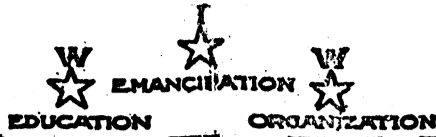


NOTHING TO LOSE BUT MISERY!

FREEDOM TO GAIN FROM SLAVERY!



Industrial Worker

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

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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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 Tuesday about \$65,000 was withdrawn in two hours.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 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.

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.

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.

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.



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.

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.

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 Sehon 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.

The vigilantes came out a few days ago with a statement that all I. W. W.s 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.

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 Tviestrom 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 Sehon has a royalty out of the pictures, a la Johnson and Jeffries at Reno? It may even be, as Sehon 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. Doras, 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.)





