called civility for women's honor, and in regard to woman's honor never did I know of any violence which resulted in the hanging of Frank, and it is shameful for any man to say it did. The men of Georgia are allowing the world to continue to remain at ten years. If they are really bent on protecting woman's honor, why do they not follow the example of those States in which the age of consent has been raised to eighteen years?"

"Georgia's solititude in regard to for the last winter, how cold and miserable and often hungry you were, working two days a week or unemployed? Do you remember how the employers took advantage of your misery to mercilessly slash wages and double looms? These smug-faced manufacturers, the 'Brotherhood' of you and yourselves and prayed with Billy Sunday, attributed the bad times to lack of dyes, the European war, etc., and promised better times were coming soon.

The mills are running day and night, the papers are carrying standing advertisements for weavers, silk is in style and American mills are reaping a harvest of orders. You are all at work again, but what about the cut that was made in your pay? Has that been returned? Instead, you find yourself in debt, and worse off than you were even before the war.

Last winter when they cut wages 1 cent a yard and you offered no resistance, they cut them 1/2 cent more within two weeks, nor will these industrial vultures offer to reimburse you for the last winter's loss until you show a fighting spirit and the power to compel them to do so.

They are reaping a golden stream of profits while the sun of prosperity shines, expecting you to toil hard and long and submissively and when bad times come again to accept cuts in the same spirit.

# THE TEXTILE SOUTH

## Very Much On The Boom At Present, With Mills Running Double Shifts Long Hours, and Slaves Getting Little Else Except Work

(Special to Solidarity) Greenville, S. C., Aug. 29

I notice a report of the textile industry of the Northern fields sent in by F. M., and suggesting that others should be sent by fellow workers in other localities. Good idea.

I will begin at the mill in which I work. This mill makes cotton cloth, same as act they well this piece. This one operates 2,200 Draper looms, and we start up Monday morning at 5:30, stop at 12, begin again at 12:30 and stop at 6 o'clock.

To my knowledge this mill has standing orders that will take our slaves until March, 1916, to fill. Its name is the Brandon mill. Now is Woodside, which starts at the same time in the morning, but runs on until 9 o'clock at night, also keeps going at noon.

But these slaves here don't do like I noticed in an article in the Southern Textile Bulletin, which said that the weavers in Fall River, Mass., were forced to go home at noon and leave their looms running. They don't do that here; the boss gives the weaver a "runner," we call it, in other words, a spare hand.

I don't know the number of looms the Woodside operates, but it is said to be the biggest mill in the South, and another is the Monaghan mill, running full time, and half of it going night as well as day. The American Spinning Co. has been running two shifts, but have lately cut off half of the night shift. The Poe mill starts at 5:30 and stops at 6 P. M., but not at noon time. Camperdown mill is a check mill, running full time. Blankens woolen mill is also running full time. There is the Famous Mills mill, which starts at 5:30 and runs until 6 without stopping. This glorious hole has orders way ahead. The Duncan mill runs from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. The Hudson mill has two shifts, with the morning shift running every minute. It starts up at 5:30 Monday morning and stops Saturday at 11 o'clock. Carolina mill also going double shift.

All mills in Spartanburg are running likewise. This city is next to Greenville in the textile industry. All mills within 50 to 100 miles of here are running full time, and a great many double shifts. These mills in and around Greenville never have run on short time. In past years we used to get one week off, and the boss passed a law to that effect, but demands for cloth became so great this year that he had to table his law.

Not only are the mills doing big business, but the Southern Railroad is doubling its track from Salsburg, N. C., to Seneca, S. C. A million-dollar contract has just been let, and Greenville is headquarters. All the money is gotten out of the banks here to pay the help. The sharks say the job is done by May or June, 1916. The boss recently reported in his paper that the Panama Canal would make great prospects in general for the South, and it looks as if it would.

John Golden is down here trying to burst his lungs and fix the workers' heads so they will be sure of his barrel of money. Come down, you I. W. W. rebels, and help line up the slaves for prospects surely are good in this glorious South.

Here is one thing I would like to put clearly to I. W. W. men at large. The A. F. of L. never made any attempt to organize until the I. W. W. had broken the ground. Now the capitalist press is begging and the A. F. of L. fakirs are trying to burst their lungs begging the slaves, but to date no ground has been gained, and workers I. W. W. have been able to see and talk to, say, "We don't want craft--give us industrial unionism."

## Paterson Broad Silk Workers-Attention!

Have you so soon forgotten last winter, how cold and miserable and often hungry you were, working two days a week or unemployed? Do you remember how the employers took advantage of your misery to mercilessly slash wages and double looms? These smug-faced manufacturers, the 'Brotherhood' of you and yourselves and prayed with Billy Sunday, attributed the bad times to lack of dyes, the European war, etc., and promised better times were coming soon.

And so they have--for them! The mills are running day and night, the papers are carrying standing advertisements for weavers, silk is in style and American mills are reaping a harvest of orders. You are all at work again, but what about the cut that was made in your pay? Has that been returned? Instead, you find yourself in debt, and worse off than you were even before the war.

Last winter when they cut wages 1 cent a yard and you offered no resistance, they cut them 1/2 cent more within two weeks, nor will these industrial vultures offer to reimburse you for the last winter's loss until you show a fighting spirit and the power to compel them to do so.

They are reaping a golden stream of profits while the sun of prosperity shines, expecting you to toil hard and long and submissively and when bad times come again to accept cuts in the same spirit.

Are you satisfied with their program? You were compelled to submit in the past because you had neglected your union, through which you could voice demands. "Penny wise and pound foolish" many of you grumbled against paying union dues. But now allowed your wages to slum over \$6 and \$7 a week. Surely you should not allow your union to be sold out for a few dollars the time has come to discard so short-sighted a policy as this, to repair your past mistakes, to line up solidly and take advantage of this moment when the bosses need you most. Exact and demand higher wages--at least as much as you received at the end of the big strike.

A committee of Local 152, I. W. W., has drawn up a price list to be submitted for your approval on Friday, Sept. 3d, 8 p. m., at 90 Market St.

Back up your union in these demands, and THE MERE TRADING OF STRIKE WILL BE SUFFICIENT TO BRING THE BOSSES TO TERMS. No strike is necessary. Five shops have granted an increase since the meeting of a week ago. But you must put your shoulder to the wheel. Work is to be done, shop meetings called, committees elected, if you are to profit by this opportunity.

All together now--for a better life in the silk city. Speakers: E. G. Flynn, Carlo Tresca (Italian), Arturo Giovannitti, A. Greenstein (Jewish). Open discussion.

LOCAL 152, I. W. W. Per E. G. Flynn.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL

At the last meeting of the National Executive Board of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, it was decided to remove the Office of the National Union to New Bedford, Mass. In the future all communications, checks, money orders, drafts and all other office matters, will be addressed to Adolph Lessig, Secretary, 69 Scott St., and after Aug. 22 in order to insure prompt attention.

ADOLPH LESSIG, National Secretary, National Industrial Union of Textile Workers.

# Solidarity Wins All The Time

(Special to Solidarity) Seneca, S. D.

The harvest in Oklahoma and Kansas being nearly over, and Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota being well advanced, we can all ready look over the work of the organization in the harvest belt and find it a great success, both as to increase in membership and propaganda. On the whole the members are well pleased with the work, and with the exceptions of a few places where the town clerks, otherwise known as marshals, got away with the authorities have shown wisdom by not looking for trouble. We have, of course, a few members in jail here and there, but the time when there will be nothing our members fear is no doubt some ways off as yet.

In the Oklahoma harvest we did not get as many new members as perhaps some of us expected, but did fairly well when we take into consideration the rain, lateness of the harvest and the fact that the biggest part of the boss left for Kansas before Oklahoma had even started to harvest; and last but not least, the fact that we were in Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, and the rest of the southern states of young farm hands that were before made more than \$15 to \$20 a month on the farms down there, and who therefore considered it a day's good money to wait for the harvest, and the fact that the boss left for Kansas before Oklahoma had even started to harvest; and last but not least, the fact that we were in Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, and the rest of the southern states of young farm hands that were before made more than \$15 to \$20 a month on the farms down there, and who therefore considered it a day's good money to wait for the harvest, and the fact that the boss left for Kansas before Oklahoma had even started to harvest; 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