

# JOE HUNT TEARS OFF PROSECUTION'S MASK

## Reviews Case in Statement To The Press, And Shows Raw Frame-Up Against Him By Utah Authorities.

### A FEW REASONS WHY I DEMAND A NEW TRIAL.

By Joseph Hillstrom.

When I was up before the highest authorities of the state of Utah I stated that I wanted a new trial and nothing but a new trial, and I now try to state some reasons why I am entitled to that privilege. Being aware of the fact that I was not aware of the facts of this case, I will not dwell upon that subject beyond saying that I have worked all my life and at times as a mechanic. The mere fact that the prosecution never attempted to assail my reputation proves that it is clear and will therefore compare at the time of my arrest.

On the night of Jan. 14, 1914, I was laying in a bed at the Eschins house in Murray, a town located seven miles from Salt Lake City, suffering from a bullet wound in my chest. Where or why I got that wound is nobody's business but mine. I know that I was not shot in the Morrison's store and all the so-called evidence that is supposed to show that I was in fabrication pure and simple. As I was laying there half asleep, when I was aroused by a knock on the door, somebody opened the door and I saw four men with revolvers in their hands. A shot rang out and a bullet passed right over my chest, grazing my shoulder and penetrating my right hand through my knuckles, crippling me. There was absolutely no need of shooting me at that time because I was helpless as a baby and had no weapons of any kind. The only thing that saved my life at that time was the officer's inefficiency with fire-arms.

I was then brought up to the county jail where I was given a bunk

and went to sleep immediately. The next morning I was pretty sore on account of being shot in three places. I asked to be taken to a hospital but was instead taken upstairs to a solitary cell, and told that I was charged with murder and had better confess right away. I did not do that. I confessed and told me that they would take me to a hospital and "treat me white" if I did. I told them I knew nothing of any murder. They called me a "liar" and after that I refused to answer all questions. They grew weaker and weaker and for three or four days I was hovering between life and death and I remember an officer coming up and telling me that according to the doctor's statement I only had one more hour to live. I could, of course name all these officers if I wanted to, but I want it distinctly understood that I am not trying to knock any officers because I realize that they were only doing their duty and in my opinion the officers who were in charge of the county jail had no right to do as they did. Well, I finally "pulled through" because I made up my mind not to die.

### WAS OWN ATTORNEY

When the time came for my preliminary hearing I decided to be my own attorney, knowing that it could be nothing as simple as I thought. I'd let them have it all their own way. I did not ask any questions. When the court went into session, I was asked if I objected to having the witnesses remain in the courtroom during the trial, and I replied that that was immaterial to me who remained in the courtroom. All the witnesses then remained inside, and I never had a word to say. A steady stream of "messengers" going back and forth between the witness and the county attorney during the trial.

Continued On Page Four.

# HARVEST STILL IN FULL BLAST

## A. W. O. Gaining in Membership and Getting Good Results From Season's Activity.

(Special to Solidarity)

The weather has cleared up at last, and a this writing threshing is reported to be in full swing again in the Dakotas.

There are from 15 to 20 days more threshing yet, according to the districts. Men are scarce in the Dakotas. On account of the wet weather thousands left the harvest belt, also because of the stock-puffs and powers that be in and around Minot. There were and are several hold-ups a day in that part of the country, and no attempts made to stop them. It looks like the authorities there must also have a hand in this business. A number of several members of the A. W. O. were destroyed by the police at Minot, and the men thrown into jail or sent to the workhouse. A. W. O. have been threatened in several ways.

Next morning this individual "made" discovered several teeth missing, and that he was badly in need of a doctor's care.

John Farmer discharged all organized men and had fellow workers Swanson and Meyers arrested on charges of "threatening to destroy property of farmers" and "inducement to incite" men who would not "ine up."

When the case came up for trial Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 6, Fellow Worker Carey was on hand and announced that he had been sent up from headquarters in Minneapolis to see that Swanson and Meyers were given a "fair and impartial trial." He then proceeded to question the farmer and other witnesses and proved by fact on witnesses that they had tried to provoke violence from the defendants and that if the defendants were guilty of the charges, it was only the natural outcome of their (the farmers') own actions.

The prosecuting attorney asked Carey if the A. W. O. tolerated or promoted violence. Carey answered that "we have no violence in the making of great things which we do it or not, TO MEET VIOLENCE WITH VIOLENCE AND PEACE WITH PEACE." He also stated that the case against Swanson and Meyers is not a case against them but in all probability has been otherwise but for the prompt action of the fellow workers in getting somebody to the scene of trouble.

E. W. LATCHER.

# PROMPT ACTION WINS LEGAL BATTLE

## Would-Be I. W. W. Victims Saved From Jail by Having Fellow Worker to Defend Them.

(Special to Solidarity)

Delegate Oscar Swanson and Fellow Worker C. Meyers of Local 400 were working on a threshing outfit close to New Rockford, N. D., and had most of the crew lined up, when the cook quit and left the crew to their own cooking. The organized men took possession of the cook shack and told the unorganized to go to the barn and eat hay with the other dumb animals.

This infuriated some of them very much as they did not seem to like the company of their four-legged relatives. One of them went to town and got some North Dakota "writings" which did not change his "brute nature" very much. When he had finished reading "writings" to make him look and act like anything else but a human he proceeded to the farm, borrowed the farmer's shot gun, and went in search of I. W. W. While standing around the farm he stumbled on to fellow Worker Meyers, who took possession of the shot gun, removed shells and returned gun and shells to the farmer next morning.

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E. W. LATCHER.

# THE HARVEST ROAD TO INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

## News and Notes for Those Who Toil That the World May Eat

(Special to Solidarity)

Rain followed by hail and hail by snow, makes the harvest worker think there is something wrong with the start of the harvest published in the press, at the instigation of commercial clubs and farmers' unions. To thoroughly understand what persistent and unmitigated liars the capitalist parties are, one needs to follow a Dakota harvest.

WEATHER FIGHTING FOR I. W. W. But the One Big Union goes on—for it all things work for good. If it rains, snows and hail, the unorganized, disgruntled and the organized, remain, their power increased with the lessening of the supply of harvesters and the increase in demand. And while they stay they grow fat on the farmers' food and long hours of idleness, while it rains, snows and hail. Truly do all things work together for good to the organized.

The weather man is a friend of the I. W. W. or has an extreme hatred for the farmers. God helps those who help themselves. That's us.

This fall North Dakota has had everything but an earthquake and cyclone. Both these should occur at Minot after the harvest. There is no excuse for the fellow working Dakota without paying this putrid ring of political pirates its compliments.

WE HAVE THEM BLUFFED At Fessenden they have 25 deputies drawing salaries to guard against an invasion by the I. W. W., according to North Dakota sheets. Fessenden has been studying out movements and finds it rather expensive as stated. Thanks to the capitalist press they have frightened themselves to death or nearly. They do not know what shape the I. W. W. invasion will take. One fact which is reading the Kansas City Post thinks we "It didn't happen-but it might" thinks we might "burn out" the harvest fields. All I. W. W.'s going through might go to the sheriff and show him their cards, but they won't. The 25 deputies may wake up some morning and find pepper in their shoes about 4 o'clock p. m., and deduct it was put there by a cat to kill his trail.

WHY NOT BRAINS, FOR POLICEMEN? There are workmen who still believe the capitalists have all the brains. How does it happen they never give us to policemen and politicians.

THEY CANNOT TELL US It is a pet fallacy with some that they can always tell an I. W. W. the writer, with another delegate, Wm. Murphy, has been working for ten days with one and did not know it. The boss today told us, not knowing we were members, that the fellow worker belonged. We had reached the stage when Solidarity would be worth \$1.00 a copy, and right under the pillow in the next bunk would be a copy. The writer asked the boss if he was going to can him. "Hell, no, I wish I had a full gang of workers like Elmer Amoson," was his answer. The farmer may not like to pay higher wages but he is human and he hates a scab even while he uses him.

ON GOING TO JAIL One of the things that seems to hold many workmen from joining the I. W. W. is the fear of going to jail. It is difficult to impress on their minds that almost always the unorganized go to jail because they do not want to; the I. W. W. go willingly and for a principle. Are our speakers to blame for not sufficiently emphasizing this fact? The writer feels his negligence in this regard. A good example, one of many, was in Sioux City in February last. Four fellow workers were arrested for vagrancy and sentenced from 6 to 12 months. A committee demanded their immediate release. The men got to the hall before the committee. Over 100 unorganized men were in jail at the same time and served their full sentences FOR NOT BELONGING TO THE I. W. W. "Join the I. W. W. to stay out of jail, except when you (Continued On Page Two Cols. 5 and 6)

# N. D. COURT AFTER ANOTHER VICTIM

(Special to Solidarity)

Maxbas, N. D., Oct. 2. On Monday, Sept. 27, at 7 o'clock in the morning, the writer, with Pierce C. Wether, delegate of the A. W. O., was arrested here on a charge of putting iron in a threshing machine belonging to Farmer Floberts. The charge was made three weeks after they had seen him one mile from the machine on the county road driving the machine over to him. Seventeen days later they found iron in the bundles and square town. Wether and writer were given to Justice of the Peace Getshar a threshing machine. The charge was made three weeks after they had seen him one mile from the machine on the county road driving the machine over to him. Seventeen days later they found iron in the bundles and square town. Wether and writer were given to Justice of the Peace Getshar a threshing machine. The charge was made three weeks after they had seen him one mile from the machine on the county road driving the machine over to him. Seventeen days later they found iron in the bundles and square town. Wether and writer were given to Justice of the Peace Getshar a threshing machine.

Fellow workers, how long are we counting on driving around going to stand for these outrages of the bourgeois state of North Dakota? Remember, the law, which November is trial day for Wether. We must get him out. There are enough of us in N. D. to make keeping him little bug Maxbas come to terms. Remember, the law, which November is only a young man of 20 years. He is developing into a good rebel for the future. He sacrificed everything just to help educate the scissorbill. Don't let the young life rot for two years. That's what they want to see him up for. Let's show the kangaroo and the m. of N. D. that we really are I. W. W.'s. You 400's: we have done a lot already; let us do some more. An injury to one is an injury to all. J. G.

# SOME CALIFORNIA CAMPS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN CLEANED UP

Stockton, Calif., October 4, 1915.

To the Commission on Immigration and Housing, Underwood Building, San Francisco, Calif.

Also to the Public. Sirs and Mrs.: I want to call your attention to a few facts concerning housing and camp conditions on some of the islands along the Sacramento River between Stockton and Port Acosta, that are controlled by the so-called Potato Kings. Said information has been brought to me time and time again, by good reliable witnesses both outside and inside of the organization that I represent—the Industrial Workers of the World. They have requested me to make public the facts, which are as follows:

From what I, and we, have heard and seen, I want to state that when Governor Hiram W. Johnson made the assertion (less than a month ago, or on Sept. 11, to be exact), that there had been a general clean-up of the islands along the Sacramento River, he deliberately perverted the truth, as there happens to be a large section of California that the camp inspectors seem to have deliberately passed by; and, knowing the conditions and complaints that have been made, both private and public, would infer that they have been compensated for making them invisible scabs.

But to get back to camp conditions: There is one specific instance, on McDonald's Island, where there are about 40 men sleeping in a (shed) so-called bunkhouse. There is no toilet there and the men have a habit of standing in the doorway and urinating. The place is about big enough for four or five men at the outside under sanitary conditions or regulations.

The same can be said about the rest of the potato camps. Members of this organization who have been working there may be there yet, have offered a reward of \$25 to anybody on the job who can find a piece of meat in the so-called stew they get at those camps to eat. The water the men are forced to drink is dipped out of the slough in ten gallon milk cans, and set out in the sun until it is as warm as urine and smells about as bad. There is not even any gunny-sacking around the cans to try to keep the water cool.

The reason they don't make any effort to get better drinking water for the laborers is because they get cheap wine out there by the barrel and practically force the men to sip the few pennies they do make (they get \$1.50 a day and board themselves) for the wine, in order to keep from dying of malaria or typhoid fever. It's a wonder they don't die of smallpox the way (Continued on Page 4, Col. 1 and 2.)

# PUTTING TOLEDO ON THE MAP

(Special to Solidarity)

Toledo, O., Oct. 4. The working class of Toledo has shown awakening in the last few weeks. Ever since Local No. 86 has been reorganized about five weeks ago we have gained a new membership. The old guard is back on the job together with some new blood. The men are aware that the world will hear from this burg before long. Two meetings were held on the streets and the crowds are showing great interest.

The A. of M. is pulling off a strike here at the Consolidated Milk Co. ammunition was used as usual the machinists are out and the union scab pullers and tube mill men are working. The Overland automobile shops are ripe for industrial organization and if our local keeps growing at its present rate we will be ready to start a campaign as soon as we know quit flying. The agitators are showing remarkable enthusiasm and that's the right spirit; the field is ripe all it takes is men and women with some red blood in them to build up the One Big Union. So on the following workers: Tommer, never comes. Now or never. JACK LEVER.

# IT CAN BE DONE

If all locals will get busy as has proved by fact on witnesses that they had tried to provoke violence from the defendants and that if the defendants were guilty of the charges, it was only the natural outcome of their (the farmers') own actions.

# SWEDISH MINISTER FOR JOE HILL

Judge Hilton, attorney for Joe Hill, writes to Elizabeth Garley Flynn, from Washington, D. C., on the evening of Oct. 5 in part as follows: "I have just returned from a long and most satisfactory interview with Minister Eisenberg, and he listened very carefully to all I had to say and promised to exert his influence to save Joe. He seems to be wholly convinced that day of his arrest, the bill came over to him and gave him orders to square town. Wether and writer were given to Justice of the Peace Getshar a threshing machine. The charge was made three weeks after they had seen him one mile from the machine on the county road driving the machine over to him. Seventeen days later they found iron in the bundles and square town. Wether and writer were given to Justice of the Peace Getshar a threshing machine. The charge was made three weeks after they had seen him one mile from the machine on the county road driving the machine over to him. Seventeen days later they found iron in the bundles and square town. Wether and writer were given to Justice of the Peace Getshar a threshing machine."



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ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER APRIL 16, 1914, AT THE POST OFFICE AT CLEVELAND, OHIO, UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

Going Ahead

Do you remember a few years ago, when James J. Hill, the empire builder of the West, said, "I'll make those pesky R. R. construction workers eat their own blankets before I get through with them." His boast practically came true. Why? Just for one simple reason, and that was the construction worker was not organized. Had the R. R. worker been in a union similar to the one which this season has brought material benefit to the harvest worker, and had all the workers on the railroads understood the meaning of, "An injury to one is an injury to all," then they could have made Jim Hill eat the blankets, and his own.

But the majority of R. R. workers failed to think of organization, therefore the lousy camps, poor pay and rotten conditions. Only in one instance did the construction workers materially benefit themselves and that was in the famous C. N. R. E. strike in Western Canada.

This year the wages in the harvest fields were considerably higher than in former years and the average working day much shorter. There are many business men, bankers and even a lot of unorganized migratory workers who cannot see the reason for this. There is only one answer—ORGANIZATION and the right kind at that. A UNION such as the Agricultural Workers' Organization of the I. W. W. was and could be the only kind of unionism that would gain for the migratory worker what he needs for winter and, believe me, he's going to have it this winter. The A. W. O. is one of the only I. W. W. projects which have functioned on the job for some time, and we ought to be proud of a body of workers such as they who entered the harvest this year and made a migratory workers' union a possibility. And the union has been handled with efficiency, due to the fact that the organizers got prompt service, and I don't think there is a member who will have a kicking coming. That's saying something and I am sure it will hold.

Fellow workers, let's not stop when the harvest is over, but just push into the corn, potato and timber belts, as these are just as important in forming the Agricultural Department of the I. W. W. According to the late report of the corn is doing fine, which will mean a longer corn-husking season, and the potato crop is fair, which can also be given a trial. We must do our best to keep busy this winter as there is much to be done.

The A. W. O. has opened up the same old hall in Duluth, Minn., as the I. W. W. had a few years back, at 907 West Michigan St., and all I. W. W.'s passing through Duluth should give the man in charge a call. By the way, the man in charge is that old standby, Arthur Boose, the lumberjack. Give him a boost; he deserves it.

Recent Strikes And The War

(Substance of a speech delivered in Detroit, Oct. 10, under auspices of the I. W. W. Open Forum.)

By B. H. Williams

Some of you may not see any connection between the two parts of the subject assigned to me this afternoon. Others of you having in mind the notorious Dumba affair, and the many rumors of "German influence" in munitions strikes in this country, may be inclined to think in the same strain.

That would be a waste of time on my part. I care not in the least whether Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, is guilty of having tried to procure arms for the strike in the munitions factories of the United States; in a similar sense I refuse to get excited or would refuse to get excited if I saw the Germans had spent any amount of money up to the sum total of their national treasury, for the same purpose in this country. I do not say this because I am in sympathy with Germany or the cause of Germany; for my sympathies are in reality on the other side. I hope to see Germany defeated in their dream of a world-empire built according to the peculiar methods of discipline and state-regulation, that have necessarily grown up on Teutonic soil.

But that is neither here nor there—you want to know about recent strikes and the war. What do both signify to the American working class? Or to the working class of Europe? When the war broke out, we heard about the collapse of the European market, the disintegration of the International. We had been told many times prior to that, that the European market was being destroyed. Europe was strongly organized to stop the war. So when it broke out, the European workers only made feeble attempts in that direction just before war was declared, and then

rushed to the trenches with their supposed national battle-cries, which mobilization was organized and anarchists lined up with conservatives in behalf of "their country." We all know the character of the past were apparently forgotten. We all know the character of the past were apparently forgotten. We all know the character of the past were apparently forgotten. We all know the character of the past were apparently forgotten.

The Harvest Road to Industrial Democracy

(Continued From Page 1)

"Why NOT MORE JOB NEWS?"—THE ANSWER

In the past the writer wondered why so little job news was written for Solidarity. Largely because the worker wants to fight work after thirteen hours of it, if his muscular pains would permit. The man who works in the harvest fields is possible by inventing hay wire for harness-making purposes. That is, he is fighting for higher wages for the working class. If he is not, a dry goods box as coffin and six feet of some farmer's manure pile is greater than anything he can do. The quicker he and the manure pile get together the better for the working class.

WHO IS THE SCISSORBILL?

The average man in the harvest fields wants better wages and shorter hours. Only the best and most strenuous man, by snipping and snoring at unreasonable hours of labor. The harvest automatically sorts the strong and the sane from the scum whose natural element is the soup line and beneath the dead line in the big cities.

Properly presented our program appeals to the average harvest worker. The man to whom all the unorganized are scissorbills; who makes up for lack of education along the lines of revolutionary unionism by fiery denunciation and bawl-out, should be furnished with a muzzle. In all these unorganized areas we must go all of us, what some of us call "scissorbills." We joined, so also will they if we reason with and explain our movement instead of using abuse. Let's drop the word "scissorbill."

It makes enemies always. **SHARE OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM** Only on the job can revolutionary industrial unionism function. We have no gospel of hope to the hobo or the unemployed, except through the job. If we could make every officer a friend to the hobo, get every hobo to show his gratitude with a job, put a soup line on every corner and make Jim Hill put steam heat in every boxcar, we would have done nothing towards that industrial freedom which can only be won in industry. A man can be a disciple of revolution by guns and ammunition in the jungle. In the revolution in revolutionary unionism gets into action only on the job.

**AGITATION ON JOB PRIMARY** INDUSTRIAL means job; WORKERS means job, and the conquest OF THE WORLD the great consummation of organized action on the job. OUR MOVEMENT is not a hobo's agitation on street corner and in the jungle is but preparatory, secondary; moved to the job agitation is primary, vastly effective, revolutionary. Here lies the secret of the success of the A. W. O., a success but in its infancy. Propaganda anywhere, everywhere; but always plus job action, and job organization.

Philosophy is probably good, although like "psychology" and "psychological moment," I do not know exactly what it means. I do know no philosophy is other than an ethereal dream except it expresses itself in action.

Before coming into the harvest fields I knew all about the harvest, now I could tell all I know in 10 minutes and talk slow. If this article makes my friends who know me say, "His philosophy and his actions are not consistent," then I am consistent. What is the use of being a philosopher if one has a consistent? The lesson is always JOB, JOB, JOB. The harvest fields are a specie of slow murder but they are part of the industrial revolution which is our goal. Harvesting is beautiful in the light of the industrial democracy.

J. A. McDONALD.

Statement of Ownership, Etc., of

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of October, 1915.  
CARL W. SCHAEFER, Notary Public.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

General Headquarters, Room 307-164 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.  
GENERAL OFFICERS: W. D. Haywood, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.; J. J. Etter, Gen. Organizer.  
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD: F. H. Little, M. J. Welsh, A. C. Christ, Francis Miller, W. E. Mattingly

After The War--What?

There is much discussion on the war and after. Many are trying to figure out in advance just what the after-effects of the war will be. One thing in this attempt is conspicuous, and that is that all calculations are based on past conditions, though it is believed that the war will create new conditions such as were never created before. In this head the National City Bank of New York circular for October contains much of interest to the workers; as it sets forth the viewpoint of the big financiers of the country. Discussing the security of the Anglo-French loan, and the payment of the latter, the circular says, in part:

"The recuperative power of all the peoples will be found to be surprisingly great. The stimulus of new conditions and new demands will be felt, and changes in methods of production which will increase the effectiveness of the people are likely to be rapid. Therefore, the ability of all the countries to bear taxation and discharge their indebtedness will rapidly increase when the war is over. The burdens of the British people after the Napoleonic wars, which were much greater relatively than those likely to result from this war, were rapidly lightened by the development of industry and their increasing powers of production, and this is the hopeful prospect for all countries after this war. Industry advances by geometrical progression, one invention leading to another, and one line of industry helping another."

Is this comparison sound? Was not the development of the British people, following the Napoleonic wars, due to the replacement of one industrial system by another, by the change from handicraft and manufacture and transportation without motive power, to production and locomotion by means of steam and machinery? Is such a replacement under way now? We doubt it.

Such is the present condition of affairs that a decided industrial revolution, such as affected the British people, is impossible. Big capital is now entrenched. Inventions destructive of its interests are not as much encouraged, as were those that destroyed small capital in the English industrial revolution. In fact, as in the case of railroad electrification, they are adapted in the most conservative manner imaginable. Consequently invention is not likely to be introduced with such destructive rapidity as marked the invention of power driven and machine production and transportation. Railroads may drive out stag-coaches with ease, but the driving out of railroads by any other invention will be an entirely different story.

What we may look for, however, is a continuation of the principle of adaptation. Invention, that is, invention will be adapted to present conditions, not with a view to revolutionizing, but modifying them most profitably. Further, the principle of combination in place of competition will be greatly extended. This is evident from the many movements now under way, in this and other countries, in which cooperation is most emphatic. These tendencies will mean a saving of labor, that is, additions to the ranks of the unemployed. With them in increased vogue will come an increase in the struggles of labor with capital, and a more intense resumption of the class-struggle.

But, whether the National City Bank of New York is right or wrong, or whether we are right or wrong, in either case, labor will have to improve its organizations, for the war, or go under. Happily, it shows the former tendency, especially among the British people, so badly (?) cited by the National City Bank of New York.

Free Speech

By Basil M. Manley

One of the greatest sources of social unrest and bitterness has been the attitude of the police toward public speaking. On numerous occasions in every part of the country, the police of cities and towns have either arbitrarily or under the cloak of a traffic ordinance, interfered with the public speaker. Big, both in the open air and in halls, by persons connected with organizations of which the police or those from whom they received their orders, did not approve. In many instances, such interference has been carried out with such a degree of brutality which would be incredible if it were not vouched for by reliable witnesses. Bloody riots frequently have accompanied such interference and large numbers of persons have been arrested for acts of which they were innocent or which were committed under the extreme provocation of brutal treatment of police or private citizens.

In some cases this suppression of free speech seems to have been the result of sheer brutality and wanton mischief, but in the majority of cases it undoubtedly is the result of a belief by the police or their superiors that they were "supporting and defending the government" by such an invasion of personal rights. There could be no other reason for such action, strikes at the very foundations of government. It is axiomatic that a government which can be maintained only by the suppression of criticism should not be maintained. Furthermore, it is the lesson of history that attempts to suppress ideas result in their more rapid propagation.

Not only should every barrier to the freedom of speech be removed, as long as it is kept within the bounds of decency and as long as the penalties for libel can be evaded, but every reasonable opportunity should be afforded for the expression of ideas and the public criticism of social institutions.

—From Final Report of Commission on Industrial Relations.

Farmers Scheming Against I. W. W.

The following clippings, cut from Minneapolis papers of recent date, will make interesting reading:

NEW MACHINE TO REPLACE KANSAS HARVEST HANDS

Device Will Be Ready Next Year

TWO MEN REQUIRED TO OPERATE LABOR SAVER

Wheat Will Be Threshed From the Stalk Out in Field

(Special to The Sunday Tribune) Topeka, Kan., Oct. 8.—Within one year, possibly two, there will be no call for harvest hands when the wheat in Kansas is ready for cutting. At least this is the belief of the farmers in Kansas. Machines invented during the last year have been tried out this summer by the farmers with success. No harvesters, when the machines are in use, will be needed.

The machine which the farmers believe will supplant the harvest hands is propelled by four horses and operated by two men. Its appearance it resembles a header.

The machines do not head the wheat. They thresh the wheat from the stalk. The straw is left standing and used on the ground. The wheat runs into the sacks from the side of the machines. Without shocking or stacking, the threshing is done direct.

The machines can be run on the wet wheat fields as nicely as the binders, according to the farmers. This year, except where the ground is excessively moistened, the farmers have been able to use the machines satisfactorily in every instance.

KANSANS NO DREAMERS

What such a machine will mean to Kansas, if its use becomes general, is incalculable. One thing it portends is a certainty. There will no longer be need of the clamor call for 50,000 harvesters.

Kansas farmers are not given to dreams. But during the last few years they have seen the necessity of the abolition of harvesters. No trouble would be experienced by the farmers if the harvest hands coming to the wheat fields all wished to work. But they don't.

A large percentage of them are I. W. W.'s; or, in other words, men who refuse virtually outright to hold with the wheat cutting. They don't come to help the farmers and themselves, but to prove an obstacle in the harvest and in the way of men who really desire employment. The farmers have come to realize this.

The farmers not alone have trouble with the I. W. W. during harvest, but before it begins. "No job," they determine exactly who will and who will not work, the I. W. W.'s get advantage of the bread lines also.

This year's harvest has shown the farmers of Kansas that something is needed to supplant the harvesters.

Sabotage has never been practiced more freely by the I. W. W. than in the past. The farmers have lost nearly their entire wheat crops as a result of the incendiary working of the "hobo" type.

Thousands of acres of fields in Western Kansas have been burned, with almost a total loss to the farmer. The breaking of the machinery has held up the harvesting in North-Western Kansas at the most critical times.

Heavy rains have fallen this summer especially in the northeastern part of the state. The hoboes wait until the ground is saturated sufficiently for the work of cutting to begin and then break the machines.

This delays the harvesting for days, and by the time the farmers have the machines ready for the cutting, the rain has usually interfered. With the new combination machine, Kansas will have practically all the workers it needs within the state in this winter, and call for outside assistance will be necessary.

NEGRO MAI OUST WHITE LABOR IN NORTH DAKOTA

Wilmington Man Going on Cruise to Make Conditions of Employment in Southern States

SAYS I. W. W. HAVE MADE CONDITIONS UNBEARABLE

Plans Special Trains to Import Negroes Next Fall to Work in Harvest Fields.

"I am going South to arrange for the importation of harvest hands to the crops of our section of North Dakota next fall.

"I will run special trains, if necessary, to transport them from Kentucky, Louisiana and Tennessee. I will make the Industrial Workers of the World, who have made the past season a horror to the North Dakota farmer."

ON CRUISE TO NEW ORLEANS

This was the statement last night of Charles Barr of Wilmington, N. D., who is stopping at the Merchants hotel. Mr. Barr plans to cruise down the Mississippi from St. Paul to New Orleans, investigating labor conditions on the way and making arrangements for the employment of hundreds of negroes next fall.

WHITE LABOR IMPOSSIBLE

"The fall season for white labor in North Dakota make the employment of white persons impossible," he said. "I will pay the men paying \$3 a day and giving the best board obtainable, besides a good place to sleep. In the past our work the men struck for \$4 a day, and then the I. W. W. came and they quit. We plan to oust the white laborer. It sounds bad, but he has lost it on himself."

REPRESENTS BUSINESS MEN

"I represent twenty-four business men in our section who intend to arrange for the plan if feasible. We will offer them good wages and make conditions such that they will who will stick until the work is over. We will be continually barking and scurrying. Wages paid white men at present are a robbery. The men don't work what they are receiving."

PURCHASED LAUNCH HERE

Mr. Barr has advertised for a man to make the trip with him to New Orleans, where he expects to arrive December 1. He has purchased a two-foot launch in St. Paul, equipping it for camping and hunting, and will use it to himself on the way, making the trip a vacation.







