

Grover Perry of the I. W. W., today.

"We don't want industrial peace," Perry continued. "We shall not be satisfied with an increase in wages and a shorter working day. We never shall be satisfied until we have abolished the wage system."

A big demonstration is slated for Sept. 14. Perry says that 30,000 workers will take part. A mass meeting will be held in Independence Square. Wm. D. Haywood, Wm. H. Trautman of Chicago, and James H. Maurer, state representative from Reading, will speak.



First African Lady—Have you seen the new fall styles?

Second A. L.—Yes. They're going to wear big beads and smaller bracelets.

THE I. AND R. IN OHIO

The initiative and referendum amendment to the Ohio constitution, adopted Tuesday, becomes operative Oct. 1, 1912. Under this amendment further amendments are easy of adoption if the people want them.

If 10 per cent of the voters sign a petition proposing an amendment, it shall be submitted to the people at the next election. If a majority of those voting on the proposition vote favorably the amendment is adopted.

If 3 per cent sign a petition proposing a law to the legislature and the legislature passes it, it becomes a law subject to the referendum. If the legislature doesn't pass the law or amend it, and 3 per cent petition in addition to the original 3 per cent, the law is submitted to the voters and made a law by a majority of those voting.

Any time within 90 days after the legislature has passed a law, six per cent can sign a petition and have a referendum. If a majority votes against the law it is dead.

Laws for tax levies, appropriations for state current expenses and emergency laws for public peace, health and safety, go into effect immediately if adopted by two-thirds vote of the legislature.

Initiative and referendum can't be used to pass laws classifying property for taxation or for single tax on land or land values.

Copies of all proposed laws or amendments to constitution must be mailed to voters.