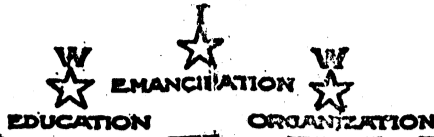


NOTHING TO LOSE BUT MISERY!

FREEDOM TO GAIN FROM SLAVERY!



# Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

VOL. 4 No. 5

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1912

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 161

## LOGGERS! LUMBER WORKERS! STRIKE AND DEMAND THE WAGE SCALE PRINTED HEREIN!

### MEN KIDNAPPED IN GRAYS HARBOR

KIDNAPPING AND DEPORTATIONS CONTINUE—MILL STRIKE IS BANKRUPTING BOSSES—WORKERS WILL WIN.

Kidnapping and abduction is the change of program that the authorized thugs of Aberdeen have followed this week. Emil Silvo was grabbed on one of the main streets Monday evening and taken towards the jail. The thugs halted at a dark place and attempted to take their victim into a dark alley. Had not a couple of women come along and recognized Silvo, he would probably be among the dead. The women kept in sight and finally the thugs took Silvo to the jail. There he was held by two deputies while a third beat him. After this was finished to the satisfaction of the deputies, he was told to go. The gang of thugs were waiting at the entrance to the jail and Silvo refused to leave. The captain offered to send the fellow who beat him to escort him home, but the generous offer was declined with small thanks.

The same evening Bruce Rogers and George Speed were kidnapped, taken through a dark alley and kept in a building which is known as a disreputable resort, where the chief viewed them. Later they were taken out of town, threatened and released. They walked to Montesano and took a return train. An effort was made to get warrants for the arrest of the thugs, but so far nothing has been done.

Tuesday morning the thugs began to grab everyone who was known and haul them out of town. Thorn and Miller were taken out about noon. An auto was sent after them, catching up near Montesano. The two were brought back the same day.

In the night several persons were dragged into dark alleys and beaten up. Several persons were awakened by the screams of some victim in the heart of the city. When one person started out to investigate, an officer drove him back at the point of a gun.

The chief of police is acting as recruiting agent for scabs. Some who have been sent in here from the outside, have been told to call on the chief of police. He then tells the scabs where they are wanted.

One woman was arrested for carrying a banner in a parade of women and children. Several deputies guarded the children carefully, lest they do something horrible.

Some of the banks are about at the end of their rope. Tuesday about \$65,000 was withdrawn in two hours. Notice has been required even before this. The business elements are much worried over the financial pinch. The workers have either withdrawn their savings at the beginning or are doing so now. It is expected that some of the banks will go to the wall any moment if the strike keeps up.

The mill owners are much worried over their losses while operating with scabs. The works have become so bad that outside firms are cancelling orders. Even machinery is going to rack and ruin through the inexperienced handling of the scabs. Aside from this the bosses are worried over the following riddle: How many I. W. W. men are coming with the scabs? That is the rub. In the meantime the city is broke. The authorities would like to send away the thugs and dare not. The city will soon have to issue bonds to pay the salaries of the sluggers and that will be the end. To get rid of the thugs means to have the mills all tied up again and to keep them is just as bad. Aint it awful?

The city council declared the Finn Hall a nuisance, which is to remain closed for ever and ever, amen. That means that the city will have to pay for the hall and give another site to the Finns. Every move they make it costs them money.

Both the Washingtonian and World are losing subscriptions and ads so fast that the editors are very sorry that the mill owners are doing the bossing. Every old subscriber is being begged to stick by the servile sheets, all to no avail. From the way it looks, those sheets will soon be a thing of the past.

Editor Johnson of the Washingtonian was cornered into a debate. Holmes took the I. W. W. end of the fun. It was cruelty to dumb beasts, the way Holmes handled the ignorant runner for congress. The following are some of Johnson's outbursts, which shows his mental calibre: "Socialism, Anarchy, Atheism and I. W. W.-ism are one and the same—Socialism is a communal administration—Marx's wife left him—Darrow throws down by Gompers for preaching I. W. W. Dope—Darrow a member of the S. P.—All I. W. W. are members (Continued on page four.)"



From Medical Review of Reviews

THE "HOME" WE INTEND TO DESTROY

A LIFE SUBSCRIPTION TO ANYONE OFFERING A FEASIBLE PRESCRIPTION FOR THIS CASE.

### SAN DIEGO UNFAVORABLY ADVERTISED

San Diego, Cal., April 15, 1912.

To The Worker: The end of the second month of the Free Speech Fight here may be summed up in the statement that the Real Estate sharks and city council of San Diego have been butting their heads against the solid formation of the I. W. W. and accomplish nothing.

They claim that the problem of handling the I. W. W. is solved, that the conspirators are in jail, the Anarchists on their way to the lands from whence they came, the trouble makers driven out, and the dupes of the vicious leaders are scared speechless.

But like Banquo's ghost, the I. W. W. will not go down. No circumstance is too trivial to set the hearts of the gun men and their accomplices quaking with fear. As an instance, the Morning Union reported a few days ago that sixty-five men were at Escondido breaking into the sacred borders of San Diego county. When this rumor was run, its source it was found that two farm hands had been seen hurrying cross-lots to their supper the evening before.

The latest report is that a hundred men are near here and talking fight as they advance. They will likely turn out to be three orange pickers talking of the Big Smoke and his fight at Reno.

But the police are only a few days off with their statement about the I. W. W. coming back, for they are coming, and more numerous than ever. They need not think, however, that we will run our heads under their clubs and our hearts in front of their guns out there on the picket line. We know what they will do out there in the desert, and if they wish to commit murder again it will have to be done here on the streets of the town and in daylight where all the world may know that murder is being done in the name of San Diego.

Reports from various sources are to the effect that men are on the way, and they will be here regardless of guards at the county line. These men who are coming to San Diego have heard the revolution preached for years, they are now starting to act on the philosophy they have learned. They realize that the

emancipation of the working class must be accomplished by action, and they see no reason why that action should be delayed. There is throughout the country a vast, inert mass of thoughtless workers, and it is only by action that this mass can be drawn into the movement that means their emancipation, and that action may as well be started now.

One thing that has angered the police department with Schon and Wilson at their head is the fact that the Free Speech League has stirred the W. C. T. U. and others to demand that the Stingaree or Red Light district be abolished in the interest of common decency. There are about two hundred women in the district, and it is one of the chief sources of revenue to the police officials and a few property owners. Schon has come out with a statement that it is better to have the women in one bunch where they can be "regulated." Sure! And the police to do the regulating at so much per head, while the property owners charge the women two dollars per day for a filthy ten by twelve room.

The vigilantes came out a few days ago with a statement that all I. W. W. found here in the future were to be tarred and feathered, but that don't seem to scare any one. Mrs. Emerson and Kasper Bauer have been especially singled out for maltreatment, and have received notices through the mail, while the rest of us must be content with a general notice published in the Morning Union. The Free Speech League held a meeting on a vacant lot last Sunday, and found that some thoughtful vigilante had smeared tar in places over the grounds as a warning.

This, however, only excited ridicule, and the speakers did not modify their remarks in the least on that account.

The most significant thing in the fight of the past week is the notice served on the vigilantes by the speakers at the Sunday meeting that in future we will take the advice of the Union and protect ourselves, and that there shall be no more kidnapping. Every one is coming to understand that this is meant literally, and that action will be taken to make good on it.

The San Francisco Federated Trades Council has sent P. H. McCarthy and Olaf Tviemoe here as a committee to find out the true situation, and they will be present at a meeting on the 19th that is arranged to lay the conditions before them.

If every one here who stands for Free Speech were killed, as the Union advised, or driven out and heat up as has been done with many, the pressure from the outside would be sufficient to compel the police, courts, vigilantes, press and other slimy tools of Spreckles to back down.

The publicity that this fight has obtained is almost equal to that of the Lawrence Textile Strike, and the indications are that it will be greater in the future. As an indication, Colliers thinks it of sufficient importance to send a man here to get a series of special articles on the affair, and there are over fifty papers and sources of information that are being supplied by the Publicity Department of the Free Speech League.

Things may at present appear slow, but to us on the job there is no cause to feel disheartened. Things are going as fast as they can be expected to do. Twenty-six conspiracy cases have been set for May 16, and there are others that are to be tried at other dates, but it is likely that the fight will be at a stage where no trials will be held by that time.

A motion picture show here has come out with a film showing the breaking up of the meeting of the I. W. W. in front of the jail a few weeks ago. At the time the meeting was broken up the police said that it was because of the riots and abusive tactics of the I. W. W. This picture proves conclusively that the police and papers have deliberately lied about the case. A motion picture machine is not arranged and set up AFTER a riot starts. It must have been arranged for several hours before the meeting took place, perhaps the day before. Can it be possible that Schon has a royalty out of the pictures, a la Johnson and Jeffries at Reno? It may even be, as Schon is a very close and bosom friend of Slimy Otis, and there is nothing too mean for that gang to do.

### STRIKES !

TELEGRAM.

Kansas City, Mo., April 18, 1912.

Construction workers on the Metropolitan Street-Railway struck. All joined the Industrial Workers of the World. Work all tied up. Police on the job. Details follow.—Jean E. Spielman.

A telegram from Tacoma, Wash., on the 16th states: "Construction workers on strike, Bismarck, Tacoma and Eastern Milwaukee."

A letter from E. F. Dore, organizer of Local 380, I. W. W., Tacoma, dated the 18th gives the following information:

"A strike occurred this afternoon in the Old Tacoma Mill and the plant is completely closed down. The workers are for the most part Slovenians and understand how to take care of themselves. They will see that no

### STRIKES !!

scabs take their places for they believe in mass picketing and will surely close every mill in town. The mill that is closed is the largest of the three operating in that section of the country and will act as a lever to pull out the other mills. I. W. W. men are at the present time inside some of the other mills awaiting a favorable opportunity to call a strike to gain more for the workers and to aid the strikers of Grays Harbor. We await the action of the loggers before taking further steps."

Details of the strike mentioned in the telegram are not at hand.

### STRIKE AT BOVILL, IDAHO.

On April 15 all the men at camp No. 8, Potlatch Lumber Company, Bovill, Idaho, went on strike for better food and twenty-five cents increase per day. Ninety men are out, and all

### STRIKES !!!

are standing solidly together. The men at camp No. 4 are also out, as conditions there are very foul and the men have had to work about twelve hours per day. At camp 8 the work is so dangerous that two men were killed and several badly crippled in one week's time. One of the men writes in that the balance of the men are willing to join the ONE BIG UNION, and asks that any organizers in that district to give the matter immediate attention.

George Fenton writes on the 15th in regard to the Canadian Northern strike as follows: "The strike is going on fine and the contractors are willing to come through with the \$3 a day, but they don't want to come through with the nine hour day. Chances for victory are good."

### RAILROAD LABOR DISPLAYS UNITY

THIRD WEEK OF C. N. RAILROAD STRIKE—MIGRATORY WORKERS STICK TOGETHER—EMPLOYERS STARTING TROUBLE.

"The third week of the construction workers' strike on the Canadian Northern is now on. This is the first large strike of that class of workers who are known as "floaters" that has even been made upon railroad construction work. Seven thousand men of all nationalities are on strike. The strike extends along the Frazer and Thompson rivers in camps from two to ten miles apart.

The Canadian Northern is a new road, linking the East with the West, and will cost when finished \$21,000,000, or \$35,000 per mile.

Work has been carried on mainly from Vancouver east to Kamloops and as far as North Thompson. Every camp between the above points is tied up tight and the camp deserted.

The strike broke out in Camp 4 of Benson and Nelson, four miles east of Lytton, the news spreading along the river banks so fast that inside of two hours the C. P. R. tracks were lined with men heading for their various branch headquarters to take part in a great mass meeting.

Strike and commissary committees were elected and the clockwork of working class action put into motion.

The unsanitary condition of the camps and the barbarous tactics of the contractors were the cause of the strike.

Men who had shipped out to work on the construction were forced to accept station work upon their arrival, and through a lack of knowledge of how to figure expenses many of these found themselves owing their employers after having worked hard and underfed themselves for months.

The work from Yale to Kamloops has been sublet by McKenzie and Mann to Palmer Brothers, who again sublet to McGilvery Bros., the latter subletting again to the station men. The Northern Construction Company practically forced all men to purchase their supplies at greatly advanced prices from the Company stores. The board, with adulterated food, was \$6 per week.

Day men on the job receive from \$2.50 to \$3.75 for ten hours. In some cases the men were forced to go to and return from their work on their own time, thus making their day in reality twelve hours.

As a rule the camps are unfit for habitation. Bunkhouses 25 by 40 feet, containing 100 men. Out of their miserable earnings the day men were forced to pay \$1 per month hospital fee and 25 cents for mail and double prices on all purchases.

Railroad construction at best is very dangerous, and every mile of railroad construction takes its toll of human life.

Health authorities and doctors have arrived in towns along the line, but they seldom visited the camps. The only effects of their visits was to have holes cut in the roofs of some of the bunkhouses.

These things caused discontent and the I. W. W. proceeded to institute branch organizations and on March 27 the men, acting as a unit, for 160 miles along the line of work, laid down their tools, demanding better conditions, a shorter workday, lower board and various scales of pay for the different classes of work.

The strike in its present stage is a great deal harder than at first, as railroad and tunnel cables crossing the river are guarded by riot men and police to prevent strikers from asking men to stop work.

Yale at present is surrounded by police on all sides. Men who started west on the C. P. R. side of the canyon were stopped on their return to town and kicked out with orders never to return. Some have returned, nevertheless.

Men who were at Spuzzum were chased west to Yale and their camp ordered taken down. Citizens and small business men are carrying arms to help the contractors by getting the workers to start trouble. The daily strike meetings show up these schemes and keep the workers on the right lines.

Organizer Collins was arrested at Spuzzum with another active member, was charged with inciting to murder, was taken to Westminster and beaten up while in the town jail. All available organizers should head this way immediately.

The contractors are playing their last card. The strike is costing them thousands of dollars each day and it is believed that victory will be certain if the men hold out for two more weeks.

This strike must be won as victory means the organizing of many thousands of the British Columbia workers into the I. W. W. (Continued on page four.)"

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Published Weekly by the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World.  
BOX 2129,  
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.



WALKER O. SMITH	Editor
FRED W. HESLEWOOD	Ass't Editor
Subscription Yearly	\$1.00
Canada, Yearly	1.50
Subscription, Six Months	.50
Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In Canada)	.02 1/2
Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In United States)	.02
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.	
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.	
General Headquarters—518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.	
Vincent St. John	General Sec'y-Treas.
James P. Thompson	General Organizer
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.	
Joa. J. Ettor, Theo. Halcro, F. H. Little, Ewald Koettgen, Geo. Speed	
Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.	

pamphlets, and papers to give to the beginners where it is not possible to sell them.

Let all lectures be composed of smaller proportions of criticism and larger portions of construction.

Further education means further organization and together they spell EMANCIPATION.

## TREND OF THE TIMES.

They are blind indeed who deny that the tendency of the world's workers is toward direct action and away from parliamentary activity. The attitude, taken as a whole, is more non-political than anti-political. It is felt that organized effort at the point of production is the vital thing and all other matters are overshadowed by the importance of industrial organization.

Sabotage, not as a means of individual revenge, but as a class weapon, is daily gaining in favor.

Strikes, instead of decreasing, are increasing; their scope is ever widening; the demands are ever more revolutionary, and the final aim of taking and holding industry becoming ever more clear.

He also is blind who denies the principle of leadership in these strikes. This leadership, however, extends only through the time of the strike and the settlement comes from the body of strikers themselves. Thus power is generated among the mass and consciousness of might given to each individual.

All of which is extremely distressing to the self appointed guardians of working class interests who want the class war conducted strictly along lines laid down by prophets of the past.

The wage workers live in the present. From actual experience they are selecting methods of fighting their every day battles and will gain freedom through their own efforts as well.

## SAN QUENTIN AND THE GALLOWES.

The Vigilante murders of San Diego must face San Quentin and the gallows. They must pay the penalty of their crime.

There is no such thing as law in San Diego at this time, but when this fight is won and free speech, free press, and peaceable assembly restored in that city, the proper steps will be taken to secure the conviction of every known member of the citizens murder committee. Many of them are already known.

Michael Hoey has been murdered by the authorities of San Diego. He was kicked in the groin, denied proper food and medical treatment, given emetics in place of cathartics and his death lies at the doors of J. Keno Wilson and Dr. C. A. Magee.

Joe Marko is reported to have been deliberately murdered by the citizens slugging committee, an organization formed with the aid and knowledge of the authorities of San Diego.

Another member of the working class was also murdered by this committee in full sight of scores of other men held in illegal captivity at the point of guns.

A baby has died in San Diego from the effects of a stream of water from the city fire hose in the hands of city employees of the firemen and police force, this action being ordered by the city guardians of "law and order."

A. R. Sauer has been kidnaped, threatened with death and deported from the city because he made known the truths in the matter through the columns of his paper, the San Diego Herald.

Sylvester West, reporter for the Herald, was arrested because he had secured evidence in writing as to the identity of owners of automobiles used by the murderers in transporting the victims from the city jail, where they were illegally handed over to the unofficial murderers of San Diego.

The press of the Herald was sabotaged and destruction of the entire plant threatened, because the parties who were guilty of the crimes charged by the Herald knew that the editor had proofs of every charge made and therefore could not be prosecuted on the grounds of slander.

For these and many other smaller crimes the guilty persons will be made to pay.

San Quentin and the gallows will be the fate of San Diego's murderers and accessories.

## THE WORKER PRESS.

The influence of the I. W. W. is immensely greater than its membership. Let us hope that the membership will never become greater than its influence. This is possible only through an uninformed body in which discipline is lacking. Such a membership would mean degeneration.

To keep that which we have gained and to reach out for more and more is absolutely essential to growth. To do this along correct and lasting lines it is necessary that the press keep pace with the organization.

In direct proportion as the members are affected by education will the outside body of workers be affected by the organization.

Every effort should be made to get each new member and each possible member to subscribe for the "Worker." A subscription will do more effective work than intermittent purchases, as constant reading will give a clearer conception of our aims, objects and methods.

To be absolutely frank, the condition in the past has been that the papers have been used as a means of enriching the treasury so that other agitation might be carried on rather than as a means of agitation in themselves. The purchase of copies for free distribution, so noticeable in other organizations, has been almost lacking in the I. W. W.

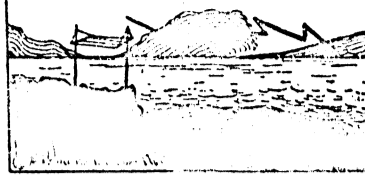
Both Solidarity and the "Worker" have been forced to act in a dual capacity; as transmitters of information of interest to members only, and as propaganda sheets; to the detriment of both functions. The "Worker" has decided to cut the internal material to the minimum and increase the paper's value as a propaganda organ. Such steps as have been taken in that direction have resulted in a gratifying increase of subscriptions.

We ask now that the members and locals bend every effort to help the "Worker" secure a printing plant so that an eight page paper may be issued and the matter brought more up to date.

If each member of the I. W. W. west of the Mississippi were to subscribe and send in one additional subscriber within the next week we could entirely clear up the old debt and make the initial payment on a plant.

What is the answer the "Worker" will receive?

## TRANSLATED NEWS



### INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT.

#### France.

The Confederal Committee of the C. G. T. considering "that the time has come to intensify its propaganda for shorter hours, according to the decision of the last congress of Labor Exchanges and Federations and of former congresses, especially of Bourges (1904)" has decided to start a new campaign. Therefore the Confederation invites the confederated organizations to renew their energy, and it has been decided that the First of May in France will be devoted to the claim of shorter hours and the "English week." This campaign will continue till the next confederal congress of Havre in September which will decide on further measures.

#### Germany.

After the Ruhr Coal strike. We quote from a letter received from the editor of the "Einigkeit" of Berlin who is in an excellent position to judge from a revolutionary syndicalist point of view: "It is finished. The poor fellows had to go down the pits unconditionally! The wages of six shifts were yet kept back by the several owners under the pretext of breach of contract. So much for the work of politicians! There is the influence of 110 social-democratic deputies, the power of modern trade unions in Germany, the power of trade union officialdom, of the well-provided funds, the results of the systematic repression of the ideas of class struggle and solidarity. It is time that we revolutionaries begin to work. The earth is ready to receive the seed. The present position will redouble our energy. Only those who have lost all spirit of revolt can receive the news of this terrible defeat with resignation. It is the evident failure of the so-called "modern" trade union tactics." We hope with our comrades of the "Einigkeit" that the defeat of the German miners will at least help towards the propaganda of revolutionary syndicalism.

#### England.

The Mines Bill of a minimum wage has been voted and promulgated in a hurry. Nevertheless the problem is not yet solved, and the situation remains critical and disastrous. Parliament has given this bill, but how will it be applied? Will work be resumed because Parliament and the authorities have recognized a principle? The refusal of Asquith to insert in the bill the figures 5 and 2 shillings has aroused the dissatisfaction of the Miners Federation, which has decided to hold a referendum of the strikers. They have to decide if they are satisfied with the bill and if they consider that the District Boards will safeguard their interests. Even if the majority decide in the affirmative, it is not sure if all the strikers will submit. But if they do the strike can only end after Easter. But the economic conditions of the country are paralyzed, the number of unemployed is increasing, the distress is intense, coal is lacking in London.

We point out the rapid evolution of the English workers. Three years ago they submitted at the word of a minister, last year a promise of parliament deceived the railwaymen. Today the miners decide themselves after having given a formidable demonstration of their power. Of course these tactics have stupefied the bourgeoisie of England.

#### Bohemia.

On March 25 the miners' strike in whole Northern Bohemia has started. Our comrades of the revolutionary unions who promoted the movement had well chosen the moment. Even before the 28th when the delay was finished, the mine owners declared to be unwilling to negotiate on the newly formulated claims. So even the reformist unions had to strike without waiting for the 28th as some leaders had proposed. The principal claim is an increase of 25 per cent. Considering the terrible low wages 3 to 4 Kronen (3 to 3 1/2 shillings) a day—it is easy to understand that the question is vital for the men.

#### New Zealand.

In connection with the strike epidemic that has spread itself over New Zealand, some interesting details are available in an advance sheet of the New Zealand Year Book. This covers the period from the passing of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1894 to March 31, 1911. For the first eleven years (until 1906) there was not a single strike in New Zealand. During that period equity seems to have been in favor of the workers, in the opinion of those entrusted with the awards, and almost every appeal resulted in more wages and easier terms of services being awarded. The limit of equity appears to have been reached in some industries at that date; the workmen's demands were not conceded, and strikes were thereupon resorted to. The position may be accurately gauged by a perusal of the following details, which are taken from the above named sources:

- Number of strikes coming within the scope of the act, 20.
- Number of strikes outside of the act, 22.
- Total number of strikes, 42.
- Number of disputes included in total which may be classed as trivial or unimportant, 20.
- Men fully successful in 13.
- Employers successful in 6.
- Compromise effected in 23.

Average duration of all strikes, 10 days.  
Total number of strikers (trivial cases not included), 1,565.  
Total number of men rendered idle by strikes (trivial cases not included), 2,853.  
Approximate loss to employers, 16,738 pounds. To men in wages, 19,023 pounds.  
Truly these significant figures would be yet more formidable if the present year were included. The fact that so many unions have cancelled their registration under the Arbitration Act—presumably to be untrammelled by any such obligations and free to strike—is very significant.

The workers of New Zealand after 17 years of experience of the Act do not want any more of Conciliation and Obligatory Arbitration.

#### DON'S BE A PEON—BE A MAN!

Jay Smith, Secretary of the B. T. W., has written a pamphlet entitled "An Appeal to Timber and Lumber Workers." It is issued in a neat red cover but the reddest part is the inside.

For years the South has been in a backward state of development and has to confront a tremendous race prejudice in the form of the "negro question." This pamphlet, when the conditions of the South are taken into consideration, is one that requires a lot of courage to issue, and its widespread distribution will do much to clarify the labor atmosphere of the South.

The first two paragraphs in the booklet show that nothing is dodged and no attempt is made to gloss over the difficulties confronting a revolutionary organization.

"A clear understanding of the task to be undertaken and the end to be accomplished are the first steps toward achievement."

The Constitution of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers declares our purpose to be the organization of all wage workers employed in and around the timber and lumber industry into ONE BIG UNION, regardless of creed, color, or nationality."

Extracts from the pamphlet indicate the high purpose of the B. T. W. "It is, too, our purpose to give sympathy and every assistance in our power to all those who labor in every other trade and industry, expecting them to do likewise by us, to the end that all workers may be bound together in one solid, compact army, whose motto shall be, "An injury to one is an injury to all," having for its final aim the overthrow of slavery and the emancipation of the race."

"There is but one good reason for craft unionism today, and that is that it divides the workers on the job, which is just what the bosses want."

"As far as the 'negro question' goes, it means simply this: Either the whites organize with the negroes, or the bosses will organize the negroes against the whites, in which last case it is hardly up to the whites to damn the 'niggers.'"

"The workers produce all wealth, and the workers are entitled to all they produce, and they will get it all as soon as they take a lesson from the associated lumber kings, quit fighting each other, and organize into ONE BIG UNION. ONE BIG UNION of many branches, for industrial union means the organization of the workers according to the industry in which they work; then all these industrial unions, all built and bound together in one big union of all the world's toilers, having for its final purpose the overthrow of wage slavery and establishment of Industrial Democracy. So, the main object of this organization is to teach its membership that organized capitalism is responsible for existing conditions and to teach that the only hope of the workers is through industrial organization; that, while the colors in question are two, the class in question is only one; that the first thing for a real workingman to do is to learn by a little study that he belongs to the working class, line up with the Brotherhood of Timber Workers or the Industrial Workers of the World, and make a start for industrial freedom."

"What are you going to do about it, Mr. 'Lumber Jack' It's up to you. It's your It's your move next. Shall we laborers remain indifferent, or shall we center our attention upon our class interest? Something must be done, and much can be accomplished through united action. If you who read this will go out today and organize the job on which you are working the day of relief will be brought nearer, for every member added to the Brotherhood means power, and it is only by power that freedom can be gained; and this power I speak of is the power of class organization, class education, class action, class discipline—the working class united into great industrial unions, and all these unions welded into, ONE BIG UNION, and all standing by each other in all things, and at all times, and everywhere, and all working as one to establish industrial democracy and rehumanize the human race."

"This power, industrial unity, is the only power that can stop world-wide starvation, and it is the only power through which economic liberty can be realized. If you don't want to be a peon, and do want to be a man, join the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, or the Industrial Workers of the World, and join today. Spread the message, brothers: spread it far and wide! ONE BIG UNION of the working class!"

"It is the only power that can save your wives, your children, and yourselves from hunger and eviction—ONE BIG UNION! Start organizing it on the job where you work. Don't be a Peon—Be a Man!"

The pamphlet can be secured by addressing Jay Smith, Box 78, Alexandria, La. The price is 10 cents.

The worst and most soul-destroying evils are bred in the bones of mankind by the struggle for daily bread.—Ex.

Don't forget the May Day Issue.

There can be no revolution without a reason.

Loggers! Mill Workers! Read the wage scale on page four and strike for better conditions.

National boundary lines are marked on maps by the bayonet point dipped in working class blood.

Direct action is that action which is applied without the intervention of representatives. It is undelegated power.

Did you ever hear of the militia being called out to protect the workers' wages? They protect only profits and are a class institution.

Does the employing class use sabotage? You bet. They have their agents throw out a lie here and a hint there, causing distrust among the workers of anyone who is active, and thus preventing the workers machinery from running smoothly in producing class results.

#### MAY DAY EIGHT PAGE ISSUE.

Our May Day Issue will be a special edition of eight pages of red hot material on the class struggle from the industrial point of view. All orders should be in before Friday, April 26. If a letter will not reach us by that date you had better telegraph. All orders in by that date will reach their destination before May the First.

#### TALK AND TACTICS.

Our opponents have said that the growth of the I. W. W. has been retarded because of the tactics we advocate. The truth is that the slow growth in the past has been because our tactics have been advocated but not used. As soon as we commenced to practice what we preached the growth surprised even the most enthusiastic industrialist. More action, fellow workers.

#### PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

In San Diego and in the Grays Harbor district the working class have been most brutally treated. They have been subject to seizure, search and deportation.

And in no case has any dynamite, fire-arms, or any dangerous weapon been found. One and all were armed with literature and with minds stored with knowledge of benefit to their class. Mental dynamite was their potent weapon.

No act of retaliation has been recorded in either San Diego or Grays Harbor in response to the high handed outrages of officials and their aides. The violence has all come from the other side.

Passive resistance, in the face of intolerable crimes, has shown that the workers are struggling for something more than a temporary victory; they are seeking to gain the world for the workers.

But there comes a time when patience ceases to be a virtue and passive resistance becomes a crime. So let the employers beware.

That time is not yet, but a few more acts such as the past few weeks have witnessed and an aroused working class will cease all efforts toward a peaceable solution of the problems confronting it. And the workers will be the gainers thereby, for we have nothing to lose but our misery.

We hope to win by laying down tools, but should occasion arise to take up arms, the I. W. W. as usual will be on the firing line to bear the brunt of battle.

#### EDUCATION! ORGANIZATION! EMANCIPATION!

A vast amount of education must precede any permanent organization, but when the organization takes place the educational effort must be intensified if the revolutionary purpose of the I. W. W. is to be adhered to.

Thousands of new members are upon our books as the result of the agitation of the past few months and each day adds many to our ranks. Some of these come well informed on the principles and purposes of the I. W. W. but most of them do not.

A duty, therefore, is thrown upon the shoulders of the older and more experienced members, a duty to ourselves and our class; that of educating the new recruits so that the organization can pull as a whole toward the goal of Industrial Freedom.

Tireless patience must be shown in this work so that we may suffer no reverses. Every one of the older members should constitute himself a committee of one to approach each new member and discuss the proposition. Always have leaflets,

**TWO MEN MURDERED.**

Here are extracts from a letter published in the San Diego Herald. It is further proof of the statement in last week's "Worker" telling of the murder of two I. W. W. men by the vigilante sluggers of San Diego, who wore white bands on their arms on this occasion.

"When they thoroughly searched the crowd, they began looking us all over, still keeping us covered with their rifles. Every once in a while they would recognize some fellow that had been there before and then they would yell, and curse, and call him a Son of a — and other vile names, and while he had his hands up in the air and some thug kept him covered with a rifle, and the rest of us, too—these brutes in human form would kick and thump and club and curse their victim. I saw five of these wild animals thirsting for blood pull a fellow worker out of the line, and while the poor fellow was helpless and at their mercy, they struck him in the mouth and then knocked him on the head with their club until he fell helpless at their feet. Then when he was down, they kicked him in the ribs and smashed him all over the body with clubs, cursing him and us in the same breath, and when they had deliberately murdered as brave a man as ever lived they threw his body in a corner of the small tent as if it were the carcass of a dog. When we saw this brutality in front of our eyes we moved forward impulsively, but they commenced to put their guns right close up to us and call us vile names and promise the first one who dropped his hands that he would be shot; and, believe me, they would have done it, too.

Well, fellow workers, this makes me awfully sick, to have to write about it, but it was awful to be compelled to see it. Well, after the poor fellow was dead, they selected another victim, I think it was Sebastian this time; but whoever it was, they put him through the same as poor— Then they marched all us fellows that were still alive into a cattle corral with our hands still in the air and then they came around and took what white handkerchiefs there was in the crowd, or anything that happened to be white. Then, still our hands in the air, they marched us around the cattle corral in twos, with fellows sitting on the fences and other brutes sitting on the ground, keeping us covered with their guns. Then they came to look the crowd over again with flashlights; and this time they dragged Fellow Worker Noble out of the crowd and beat him unmercifully. Next, they dragged Fellow Worker Goule, from Portland, out of the crowd. They took him to a tent where the poor Greek and the others were lying and they asked him numerous questions. Then they stripped him naked and beat him terribly about the body and accused him of being a leader of the I. W. W.

Well, Fellow Worker Goule managed to make his escape from the tent; but a guard saw him and fired fourteen shots after him. But a good farmer saw the plight he was in and took him ten miles out of the way of them. While in the hands of these thugs, he heard them say who were going to be killed. And the secretary of San Diego is marked for death; and Mrs. Emerson for tar and feathers.

Then, for the first time since leaving the corral, I saw a sight that amazed me. All down the railroad track were human brutes to the number of fifty-three on each side, one hundred and six in all. My friend had to go before me and had an opportunity to look before me. All down the track were the boys and these thugs rushing out at them with different weapons. Then I had just got an eye full of this when I was ordered to take off my coat like the rest had to do. This I did. Then they said, "Kneel down and kiss that flag!" The flag was a paper about four inches square. I knelt down all right, but I did not do any kissing. Well, when I got up, the first brute grabbed me by the collar and pulled me in the center of the track. Then the next one gave me a running kick in the ribs. The next one fired his pistol over my head. Another one struck my legs with a wheel spoke. Another, my body with a bull whip; and another struck me in the back with the butt of his rifle, and so on and so on, down the line. All the boys had to go through it. Even those from the jail—what do you think of that, fellow worker, in 1912, too.

Well, after we had all run the gauntlet, we started to walk to Santa Ana, my friend and I getting there about 6:30 a. m., when I proceeded to dig up another hat, having lost mine running the gauntlet.

About twenty of us walked there, thirty-three miles, without food and head covering. Well, my friend and I came right to Los Angeles as I wanted to write as soon as I could having promised you I would.

Well, I think this is all for the present, fellow worker, so will wish you good bye for the time being.

I remain yours, sincerely, fellow worker,

TED FRASER.

P. S.—There is no exaggeration in this letter whatever. In fact, I have made it as light as possible, I am staying here until I find what is going to be done. We are willing to go again if we can win by so doing."

**THE "REFLEX" OF THE KANSAS CITY FIGHT.**

In Kansas City last fall was recorded one of the clearest cut and most easily won of the free speech fights in which the I. W. W. has been engaged. As a result of the little skirmish there a number of persons commenced to read up on the ONE BIG UNION. Solidarity now reports a speech by one of the members of the Board of Public Welfare which gives evidence of deep study and intense interest. The newsboys on the street speak of the I. W. W. as "the union boys who bluffed the cops." Some reflex, eh?

Don't forget the May Day Issue.

**FREE ADVERTISING IN RAYMOND.**

Portions of a letter received from Raymond, Wash., on the twelfth show the condition of affairs in that town.

"Lee Hepler was released, but re-arrested when he tried to get a boycott order into shape. He got in some good work, however, and some of the business men are going broke.

The Raymond Herald wants the outside world to believe that everything is lovely and quiet here, but the special police are still on duty. This paper is giving us lots of free advertising, unconsciously. They have twice printed in full the letter from Secretary F. H. Allison to the local. This letter in itself and its counselling against violence is a good explanation of the aims and methods of the I. W. W. It also printed portions of the pamphlet, "History and Structure of the I. W. W.," and commented on it "idiotically." A. C. Little, ex-mayor and chief of the sluggers committee, also brought it up at the semi-weekly luncheon of the Commercial Club. Over the jail they have a sign, "I. W. W. headquarters! For membership apply to Pete Culver, Ray Wheaton, and Ted Lowe, membership committee." Beneath this is a cartoon of a thug kicking a worker. Pete Culver is the guy who hit Mrs. Hoquist with the butt of his gun when she asked why her boarders were being kicked out of the house. He will be sued. Roy Wheaton is the "Cheap" of Police, and is said to have quite a shady record behind him. Ted Lowe is a mutton headed military scoundrel; a has-been colonel of the slugging squad. The Finns are expecting their consul to come in any day. He will be met at the train so the bosses cannot get to him with their lies as they did with the Greek consul. The boast is made here that all I. W. W. men have been run out of town, but there are anyway 200 of us "who are here because we are here." The bosses say that they are going to put Americans in the mills to scab if the foreigners won't do it. They claim to have a bunch of West Virginians ready, but we don't think any one will scab if they are told of conditions."—SLIM.

**CASSIDY WILL RETURN TO SAN DIEGO.**

"San Diego, Cal., April 5, 1912.

This is to certify that I, John Cassidy and 14 men were arrested in San Diego, Wednesday, April 3, not booked on any charge, taken out at 2:45 a. m. to Sorrento and brutally beaten by the Vigilance committee, who were all drunk, in charge of one Bierman, formerly of the San Diego "Union." After being brutally beaten we were taken to Oceanside, where there were 74 men congregated, mostly I. W. W.'s going toward San Diego from Santa Ana.

The brutalities received killed one positively, the name of Joe Marko, three men are missing and not accounted for. The men who have put in their affidavits are now spotted. One is already dead. We 14 men were in charge of Shepard, from San Diego to Sorrento. Then we were turned over by him to the Vigilantes.

On getting off the train they compelled us to kiss the U. S. flag.

Fifteen men took me to one side. Personally, Bierman used the cat-o-nine-tails on me, beat me and clubbed me, trying to make me give information. I am going direct to Los Angeles, but am coming back well heeled. Please notify everybody concerned about Joe Marko. See that these facts get known. Will send you more definite particulars later. I have been condemned to death by the Vigilance committee. They are now on my track.

JOHN CASSIDY."

**JACK MOSBY ILL.**

General Jack R. Mosby, who has been lying in the Los Angeles County Jail for many long months, is reported to be seriously ill. Long confinement with lack of exercise, together with wounds received in the battles of the Mexican revolution, are responsible for the sickness. Los Angeles papers have reported that the authorities are trying to use Mosby's condition to induce him to betray his associates in the revolt. Mosby's loyalty to the working class has never wavered and we believe he would choose death rather than play the part of a traitor. Every rebel is sincere in the wish that Mosby may soon regain both health and liberty.

**SLUGGER IS DISCOURAGED.**

Harry Odell, tailor of Aberdeen, who usually goes into the lumber camps to drum up business, is finding his path anything but strewn with roses. He is being turned down by workers wherever he goes. The reason is his activity with a wagon spoke. This is what the workers never forgive.

When "wagon-spoke" Harry came into one of the camps near by and laid out his samples, one of the loggers placed a wagon spoke on top of his samples. Every one in camp understood the hint and no one would talk to our brave friend. Sadly, he rolled up his samples and trudged back to Aberdeen, cursing the day that he was fool enough to act as a tool for the mill owners. This is a lesson all such persons will learn.

**MEXICAN FELLOW WORKERS CONVICTED.**

The trial of Fellow Workers Fernando Palmorez, Doramic and Lomas has resulted in their being sentenced to serve one year in the Leavenworth, Kas., penitentiary.

The fellow workers desire to thank all of the members for assistance rendered them and to request that they be furnished with literature and assure all of the fellow workers that as soon as they are able to secure their liberty, they will be on the firing line again.

A family is not well when some of its members are sick, nor is a nation rich when some of its members are paupers.—Ex.

Don't forget the May Day Issue.

**REWARD!**

**THE GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD OFFERS REWARD OF FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR INFORMATION LEADING TO THE ARREST AND CONVICTION OF PARTIES RESPONSIBLE FOR INJURY AND DEATH OF MICHAEL HOEY, ALSO KIDNAPING AND ASSAULT ON MEMBERS OF THIS ORGANIZATION.**

Industrial Workers of the World, Vincent St. John, General Sec'y.

**LOOK FOR A DICTOGRAPH.**

The dictograph is the invention of K. M. Turner of Jamaica, New York, who is manufacturer of a machine of the same name used for commercial purposes. It is claimed that the detective dictograph is leased but never sold. It consists of a small disk, three inches in diameter and one-half inch in thickness, connected with a receiver at the end of an ordinary telephone insulated wire. The whole being operated by a dry cell battery. The transmitter may be hidden in a room and the receiver in an adjoining room, and so delicate is the mechanism that even whispers are conveyed to the listener. The dictograph is rather imperfect as yet, but detectives are making use of it to cook up evidence in favor of their clients. At present the dictograph has no recorder, having to rely upon stenographers to take down the conversations, but it is hoped that the phonograph can be used in connection with it, thus insuring complete record of all conversations. The manner in which a phonograph may be stopped, a portion of a sentence obliterated, or new matter inserted, and the original then continued makes evidence gained in this way very untrustworthy to say the least.

In order to be on the safe side all active rebels are advised to look for a dictograph.

**WAKING UP.**

Signs that labor is waking up and realizing a common purpose in fighting against the encroachments of the master class is shown by the change in attitude of several A. F. of L. journals of late. Notable among these is "Organized Labor," which is owned and controlled by the labor unions in San Francisco. Their issue of April 6 contains a full page article about the Lawrence strike, being practically a literal reproduction of a speech by Mrs. Fremont Older. One-third of a page is devoted to the affair in San Diego, and over a column to the Grays Harbor strike. The Labor Leader of San Diego is another weekly that might be mentioned in this connection.

All of which gives us added reason to believe that the day of Industrial Freedom is not far distant.

**INSPIRING GROWTH IN LAWRENCE I. W. W.**

The I. W. W. in Lawrence, Mass., has been steadily growing since the strike. Local No. 20 is about to secure a headquarters that will be something of which to be proud. The Italian branch in Lawrence, alone has over 4,000 members. A general strike is under consideration in case Ettor, Giovannatti and Mazarella are indicted.

**SAN DIEGO'S SKIN GAME.**

According to the San Diego Sun of April 10 tourists who hit town with any change in their clothes are immediately spotted and their names turned over to the local real estate sharks. Hotel clerks are in the habit of turning over the names of all wealthy arrivals, and bank clerks make known the amounts deposited to the credit of these persons. These spotters work on a commission basis, receiving a percentage on the amount each sucker is stung for when he purchases San Diego real estate. Small wonder that free speech is not desired.

**GUESS AGAIN.**

Replying to a letter asking if strike breakers were desired, the Northwestern Lumber Company of Hoquiam, Wash., stated that the strike was already broken and that they had plenty of men. This was on the twelfth. Newspaper reports on that date prove the Northwestern Lumber Company to be fexterous exponents of unqualified mendacity. They had better guess again.

**THE THREAT OF HARRISON GREY OTIS.**

"And soon—it has begun to happen already—the plain citizen of every country will form a combine. Its object will be the suppression of sedition and anarchy in the persons of the professional agitators. Theirs will be a big, powerful, effective, but very unostentatious revolt. It will work quickly, surely, silently. The first thing the Plain Citizen Combine will accomplish is the QUIET REMOVAL of these gentlemen. They won't be blown up; they will just QUIETLY DISAPPEAR from human ken. There will be a little inquiry at first, but it will die down ever so quickly, for of all people in the world the professional agitator depends entirely upon his presence and his glib tongue to maintain any sort of interest or influence in his followers. His impassioned rhetoric is his only asset.

The idea of the Plain Citizen Combine is not being mouthed abroad and it is not seeking members or subscriptions. But is growing rapidly nevertheless, and it is a very real and tangible thing. With the itch removed, the great disease of unrest will soon be cured, and the world will settle down for another half century."

These "Iron Heel" tactics might be efficient for a short time, but the master class would fare the worst in the long run. General Otis who hid behind a dead mule in Santiago, would never have nerve enough to put this plan personally into execution.

Don't forget the May Day Issue.

**SAN DIEGO'S MURDEROUS CREW.**

The following is a letter sent by one of the members of the I. W. W. to a friend, in care of the San Diego Herald:

El Toro, March 6, 1912.

I was arrested on Thursday morning with a number of others, and kept until 8:30 or 9 o'clock that night without food and then taken and hand-cuffed and loaded into a motor truck and taken to Sorrento. We were taken from the truck and made to stand in line. About this time about a dozen autos followed us from town loaded with Vigilantes. We were unshackled, and there were men on either side with clubs, Winchesters and six-shooters. We were ordered to walk over to an American flag that was hanging in front of a shack and kiss it. I was the last one. As they neared the flag they began beating them over the head and back at the same time I fell, and every man of us was down and the crowd of thugs all around us and beating us unmercifully. We were then ordered to stand up, and some of the thugs walked down the road and then we were ordered to go ahead double quick. We started down the road on the run and the boys, thinking they were to run the gauntlet to liberty tried to get through the line to the fields and others, reaching the end of the line, tried to outrun the thugs. They began firing, and all of a hundred shots were fired. As I ran I saw someone lying at the side of the road and I heard someone say he was shot while trying to escape. I think he was a man named Tommy Walch, lately from the Imperial Valley. We were lined up lock-step fashion and ordered to march. It was an awful time; men running up and down both sides, striking with clubs, black-jacks and fists. I was knocked down three times on the trip. On this trip there was W. P. Braum, (Wild West) A. Mayers and Pat Young who were beaten so badly that we do not know whether they are alive or not. Mayers was jerked from in front of me and knocked to the ground. Three men were engaged in this. Unable to get to his feet, he was dragged up and held and clubbed. I do not know what became of him after that. Every thug was beastly drunk, and I heard nothing but cries and yells from the men and yells and oaths from the thugs. Braum and Wallace were called insurrectos, and they were badly beaten. Braum is missing. Orders to bring on the ropes were given and we were told that we were to be strung up to poles. I thought my time had come at last for there was no chance to escape, outnumbered two to one. But for all of the beating that I received I was not crippled and made up my mind that I would make them shoot me rather than be hanged. We were loaded into autos, however, and rushed out to a station near the county line. We were taken out and put into an old scale stock pen and kept until nine o'clock the next day. All of the time kept busy laying down, standing up, and sitting down. All of those people were drunk and like wild animals. We were ordered to go to sleep and when we could not do this we were clubbed. One of the City Police came to Sorrento with us and was present at the clubbing. He is always in the police court in the morning; a slim man with light mustache. We were taken down the track within 100 feet of the Orange county line, and made to get down and kiss a flag. While this was going on a man beat me over the back and I was forced to run the gauntlet of a dozen men with clubs and ropes. I got by without being hurt badly. My body is black and blue and I have six marks of a club on my head, and two cuts and a bump over the right eye and my nose is nearly broken. Mitchell is crippled in both legs and can hardly walk. Jack Wallace is crippled in the hip and his back is all marked up. He is a mass of bruises. His left ear is cut and his jaw nearly broken. Paulson received a bad beating about the head. He is also crippled about the right leg. Paul Salle was beaten over the head and face. All of the rest are injured so that we can walk but little. The names of the men who are still with us are Paul Salle, John Johnson, Ely Boholt, Jack Wallace, Mitchell, Morrison, Paulson, and two others whose names I have forgotten, and myself.

The missing ones are P. Young, A. Mayers, W. Braum (Wild West), Thomas Welch and a tall, dark smooth faced man, whose name I did not learn. One of the leaders in the clubbing, and the one who beat up Mayers, young Braum and the other man, is named Porter, and the number of one of the autos is 61662 California. I know a great many of the faces that I saw last night, and believe me, I shall not forget them soon. All the money that we have is some that escaped the notice of the thugs. All of the rest they took from us. We are making for Los Angeles. This town is 15 miles from Santa Ana. I heard threats that Mrs. Emerson, Miss McKamey, Miss Jackson and the old lady that is with Miss Jackson so much is to be kidnaped and I wish that you would warn then as soon as you get this. And, whatever your intentions are in regard to this trouble, do not think of getting into it at the present time for if those dogs should ever get hold of you, it is hard telling what would happen to you.

Your friend, George

P. S.—Be sure and let me know the latest news, and you had best be careful what you say, for I do not think you are safe if you don't.

**ADVERTISED LETTERS.**

You can secure your letters, if advertised here, by addressing the secretary of the local under which your name appears.

Missoula, Mont., No. 40, Box 962.  
William Johnson, W. E. Knox, Lewis B. Ore, H. C. Warden.

Slavery to the truth can be tolerated.—Ex.

Don't forget the May Day Issue.

**PRESS FUND.**

Previously acknowledged \$31.81  
Milman Pease, Hemet, Cal. 1.00  
T. F. G. Dougherty, Grand Rapids, Mich. .25

**GIVE THEM A BOOST.**

Local No. 65 of Bisbee, Arizona, meets on Sunday, 2:30 p. m., and are thriving in that modern slave town. They were organized on January 18 of this year and any agitators happening that way drop in and give this new local a boost.

**NEW LOCAL IN INDIANAPOLIS.**

A local was organized in Indianapolis, Ind., on Sunday, April 7. A full set of officers have been elected, the secretary being Oliver Lowder, 1434 Silver Avenue. The local meets on Sunday at 8 p. m. at Room 31, Mansur building. Wageworkers are welcome.

**REINSTATED.**

William Wolf, who was expelled by Locals 64 and 137 of Minneapolis, Minn., on a charge of misuse of funds, some four months ago, has been cleared of the charge and ordered reinstated by the locals. Solidarity please copy.

**AS TO TELEGRAMS.**

The "Worker" has been receiving a number of telegrams on the various strike situations during the first part of each week, after the paper has gone to press. This is useless waste of money. Telegrams must reach here not later than 9:30 Monday to get into the current issue. A letter mailed so as to reach here before Saturday is better.

**SEAL RETURNED TO LOCAL NO. 13.**

The seal of Local No. 13, I. W. W., San Diego, Cal., has been returned by the police. Communications bearing the seal may be considered authority unless their nature brands them as being opposed to the best interests of the organization.

**WANTED—BACK COPIES.**

In order to complete files of the "Industrial Worker" we must have the following numbers: 36, 38, 46, 51, 76, 81, 83, 85 and 96. One file is wanted at once as it must be sent to the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C. We would like another one for general headquarters and about two more for the "Worker" office. Look up these back numbers and send them at once.

**DETROIT IS ACTIVE.**

The Automobile workers of Detroit, Mich., are waking up; and joining the I. W. W. The local meets every Friday night at Colomob Hall, 235 Gratiot avenue. Every shop is being reached with little cards calling attention to the need of ONE BIG UNION of the automobile workers.

**FREE SPEECH LEAGUE MAKES APPEAL.**

To All I. W. W. Locals and Members:—Fellow Workers: The San Diego authorities have changed their tactics. They no longer arrest our men in large numbers. After the police had arrested over two hundred and fifty members of the I. W. W., A. F. of L. and Socialist party, they adopted new plans. They now arrest only those who are the most prominent—and the rest they herd up and deport to the county line—where they are turned over to a so-called "Vigilance Committee. Over a hundred have been thus deported.

The "Vigilantes" have been sworn in, as deputy constables and carry rifles and other deadly weapons. They have whipped our boys—beaten them with clubs and shot at them. Many are crippled for life—two have been reported dead.

This Free Speech fight has assumed the aspect of a civil war—a veritable reign of terror exists here. No one is safe if he expresses an opinion in favor of Free Speech—the lives of our speakers have been threatened. The editor of the Herald, A. R. Sauer, who has stood for Free Speech, was kidnaped and strung up to a telegraph pole outside of the city and would have been hanged had he not promised to leave San Diego for good. The editor of the Labor Leader, official paper of the A. F. of L., who champions the cause of Free Speech, has been threatened with death or deportation.

The fiends who compose the "Vigilance Committee" who work under cover of darkness—men are seized on the public streets—the I. W. W. hall has been raided several times and all the men in it have been taken to the jail and late at night were turned over by the police to the "Vigilantes" who slugged the men and left them nearly dead on the outskirts of the city.

This fight is a fight to the finish—no half way measures. Michael Hoey was murdered by the police and two others reported dead—supposed to have been killed by the Vigilantes. Men, women and children slugged, prisoners starved in jail. What are you going to do about it? It takes REAL MEN and REAL MONEY to win this fight.

The men coming to San Diego need funds—the boys in jail need tobacco, food and clothing—printing bills must be paid—our big publicity campaign costs money.

Do not delay! Get busy with the men and money! Send all funds to Kasper Bauer, Treasurer, 716 D street, San Diego, California. Yours for a United Front and Victory.

STANLEY M. GUE, Sec'y.  
California Free Speech League.

Persons finding conditions favorable for organizing where they are employed should get twenty or more actual wage workers together and send for a charter and further particulars to I. W. W. headquarters, 518 Cambridge building, 160 No. Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Vincent St. John, General Secretary-Treasurer.

Don't forget the May Day Issue.

# AGITATE—EDUCATE—ORGANIZE—FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

## MEN KIDNAPPED IN GRAYS HARBOR

(Continued from page one.)  
of the S. P.—All the I. W. W. leaders are foreigners—Church, union labor and farming element will stave off the revolution," etc., etc.

Even his own followers were disgusted with the poor showing and ignorant assertions of the editor. The crowd showed its approval of the show by roaring with laughter whenever the editor tried to make a point.

In fact, he made no attempt to keep anywhere near the subject under discussion and did not answer a single point made by Holmes. Instead of debating, he read his speech, prepared several days previous, regardless of what argument was presented by Holmes. This only made the thing the more ludicrous.

Bruce Rogers was called upon to affirm a lie which the editor passed out. Before Rogers got through the editor was very sorry. The lie was forced down the throat of the editor before the audience; he took it without even a comment and went on reading his dope.

An attempt is being made to get the other editor on the platform, though it is doubtful if it will prove successful.

In the meantime preparations are being made for a bigger move which will extend the struggle over a wider area. Until then the bosses here are going into debt and at every move getting into the net which is tightening about the enemies of the working class.

The headquarters for the secretary of Aberdeen is now at Hoquiam. That will be until the atmosphere cools a little. But we are going to win.

Don't forget that money is needed in this struggle. It is up to you.

J. S. BISGAY.

Send funds to F. H. Allison, 211 Occidental Ave. (rear), Seattle, Wash.

## ABERDEEN AND SAN DIEGO BRUTES

Resolutions.  
The conscious, private possession of the accumulated products of labor, built into great industries, forms the basis of all power now used by the capitalists and profit takers.

This wealth has been extracted from the very lives of the men, women and children of the working class that produced all of it from natural resources.

This process of extraction or exploitation has been slowly evolved until it has today reached alarming proportions, leaving a working class dispossessed and millions unemployed.

As long as the workers could be kept subdued through the influence of the capitalist institutions of press, pulpit and political sham battle, this exploitation was accomplished as politely and with as little friction as possible. But when the workers became enlightened and learn their collective power at the point where they deliver up the greater portion of their product, the point which is also the seat of capitalist power, we find the capitalist beginning to contest this awakening power of the workers with open violence, "citizens" mobs, police and "law and order" pretenses, thus revealing the process of exploitation as open, wholesale highway robbery by force no longer so polite. This is the wages system and capitalism stripped naked.

When the workers begin to tell each other of this power of class action, the capitalists become incensed and use force to gag us on the streets. They are today using police and "citizens" mobs in San Diego, Cal., murdering, beating, shanghaiing, jailing and outraging the workers there who are fighting, bare handed, to establish free speech in that city.

Also, when the workers begin to use their collective power of class action at the point where they are robbed, the capitalists become enraged and reveal themselves as brutes perpetuating a brutal system. They are today employing imported thugs, police and "citizens" mobs under their usual pretenses of "law and order." They are jailing, beating, deporting and outraging our comrades and fellow workers who have, bare handed, struck for a living wage in the lumber mills at Hoquiam and Aberdeen, Wash.

We, the members of Local Puyallup, Socialist Party, hereby pledge ourselves to assist our comrades and fellow workers in these struggles, financially and otherwise and call upon all working people who have red blood in their veins—and not indigo water—to do likewise.

By order of Local Puyallup, Wash.  
Signed:  
A. C. Farnsworth, R. E. Danner, C. W. Garrett  
Committee.  
Puyallup, Wash., April 12, 1912

All truth is safe, and nothing else is safe; and he who keeps back the truth, or withholds it from men, from motives of expediency, is either a coward or a criminal, or both.—Max Muller.

## Songs! Songs!

To Fan the Flames of Discontent.  
SONGS OF JOY!  
SONGS OF SORROW!  
SONGS OF SARCASM!  
Songs of the Miseries That Are.  
Songs of the Happiness To Be.  
Songs that strip capitalism bare; show the shams of civilization; mock at the masters' morals; scorn the smug respectability of the satisfied class; and drown in one glad burst of passion the profit patriotism of the Plunderband.

SONGS! SONGS!  
I. W. W. SONG BOOKS.  
10c each, \$5.00 per hundred, \$35.00 per thousand, cash in advance. Order of the "Industrial Worker," Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

## Wage Scale For Logging Camps

Hook tenders	\$4.75 and up	Hook tenders	4.50 and up	Bucker	3.75
Rigging slingers	3.75	Rigging slingers	3.50	Undercutter	4.00
Choker men (one)	3.75	Engineers	3.75	Locomotive engineer	5.00
Choker men (two)	3.25	Firemen	3.25	Locomotive firemen	3.50
Chasers	3.75	Landing builders and axe men	3.00	Head brakemen	4.50 and up
Snipers	3.25	Engineers	\$5.25 and up	Second brakemen	3.75
Signal men	3.00	Lever men	4.50	R. R. or skid rd. men	3.00
Head swampers	3.25	Head riggers	5.50	Section foremen	4.00
Second swampers	3.00	Second riggers	4.00	Head skidder	4.00
Chunk buckers	3.00	Third riggers	3.50	Blacksmiths	4.50
Wood buckers	3.00	Unhooker	3.25	Blacksmiths helpers	3.50
Knotter	3.00	Head tong hooker	4.00	Cooks	90.00 and up
Donkey engineers	4.00	Second tong hooker	3.50	Second cooks	65.00 and up
Donkey firemen	3.25	Saw filer	4.00	Flunkies	50.00 and up
Head loaders	4.50	Head fallers	4.00	Bull cooks	50.00 and up
Second loaders	3.75	Second fallers	3.75	Cooks shall not be allowed to work on a percentage basis.	
Spool or drum tenders	3.25			There shall be one waiter for every thirty men at the table.	
Pump men	3.00				

**WE DEMAND THAT ALL MEN SHALL BE HIRED FROM THE UNION HALL.**  
**WE DEMAND THAT A MAXIMUM PRICE OF \$5.00 PER WEEK FOR BOARD SHALL PREVAIL.**  
**WE DEMAND THAT THE HOSPITAL FEE BE PAID TO THE UNION AND THAT THE UNION SHALL TAKE CARE OF ALL THE SICK AND INJURED THROUGH THIS FUND.**  
**WE DEMAND A UNIFORM SCALE FOR THE SAME CLASSES OF WORK IN ALL CAMPS.**  
**WE DEMAND THAT THE DOUBLE DECK BUNKS BE TAKEN OUT OF ALL BUNK HOUSES AND THAT BEDS WITH SPRING MATTRESSES BE INSTALLED IN THEIR PLACES. BUNK HOUSES MUST BE CLEAN AND SANITARY PLACES FOR THE MEN TO WASH MUST BE PROVIDED.**  
**WE DEMAND THAT NINE HOURS SHOULD BE THE WORKING DAY FROM CALLING OUT IN MORNING UNTIL RETURN AT NIGHT.**  
**WE DEMAND THAT OVERTIME AND SUNDAY WORK SHALL BE PAID FOR AT THE RATE OF TIME AND ONE-HALF.**  
**WE DEMAND THAT \$3.00 PER DAY OR \$50.00 PER MONTH AND BOARD SHALL BE THE MINIMUM WAGE FOR ALL EMPLOYEES IN THE LOGGING OR SHINGLE BOLT CAMPS.**

## Wage Scale For Mill Employes

Head filer	\$8.00	Rip-sawyers	3.00	Boom men	3.50
Second filer doing bench work	6.00	Gang sawyers	3.50	Firemen, head	3.25
Filer's helpers	4.00	Oilers	3.00	Firemen helpers	2.75
Blacksmith	3.50	Log stick men	3.00	Planer feeders	2.75
Blacksmith's helper	2.75	Edger Table Men—		Planer setters	3.50
Horse shoer	3.50	4 men at	2.75	Moulding sticker men	3.00
Pipe fitters	3.00	6 men at	2.50	Trim or cut-off men	3.00
Setters	3.50	1 clean up man at	3.50	Block pilers or cut-off sawyers	3.00
Carriage rider, head man	3.00	2 clean up men at	2.50	Lath mill men	3.00
Carriage men, tail men	2.75	Drop men	\$2.75	Markers	3.50
Edger men	4.25	Timber shute men	3.00	Tally men, shop	3.25
Trimmer men	4.25	Lumber pilers	3.00	Common tally men	3.00
Trimmer leaders	3.00	Car loaders	2.50	Teamsters, double team	3.00
Timber trimmers	3.00	Lumber graders	2.75	Teamsters, single team	3.75
Re-sawyers	3.50	Inside saw mill men	2.50	Head off bearers	3.00
		Shipping shed men	2.50	Second off bearers	2.75
		Dry kiln men	2.50	Wood saw men	2.75

**ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION FOREST AND LUMBER WORKERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.**  
F. H. ALLISON, Secretary, 211 Occidental Ave., Rear, Seattle, Wash.  
Sanctioned by the General Executive Board of the I. W. W.  
VINCENT ST. JOHN, Gen. Secy-Treas. Room 518 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

## Loggers--Lumber Workers! Strike!

**SPEED AND ROGERS ABDUCTED.**  
A telegram from Montesano, Wash., dated April 16, from general executive board member George Speed, is as follows: "Myself and Bruce Rogers abducted from Aberdeen last night. We were told we would be hung if we ever came back, but the kidnapers said they were not sluggers."

A letter to one of the members of the I. W. W. in Seattle, bearing the same date, is as follows:  
"Fellow Workers:—Last night about 8:30 o'clock, the door to my room was opened and I walked a thug and walked me out with all manner of dire threats. Was hurried through dark allies and taken to a big rooming house, chief of police present, confined in a bed room about 15 minutes when I walked Rogers, protected by another thug. Short time taken out; marched four or five blocks, ordered into auto; five of these agents crawled in with us and off we started on our joyride, stopping at one of the bridges, ordered out, lined up, and informed that they were not sluggers but if we ever came back they would hang us, calling us all kinds of vile and abusive names and ordering us to move on.  
We arrived here about one o'clock. They said they would get Thorn and Biscay.  
Before we go back we are going to, if possible, get warrants out, and make a little trouble to further demonstrate the fact that nothing can be expected from that source.  
Yours for Industrial Freedom,  
GEO. SPEED."

**INDIANAPOLIS WORKERS WIN STRIKE.**  
The workers of the Malleable Casting Company of Indianapolis, Ind., numbering more than 500, went on strike on April 1 for a weekly payroll with wages the same as were paid before the cut some time ago. They also demanded that a bulletin be put up showing the number of perfect and imperfect castings made in the shop. The employers at first declined to deal with the union, but after one week were forced to give the men every demand. H. Delury and Joe Zimmerman helped to conduct the strike. The shop employed 100 workers, 100 of whom were women. Every one quit except the pattern makers of the A. F. of L., who said their year was not up until the 15th of April. These men claimed they would receive no strike benefits if they struck before that time. Some of them claim to be socialists, and Haywood in his speech in Indianapolis on the 9th, the day after the strike was settled, called the pattern makers scabs. The victorious strikers, led by a band, entered the Haywood meeting, and though of seven different nationalities, they understood Haywood and their class interests well enough to join the I. W. W. under whose leadership they had won the strike.

**TELEGRAM.**  
Lowell, Mass., April 19, 1912.  
Twenty thousand victorious Industrial Workers of Lowell, Mass., enrolled under the banner of the Industrial Workers of the World extend fraternal greetings and good cheer to the striking railroad construction workers of British Columbia and to the striking mill-men, shingle weavers and longshoremen of Aberdeen and Hoquiam through the Industrial Worker for the strike committee.—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Wm. E. Trautmann.

**HEAVY TOLL OF LUMBER INDUSTRY.**  
The chairman of the Washington State Industrial Insurance Commission has presented figures which indicate that approximately 50 per cent of the fatal accidents and injuries in the state have been in saw mills, logging camps, wood working factories and on logging railroads. Of 40 fatal accidents recorded 19 were in the lumber industry. Of 531 accidents coming under the employers' liability act 375 have been charged up to the lumbering industry.

After these figures, from the employers themselves, let us have no more bunk about the lumber mill owners being entitled to profits for "their" tremendous risk.  
**SUPERIOR, WIS., NEEDS AGITATOR.**  
Fellow Worker A. A. Rice writes from Superior, Wis., that quite effective agitation for the I. W. W. has been done by the rebels in that part of the country. All active agitators, however, find it almost impossible to hold steady jobs, and as he has to leave Superior he asks that some other agitator drop in and take his place. It is not like entering new territory and Fellow Worker Rice will make conditions known to any one who wishes to continue the work. Agitators address him in care of General Headquarters, Room 518, 160 No. Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**JOHN H. FONES CONVICTED.**  
John H. Fones, who was arrested in Oakland Cal., on March 3, and charged with violating the "move on" ordinance, was tried before a jury carefully selected by the police and convicted Tuesday last. This was in connection with the free speech riots caused by the police on the above date. It can hardly be called a victory for the legal methods of conducting free speech fights.  
**WILL AID IN FREE SPEECH FIGHT.**  
Emma Goldman, noted anarchist lecturer, is reported to be on her way to San Diego to take part in the free speech fight. Ben L. Reitman, who manages Miss Goldman's tour, will accompany her.  
A press report states that Mrs. Laura Emerson, who has been actively speaking on behalf of the I. W. W. in San Diego, frustrated an attempt to kidnap her by drawing a revolver on the vigilantes, who immediately retreated.  
S. C. Kelly, editor of the Labor Leader, is being carefully guarded by trades unionists.

**ALL OR NONE.**  
The Shingle Weaver of April 13 says: Notice now the first condition named by the millmen in their latest announcement of April 5. Here it is, word for word: "The Millmen decline to treat with the I. W. W. or anyone identified with them."  
Now the Shingle Weavers, the Longshoremen and the Central Labor Council are all "identified" with the I. W. W. in this strike, in spite of strenuous desperate efforts on the part of the capitalist press, to split them up into rival factions. Labor is united in Hoquiam.  
The only settlement which can be permanent is a settlement with organized labor, including the I. W. W. The Shingle Weavers and the Longshoremen indignantly rejected overtures made by the millmen to abandon the I. W. W., as suggested in this second provision in their proclamation of April 5: "The mills have no controversy with any other union, and will not discriminate against union men in the employment of help."  
**FAVORS FREE SPEECH FIGHT.**  
In response to a communication received from the California Free Speech League, relating to conditions in San Diego, Cal., at the present time, the Kansas City Industrial Council at a meeting at the Labor Temple April 14 went on record as protesting against the circuit court's action against the freedom of speech in San Diego.  
The motion of the council was fought by several members, among them George Nelson, a steamfitter, on the ground that it was outside the jurisdiction of the council to indorse the efforts of another organization in behalf of freedom of speech. A determined effort by Charles A. Sumner brought about the passage of the motion.  
"Kansas City unions have been too long asleep in matters relating to their own liberty," said Mr. Sumner. "We should not fail to assist an organization more courageous than we. The danger is imminent and we should stand against a loss of any of our liberties."

**NEW LOCAL IN CONCRETE, WASH.**  
A new local has been chartered in Concrete, Wash., composed of Quarry and Cement Mill workers—mostly Greeks, Austrians, Bulgarians and Italians. Any live wires who want to go to work and do some job agitation will be welcome by the new members. The new local requests me to notify all locals and members of the I. W. W. to use plain envelopes in writing to them. The bosses have been trying to find out how many have joined, but the slaves don't savvy—"no speak da English" Address all communications to Box 41, Concrete, Wash.  
A. FISHER.

**DISGRACING THEIR CLASS.**  
The following is from the San Diego Labor Leader, official organ of A. F. of L. in San Diego, issue of April 12:  
"Several candidates were initiated into the mysteries of the 'Wahnets' during the past week. The 'inner circle' of Typographical union is said to consist of quite a few members, and some of them are engaged in the 'honorable' work of the 'vigilantes' in escorting members of the American Federation of Labor out of the city and cruelly assaulting them. What could you expect from an individual who has no respect for the obligation of the Typographical Union?"  
Don't forget the May Day Issue.

**SOLIDARITY**  
Organ of the I. W. W., published in New Castle, Pa. A revolutionary weekly with up-to-date news of all Eastern labor matters. You need it as well as the Worker. Subscription \$1 per year, 13 weeks for 25c, bundle orders 1 1/2 cents per copy.  
Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

**RAILROAD LABOR DISPLAYS UNITY.**  
(Continued from page one.)  
I. W. W. is the topic of conversation among all workers, and the latest is the strike is spreading into the steel gangs.  
The men with the hob-nailed shoes and overalls are planting the seed of solidarity in the transportation industry.  
Will the I. W. W. grow? Get busy! Send funds to Thos. Whitehead, Box 35, Lytton, B. C. Labor papers please copy.  
JOHN M. FOSS,  
Lytton, B. C.  
**HOW C. N. STRIKE LOOKS.**  
Lytton, B. C., April 13, 1912.  
To Committees and Strikers of Strike Camps:  
To almost the exclusion of all other matters the Central Strike Committee has been dealing with the "Station man situation," but have finally decided that no harmonious plan of action could be arrived at and have submitted our conclusions to the various Strike Camps as per letter of the 12th inst.  
The strike situation so far as the "tie-up" is concerned remains unchanged. From reports that have reached here from strike camps, the tie-up is complete between Hope and Kamloops. The latest report from Strike Camps are as follows:  
Savona, Apr. 9—Picket line pulled out 10 Italians at Calahan's Camp April 12; 125 men went with picket to Calahan's camp (steam shovel). A committee of three selected to act as spokesmen; 17 mounted gunmen guarding scabs. Scabs quit; no trouble; no violence. At business meeting wage scale was adopted as submitted with exception of steel sharpeners, which Savona moved should receive \$4.00 per day and included in schedule chuck tenders \$3.50, powdermen \$4.00.  
Kamloops—J. J. Stark, headquarters organizer, arrived on the 10th inst., to aid in carrying on strike in that vicinity. April 12th reported Schots Team camp was working a few men and that a team camp was working a small force on the North Thompson. Men gone each direction to shut them down. Murdoch's camp reported closed.  
Ashcroft, April 9—Wage scale accepted. Teamster scale accepted subject to any change a meeting of teamsters may see fit to make. No attempt to open up by contractors. April 11th—Steam shovel attempted to open up at Wallachin. Closed by strikers. Sufficient men to handle situation in Ashcroft for the present. No more needed there at this writing.  
Spence's Bridge—Few reports, but everything all right at present.  
Lytton, April 10—One hundred pickets went west as far as North Bend. No day working men working. Camp 5, located 5 miles east of Gladwin, attempted to ship scabs in but pickets pulled them off the train. Pickets station at Camp 5 were arrested. Going to continue to picket there, however. Local strike committee recommend that pickets at Yale be more careful and allow no more men to get by on any trains without at least accosting them and finding out if they were shipped in to scab. Yale take notice.  
Spuzzum—Men standing firm. At business meeting went on record as being opposed to day men going to work for station men until final settlement of the strike and that strike continue until contractors are willing to pay demands.  
Yale, April 9—Reports that all day men out. A few small gangs of station men working under police protection. Police guarding cables.  
Several of the strike camps have pickets and scout system perfected. All camps should do so. Especial watch should be kept on all trains—night and day—freight and passenger. Hereafter a daily strike bulletin will be issued by Cen. Strike Com., and every strike camp is requested to send in a truthful daily bulletin to this committee so that this can be done.  
Issued by Central Strike Committee.  
**Later News.**  
Hope, April 18, 1912.  
Our tent has been shifted first off townsites, then when we moved it to the supposed protection of Government land, a telegram shown me by chief of police to head engineer signed "Borden," ordering force to clear us. We are now moving. God knows where.  
J. FLOYD, Sec. Commissary.

**DISGRACING THEIR CLASS.**  
The following is from the San Diego Labor Leader, official organ of A. F. of L. in San Diego, issue of April 12:  
"Several candidates were initiated into the mysteries of the 'Wahnets' during the past week. The 'inner circle' of Typographical union is said to consist of quite a few members, and some of them are engaged in the 'honorable' work of the 'vigilantes' in escorting members of the American Federation of Labor out of the city and cruelly assaulting them. What could you expect from an individual who has no respect for the obligation of the Typographical Union?"  
Don't forget the May Day Issue.

**SOLIDARITY**  
Organ of the I. W. W., published in New Castle, Pa. A revolutionary weekly with up-to-date news of all Eastern labor matters. You need it as well as the Worker. Subscription \$1 per year, 13 weeks for 25c, bundle orders 1 1/2 cents per copy.  
Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

**RAILROAD LABOR DISPLAYS UNITY.**  
(Continued from page one.)  
I. W. W. is the topic of conversation among all workers, and the latest is the strike is spreading into the steel gangs.  
The men with the hob-nailed shoes and overalls are planting the seed of solidarity in the transportation industry.  
Will the I. W. W. grow? Get busy! Send funds to Thos. Whitehead, Box 35, Lytton, B. C. Labor papers please copy.  
JOHN M. FOSS,  
Lytton, B. C.  
**HOW C. N. STRIKE LOOKS.**  
Lytton, B. C., April 13, 1912.  
To Committees and Strikers of Strike Camps:  
To almost the exclusion of all other matters the Central Strike Committee has been dealing with the "Station man situation," but have finally decided that no harmonious plan of action could be arrived at and have submitted our conclusions to the various Strike Camps as per letter of the 12th inst.  
The strike situation so far as the "tie-up" is concerned remains unchanged. From reports that have reached here from strike camps, the tie-up is complete between Hope and Kamloops. The latest report from Strike Camps are as follows:  
Savona, Apr. 9—Picket line pulled out 10 Italians at Calahan's Camp April 12; 125 men went with picket to Calahan's camp (steam shovel). A committee of three selected to act as spokesmen; 17 mounted gunmen guarding scabs. Scabs quit; no trouble; no violence. At business meeting wage scale was adopted as submitted with exception of steel sharpeners, which Savona moved should receive \$4.00 per day and included in schedule chuck tenders \$3.50, powdermen \$4.00.  
Kamloops—J. J. Stark, headquarters organizer, arrived on the 10th inst., to aid in carrying on strike in that vicinity. April 12th reported Schots Team camp was working a few men and that a team camp was working a small force on the North Thompson. Men gone each direction to shut them down. Murdoch's camp reported closed.  
Ashcroft, April 9—Wage scale accepted. Teamster scale accepted subject to any change a meeting of teamsters may see fit to make. No attempt to open up by contractors. April 11th—Steam shovel attempted to open up at Wallachin. Closed by strikers. Sufficient men to handle situation in Ashcroft for the present. No more needed there at this writing.  
Spence's Bridge—Few reports, but everything all right at present.  
Lytton, April 10—One hundred pickets went west as far as North Bend. No day working men working. Camp 5, located 5 miles east of Gladwin, attempted to ship scabs in but pickets pulled them off the train. Pickets station at Camp 5 were arrested. Going to continue to picket there, however. Local strike committee recommend that pickets at Yale be more careful and allow no more men to get by on any trains without at least accosting them and finding out if they were shipped in to scab. Yale take notice.  
Spuzzum—Men standing firm. At business meeting went on record as being opposed to day men going to work for station men until final settlement of the strike and that strike continue until contractors are willing to pay demands.  
Yale, April 9—Reports that all day men out. A few small gangs of station men working under police protection. Police guarding cables.  
Several of the strike camps have pickets and scout system perfected. All camps should do so. Especial watch should be kept on all trains—night and day—freight and passenger. Hereafter a daily strike bulletin will be issued by Cen. Strike Com., and every strike camp is requested to send in a truthful daily bulletin to this committee so that this can be done.  
Issued by Central Strike Committee.  
**Later News.**  
Hope, April 18, 1912.  
Our tent has been shifted first off townsites, then when we moved it to the supposed protection of Government land, a telegram shown me by chief of police to head engineer signed "Borden," ordering force to clear us. We are now moving. God knows where.  
J. FLOYD, Sec. Commissary.

**SOLIDARITY**  
Organ of the I. W. W., published in New Castle, Pa. A revolutionary weekly with up-to-date news of all Eastern labor matters. You need it as well as the Worker. Subscription \$1 per year, 13 weeks for 25c, bundle orders 1 1/2 cents per copy.  
Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

**RAILROAD LABOR DISPLAYS UNITY.**  
(Continued from page one.)  
I. W. W. is the topic of conversation among all workers, and the latest is the strike is spreading into the steel gangs.  
The men with the hob-nailed shoes and overalls are planting the seed of solidarity in the transportation industry.  
Will the I. W. W. grow? Get busy! Send funds to Thos. Whitehead, Box 35, Lytton, B. C. Labor papers please copy.  
JOHN M. FOSS,  
Lytton, B. C.  
**HOW C. N. STRIKE LOOKS.**  
Lytton, B. C., April 13, 1912.  
To Committees and Strikers of Strike Camps:  
To almost the exclusion of all other matters the Central Strike Committee has been dealing with the "Station man situation," but have finally decided that no harmonious plan of action could be arrived at and have submitted our conclusions to the various Strike Camps as per letter of the 12th inst.  
The strike situation so far as the "tie-up" is concerned remains unchanged. From reports that have reached here from strike camps, the tie-up is complete between Hope and Kamloops. The latest report from Strike Camps are as follows:  
Savona, Apr. 9—Picket line pulled out 10 Italians at Calahan's Camp April 12; 125 men went with picket to Calahan's camp (steam shovel). A committee of three selected to act as spokesmen; 17 mounted gunmen guarding scabs. Scabs quit; no trouble; no violence. At business meeting wage scale was adopted as submitted with exception of steel sharpeners, which Savona moved should receive \$4.00 per day and included in schedule chuck tenders \$3.50, powdermen \$4.00.  
Kamloops—J. J. Stark, headquarters organizer, arrived on the 10th inst., to aid in carrying on strike in that vicinity. April 12th reported Schots Team camp was working a few men and that a team camp was working a small force on the North Thompson. Men gone each direction to shut them down. Murdoch's camp reported closed.  
Ashcroft, April 9—Wage scale accepted. Teamster scale accepted subject to any change a meeting of teamsters may see fit to make. No attempt to open up by contractors. April 11th—Steam shovel attempted to open up at Wallachin. Closed by strikers. Sufficient men to handle situation in Ashcroft for the present. No more needed there at this writing.  
Spence's Bridge—Few reports, but everything all right at present.  
Lytton, April 10—One hundred pickets went west as far as North Bend. No day working men working. Camp 5, located 5 miles east of Gladwin, attempted to ship scabs in but pickets pulled them off the train. Pickets station at Camp 5 were arrested. Going to continue to picket there, however. Local strike committee recommend that pickets at Yale be more careful and allow no more men to get by on any trains without at least accosting them and finding out if they were shipped in to scab. Yale take notice.  
Spuzzum—Men standing firm. At business meeting went on record as being opposed to day men going to work for station men until final settlement of the strike and that strike continue until contractors are willing to pay demands.  
Yale, April 9—Reports that all day men out. A few small gangs of station men working under police protection. Police guarding cables.  
Several of the strike camps have pickets and scout system perfected. All camps should do so. Especial watch should be kept on all trains—night and day—freight and passenger. Hereafter a daily strike bulletin will be issued by Cen. Strike Com., and every strike camp is requested to send in a truthful daily bulletin to this committee so that this can be done.  
Issued by Central Strike Committee.  
**Later News.**  
Hope, April 18, 1912.  
Our tent has been shifted first off townsites, then when we moved it to the supposed protection of Government land, a telegram shown me by chief of police to head engineer signed "Borden," ordering force to clear us. We are now moving. God knows where.  
J. FLOYD, Sec. Commissary.

**SOLIDARITY**  
Organ of the I. W. W., published in New Castle, Pa. A revolutionary weekly with up-to-date news of all Eastern labor matters. You need it as well as the Worker. Subscription \$1 per year, 13 weeks for 25c, bundle orders 1 1/2 cents per copy.  
Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

**RAILROAD LABOR DISPLAYS UNITY.**  
(Continued from page one.)  
I. W. W. is the topic of conversation among all workers, and the latest is the strike is spreading into the steel gangs.  
The men with the hob-nailed shoes and overalls are planting the seed of solidarity in the transportation industry.  
Will the I. W. W. grow? Get busy! Send funds to Thos. Whitehead, Box 35, Lytton, B. C. Labor papers please copy.  
JOHN M. FOSS,  
Lytton, B. C.  
**HOW C. N. STRIKE LOOKS.**  
Lytton, B. C., April 13, 1912.  
To Committees and Strikers of Strike Camps:  
To almost the exclusion of all other matters the Central Strike Committee has been dealing with the "Station man situation," but have finally decided that no harmonious plan of action could be arrived at and have submitted our conclusions to the various Strike Camps as per letter of the 12th inst.  
The strike situation so far as the "tie-up" is concerned remains unchanged. From reports that have reached here from strike camps, the tie-up is complete between Hope and Kamloops. The latest report from Strike Camps are as follows:  
Savona, Apr. 9—Picket line pulled out 10 Italians at Calahan's Camp April 12; 125 men went with picket to Calahan's camp (steam shovel). A committee of three selected to act as spokesmen; 17 mounted gunmen guarding scabs. Scabs quit; no trouble; no violence. At business meeting wage scale was adopted as submitted with exception of steel sharpeners, which Savona moved should receive \$4.00 per day and included in schedule chuck tenders \$3.50, powdermen \$4.00.  
Kamloops—J. J. Stark, headquarters organizer, arrived on the 10th inst., to aid in carrying on strike in that vicinity. April 12th reported Schots Team camp was working a few men and that a team camp was working a small force on the North Thompson. Men gone each direction to shut them down. Murdoch's camp reported closed.  
Ashcroft, April 9—Wage scale accepted. Teamster scale accepted subject to any change a meeting of teamsters may see fit to make. No attempt to open up by contractors. April 11th—Steam shovel attempted to open up at Wallachin. Closed by strikers. Sufficient men to handle situation in Ashcroft for the present. No more needed there at this writing.  
Spence's Bridge—Few reports, but everything all right at present.  
Lytton, April 10—One hundred pickets went west as far as North Bend. No day working men working. Camp 5, located 5 miles east of Gladwin, attempted to ship scabs in but pickets pulled them off the train. Pickets station at Camp 5 were arrested. Going to continue to picket there, however. Local strike committee recommend that pickets at Yale be more careful and allow no more men to get by on any trains without at least accosting them and finding out if they were shipped in to scab. Yale take notice.  
Spuzzum—Men standing firm. At business meeting went on record as being opposed to day men going to work for station men until final settlement of the strike and that strike continue until contractors are willing to pay demands.  
Yale, April 9—Reports that all day men out. A few small gangs of station men working under police protection. Police guarding cables.  
Several of the strike camps have pickets and scout system perfected. All camps should do so. Especial watch should be kept on all trains—night and day—freight and passenger. Hereafter a daily strike bulletin will be issued by Cen. Strike Com., and every strike camp is requested to send in a truthful daily bulletin to this committee so that this can be done.  
Issued by Central Strike Committee.  
**Later News.**  
Hope, April 18, 1912.  
Our tent has been shifted first off townsites, then when we moved it to the supposed protection of Government land, a telegram shown me by chief of police to head engineer signed "Borden," ordering force to clear us. We are now moving. God knows where.  
J. FLOYD, Sec. Commissary.

**SOLIDARITY**  
Organ of the I. W. W., published in New Castle, Pa. A revolutionary weekly with up-to-date news of all Eastern labor matters. You need it as well as the Worker. Subscription \$1 per year, 13 weeks for 25c, bundle orders 1 1/2 cents per copy.  
Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.