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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
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A THREE MONTHS' CAMPAIGN!

"The Solidarity management is planning the biggest undertaking of its history.

We are going to make the attempt to DOUBLE THE SIZE of this paper, beginning with the first issue in May, 1916!

We are going to change the form of Solidarity to that of a regular magazine with six pages, like our Special Anniversary number of last July. Our idea is, not to do away with any of the News or other features that make Solidarity effective at the present time; but to expand these features and add others—all in a more attractive form to the outside reader.

For instance, we have in mind, for the new Solidarity: (1) one or two pages of condensed labor news from all parts of the world, giving the gist of the struggle between the working class and the employing class; (2) a page of "Letters to the Editor," discussions of live topics of interest to all workers; (3) unimpaired paragraphs "quoting" or brief comment on revolutionary literature on men and things; (4) regular editorial and news features especially written for Solidarity; (5) cartoons and illustrations, such as are impracticable or out of place in the present form. These and other features that will develop from time to time, should make Solidarity one of the most effective mediums of propaganda in the world of the labor press, while its changed appearance should make it far more attractive to the outside reader.

To realize this plan and make this change permanent, several things are necessary:

First and foremost, there must be a campaign waged by our supporters everywhere to build up our subscription list. (Read the big ad elsewhere and note what we offer along this line.) Before the first week in May we should be receiving at least 300 new subs each week. Use the proposed change in size and form as a basis for interesting new readers. We have our mailing list in first class shape now, with a new addressing machine and a careful operator. If names and addresses are written plainly and correctly there is little chance for mistakes, unless they are overlooked in the postoffice. We are prepared to receive any number of subscriptions and to handle them promptly and with ease. But you MUST send them in!

The next thing of importance is donations. We know there are several thousand readers of Solidarity who can spare a DOLLAR at least, to supply us with a reserve fund to carry us over the first few months of this experiment. We shall need extra help in our mechanical department. The editor, who has been putting in at least two hours a week there, will have to be relieved on account of the extra time required for editorial work. The quantity and quality of paper and ink used will increase the cost in that direction. We have just added a folding machine to our mechanical equipment, but with that exception, making the new form of Solidarity a matter of time, rather than of money. A FUND OF AT LEAST \$1,000 ON HAND BY MAY FIRST will enable us to turn the trick, without fear of failure. Make an extra effort—long this line, for your press. Donate at least a dollar to Solidarity Sustaining Fund.

Another thing of importance is the names of members and addresses of members or readers in various localities, who will consent to act as correspondents for Solidarity, to send us from time to time brief items of news. We are compiling such a list from the offices in which we are working. We want to cover the entire field of the industrial union movement and as much of the labor movement generally, as we can. We want to make Solidarity "The Newspaper of the Labor Movement," as well as the best thing in the line of propaganda. Get in touch with the editor, and let us know what you can do in the way of helping to do this. We want more paragraph writers also. Try your hand in that direction.

In substance, our proposition as above outlined, means this: A NINETY DAYS' CAMPAIGN both inside and outside this office, in which to prepare Solidarity for its debut in the new form.

Surely, you will not go to sleep over this? Surely, you will do your part toward realizing this plan for a larger and much more effective medium of propaganda and education? Now is the time to get a grip upon yourself, and do something really worth while. Please don't put it off for sixty days, and then expect us to get ready in thirty. Begin today, and let us hear from you the day after. Everybody, boost for Solidarity!

The Migratory Worker and The Fighting Instinct

In my last article, entitled "The Migratory Worker and What He Is Up Against," I simply attempted to classify the "American Hobos." There was no attempt made to moralize about the trades and professions of various types of hobos, to sort out that great roaming mass of people, quite properly referred to as hoboes, the man who depends upon the sale of his labor power for a living, was the purpose of my previous article—to make clear to all interested parties whom the I. W. W. is appealing to for members.

A plain recognition of the fact that these elements are here, not of choice, but because of the unjust system of wealth production and distribution, is sufficient to suggest the necessity of great and fundamental change in our economic relations. With a change in our economic relations, there will follow a change in our social relations, because our social relations are determined by our economic relations.

There is an economic conflict being waged in industry between the working class and the employing class. It is a fight for the control of industry by the workers; and to maintain control by the capitalists. To recognize this conflict is of far more importance than to recognize that there are in our midst gamblers, prostitutes, pimps, and beggars, all of which simply represent so many effects of the one great cause, the exploitation

of wage labor on the job.

The migratory worker has always lived on the ragged edge of civilization. He has been the small, overworked, exploited, and maligned. He has gone west to escape the exploitation; turmoil and strife of the industrial cities. He has been the pioneer of new countries. New territories having been all explored on this continent, we now find the migratory worker building roads, highways and waterways and building hydro-electric power plants. Developing mining prospects in the mountains. Digging long and dangerous tunnels and constructing concrete snow sheds that the more happily constituted people may travel with greater speed and safety and without the expense of their property. He harvests the great wheat crops in the summer and cuts logs in zero weather that his masters may have houses in which to live.

The life of the migratory worker is filled with fear. Constant fear. Partly because of the dangerous work at which he is employed, partly from the hostile elements which he meets in traveling from job to job. His life is short. To beat freight or passenger trains in all kinds of weather requires an iron constitution. If he is not so constituted when he starts out on the road, one of two things will happen to him: he will become healthy and strong, or he will perish on the trail. Eating out of rusty cans in the jungles, more or less poisonous, will put iron in his blood—the other poisons counteract the poison in his weak and frail system, resulting in the improvement of his health. The cold and the excitement and the danger in the jungles must result either in the improvement of his health or in death.

The man leaving the industrial centers of the east, where he was born and raised in the slums or in the poorest of the cities, as he must be, and going out on the road where his lungs are filled for the first time with fresh air, will never again enter the industries as a permanent occupation, except in rare cases. The rugged life in industry are too strict for him. The pace is too rapid. His appetite for excitement and adventure is too great as regulated in such a place as the industrial center. The road offers him a measure of freedom and fills his life with excitement.

On the road, shivering and starving in box cars while making a division jump, although repulsive to his sense of feeling and contrary to his instincts, he endures it for the sake of the dust and dip of industry. The bailout from a hostile shack or yard bull, although unpleasant, is by no means as unpleasant as the sneers and jeers and bawls of the "industrial police" commonly called the foreman.

With the hostile elements he meets on the road, he can talk back. In the factory he has to stand for the bailout or get fired. The exciting life of a hobo is preferred to the strict rules of industry. This excitement simply develops a hitherto dormant and untapped energy and appetite for excitement, which expresses itself even on the busy street. A dog fight or the arrest of a common drunk will call a large crowd together. This is an evidence that the appetite for excitement has not been satisfied. The clerk, if a store, or an office employe, will desert his post of duty and fight on the street. The very nature of modern industry denies its employe the opportunity to satisfy their natural appetites.

It is upon this instinct, appetite, that the war lords prey for recruits for their army. It accounts in large measure for the reason why most recruits to an army are secured from offices and in large cities. It accounts for the reason why the hobo is less apt to join the army than any other class of workers. He has no country to get patriotic over, not even a place where in might build a junkie fight without fear of molestation by the "town clown." He has plenty of excitement in meeting with hostile shacks, yard bulls and big jacks. He is not moved by the patriotic plea of the war orator or the attractive pictures setting forth the virtue, the pleasure and happiness of camp life. He has plenty of excitement on the trip of a hobo.

Still, there is another feature of hobo life already hinted at. It sets forth the fighting instinct of man—the "pugnacious instinct." The war orator appeals to this instinct in his attempt to recruit an army. Modern industry, by forcing employes to sufficient wages, satisfy their desire for excitement and sexual intercourse. Neither does it develop the fighting instinct in man. It tends rather to kill it. The employment of guards, gunmen and stout pigeons for the purpose of heading off any attempt on the part of employes to form a union, is a part of the present system, is in itself an attempt to keep down and kill the fighting instinct.

The hobo-life, which the migratory worker is forced to live, tends to develop this instinct. The migratory worker is usually a man of the middle class, and as gamblers, bootleggers, high jacks, hostile bulls and tough shacks, by overtaking the law and order gang assuming the dignified name of "commercial club." His life is one continuous fight.

The I. W. W. is a fighting organization. It appeals to the fighting instinct of man. It appeals to the fighting instinct of the worker by organizing himself into an industrial union, based upon the economic interest of the workers with keen recognition of the class war, he can control his labor power. Not only can he protect himself against the low wages and poor conditions on the job, but he can protect himself from the hostile elements, the job to job. The organization of the workers into the I. W. W., fighting for higher wages and better conditions on the job develops the fighting instinct that their system craves for. The short period of time that the worker in large factories are on strike, offers him a chance to clear their mind of the deadening dirt and their lungs of the foul air and dust. It gives them a chance to think. The migratory worker has long since rid himself of all these disagreeable and denuding influences. He has more time to think. He is more radical than the industrial slave. He is more independent. He has no one depending upon him for bread. No property interests or instincts. No home. He is despised and hated, as are all other hoboes, by the more happily constituted people. The I. W. W. offers him a measure of protection impossible in any other organization. It supplies him with a new hope.

As has already been shown, modern industry is driving the more rebellious of the industrial slaves to the road. When a man leaves a factory and goes to the road in search of a better job, he finds himself up against it. He has not learned to work on all kinds of work. He is fired and kept on the bum. Some soon learn how to work on some job, while others never do. Being forced to exert every ounce of energy they possess in order to get a job, and then to get away from hostile elements, they learn to fight back. Should they remain wage workers, they are inclined towards the I. W. W. Should they be of a more impatient disposition, they soon tire of the slow process of getting rich that construction work offers. They choose some other method. They decide to beat the system in the best way they can. A tramp or a crook may be the result.

The I. W. W. has formed an organization for the migratory worker. It is known as U. 400. A W. O. of the I. W. W. All migratory workers should get into this union. The headquarters are in Minneapolis, Minn. See "Tree" on page 292. There are several branches established in various parts of the country. To get in touch with the branch is sufficient.

FORREST EDWARDS.

Press dispatches state that there are some 100,000 men in the army. The number is increasing at an alarming rate in Germany. The nation is in a state of panic. The government has no other way to get out of the situation than to explain how the hobos free of patriotism purify the conscience of a worker.

"Supply and Demand" in the Lumber Industry

A workman has discovered that the law of supply and demand has been responsible for the raise of the wages of the lumberjack in northern Minnesota and the conclusion is that the I. W. W. had nothing to do with the raising of wages. The workers do not know, however, that the average member of the I. W. W. is a student of economics and knows more about that law of supply and demand than many of the college professors dare to know, without losing their meal tickets.

When they went into the field the first thing in their campaign of agitation was to get a propaganda that would limit the supply of men in the lumber territory. They knew that with the supply decreased, and the demand remaining constant the wages were bound to go up. The bosses knew that with the demand remaining constant and the supply increased the wages were bound to go down. This is the meaning of the publicity they have been using for years through their lying press to get men into the territory. This is really behind the fact that they ship out of the employment offices thousands of men to work a few days and then get fired to make way for others. If they held the men on the job there would not be so many in the field to fight against one another for a job at any wages, and under any conditions. Of course the fifty fifty divide between the boss and the employment men is also a factor to be considered. In the men of early this season and all of other seasons being fired, it is as soon as they had paid their debts for transportation, etc. to the bosses.

This year for the first time in the history of the woods of northern Minnesota the bosses were backed an organization diametrically opposed to them and with a greater knowledge of the law of supply and demand than their own.

The I. W. W. got into the field and by its publicity, by giving the workman a true picture of the deplorable conditions and wages here, put the bosses on their toes. The I. W. W. was a success and our agitation and publicity is this year responsible for the fact that there are now probably 7,000 less men than jobs in the Northern Woods. The boss has to be content with using a great argument for the I. W. W. Had he gone a little deeper into the subject than he did he would find that strikes are dependent for their success largely on forcing the supply of men into the market at zero. There is no demand for a great demand for men than in periods of strike, but the supply becomes so limited that the bosses have to accede to the demands of their men.

Right now the conditions here for strikes are ideal, as any camp could go on strike and the boss would either have to pay the wages demanded or close down, as with lots of jobs available no worker would scab, especially as the I. W. W. would support any workers going on strike in this territory and make it unwise for any strike breaker to go on any strike against the I. W. W. strike. The logs are now on the landing and they are not worth a damn cent to the boss there, and he would have to come across and do it quickly or lose all he had paid for wages, and other expenses already this year. Now is the time to start things. No need of being frightened as any worker on strike could get other jobs and the I. W. W. members in the various cities would picket the camps and other members would take care of the camp situation till the strike was won when the men would get back at the better conditions they were offered. The I. W. W. is willing to do its share; are you willing to do yours?

Slip Simmons—1 Leaders and Workers

On a harvesting job last summer when the I. W. W. was in the A. W. O. and one veteran worker, Slip Simmons, he had been through the woods and had seen the industrial unionism on many occasions. Each lunch time he would go to the woods and see the men. We were always glad to hear him talk, especially at lunch time, as it was his habit to give a little extra talk.

The first day he arrived he made him known at dinner. The farmer or had some excellent butter. Slip liked good butter and used considerable quantities of it. When he was young he had a little butter on some milk, especially at lunch time. The first day he arrived he made him known at dinner. The farmer or had some excellent butter. Slip liked good butter and used considerable quantities of it. When he was young he had a little butter on some milk, especially at lunch time.

That night he tried his best to avoid the subject of intelligence. When the I. W. W. was in the A. W. O. and one veteran worker, Slip Simmons, he had been through the woods and had seen the industrial unionism on many occasions. Each lunch time he would go to the woods and see the men. We were always glad to hear him talk, especially at lunch time, as it was his habit to give a little extra talk.

The other news item was from Indianapolis and told how 1300 miners delegates declared the sentiment that the "miners should stay in the present property" and of the wave of applause that followed the statement that the working men of the country are opposed to the preparation of a constitution.

Gompers is so far from the mine and the miners that he is unable to hear the underground rumblings of the I. W. W. agitators and other classes are not concerned on what a working class program should be. The I. W. W. agitators and other classes are not concerned on what a working class program should be. The I. W. W. agitators and other classes are not concerned on what a working class program should be.

Seth Low, Gompers & Co. seem to think they can tell us just what is going on in the mine. They have played, but they have missed the point entirely. We will dip into it, and you can discuss it later. Let us hope that they will get out of the mine. Let us hope that they will get out of the mine. Let us hope that they will get out of the mine.

Frank Reilly and Evan C. Gordon have been talking with Jack Zimmerman, Gen. Del. Turley Creek, Pa. Harry Cohen is requested to communicate with Morris Cohen, 64 E. Tenth St., Scrubury, Mass.

AGRICULTURAL & LUMBER WORKERS' ORGANIZATION

Fellow Workers:

The A. W. O. (Agricultural & Lumber Workers' Organization) is composed of agricultural and lumber workers. The A. W. O. is making a vigorous effort at this time to organize the lumber workers of Minnesota and Wisconsin, to better the conditions of lumber workers (woods, sawmill men, etc.)

To those who may work on the Great Lakes, iron mines, etc., after the lumber camps break up in the spring, the I. W. W. will prove to be the best and most effective organization; as the members can transfer from one industry into another without any further cost. The organized lumber worker will, therefore, when returning in the spring to work in the mines, docks or lakes, have the backing of an efficient and powerful union, which will at once start an organizing campaign in their new places of work for the purpose of getting more wages, shorter hours and better working conditions.

There are many workers who cannot speak or read English and may want to start organizing branches. Here we wish to state that it is a dangerous policy for a worker's union to start language branches because it will foster and maintain nationalism and is therefore against the best interests of the workers. The workers are employed regardless of nationality and they have to work alongside of one another; and since they have to work together they should be organized together in One Powerful Union. We suggest that workers of other than English speaking nationalities organize with the rest of the workers into One Big Union and we will explain all matters in the different languages and select men from the different nationalities to the organization committee, so they can see to it that the organization safeguards the common interests of all the different nationalities—of all the workers.

Now, in regard to organizing locals in small towns, we wish to state that it is best not to do so until we have a powerful organization, as a small local has a rare chance to live. Instead, we are establishing branches in several districts and all the extra more effective work can be done, as has been proven to the satisfaction of all members.

Several organizers are now in the field, and we wish all of you who read this to line up with us at once, so we can better conditions now. This is the time to do it, as work is more plentiful this year, and we have a good chance—in fact the best chance for many years.

Minneapolis, Jan. 27:

W. T. NEF, Sec'y A. W. O.

Ray, Mr. Capitalist, if you are so all-fired scared that some foreign army is going to land on the country—and take our industries away from you, how would this arrangement do? You just increase the wages up to the full amount of the surplus value or profits that we create, then tell us to buy guns and uniforms and more food and better houses and finer entertainment with that surplus value, and protect the industries. We will do it. And in exchange we will give you relief from the terrible worry over the parasites, and when some one says

"invasion" to you just tell them of the absurdity." We will look out for our interests in passing, that invasion doesn't scare us for a minute.

Cleveland Propaganda League announces lectures at their hall, 229 Champlain Ave. N. W., as follows: Sunday, Feb. 6, 6 P. M.: "Banks: Principles of the I. W. W." Speaker: O. J. Treter, Toledo.

Questions and discussion to follow each lecture. Everybody invited. Free admission.

CONDITIONS IN YOUNGSTOWN

As Observed by Basil Manly, Special Investigator of the U. S. Industrial Commission.

In an article on conditions in Youngstown, Ohio, by Basil H. Manly, he gives us the following: "The wages in Youngstown district for common labor was 17 cents an hour. The table mill worked 10 hours a day, 6 days a week, the night shift in the table mill worked 12 hours a night, 5 nights a week. While in all other departments they worked 12 hours a day 7 days a week.

The steel workers' villages in the outskirts of Youngstown, which are inhabited by equal and fifth, the mills were irregular in operation and the employment was frequent and distressing. Mr. Manly says:

"The entire steel industry in North, South, East and West, is ripe for a strike, and the situation is not going to be relieved by the granting of a 10 per cent wage increase. The strike fever in the steel industry showed itself first in the Youngstown district apparently because the labor demand was a little keener than elsewhere.

"The investigation by the bureau of labor in 1910, covering all the steel plants in the United States, showed that 65 per cent of all employees in the industry, when working full time, earn less than \$15 a week, and that in the year of steady operation the industries had employed only 56 per cent of the employees, including even the high-paid rollers and set men. In spite of the fact that all investigations have shown that the very least a family can live upon with any degree of decency is \$100 a year.

"The standard working day in the steel industry is 12 hours, in spite of the fact that the 12-hour day was condemned even by the committee of stockholders of the Steel Corporation. And while the public has been largely deceived by self-industry advertising the abolition of the seven-day week, the reports of the bureau of labor show that in the blast furnaces 80 per cent of the employees are still working seven days a week.

"Why have such conditions continued in so rich an industry? The answer is that the corporation, of which less than six produce 70 per cent of the steel made in this country, are not only highly organized, but possess a complete agreement and understanding on matters of labor policy, while the workers are not only unorganized, but through a system of company espionage and terrorism

more complete than that of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, every attempt at organization or even collective action is treated as a crime and the leaders blacklisted. Organizers sent into the steel towns have been assaulted, beaten, and in some cases by the company's guards and police, and their names on a 'discharge and no re-employment' list.

"Strikes with ever-increasing violence may be expected unless the pressure is relieved by a wage increase of not less than 20 per cent, a reduction of the eight-hour day to the humane 12-hour day, and above all, the elimination of the system of industrial terrorism which is now maintained by the so-called 'independents' as well as to the violent and orderly collective action on the part of the steel workers."

A. W. O. NOTES

(Special to Solidarity)

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 23.

The last two weeks, and things have been rather quiet on the account. But with improved weather the work of the organization will pick up rapidly. Lumber Workers' Local 215 of Spokane, Wash., voted to become a branch of the A. W. O. and this will go into effect at once. All members of the A. W. O. in that part of the country are urged to write to Spokane, to Richard Easter, who will attend to the affairs of the branch there. This will give the A. W. O. a clear field now from the Canadian to the Great Lakes over the entire middle west, and we will surely be able to build a powerful union in the woods and the agricultural districts of Spokane branch is 115 N. Brown St.

Other branches will be established as soon as the work opens up in good shape, in Washington, Idaho and Montana, and we can get busy there to bring the workers together into the One Big Union.

W. Warden, out of Ashland, Wis., expects a big bunch of members by next week. Anyone wishing to write him, should address 117 Third Ave., Ashland, Wis.

The International "Pain" Minn., also sent in some members this week, and expects several more next week. The miners, Kansas City and Sioux City are awaiting better weather conditions, with good prospects.

W. T. Nef, Sec'y, reports many members at work there now, with employment picking up at present. New members from there also. A miners' union is under consideration at this time, to be organized on the same basis as the A. W. O.

A report states that the oil fields around Midler, Okla., are picking up. The case of James Schmidt will come up on the 23rd of February, and money is needed badly for this case. All members are urged to do their utmost to get funds at once.

W. T. NEF, Sec'y, A. W. O.

PAPER MILL WORKERS WINNING THROUGH I. W. W.

(Special to Solidarity)

Shelburne, Mass., Jan. 26.

An I. W. W. strike in the Chemical paper mill of this city was settled Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 9 o'clock a. m. The strikers returned to work with a raise in pay. Previously they had been getting \$3.00 a week for a 10-hour day. Now \$12 for an 8 and 9-hour day. Fifty workers got \$12 for a 48-hour week; the other 20 got \$12 for a 54-hour week. There is another strike today at the Normal Paper Mill.

Secretary Local 205, I. W. W., is doing fine work, and is making all workers understand that the I. W. W. is for common laborers.

The strikers at the Mt. Tom lumber mill and Mt. Tom sulphide mill want an eight-hour day and 25c per hour. Ever since now the boss "likes the workman." Capitalists' rain pay and say nothing. The I. W. W. MEMBERS LOCAL 205.

DON'T TRUST POLITICIANS SAYS FRANK P. WALSH

(Special to Solidarity)

Indianapolis, Ind.

Frank P. Walsh of the Industrial Relations Commission, lectured here Jan. 23, at Tomlinson Hall. In the course of his speech he said: "If I was a workman or a union man, I would not trust my economic interest to any politician or any political party. The emancipation of the working class must be the act of the working class themselves.

"It is said two or three times during his talk. There were eight or ten newspaper men at the meeting, but none of them reported this statement of Walsh's."

OLIVER LOWDER.

Whatday means the workers and the capitalists have nothing in common? Preparedness for the workers is One Big Union of workers, and preparedness against a foreign invasion which our capitalists fear, is that very thing. Given a big, strong Industrial Union of workers here and the English, German or Japanese capitalists would not take this country as a gift.

Another capitalist peace theory exploded. Prof. Hoyle investigated scientific management under the most favorable auspices. In a book just published, "Scientific Management and Labor," he says he sees in the former "a menace to industrial peace." Capitalism is a menace any way you may look at it. Labor's triumph is the only guarantee against it.

Circulation Statement

Previously reported gain	1200
Subs received during week	40
Subs expiring this week	30
Gain for the week	12
Total gain to date	1214

Bemidji and Duluth are picking up all along now, and big results are expected soon.

Five hundred thousand have petitioned Congress to stop all shipments of government munitions to Europe. We factories control the government of the government controls the munition factories. We will not lose any sleep awaiting an answer. The capitalists of the United States are doing now is but a faint forecast of what the workers once organized can do in every nation on earth, through the use of their job power.

United Press-despatches from London, Jan. 14, says the Railway Union of England defied the British government to pass the conscription bill. Some political socialists still want the workers to elect politicians to protect them from the government, when the capitalists of England are unable to protect the government from the workers. There is about a 10 per cent of organization among the delegates to England and what they are doing now is but a faint forecast of what the workers once organized can do in every nation on earth, through the use of their job power.

Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission, in addressing the delegates to the United Mine Workers of America convention said: "Stand united, and within ten years the industrial issue will overshadow all other national problems, and the United States will be made a free country, industrially as well as politically."

Frank Walsh is too optimistic. We have had the United Mine Workers' brand of unionism for 30 years. The result is more industrial and political slavery than ever before. Look at the Ludlow massacre, at Arizona and any of the big United Mine Workers' strikes of recent years, every one a failure. We, the workers, need better unionism, class industrial unionism, to make labor free and to make the industrial problem THE issue. This is in fact becoming not due to a F. of L. union, but because of its imperfections, among other things.

All mail intended for Local 69 should be addressed to 215 South 5th West, Salt Lake City. Reading room open all day. All rebels welcome. J. Wilson, Sec'y.

There is a Christmas package at headquarters of Local 85-2, Chicago, for E. J. De Celle.

90 DAYS

That's What The Judge Said—But This Is Different

AS ANNOUNCED elsewhere in this issue we are planning to change the form of Solidarity permanently to that of the sixteen page large magazine style like the special Tenth Anniversary Number starting with issue number 330 on May 6th. This is quite a venture and involving much of the "fambler's chance." It will take some real work to realize and to maintain. To guarantee the success of this innovation there should be five thousand new subscriptions on the list and subscriptions coming in at the rate of three hundred a week. There is no doubt that this can be accomplished. With the present inadequate form the list has been slowly but gradually increasing for the past year. With the concerted action of all of us on the plan outlined and with the new form the task should prove easy.

So this is the meaning of the 90 days—a call for you to spend this period in a winwind campaign for these new readers of Solidarity and at the same time secure absolutely free for your local organization a \$35.00 literature case which we have had made to order as illustrated and explained here.

THE PLAN

Merely secure \$75.00 worth of subscriptions in this period, and we send the literature case complete as shown to you free. To the local organization sending in the greatest number over and above the required \$75.00 worth, we will also stock the literature case with literature valued at \$50.00 wholesale. Which will be the first of 10 local organizations to lake advantage of this offer? No organization is too small. Offer open to all working class organizations. Make your start today.

Let it Pay Your Hall Rent

Combination Literature Storage and Display Case

THE case is six feet high, two feet wide and eighteen inches deep. Constructed in the best possible manner of oak and finished in golden oak.

Designed and built to order especially for the Publishing Bureau with the idea of meeting the exact requirements of such a case, presenting a pleasing appearance, compact and strong.

The large door has a glass panel back of which is set in a light board covered with green felt for the display of literature between this glass and the backing. On opening this door all of the assortment of literature on hand is at the finger ends.

The case is shipped complete and fully decorated with all literature, delivered free anywhere in the United States.

LITERATURE CASE COUPON REDEEMABLE ON OR BEFORE MAY 6, 1916

To _____
As _____ coupon on account of subscription to Solidarity for _____ year.

75 WHOLE COUPONS REDEEMED FOR ONE \$35.00 LITERATURE CASE COMPLETE ONE COUPON ISSUED FOR EACH DOLLAR'S WORTH OF SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU
Third Floor, 113 Hamilton St., Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

(Sample Coupon)

WITH the large display door open there is presented twenty seven compartments for holding pamphlets and books. Each of these are four inches high, seven inches long and sixteen inches deep, giving a capacity for each of one hundred and fifty regular size pamphlets. Below these are six full width shelves for two issues of Solidarity, Pamphlets and the four large Revolutionary Pictures and Post Cards.

Below this section with a solid door is a generous space for the storage of large quantities of literature and the other general effects of an organization.

The false back of the large glass door may be easily removed for re-arranging display by means of thumb screws.

A combination offering a locked dust proof storage, also display for all literature handled by a local organization.

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