



**SOLIDARITY**  
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICE  
112 HAMILTON AVE.  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Under the Ownership and Supervision of the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World

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**SUBSCRIPTION:**  
ONE YEAR \$1.00  
THREE MONTHS .35  
SIX MONTHS .65  
CANADIAN AND FOREIGN 1.25

TERMS: Less than ten copies a week, payable in advance; less than 50 weekly, payable monthly; 50 or over per week, payable in advance.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS AND MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS PAYABLE TO SOLIDARITY, ON THE I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU, BY ABOVE ADDRESS.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER APRIL 19, 1918, BY MAIL OFFICE AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.

**INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD**  
General Headquarters—Room 907-164 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

**GENERAL OFFICERS:** Gen. Sec'y—Treas. F. H. Little, M. J. Welsh, A. C. Christ, J. J. Ector, Gen. Organizer Francis Miller, W. E. Mattingly

Every insect in life is supposed to have a mission to fulfill. Nevertheless many insects are being abolished, as fast as the comfort and safety of man demands. What mission has the insect capitalist in life, that cannot be dispensed with?

They call us "the Wonder Workers of the World," but who cares one small damn? They might as well call us the papa of Mary's little lamb. For it doesn't butter any parsnips, or prevent any strike. Nor stop the march of progress; nor does it, Mike?

The question, "is labor a commodity?" raises in true Yankee fashion, some most questions, to wit, if labor is not a commodity, why the "collective bargaining" of the A. F. of L. And if there is "collective bargaining" isn't it collective commodities that are collectively bargained for?

Once we were told in certain quarters that the ballot was the civilized method of solving social problems. Now the same persons inform us that the ballot has no significance as a miracle worker, but as a register of public opinion. And so it goes. The first thing one knows those people will be I. W. W. They certainly show progress.

**Our New Secretary**

Solidarity has secured the services of Fellow Worker Ralph H. Chaplin of Chicago, who will serve as secretary of the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, in place of Fellow Worker Earl F. Moore, who has resigned. Chaplin is well known to our readers as a designer of artistic covers, headings and cartoons, as well as a song writer and poet. He writes that he will arrive here on August 5, ready to take up the duties of his new job at once.

B. H. WILLIAMS.

**Is A Marat Coming?**

The following is a slap in the face administered by Gen. H. G. Otis to the San Pedro strikers against whom Judge Hauser issued an injunction:

**DON'T MONKEY WITH AN INJUNCTION BUZZSAW!**  
"An injunctinal order to a striker not to do the cowardly dices which he has been accustomed to doing is a mandate incarceration in jail without trial by jury. The sheriff will see to it that his diet although sufficient to sustain life is not luxurious or varied. There will be no chicken in a poulette or mince pie, but only wholesome bread and pure sweet water for those who disobey the command 'thou shalt not'."

Basil S. Manly said in his final report on industrial conditions "The scales of Justice have in the past swung far in one direction—legislatures, courts and administrative officers under the domination of corporations have grievously wronged the workers. There is grave danger that, if the workers assert their collective power and secure the control of government by the massing of their numbers, the scales may swing equally far in the other direction and every act of injustice, every drop of blood, every moment of anguish, be repaid in full, not upon some obscure and humble worker, but upon those who now glory in the sense of boundless power and security."

It is true that the masters' periscope has registered the streaks of gloom that presage for them a mighty darkness, and their microphone has caught the sound of hate, though it is not yet concentrated.  
To forecast what Mr. Manly apprehends is their greatest concern, for they see better than he does that a "Marat" is on the horizon, and well do they know how the "Jacobin" and the "Sans Culotte" dealt with the "Mandate" and Mandator.

KATHERINE BROWN

**The South Dakota Wreck**

A Wall Street organ, early in the season, dilating on "One Peril of the Great Demand" pointed out the possibility of a labor shortage in agriculture and its danger to the country's prosperity.

It was shown in the article that a labor shortage would mean a crop shortage, that "might be serious enough to initiate a depression over the country. Not only the railroads and general merchandising lines would be affected, but many industries which are now anticipating a continued prosperity." (See "Wall Street and The Harvest Workers," Solidarity, July 24.)

This was surely an alarming prospect. It illustrates the value of migratory labor and the part it plays in American Social Life. But is this dependence appreciated? Is the lot of the migratory worker assured? Are efforts made by either the farmers, or the railroads, or the nation, to insure him good wages, safe transportation, and an existence in keeping with his importance in national economies?

Just now, these questions are receiving a vivid answer in the horrible railroad wreck at Tripp, South Dakota, a report of which will be found elsewhere. There one may witness the shameless slaughter of a nation's most important elements, that is characteristic of capitalism in general. No provision is made for the safe and proper transportation of migratory labor, much as it is needed in agriculture. It is not paid wages that will enable it to travel in the safety and comfort that its exploiters do. I must "bum" its way from place to place, must beg, borrow and steal, when and wherever possible; and is then man's victim of vigilant committees, and exposed to dangers to life and limb. Surely this is a scathing commentary on capitalism, and on those who, short-sightedly and otherwise, condemn migratory labor for the ethics

peculiar to its socially-imposed existence and own welfare. This condition of affairs is not, however, inexplicable. It is permitted and encouraged in order that the farmer and the railroads may more profitably exploit migratory labor. By keeping such labor degraded and depressed they hope to keep it cheap, to the advantage of both; for the lower the labor costs are to the farmer, the more freight charges the railroads may gouge out of him. It is a community of exploiting interests that makes impossible the dignity that the importance of migratory labor demands and deserves. They also make it impossible any belief in relief from that quarter. The raising of migratory labor to a social position in keeping with its social importance, must be the work of migratory labor itself. It must organize to get more pay, safer transportation, and an existence worthy of its functions in society. It must further drive for the improvement of all exploitation, for after all, migratory labor is but one phase of labor in general that is first derived for the profit of the capitalist class. Migratory labor is already doing these things, by way of the Agricultural Workers Organization of the I. W. W. This body has not only raised wages and considered the question of transportation, but has also joined with other bodies in the I. W. W. for the end of capitalism; and the creation of "the framework of the new society in the shell of the old."

**The Iron Ore Miners**

(Written In Jail)

(Tune: "It's a Long Way to Tipperary.")

The Miners of the Iron Range Know there was something wrong They banded all to possible any belief in relief from that quarter. In one Big Union Strong. The Steel Trust got the shivers, And the Mine Guards had some fits, The Miners didn't give a damn, But closed down all the pits.

**Chorus—**  
It's a long way to monthly pay day, It's a long way to monthly pay day, It's a long way to monthly pay day, The Miners won't get no dough, Goodbye Steel Trust profits, The Morgans they feel blue. It's a long way to monthly pay day For the miners' want two.

They worked like hell on contract, yes, And got paid by the day. Whenever they got the dough, The bosses held their pay. But now they want a guarantee Of just three bones a day. And when they quit their lousy jobs They must receive their pay.

**Chorus—**  
It's the wrong way to work, by contract It's the wrong way to go. It's the wrong way to work, by contract For the Miners need the dough. Good by bosses handouts, Farewell Hellfire Square. It's the wrong way to work by contract You will find no Miners there.

John Allard died of Mine Guards guns At the Steel Trust's expense. At Gibraltar, wives and children Of the Miners were outraged. No Mine Guards were arrested, Yet the law is claimed to be the mightiest conception Of a big democracy.

**Chorus—**  
It's the wrong way to treat the Miners, It's the wrong way to go. It's the wrong way to treat the Miners, As the Steel Trust soon will know. God help those dirty Mine Guards, And the Miners won't get no dough. It's the wrong way to treat the Miners, And the guards will know that yet.

The Governor got his orders for To try and break the strike. He sent his henchmen on the Range, Just what the Steel Trust liked. The Miners were arrested, yes, And thrown into jail. But yet they had no legal rights When they presented bail.

**Chorus—**  
It's a short way to next election, It's a short way to go. For the Governor's in deep reflection As to what's next, you know. Goodbye, Dear Old State House, Farewell, Bernquist there. It's a short way to next election And you'll find no Bernquist there.

Get busy, was the order to The lackeys of the Trust. Jail all the Organizers And the Strike will surely bust. Trump up a charge, a strong one, That will kill all sympathy, So murder was the frame-up, And one of first degree.

**Chorus—**  
It is this way in Minnesota As it is the way you know. It is this way in Minnesota, Where justice has no show. Wake up all Wage Workers, In One Big Union strong. If we all act united together, We can right all things that's wrong.

(Foot-Note)—In its quest for profits the Steel Trust has decided to bespatter the Iron Range of Minnesota with the Blood of the Miners and sustain their European reputation. Buckets of Blood for the Steel Trust!

Solidarity still has in reserve's a lot of good manuscript, dealing with a large variety of subjects of interest to the working class. In addition, Solidarity is developing a staff of contributors and reporters, with the prospect of increasing the number of good things it has constantly to offer. Don't fail to subscribe for and read Solidarity. Get it all sent united together. We can right all things that's wrong.

**Deadly Efficiency**

Solidarity has at various times denounced the human destructiveness of modern efficiency systems, so-called. It has referred to the immense crowds that these systems are making on the vitality, health and life of the American working classes. As is always the case when the workers initiate a protest based on facts, it is sooner or later (rather later than sooner) re-echoed in other quarters. In the insurance companies, for instance, are outspoken in their espousal of the bad effects of efficiency. Not only efficiency shortens life by undermining and destroying it prematurely, but in so doing it upsets insurance calculations based on other and more favorable conditions, and thereby jeopardizes both the incomes of the insured and the life insurance companies. So we find in the New York World of July 23 a vigorous denunciation of efficiency by no less a personage than Darwin P. Kingsley, president of The New York Life Insurance Co., the biggest of its kind in this country, if not in the world. It appears in an article entitled, "Following the Man, Efficiency Limits His Life to 70 by 'Not Speeding Up.'" Mr. Kingsley plainly indicates that modern efficiency tends to reduce the length of life by about 15 years. This is a tremendous fact. He declares, right at the outset of the article: "The inefficiency of 'efficiency' has proved both costly and brutal."

Then the World article continues: "An enormous vitality gain has been achieved in the earlier stages of life," he said, and his voice quickened as he approached a branch of study that lay very close to his thought: "a much larger percentage reach maturity through modern sanitation, hygiene, and the use of the machine begins to go to pieces at 55. It is the result of the modern strain in the United States, a product of our modern life. It is the outgrowth of the worst form of inefficiency, of an attempt to be efficient without properly considering the human element." Mr. Kingsley is very sparing of gesture, but he raised a pointing finger as he exclaimed:

"Think of the value of lives snuffed out at 55. Just when these lives have reached their maturity of power, when knowledge has become wisdom, when judgment has become well balanced—15 years of the choicest part of their lives snuffed out!"

"Should a man's full efficiency be maintained up to 70?"

"Yes, a man should be at his best up to 70. If a man disappears at 55 he is inefficient, no matter what he has done before that time—inefficient because he has thrown away the ripe fruit of all his life."

"Isn't that to be charged up to that kind of inefficiency called 'speeding up'?"

"It's inefficiency, though the man and the system may call it efficiency. There has been a tremendous increase in the death rate at this age and onward. So marked is this increase that the great life insurance companies have radically modified their rule of accepting lives at 55 and above."

Mr. Kingsley, among other things, also declares: "The goal of the modern system seems to be success, not safety, and success is a goal is a fine thing, but in the eagerness of our quest we strike right and left; we charge, and if in this process we have stricken somebody down or trampled on somebody or gravely crippled others, we find it out usually when it is too late. Through haste, through rushing, through the throwing of things into the air, through the concentration of our work, we probably destroy unintentionally and needlessly more value in the process of production than we restore aff by all our private and public charities."

But Mr. Kingsley is at his best when he suggests a remedy. Read this well, you workingmen, for here he is speaking of the future must consider human life first. If human life is to be jeopardized by haste, don't hurry. If human life is to be sacrificed by speeding up efficiency, be less efficient; if the human body is to be maimed or destroyed in order to secure speed and long life, get your feet planted on the ground. In the long run, sentimental, it is more than a reflection of the woe and heart-break that follow the cruel strokes of industry and traffic."

There have the doctrine of slowing down, long taught by the saboteurs of all lands, as the only specific antidote against speeding up, now advocated by the President of the largest life insurance company in this country.

"If human life is to be sacrificed by speeding up efficiency, be less efficient."

**Business After the War**

There is considerable discussion in the highest capitalist, financial and intellectual circles as to what is likely to happen in American society after the war. The present condition of affairs is regarded both as extreme and abnormal, and consequently not likely to endure with any great degree of permanence. With the inauguration of peace a change will come, but what the character of that change will be is the subject of the discussion. Some see in peace a menace; an unmitigated evil, the cessation of which will result in decided changes of a dangerous character. (The war capitalist, undoubtably, takes this view in their clamor for the invasion of Mexico. It is also reflected in the theory such expounded of late that war means prosperity; an idea that receives support from the increased activity of the leaders of financial institutions in all countries.) In opposition to those who view peace as a menace are those who believe that peace will mean increased stimulation, that will last at least one and a half times as long as the war, and that will finally terminate in a period of credit expansion and inflation productive of the most intense panic ever known before. Sandwiched in between these two extreme views is a much more conservative one, which considers much that is injurious to the already held in respect, and that looks for a readjustment of modernity and industry, dependent on certain conditions, and the relations existing at the time before the war. This view, which reflects the troubled mind of capitalists, and indicates that it realizes that the conditions surrounding capitalism are both uncertain and perilous.

The conservative view noted above, finds expression in "Business After the War," an address delivered by Geo. E. Roberts, assistant of the President, The National City Bank of New York, before the Michigan Bankers Association, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1916. In this speech Mr. Roberts says:

"The country is plainly doing business in the consciousness that present conditions are temporary, and it has been new under this restriction of what that there is a strong likelihood that it will follow the policy of caution usually followed in times of transition. Certainly this is the policy of a prudent business man. Then Mr. Roberts continues: "If this course is pursued there will be no danger of anything like a financial panic, and the change from war conditions to peace conditions will be made in a steady, unobtrusive manner. There are good reasons for be-

lieving that a large amount of domestic work is being held back now as a result of the war. The war has created, and that this will come along when prices are lower. The country has accumulated a large stock of raw materials in recent years, and much needs to be done to get these back into the hands of the consumer. There is a danger, however, that change from a rising market, when everybody refrains from buying as long as he can, is a condition of things which, when the war demands cease, and the retailers are reluctant to sell, the country body has notice that prices will reverse the course they have followed since the war began. (p. 15)

As will be noticed Mr. Roberts' assurances at the outset have changed in serious degree. The situation is not as rosy as even Mr. Roberts would like to see his hearers believe. A change is imminent. Says Mr. Roberts further, in connection with his own argument: "The question of costs will then be the serious one in the United States for if our exports are cut off and our production must still be marketed at home, prices are bound to be marked up. It is not possible to do anything about reducing wages, the high wage-scale of this country, and the cost of living, which has accompanied it, is one of the conditions of our prosperity. Nobody wants to disturb it, but the only way to avoid disturbing it, and that is by increasing the efficiency of our industries."

Mr. Roberts elucidates this argument when he says: "Just now it is wanting to be more, and claims that it must be more, but it is not to hold its own, because the cost of living is going up so rapidly. But since the war has been carried on by distributing ourselves in the various occupations and in the various products of the war, it is not other. It follows that instead of raising prices all around, so that everybody would have to pay more for each article, production all around, so that there will be more of everything for the money."

There we have the crux of the matter. The war has created conditions after the war by speeding up the worker. Wages may be reduced, but the cost of living will be increased directly through the cost of the war. The war has created a situation which is a tremendous burden on the worker. The war has created a situation which is a tremendous burden on the worker. The war has created a situation which is a tremendous burden on the worker.

(Continued on Page Three)

**Watch Your Number**

EACH subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the paper or wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 122. That means your sub expired last week, and you should renew this. THIS IS NUMBER 343





ANDREYCHIN'S DEPORTATION

George Andreychik, sewer-engineer, employed by one of the mining companies and one of the active strikers, has been deported from this country, as far as the "Steel Trust" is concerned. He is accused of believing in and advocating the use of force, organized or unorganized, legal or illegal, to bring about the constitution of authority or by the mob. The Steel Trust officials know of his anarchist beliefs before the strike, but he was thought "clever" and "interesting" and tolerated, but when his ability to speak many languages was used to the disposal of the strikers he was arrested for "inciting to riot" and "found guilty" of being an anarchist.

The strikers have no illusion on the subject; in a new Washington to handle strike leaders. His case is now in Washington. The Central Strike Committee has been notified to Secretary of Labor Wilson. All industrial and labor unions are advised to take no action against Andreychik's deportation. Andreychik is a Bulgarian. If taken to that country now he may be forced into the army or be shot.

ANDREYCHIN'S UNBREAKABLE SPIRIT Superior, W. Va., County Jail, July 22, 1916. Editor Solidarity, Cleveland, Ohio.

Fellow Workers:—The Steel Trust and the spirit of socialism are the same and this is a mortal blow to its interests. Its servants, the judges, county attorneys and the police, the American, Coakley, were advised to proceed immediately toward breaking up the strike. They arrested the organizers, killed and maltreated the most intelligent miners, imprisoned scores of them and the last resort, deportation. County Attorney Ralph A. Stone told me that the only way to get rid of my agitation is to deport me. He did his master's bidding in asking Secretary of Labor Wilson for my deportation on account of me being an anarchist. This does not frighten me at all, but makes my belief of the necessity of the State-firm.

Strikers Firm Despite Violence

Minneapolis, Minn.—Miners on the iron range are as firm as ever. They are more determined than ever to see the strike through and win this fight. A bunch of workers at Ashtabula, Ohio, asked the boss why they were so little are coming down the lakes. Nearly all of them had been laid off from work. The boss told them that the ships had been stopped running by the heavy fog on the lakes. Guy F. Egan and Egan are both doing good work on the range now. They are holding meetings and parties and have started picketing again in dead earnest. Three weeks who did not know their business got killed last Saturday. They had been working under loose rock. Sixty more men quit on this account yesterday. Do your best to get funds for this strike. It means a big, strong, powerful organization for the I. W. W. Duluth, Minn.—When the laborers employed putting up a new elevator in Duluth went to the Superintendent and demanded an increase in wages, they were getting \$2.50 a day and wanted \$3.00 a day. The Superintendent told them to go back to work and he would think it over. Then one of the laborers made a suggestion to go over to the I. W. W. hall and get an Organizer. When the Superintendent heard this suggestion, he ordered that he did not want any blame I. W. W. around and for any workers to go back to work or he would give them a 25c a day raise. The slaves around here are waking up to the power of the words I. W. W. when they hear higher wages.

(Special Telegram to Solidarity) Hibbing, Minn., July 28.—One thousand dollars were donated.

PORTLAND'S SPLENDID MEETING

Portland, Ore., July 23rd.—A splendid meeting in behalf of the Michigan miners was held at the plaza here today. The meeting proved the general recognition of the fact that the interests of all workers are identical. Harry Lloyd acted as chairman. E. E. Smith, president of the Central Labor Council; Ed. Miller, International Association of Machinists; Anton Johnson, organizer, Building Trades; Victor J. McConaughy, International Brotherhood of Marine Engineers; Clifford B. Ellis and others.

Considering the times and prevailing conditions around Portland, the collection of \$300.00 was good. This now makes a total of \$700.00 raised here for the Michigan miners. It is not that that Portland will be behind in the effort for the other locals in the effort to raise the \$100,000 for the strikers. We have petitioned, and are going to go before all bodies of workers to raise all the money we can. The sentiment here is growing for the I. W. W. and the strikers are well attended. Fellow Worker Henry J. Miller, of Minnesota, who is on trial, has been helping with the spreading of the propaganda of the I. W. W.

HUNDREDS HURLED

Continued From Page One Tolmat Polk, 21, Texarkana, Ark., dislocation of left shoulder and fractured right hip. Frank Miller, 19, Denver, minor fractures. Chas. Skelly, 23, Painesville, O., badly hurt back. Wm. Denney, 37, Belfast, Ireland, fractured left hip, fractured ribs and hurt left side of face and side. Joe Miller, 26, Leavenworth, Mo., arms and face badly hurt. Clyde Miles, 25, hurt face. Harry Herter, 16, Falls City, Neb., fracture of left forearm. Tony Ryka, 40, concussion of the head, but not expected to die. Frank Smith, 37, Dubuque, Ia., fractured right hip. Roy Verolles, 25, Louisville, Ky., fractured right arm. Jas. Grimard, 39, fractured right arm. Harold Hersell, the 16-year-old boy had been working in Yankton on the ditches up until Saturday night. When he was on duty, W. W. in camp near the Milwaukee station this forenoon, a report came that a train was coming. He was a little afraid to ride freights after this accident. Nothing more than a little spike up one of the men, "any time we get afraid of a wreck, we don't. You can wreck a train and you can't expect more of us, and you can keep on wrecking your trains, and you will always find some more on hand to take our place. We might as well be dead as live the way we are. When asked what he thought of the fellow who died on the way to the hospital, they announced that he did not have a card, and as far as they knew he did not belong to their organization.

GROWING ENTHUSIASM

(Continued From Page One) workers of New York City heard for the first time the story of the great struggle of the iron ore miners of northern Minnesota against the U. S. Steel Corporation. They stood all the long afternoon in the boiling sun listening intently to the vivid portrayal of the glorious fight the miners are putting up to better their conditions and the jailing of our Fellow Worker Carlo Trece and his companions. The meeting was truly international in character. Workers from practically all parts of the world were assembled there and heard of the latest activities of capital in their own tongue, as they were in Italian, Spanish, Jewish, Russian and Spanish speakers. Fellow Worker Frederick Bañon, of Australia, acted as chairman of the meeting. Arturo Giovannitti reviewed the progress of the rebellion of the workers throughout the world; Pietro Alferri appeared in Italian for the support of the strikers and the men in jail. Geo. E. Andreychik, the construction worker, explained the men in the employ of the U. S. Steel Corporation at the beginning of the strike and showed the ranks of the strikers, working and agitating with them, until he was thrown into prison and later taken charge by an officer and banded to New York City and later taken to the wonderful 14 words something of the wonderful

REPORT WE EXPECT TO BE ABLE TO GET OUT TOMORROW.

We report we expect to be able to get out tomorrow. We had to do the same amount of work first. We had to track all the rest for this time being. We got quite a few more employees in the office now. We are working here in Minneapolis, as we must get the work done here and must have a report in the office of help. We are hired for the time being, until we can catch up and get on a normal basis again. Several reports have come to notice that "strike" is being started by members and then use them for themselves and do their own dirty work in the name of the I. W. W. The members should be on the lookout for such characters. In some sections they are working hand in hand with the commercial clubs as last year; and try to lay traps for members in order to get members behind the bars and in that way cover up their own dirty game.

SUNNY SOUTH

Greenville, S. C.—The Home Circle, a weekly paper published here, prints the following first page article in a very recent issue: "Get away from the 'Sunny South,' which was sent in from North Dakota harvest will also be light a few days, as it is drying up fast." W. T. M. P.

INDUSTRIAL PROSPERITY

Great prosperity has been predicted in general for Greenville County, last year by people, for the year 1916. We have a great deal of business and not as we would like to know our town. We have a great deal of business and not as we would like to know our town. We have a great deal of business and not as we would like to know our town. We have a great deal of business and not as we would like to know our town.

RAILROAD WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION NO. 600

Industrial Workers of the World, No. 600, Open 307, 164 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. July 12, 1916. Fellow Worker:—The Convention of the R. R. W. I. U. held in Chicago, July 15th and 16th, instructed the Organization Committee to have published a special edition of "Solidarity." This special edition will be printed in September, 1916. The Organization Committee solicits your aid in making it a success. We want to have a copy of this edition in the hands of as large a number of railroad workers as possible. Will you help us do it? In this edition the Railroad Workers will talk to the railroad workers in railroad language. Let us make this the largest issue of any paper ever published in the interest of the railroad workers of the world. We request the Railroad Workers to help edit this special edition. Write short articles, send clippings from papers and magazines of news that will be of interest to railroad workers. Get busy at once and begin sending your articles for publication in the interest of the Railroad Workers' Industrial Union. Send all articles to be published to Press Agent, Drawer 56, Hammond, Indiana. And send all orders for bundle of Special Railroad Edition of Solidarity, 112 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE. R. R. W. I. U. No. 600.

Industrial Union Literature and Propaganda Mediums

The following is a list of all the literature in stock at this time; additions will be announced from time to time as added. To avoid errors in delay, all orders should be placed in advance marked with (\*) are available.

- BOOKS: The Trial of a New Society—Justice Brier. Single copies 50c, 6 or more \$ 25c. Songs of Love and Rebellion—Corydon Hall. Single copies 25c, 6 or more \$ 15c. What Every Girl Should Know—Margaret Sanger. Single copies 20c, both for 50c, 6 or more \$ 15c. The New Vietnam—Andre Tardieu (paper). Single copies 15c, 6 or more \$ 25c. Report of The Industrial Relations Commission—Vest Pocket Edition—Revised. Ten cents per copy, 50 or more \$ 5c. PAMPHLETS: "No. Black Catholics—Ernest Rabbe. Contains 24 drawings of this great race. Subscriptions—Elizabeth Glynn. Ten cents per copy, \$5.00 per 100. Industrial Unionism—The Road to Freedom. Single copies 10c, 50 or more \$ 5c. Political Socialism—Capturing the Government. Single copies per copy, \$3.00 per 100. Eleven Solid Leaders—R. H. Williams. Single copies per copy, \$1.00 per 100. One Big Day in the Textile Industry. Single copies per copy, \$2.00 per 100. The Revolutionary I. W. W.—Grover H. Felt. Single copies per copy, \$3.00 per 100. BOOKLETS: How to Overcome the High Cost of Living—T. F. O. Dougherty. Single copies 25c, 50 or more \$ 10c. Vincent St. John. Single copies 25c, 50 or more \$ 10c. I. W. W. Songs (64 SONGS) Joe Hill Memorial Edition. Single copies per copy, \$5.00 per 100, \$40.00 per 1,000.

and only in single copies. Four-page and assorted leaflets are discontinued, if used temporarily. All foreign literature should be ordered from the publishers in these countries as advertised.

- SHEET MUSIC: The Rebel Ode—Words and Music by J. Hill. Features of the World Arbans—Words and Music by J. Hill. Single copies 25c, 6 or more \$ 15c. FAMOUS REVOLUTIONARY PICTURES AND POST CARDS: Four subjects: The Last Straw, F. W. Taylor, the Czar, the Czar's Execution, the Czar's Execution, the Czar's Execution. 12x12 inch pictures, each 15c, 100 per dozen, \$7.50 per 100. 10x12 inch pictures, each 10c, 100 per dozen, \$5.00 per 100. STICKERETS: Striking artist designs, delivered "The St. Louis Agitator." Eleven different, 10x12 inch pictures, each 15c, 100 per dozen, \$7.50 per 100. 10x12 inch pictures, each 10c, 100 per dozen, \$5.00 per 100. I. W. W. PENNANTS: Or On One Day Union Banners, 11x16 inch, the finest quality of material, printed in blue and white, 100 per dozen, \$7.50 per 100. SPECIAL OFFER: An introductory package containing one each of all pamphlets listed, Song Book and Vest Pocket Edition, 10x12 inch pictures, value 75c, will be mailed on receipt of only 50c. Prices given include carriage prepaid.

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

112 Hamilton Ave. Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Mail for Frank McMahon and John J. Clarke at Cleveland I. W. W. headquarters, 226 Champlain Ave. I. W. W. picnic! Be patriot, enlist! With Local 85, Branch 2, for a good time at Schwans Grove, Sunday, August 6th. The moon is the limit. Only cheap programs will stay away. Take a Garfield Park L to Harlem St., walk three blocks south to Schwans Grove, Sunday, August 6th. Below the findings of the Illinois Senate Vice Committee will be found interesting, in addition to those of the Schwans Grove, Sunday, August 6th. Cleveland offers a good chance for a colored I. W. W. member to get a job in a big establishment employing Frank R. Kaufman, John Harper, Frank Gray, John H. Hall, Pat Henry, Dan Foley, Eric Ostrom, G. W. McReilly, Edward Madsen, Robert Jackson, Louis Harris, Carl Bjork, David Bremner, J. Martin and Wm. Baker.

Circulation Statement

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes entries for previously reported gain, subscriptions during week, and total gain to date.

RAILROAD WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION NO. 600

Industrial Workers of the World, No. 600, Open 307, 164 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. July 12, 1916. Fellow Worker:—The Convention of the R. R. W. I. U. held in Chicago, July 15th and 16th, instructed the Organization Committee to have published a special edition of "Solidarity." This special edition will be printed in September, 1916. The Organization Committee solicits your aid in making it a success. We want to have a copy of this edition in the hands of as large a number of railroad workers as possible. Will you help us do it? In this edition the Railroad Workers will talk to the railroad workers in railroad language. Let us make this the largest issue of any paper ever published in the interest of the railroad workers of the world. We request the Railroad Workers to help edit this special edition. Write short articles, send clippings from papers and magazines of news that will be of interest to railroad workers. Get busy at once and begin sending your articles for publication in the interest of the Railroad Workers' Industrial Union. Send all articles to be published to Press Agent, Drawer 56, Hammond, Indiana. And send all orders for bundle of Special Railroad Edition of Solidarity, 112 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE. R. R. W. I. U. No. 600.

R. R. Special Edition of Solidarity

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