boycott of businessmen who had acted against the free-speech effort. Each week Stumpy Payne named in his columns the firms and merchants who had opposed the Wobblies, and the workers responded with appropriate action. A hostile grocer, for example, was deluged by customers who closed their accounts and refused to give the merchant further patronage. On the other hand, a cigar store proprietor patently destroyed some goods worth $25.00 which he had recently purchased from a wholesaler who resisted the IWW, and customers crowded a clothing store whose owner refused to serve with the special police. Such tactics required the cooperation of the town's consumers, and the IWW appealed to the workers for their help.[47]

While the Wobbly leaders blamed the city officials, they reserved greater attention for the millowners and businessmen. Indeed, their attitude toward Mayor Parks was almost conciliatory. The Wobblies had trusted him in Montesano to gain access to the citizens' committee. Furthermore, they felt that the mayor's responsibilities had been usurped by the citizens and that Parks was tired of the struggle. They were less charitable toward city councilmen. John O'Hare, who claimed that his tavern business was affected by the street speaking, was a particular target for their attacks. Wobblies delighted in charging that his tavern violated hours regulations. Councilman Myles, the author of the hated ordinance, was regarded as a lackey of one of the millowners.[48]

On one occasion Stumpy Payne listed in the *Industrial Worker* the various supposed wrongdoings of council members. Meanwhile, Councilman Hiltz, who along with Councilman George Stalding had occasionally defended the Wobblies, was expelled from the council in December for having "relations with the undesirable element of the city" and for interfering with the police. The specific charges, however, apparently concerned Hiltz's connections with prostitution rather than with the Wobblies.[49]

The IWW believed that government leaders were little more than puppets of the business interests. Grays Harbor had a sturdy lumber baronage centered around the elderly founders and their scions who still headed most of the lumber firms. Often the same individuals controlled real estate, finance, and utilities; they and their families provided cultural and fraternal leadership and were politically active, usually as Republicans. A. J. West, for instance, semiretired in 1911, had participated in railroad schemes, bridge building, Aberdeen's first electricity plant, and the grocery business. He had also been mayor, a member of the school board, and a delegate to the state constitutional convention. Cliff M. Weatherwax, who had his father's business acumen, invested further in lumber and other concerns, enjoyed club affiliations along the entire Pacific Coast, and served on the city council and on the school board. Such activities could be repeated again and again as Weatherwaxes, Emersons, Wests, Polsons, Lytles, Wilsons, Andersons, Macks, and Blagens continued to dominate the region's major industry as well as its economic and civic life. On Grays Harbor, lumber, wealth, and power were synonymous.[50]

A few lumbermen were particular opponents of the IWW. Robert F. Lytle, who had come to Hoquiam in 1889 and had developed one of the largest milling operations in the region, was an influential enemy of unionism and vigorously attacked the free-speech effort. W. B. Mack, an Aberdeen resident for more than thirty years, repeatedly forced his employees at the S. E. Slade Mill "to take up clubs in the special police" against the IWW or face dismissal.[51]

But behind all the opposition, the IWW believed, were the machinations of banker William J. Patterson, who, Stumpy asserted, had "30 per cent of the business houses of Aberdeen and Hoquiam under his thumb. . . ." Patterson's Hayes and Hayes Bank had assets of nearly $2.25 million and was the region's oldest and strongest financial institution. Patterson, who had lived in Aberdeen since 1890, headed commercial houses, utilities, and clubs, and had recently been honored for bringing the Union Pacific and Milwaukee railroads to Grays Harbor. He was a principal backer of Parks during the recent may-

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[47] *Industrial Worker* (Spokane), Dec. 14, 21, 1911, Jan. 11, 1912.

[48] Payne *et al.*, "History"; *Industrial Worker* (Spokane), Dec. 14, 21, 1911, Jan. 4, 11, 18, 1912; *Aberdeen World*, Dec. 14, 1911; Weatherwax radio script.

[49] *Industrial Worker* (Spokane), Dec. 21, 1911, Jan. 4, 11, 1912.

[50] Hunt and Taylor, *Washington West of the Cascades*, II, 95-96, 282-85, *et passim*.

[51] *Industrial Worker* (Spokane), Dec. 14, 1911; Hunt and Taylor, *Washington West of the Cascades*, II, 70-71; Shelton (Washington) *Journal*, June 22, 1933 (clipping), Washington (State) biography (clippings), Northwest Collection, University of Washington Libraries.

[52] *Industrial Worker* (Spokane), Dec. 14, 1911, Jan. 11, 1912; Payne *et al.*, "History"; Hunt and Taylor, *Washington West of the Cascades*, II, 69-71; *Aberdeen World*, May 24, 1911, special section, 6; *Grays Harbor Post* (Aberdeen), Feb. 18, Sept. 30, 1911.

[53] "Millions Invested in Harbor Lumber and Logging

orality campaign and was probably responsible for the doubts that Parks could control his own administration. Stanley observed that the banker had relegated elected officials to the status of "messenger boys."[32]

Patterson was vacationing in California when the IWW outbreak began, but he hurried home to lead the citizens. He began his attack with a speech denouncing the IWW before the chamber of commerce. He was conspicuous alongside the mayor during the negotiations with the Wobblies and foresaw that when the free-speech fight was over, an agreement would be reached and an acceptable ordinance would be drafted. His assurance was good; both the mayor and the council delivered as he instructed.

Lytle, Mack, and Patterson were officers of the Pacific Lumber Agency, an association of nineteen mill companies that had been formed in 1910 in southwestern Washington. Although its stated purpose was to improve marketing practices, the agency could be a unifying factor in times of labor trouble. Furthermore, lumber interests throughout the Pacific Northwest were presently solidifying the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, which Mack served as an officer. In a short time this association would fight unionism and employ detectives to spy on IWW activities. Employers on the harbor also coordinated a system of coded time checks to blacklist loggers. But even as the Wobblies envisioned a unified force against them, they, too, were expanding their organization among lumber workers. In February 1912 Seattle hosted the formative session of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, designed to become a major component of the IWW. Some impetus for the NIUFLW had come from Grays Harbor early in the free-speech fight.[33]

Newspapers were an important force that opposed the IWW on the harbor; only the small Socialist *New Era* of Aberdeen supported the Wobblies. The Aberdeen *World* and the Aberdeen *Herald* laced news with propaganda and civic boosts, and they maintained steady editorial attacks on the Wobblies. The IWW was reported to be "anarchistic . . . and frankly revolutionary" and less interested in free speech than in fomenting disruption. The Wobblies had been drummed out of town "by the outraged citizenry . . . because of their violation and defiance of law, and they need expect nothing else here." They had neither built Aberdeen nor contributed toward it, although they were welcome to live there if they would be peaceful "like decent citizens and obey the laws." Aberdeen was "not a backwoods camp, but a modern, civilized city. The days of the Gobis have gone by, as those who attempt to revive them will learn to their cost."[34]

Sometimes the press grew particularly inflammatory. When the IWW invasions were threatening, the *World* headlined one of its stories:

> Workers Plan to Invade City and Seize Lab—I.W.W. Leaders to Send Out Word for Gang to Rush in From California—To Repeat Spokane Case—Police Determined to Enforce Act No Matter How Large the Invading Force.[35]

In December some rumors spread that five thousand, and then forty-five thousand, men were coming from Saint Louis. Hysteria reached a peak amid anonymous threats against city officials and supposed threats against the local water supply. The *World* reported that "a very rough-looking man carrying a brown-colored pasteboard box and a roll of blankets" was seen crossing a bridge and entering a barn just below Dalney Hill. When the man emerged, his movements up the hill toward the waterworks convinced the *World* that he was about to poison the water supply. Tracks in the snow and a new pair of hinges found near the tanks heightened suspicions.[36]

At Hoquiam the Washingtonian remained a bit more calm, despite its bias against the Wobblies. Albert Johnson, the editor and publisher, was preparing the first political campaign of his long congressional career, and he "turned his . . . campaign into a holy war against radicalism. . . ." A lifetime foe of Wobblies and aliens, Johnson later, as chairman of the House Immigration Committee, led the national move toward immigration restriction.[37]

The Aberdeen free-speech fight moved toward its conclusion during an early January cold spell. For weeks Wobblies had been congregating in

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Industries." Aberdeen *World*, May 26, 1911; John H. Cox, "Trade Associations in the Lumber Industry of the Pacific Northwest, 1899-1914," *PNQ*, Vol. 41 (1950), 326; *Industrial Worker* (Spokane), Oct. 19, Nov. 9, 23, 1911, Jan. 4, Feb. 22, 1912; Dubofsky, *We Shall Be All*, 135-38. The NIUFLW lasted no more than a year. Tyler, *Rebels of the Woods*, 23.

[32] Aberdeen *World*, Nov. 24, 27, 1911. The *Grays Harbor Post* (Aberdeen) was not favorable to the Wobblies, but it was less inflammatory than its competitors.

[33] Aberdeen *World*, Nov. 25, 1911.

[34] *Chehalis County Patriot* (Montesano), Aug. 23, 1912; Aberdeen *World*, Dec. 22, 28, 1911. Chehalis County was renamed Grays Harbor County in 1915.

[35] *Grays Harbor Washingtonian* (Hoquiam), Nov. 25-29, 1911. On Albert Johnson, see John Higham, *Strangers in the Land: Patterns of American Nativism, 1860-1925* (New Brunswick, N.J., 1955), 173-78, 307-24 (quotation on p. 176), and Alfred J. Hillier, "Albert Johnson, Congressman," *PNQ*, Vol. 36 (1945), 195-231.

Hoquiam to prepare a renewed speaking assault on Aberdeen. Harry Ferguson, a former Baptist minister and Hoquiam's controversial mayor who was soon to be recalled for his labor sympathies, denied knowing of their presence, but the Aberdeen police who circulated among the Wobblies were aware of their plans. Informers also reported that a Wobbly ringleader and two assistants were recruiting in nearby logging camps. Small groups of Wobblies attempted to reenter Aberdeen. Despite arrests, they continued to come, and on January 2 six men set up headquarters in the Second Ward. They displayed no badges, created no disturbance, held no meetings, and generally conducted themselves in an orderly manner.[36]

At the same time, the Aberdeen City Council drafted a stronger ordinance that allowed parades but prohibited all speaking on public thoroughfares. Although not intended to be permanent, the new law, Ordinance No. 1154, hardened the opposition. Three Salvation Army leaders who were visiting in town from Seattle protested the inclusion in the ordinance of nonpolitical groups. They threatened to challenge the regulation in court, but a local Army leader agreed to obey the ordinance temporarily. On January 7 Aberdeen Socialists held a well-advertised meeting at the Finnish Hall to hear Leslie Aller, a former newspaperman from Tacoma, pledge party support for the free-speech endeavor. Disclaiming violence, Aller vowed that the Socialists would test the legality of the new ordinance.[37]

During the week several Wobblies were arrested for distributing literature, but they resumed their activities when they were released. Others were driven from town. On January 8 Police Chief Templeman and a force of citizen police raided the newly rented IWW hall and arrested ten men. Stampy complained: "The charge on which they were arrested was vagrancy, though rent is paid till February 2, the men had supplies in the house, money in their pockets and had been doing no begging." The men were not beaten, but they were taken outside the city limits. Despite warnings, rain, and snow, they were back within a few hours. William Thorn was also arrested for street speaking, driven from town, and clubbed by his masked captors. These were the last expulsions from Aberdeen.[38]

The Wobblies launched the final thrust of the Aberdeen free-speech fight on January 10. Feeling sufficiently strong, they sent fifteen selected men to speak on the streets and prepared to send ten more each night thereafter for at least two weeks. At six o'clock in the evening, when most members of the citizens' committee were at home, the first speaker appeared at the intersection of Heron and G streets. He talked for two minutes before he was arrested. The ringing of a fire alarm called forth several hundred citizen police and a crowd of spectators, estimated at three thousand. Yet there was no violence.[39]

As soon as the first speaker was taken from the platform, another mounted it. One speaker had "the twang of the Down East Yankee, and his bearing was that of a descendant of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower." German, Irish, Italian, and other accents were also heard, although few speakers got beyond a resounding "Fellow Workers" before being arrested. The longest speech reflected the good humor of the diminutive sailor who delivered it: "'I have been run out of this town five times by the Citizens' Club, and every time I have found my way back. This proves conclusively that the world is round.'" Within half an hour the demonstration ended, and the crowd began to disperse. Nineteen men were arrested. Several were merely spectators, including Stumpy Payne and Socialist Adam Schubert who was arrested with a rare apology after he convinced officials that he had come as a peacemaker and not as a participant.[40]

In jail, Payne observed that his fellow prisoners seemed a "carefree, happy-go-lucky sort" with no "ties of kindred, job or financial interest" in a town they had never visited before and would probably not see again.

> Here they were, eighteen men in the vigor of life, most of whom were long distances from home and hostile towns by boating their way, penniless and hungry, into a place where a jail sentence was the gentlest treatment that could be expected, and where many had already been driven into the swamps and beaten nearly to death by members of the Citizens' Club for the same offense that they had committed so joyously tonight. All had walked the three miles from Hoquiam in a rain to take part in the demonstration that all confidently felt would mean that they would be sent to jail until midnight, and then be driven into the swamps with clubs and guns, and that perhaps some of them would be killed, as had nearly been the case with others before them. Yet here they were, laughing in boyish glee at tragic things that on them were jokes.[41]

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[36] Payne *et al.*, "History"; Aberdeen *World*, Jan. 2, 4, 1912; *Coos Harbor* (Marshfield), Dec. 27, 1911; Chehalis County *Bulletin* (Montesano), Aug. 23, 1912.

[37] Aberdeen *World*, Jan. 4, 8, 1912; *Industrial Worker* (Spokane), Jan. 11, 1912. Ordinance No. 1154 was published in *Coos Harbor Post* (Aberdeen), Jan. 6, 1912.

[38] *Industrial Worker* (Spokane), Jan. 11, 18, 1912 (quotation in issue of Jan. 18); Payne *et al.*, "History."

[39] Payne *et al.*, "History"; Payne, "Mainspring of Action," 102-103; Aberdeen *World*, Jan. 11, 1912.

They compared their arrests and previous fights, and when they learned that the city council was meeting on the floor above, they raised a cheer led by a college youth among them: "Who are we? I.W.W., don't you see! First in war, first in peace, first in the hands of the Aberdeen police. Rah! Rah! Rah!!! I.W.W."[46]

But these men were neither beaten nor driven out. Aberdeen officials had had their fill of the free-speech fight and were ready to settle. Indeed, the *World* claimed that intervention by the Socialists had almost ended the conflict when the night's assault had disrupted negotiations. Mayor Parks turned to Hoquiam in search of IWW leaders with authority to make a settlement, only to hear that the true leaders were in his own jail. Despite a reluctance to deal with men who were imprisoned for violations, negotiations between the citizens' committee and a delegation from the jail were arranged within a few hours.[47]

Even while they simmered during the winter, Aberdeen leaders had hoped to avoid a destructive conflict such as had engulfed Spokane two years earlier. They were frightened by visions of Wobbly hordes descending upon their city and concerned that industrial conflict could hinder the growth of the Grays Harbor area. Defensive of Aberdeen's reputation as a boisterous and sometimes lawless outpost, city fathers sought to avoid the stigma and strain of prolonged Wobbly disorder. Perhaps the boycott of local merchants helped to hasten a settlement. Good business as well as civic pride dictated a quiet and resourceful solution. The same Aberdeen leaders who assured themselves that expelling the Wobblies in November had prevented wider violence could find comfort by effecting a compromise in January. Indeed, what would they lose? Some Wobblies admitted less concern with using their free speech than with making a point. The *Grays Harbor Post* commented editorially on the flippant Wobbly boast that "if you refuse to give us the right to speak on your streets, then we are determined to do so. If you are willing that we speak on the streets, then we don't care whether we do or not."[48]

Furthermore, civic leaders were under pressure from groups they could not ignore. Local Socialists, who had consistently opposed the restrictive ordinances, now insisted upon a settlement. However radical, the Aberdeen Socialists were not itinerant agitators but well-established and well-organized residents with demonstrated political clout in this lumber town. Socialists regularly gave local Republicans their strongest opposition as they piled up votes in the Finnish section. At elections the following April, they would capture two of the city's six council seats and threaten a Republican incumbent presumed to be secure. Their efforts to effect a solution could not be ignored. City fathers also heard from Charles R. Case, president of the Washington State Federation of Labor. In town during the November disturbances, Case urged city leaders to alter their tactics. At the state convention in January, he publicly attacked Aberdeen businessmen for trying to divide the working class.[49]

A settlement was reached on January 12, and both sides claimed victory. According to the *World*, the negotiation session had begun with the Wobblies admitting responsibility for a fight that was not sanctioned by their national headquarters. They agreed to drop certain local leaders. But the IWW claimed to have won its demands. Although street speaking was still restricted, it was allowed on "the five best cross streets in the city," and the speaker could stand as close as thirty feet to the "main stem" (Heron Street). No permit was required. The Wobblies conceded only that they would "not crow over their victory to such an extent as to make the citizens of Aberdeen humiliated."[50]

The free-speech fight over, Aberdeen Wobblies began to use their new privileges. Street and hall meetings were held regularly, literature sales increased, and a rally on January 21 initiated an organizational drive. The Salvation Army continued to be the chief rival and presented a "muscle" dancer as competition on the streets. This momentarily distracted some "fun-lovers," but their attention shortly returned to the IWW agitators who spoke of "good food and clean beds." W. L. Fisher, the individual who was perhaps most objectionable to the local citizens, went to work logging, and two new leaders, George Ness and John Pancner, arrived to take over the organizational work. As further gratification, Mayor Parks paid the local union $40.00 for loses sustained during the raid on IWW headquarters. But Aberdeen had not heard the last of the

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[46] Payne, "Mainspring of Action," 105, *Aberdeen World*, Jan. 11, 1912.
[47] Payne, "Mainspring of Action," 105-106.
[48] *Ibid.*, 104.
[49] Payne *et al.*, "History"; *Aberdeen World*, Jan. 13, 1912. The *World* asserted that the men in the jail took the initiative that resulted in the meeting.
[50] *Grays Harbor Post* (Aberdeen), Jan. 13, 1912.
[51] *Ibid.*, April 8, 1911, Jan. 20, April 6, 1912.
[52] *Aberdeen World*, Jan. 13, 1912; *Industrial Worker* (Spokane), Jan. 25, 1912; Payne *et al.*, "History."

IWW. Within weeks they would participate in an unsuccessful strike that would close lumber mills throughout the harbor area for several weeks.[69]

Concerns of the IWW shifted. From Chicago, Vincent St. John declared that the free-speech fight in Aberdeen was "a complete victory" and urged that money and efforts be diverted to fights in Vancouver, B.C., and elsewhere. During January and February, the *Industrial Worker* concentrated on new cases, including two that would become better known, the free-speech fight at San Diego and the strike of textile mill workers in Lawrence, Massachusetts. Many men who had come to Aberdeen moved on, some to the fights being conducted in California. They found no challenge and little fun in speaking "where the privilege has been extended, but prefer to initiate their campaign in those localities where the right is denied or curtailed."[70]

In some ways the Aberdeen free-speech fight was a microcosm of similar fights during the second decade of this century. IWW organizers moved into a field barren of unionism; civic ordinances limited their tactics; a call for volunteers was issued and a lesson-book free-speech fight was on. At Aberdeen a tight local aristocracy assembled vigilante forces which assumed governmental functions and surprised the Wobblies by deporting them instead of keeping them in jail.

Yet neither adversary possessed the will for the prolonged effort that characterized more noteworthy free-speech fights. Both sides were willing and sometimes eager to compromise. From the IWW point of view, the fight remained largely a local affair. Aberdeen Wobblies had been encouraged by the telegram from national headquarters to Mayor Parks, but they never received the full support they needed, despite efforts by the *Industrial Worker* and despite the arrival of several hundred men. The value and viability of the free-speech technique was, in fact, subject to general discussion within the IWW. Dramatic though the fights were, they failed to build IWW strength in the localities where they occurred. Even before he came to Aberdeen, John Pancner was writing that the energy, men, money, and resources being spent there could bring far greater dividends in a drive to recruit members among Northwest loggers.[71]

At the 1912 national convention, delegates discussed the extent to which general headquarters should support local fights and then adopted a comprehensive schedule for organizing in the Northwest instead. There, fresh from his Aberdeen experience, criticized the free-speech tactic as unable to reach resident laborers:

> We have seen that street agitation does little else than carry on agitation to build up a flattering mixed local that does not pay dues and does not assist or solve the problem of industrial control for the workers. . . .[72]

About the same time, Thorn's Aberdeen comrade W. L. Faber was arguing the ineffectiveness of soapbox oratory in organizing workers. Surely Aberdeen provided evidence that the free-speech endeavor relied on outside forces that had no direct or permanent interest in the town or in local workers. Likewise, community leaders in Aberdeen had little will for an enduring fight despite their bluff and their pose techniques. Their mayor early lost stomach for the fight he was supposed to be leading, and the whole resistance movement capitulated at the first sign of a renewed struggle in January.[73]

Thus died the Aberdeen free-speech fight of the winter of 1911-12, a little-known but instructive episode in the efforts to organize the lumber workers of the Pacific Northwest.

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[69] *Industrial Worker* (Spokane), Jan. 25, Feb. 15, 29, 1912. The strike is described in Tyler, *Rebels of the Woods*, 57-59, and in Foner, *Industrial Workers of the World*, 221-24. John Pancner was also known as John Pannner.

[70] *Industrial Worker* (Spokane), Feb. 15, 1912; Spokane *Review* (Spokane), n.d., quoted in *Industrial Worker*, Jan. 25, 1912.

[71] *Industrial Worker* (Spokane), Dec. 28, 1911.

[72] *Report of the Seventh Annual Convention, Industrial Workers of the World*, 3.

[73] *Industrial Worker* (Spokane), Dec. 28, 1911, June 6, 1912.

State Historical Society

SEMI-WEEKLY

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ORGANIZED DISORDER

Copy of the Methods of Industrial Workers to Paralyze Industry

WRECK PLANTS IS URGED

Revolutionary Organization for Purpose of Making Constant Trouble

The following "Tactics or Methods" of the Industrial Workers of the World are reprinted from a copy of the same that is published and sent to the members from headquarters.

These show to what length the members are urged to go in order to win their end, and they also confirm the impression made by the letter published last week that the order is revolutionary in character and has for its chief purpose the overthrow of the government. The "Tactics or Methods" of the order follow and are worth a careful study by every citizen:

Tactics or Methods

As a revolutionary organization the Industrial Workers of the World aims to use any and all tactics that will get the results sought with the least expenditure of time and energy. The tactics used are determined solely by the power of the organization to make good in their use. The question of "right" and "wrong" does not concern us.

No Terms Final

No terms made with an employer are final. All peace so long as the wage system lasts is but an armed truce. At any favorable opportunity the struggle for more control of industry is renewed.

The Industrial Workers realize that the day of successful long strikes is past. Under all ordinary circumstances a strike that is not won in four to six weeks cannot be won by remaining out longer. In trustified industry the employer can better afford to fight one strike that lasts six months than he can six strikes that take place in that period.

To Paralyze Industry

The organization does not allow any party to enter into time contracts when the employers can least afford strikes are used to paralyze all branches of the industry involved, who ntlie employers can least afford a cessation of work—during the busy season and when there are rush orders to be filled.

The Industrial Workers of the World maintains that nothing will be conceded by the employers except that which we have the power to take and hold by the strength of our organization. Therefore we seek no agreements with the employers.

To Destroy Machinery

Failing to force concessions from the employers by the strike, work is resumed and "sabotage" is used to force the employers to concede the demands of the workers.

(The word "sabotage," is a slang French word, derived from the wooden shoe, and means to hamper, to muddle up or destroy. It came into notice during the French railway strike, when it was used to denote a confusing of the trains, or obstructions placed in their way. In the sense used here, it is taken to mean a persistent tampering with the machinery of an industry so as to render operation unprofitable).—Ed.

The great progress made in machine production results in an ever increasing army of unemployed. To counteract this the Industrial Workers of the World aims to establish the shorter day, and to slow up the working pace, thus compelling the employment of more and more workers.

To facilitate the work of organization, large initiation fees and dues are prohibited by the I. W. W.

During the strikes the works are closely picketed and every effort made to keep the employers from getting workers into the shops. All supplies are cut off from strike bound shops. All shipments are refused or missent, delayed and lost if possible. Strike breakers are also isolated to the full extent of the power of the organization. Interference by the government

(Continued to page eight).

THE GARDEN MANIACS.

"Don't you think, Frederick, we had better put the Narcissus poeticus here?"
—Kirby in New York Mail.

LA FOLLETTE OR ROOSEVELT

Did or Did Not the Colonel Urge La Follette to Become Candidate?

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Roosevelt's Sponsors Accuse La Follette Managers of Falsifying in Matter

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Walter L. Houser, manager of Senator La Follette's campaign, continues to charge that Col. Roosevelt urged Senator La Follette to become a candidate for the presidency and promised to support him.

This is not true.

So far as we know every message or communication sent from Senator La Follette's headquarters to Col. Roosevelt, or carried from Col. Roosevelt to Senator La Follette's headquarters was made to Mr. Gilson Gardner (who has already, in a widely published letter, pointed out that Mr. Houser's statements are not in accordance with the fact), or to one of us, or in our presence. On every occasion Col. Roosevelt stated clearly and explicitly that he would not endorse any candidate for the presidency.

Furthermore, Col. Roosevelt has at all times made it perfectly clear that he would not bind himself to refuse the nomination, if it were offered to him. These statements were correctly repeated by us to Mr. Houser at the La Follette headquarters, and there was no possibility of misunderstanding Mr. Roosevelt's position.

Mr. Houser has wandered so far from the facts that he appears to have forgotten that among Senator La Follette's supporters and advisers he was one of the first to urge that in the interest of the Progressive Movement Senator La Follette should withdraw in favor of Col. Roosevelt. This he did repeatedly in the presence of many witnesses.

On the night when Senator La Follette was starting for his mid-winter western trip Mr. Houser met William Kent, Gifford Pinchot, Amos Pinchot, and Medill McCormick at the latter's apartment in Washington. He then stated that in his opinion the only way to keep the Progressives together and prevent Taft's nomination was for La Follette to abandon his own candidacy and throw his influence and his organization to Colonel Roosevelt, if the Colonel would consent to become a candidate. Mr. Houser said that Senator La Follette could not go to the Chicago Convention with more than a corporal's guard of delegates, and that he doubted seriously whether he could get the whole of the Wisconsin delegation.

On Monday, January 29, at a conference at the La Follette headquarters, Mr. Houser repeated these statements, in the presence of the undersigned and others. Mr. Houser maintained this attitude until, and after the Periodical Publisher's dinner at Philadelphia, on Friday, February 2.

On the following Sunday, at a conference of Senator La Follette's friends and supports which included Senator Bourne, Bristow, Clapp, Representatives Lenroot, and Mr. Faelker, the La Follette manager in Ohio, Mr. Houser agreed with all those who were present that Senator La Follette must withdraw immediately.

On Monday, February 5, Mr. Houser in his capacity as campaign manager, and Col. John Hannon, private secretary to Senator La Follette, showed to Mr. Gardner and other friends of Senator La Follette a typewritten announcement, in which Senator La Follette not only withdrew from the race, but specifically released his friends and advised them to go to any candidate through whom in their judgment the Progressive cause would be advanced. The only reason given by Mr. Houser for delaying the publication of the announcement was as he explained, to give a little time for private messages to be sent to the La Follette managers so as to give them an opportunity to transfer their organizations to Col. Roosevelt. Mr. Houser said the statement would be made public in the morning papers. The same evening, George L. Record in New Jersey, received a long-distance telephone message from Mr. Houser stating that Senator La Follette had released his friends and Mr. Record made an announcement to this effect at a public meeting where he was presiding.

The typewritten announcement exhibited at La Follette's headquarters during that afternoon was not in fact made public, but another announcement was substituted which Mr. Houser told Senator La Follette's friends should be interpreted as a release. During all this period Mr. Houser made no secret of his opinion that Senator La Follette was entirely out of the race and that Roosevelt was the only candidate who could advance the Progressive cause. It was after La Follette's friends had been thus assured by Mr. Houser that they joined in the movement to secure the nomination and election of Col. Roosevelt.

Signed,

AMOS PINCHOT.
WILLIAM KENT.
GIFFORD PINCHOT.
MEDILL McCORMICK.

SHINGLE MILL CLOSED

ELMA, April 6.—The White Star Shingle mill is closed down and it probably will not open again until the cutting commences in the new timber following the opening of the new extension of the railroad. The present cedar supply is about exhausted and the mill has nothing more to work on.

PLAN ADOPTED AT RAYMOND

They Simply Deported Lot of Foreigners Who Plotted Against Government

SOUGHT REVOLUTION

Sympathy Wasted on Those Deported, Who Carried Away Lots of Money

If the government will take the trouble to investigate the aim and purpose of the I. W. W. movement it need not be troubled long with any international question which might arise over last Sunday's doings near this place. That the I. W. W. organization is seeking to bring about a revolution in this country, can be shown beyond any doubt, and it can be shown by good evidence that the Greeks who were driven from this city were all members of that order. Surely no country would have the nerve to demand an apology or indemnity from another country because of misuse of its subjects when they were caught red handed in an act to overthrow the government to which they have been permitted to enter and engage in the pursuit of a livelihood. Had the Greeks living in this city not joined the I. W. W. they would never have had any trouble. They were the first to create a riot and the first to lay violent hands on innocent American citizens. Not satisfied with this, they attempted the policy of starving the inhabitants of this city into submission—for what? They never made any demands for higher wages and when a committee of citizens waited upon them to ascertain why they refused to work and why they made the demonstration they did at the sawmills and why they threatened the lives of those who refused to join them, they only answered that they could do nothing until the Aberdeen strike was settled.

Conspire Against Government

It was a conspiracy pure and simple, first against the government, as their literature will clearly show, and then against the people of this city in order to force them to aid and abet their revolutionary designs. The government took no action, but the people of Raymond did, and it was effective. It is now up to the government to see that this country is not bunccoed into paying any money to those people.

Wasted Sympathy.

All this talk about the Greeks being driven out and leaving their families without food or funds is the purest rot. There is not to exceed one Greek woman in the city and not a

(Continued to page eight).

THE BIG MILL STRIKE IS OVER

ABERDEEN LUMBER & SHINGLE MILL, THE FEDERAL AND THE WILSON MILLS RESUMED OPERATIONS THIS MORNING WITHOUT ANY DIFFICULTY

DESPITE THE EFFORTS OF REVOLUTIONISTS

HOQUIAM PERMITS BIG DEMONSTRATION YESTERDAY AND FINDS MOB AT LYTLE MILL THIS MORNING —POLICE DISPERSES IT WITH FIRE HOSE

The mill of the Aberdeen Lumber & Shingle company, the Federal mill and that of Wilson Bros & Company resumed operations this morning after being closed down since the start of the strike, and both are running with sufficient men for the present requirements and will employ more when they can secure English speaking men, those having families being preferred.

Notwithstanding the fact the I. W. W. revolutionists had agents all over the city yesterday distributing cards calling upon the men not to go to work this morning, there was no demonstration at the Aberdeen Lumber & Shingle mill at all. At the Wilson mill, about 200 I. W. Ws among them, several women gathered in an effort to persuade the men not to go to work. The effort was fruitless, the men paying no attention and the agitators were kept moving on, and the mill is running with all the help required.

The card distributed yesterday read as follows: "STRIKE ON! Don't go to work Monday. The bosses are trying to fool you. Go to every workingman's home and tell him to stick. Get the women to picket Monday. We won't go back until we win. Stand together like men." It was the final squeal and was entirely unavailing. The men had struck for $2.25 a day and got it, and declined to be led into further trouble by the imported revolutionists, they want work and fair wages, not revolution.

At Hoquiam a big parade marched through the streets yesterday, and to Electric park, where Dr. Titus, W. A. Thorn and others tried to rekindle the expiring spark of revolution with but slight success. A crowd of revolutionists gathered at the Lytle mill this morning and a few brick bats were thrown at the men going to work. The police turned water on the crowd from a fire hose, and they soon dispersed.

With the agreement reached last week by the lumber mill operators in Aberdeen and Hoquiam, to pay a minimum wage of $2.25 a day the strike that has tied them up for three weeks, may be said to be at an end. In arriving at this conclusion, the millmen positively refuse to recognize the I. W. W. (Industrial Workingmen) or to employe any belonging to that organization, but will employ only competent, efficient labor. In other words they are willing to pay good wages to the man who desires to earn the money, and will give preference at all times to men with families. They will no longer employ men who are so ignorant of the English language as to render them inefficient, nor I. W. W. members whose doctrine teaches the destruction of the property on which they are employed.

This decision was arrived at in Hoquiam Friday afternoon at a conference between the millmen and a citizens committee, and in Aberdeen that night after a similar conference. If this was an ordinary strike for an advance in pay, it would now be over and Grays Harbor would resume its normal condition. But it is not, nor has it ever been a strike, in the real meaning of that word, but, according to the published doctrine of the revolutionists sailing under an industrial flag, the intention is and has been to close the industries permanently by forcing strike after strike until it becomes financially impossible to operate the mills.

Just how far this plan will succeed here depends upon the men who went out, and who will be the most grievous sufferers if the I. W. W. program is carried out. When these men begin to realize that the object of the Industrial revolutionists is to put a stop to all wage paying industries, and start to figure on just how they are to earn a living in that event it is safe to say that those half-dollar grabbing malcontent manufacturers will be seeking new fields, leaving their dun witted dupes to figure out their loss.

Businessmen and others who were inclined to believe this was a strike of common laborers in the mills for an advance in wages, were unable to realize the real intentions of the revolutionists, and were disposed to criticise the acts of the city government, have revised their opinions largely, and now that the advance has been granted are waiting to see whether or not their sympathy was wasted.

The advantages to Aberdeen, in exchanging a horde of unassimilating foreign men without families for English speaking men of family ties, who come here to make homes, will cause the strike to assume the form of a blessing before the end of two years. A well known mill operator has figured it out that if those single men are replaced by men of families averaging three children, it will mean an increase of 3,500 souls to the population of the city, with all that that means in the building of the great city we all expect on Grays Harbor.

While some of the critics of the city authorities—including the revolutionary organ—are bewailing the expense of a few hundred dollars a day spent for extra police, in order to save life and property, they appear to be unable to see that labor is losing not less than $10,000 a day in the enforced idleness of the Aberdeen mills. This loss is directly to labor, and indirectly affects every channel of trade and every person whose residence is in this city. Every merchant, small tradesman, in fact every walk of life and the employes of such are vitally affected.

The Herald has heard a few so short sighted as to imagine the loss would be upon the mill owners. Such is far from the case, in fact the millmen stand to gain materially by the close down. The strike on Grays Harbor has reduced the output of lumber in the state about one and one-half million feet a day, a reduction of output the various lumber associations have long desired to bring about in order to stiffen prices, so that instead of losing money, the mills will undoubtedly profit by this large reduction and consequent increased demand and price.

Now that the advance in wages has been announced and the mills are starting up, it is up to the city government to see that the men willing to work are permitted to do so unmolested. No doubt the industrial revolutionists will go as far as they are permitted in order to harrass those men, as this is one of their "tactics," but it should not be permitted for an instant. If the police are not sufficiently numerous, the citizens may be relied upon to rally to the call at any time when required to see that a man may work when he pleases or quit when he chooses without reference to the minions of Chief Grafter Vincent St. John, of Chicago.

The workmen here may be subjected to the plan now being used in Tacoma of harrassing the men going to and coming from work, but it should not be tolerated. In that city Saturday, the workmen at the St. Paul-Tacoma mill petitioned the city commission for protection from the jeers and gibes of the revolutionists and H. J. Dutton one of their representatives, said to the Ledger:

"Under the present condition of the lumber market, while we are not all thoroughly satisfied with out present

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State Historical Society

SEMI-WEEKLY

ABERDEEN HERALD

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INVASION OF THE I. W. W. IS REPELLED

SALMON PACK 100,000 CASES

Hoquiam Packing Company Leads With Pack of 50,000 Cases.

IS VALUED AT $550,000.00

By Far Largest Pack Made On Harbor Is Season's Work

All previous records for packing salmon on Grays Harbor were broken in the season just brought to a close, Saturday, the canneries of Aberdeen, Moclips and Hoquiam packing approximately 100,000 cases, valued at $550,000.

The largest pack was made by the Hoquiam Packing company, which operates canneries in Hoquiam and at Moclips, where the entire pack made by the Quinault Indians is handled. This firm, counting the spring and fall pack, put up 50,000 cases.

The Pacific Fisheries cannery at Aberdeen was next high in the output their total of cases being 25,000. The Co-operative cannery, which erected its plant last spring, report an output of 15,000 cases.

While the pack excells by far the record of last season, yet there is nothing to indicate the run was any larger. The fish caught in traps was about the same, and the only way to account for the record, is the fact that more fisherman plied their trade on the barbor.

"There were nearly twice as many boats as last season, and local canneryman say this is the cause of the large output.

W. W. Kurtz of the Hoquiam Packing company, says that the run in the Quinault river was larger this season, the Indians being paid a small fortune for their fish. The pack of Quinault salmon, made exclusively by this company, was approximately 10,000 cases.

With the closing of the salmon season, local canneries will now make ready for canning clams, which has grown to be quite an industry on Grays Harbor.

I. W. W. MEN LEAVING

MONTESANO, Nov. 27.—Each outgoing train here today carried a number of the deported I. W. W. members from Aberdeen, to Seattle, where they are going to attend the big convention planned. There are only 10 or 12 of the crowd here and they have stated they would leave as soon as they could get out. Officials of this city accompanied by members of the Sheriff's office called upon the leaders and notified them that they must move on, which command was heeded.

Grangers Plan Exchange

Peter Woods, a pioneer farmer of Elma, was in the city Friday on business. Mr. Woods, who is an enthusiastic grunger, says the organization numbers about 300 farmers in Chehalis county, and that they are planning the establishment of an exchange for their products on Grays Harbor and co-operative stores throughout the Chehalis valley.

Leaves for Wales

R. E. Edwards, Grays Harbor manager of the packing house of Frye & Co., left today for a short visit in his native land, Wales. He will return in about six weeks. Mr. Edwards was given a real surprise party Thursday evening by the employes of the company at a dinner at the Mecca cafe. Seventeen covers were laid, an enjoyable evening was spent and Mr. Edwards was wished a pleasant trip. He was presented with a handsome suit case as a testimonial of esteem by the employes.

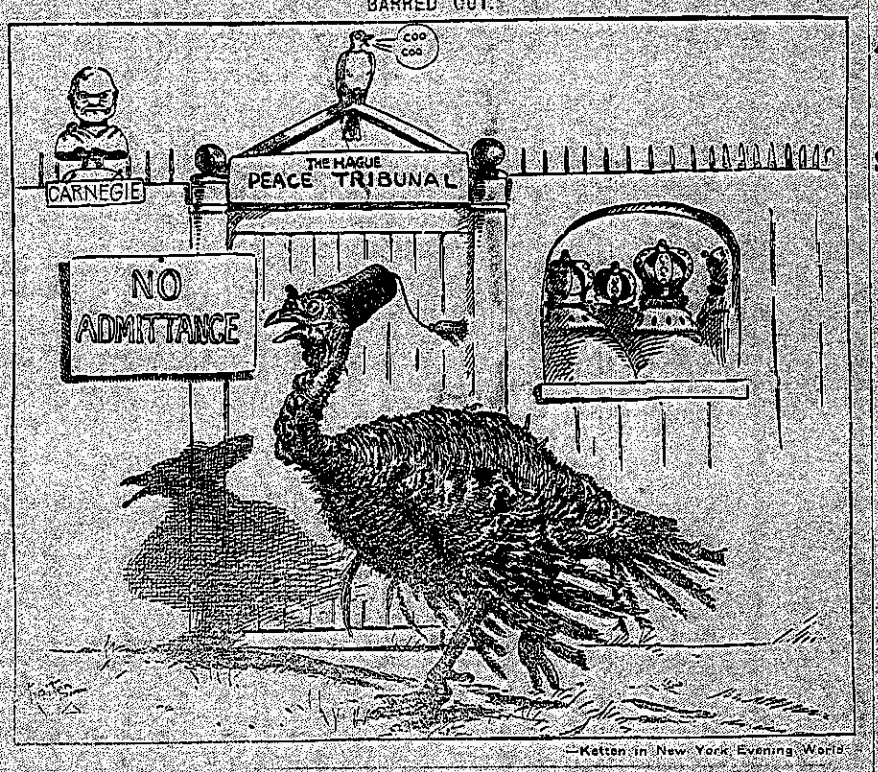
Burnett Plans Big Feast

The third annual Thanksgiving dinner to be given by Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Burnett to the newsboys of Grays Harbor will be held at the Fairmont hotel Thursday at 12 o'clock. The dinner will be of many courses and every boy on Grays Harbor who delivers papers is invited to the feast. Last year 73 guests sat down to the dinner, among the number being the newspaper men of the Harbor and their wives. The number of guests this year will show an increase.

Ranchers Want Interurban

Farmers along the Wishkah river have made a proposition to the officials of the Grays Harbor Railway & Light company, asking that an extension be run up the Wishkah valley. They have offered a free right of way and are willing to put up a bonus to have the line completed.

BARRED OUT.



—Ketten in New York Evening World.

HILTS COURTS TRIAL TONIGHT

Council May Decide to Investigate His Charges Before Proceeding.

"I am ready for trial tonight," said Councilman R. J. Hilts, against whom impeachment charges have been preferred by the city council, "and expect to be present and fight the charges with my attorney. I had considered asking for a postponement of the trial pending the outcome of the investigation of Mayor Parks, Chief of Police L. D. Templeman and Councilmen Newell and McCaw, but I feel sure that there will not be an investigation because these officials don't want one."

That Hilts will be ready to fight, and prove, if empowered to have men to give testimony, that many of the charges said to have been made by him, is certain. He says that he is not nervous, but that "I have a crowd to fight, and they are all against me."

While Hilts seems ready for trial, certain members of the council who have not been included in the investigation have changed their views on the matter since last council night. One of the members said:

"When I voted to compel Hilts to stand immediate trial I did not think about the outcome of the investigation he had demanded. He may be able to prove some of these charges, and, if so, I believe he should have an opportunity. The council can well afford to postpone Hilts' trial until Campbell completes his investigation.

"There is going to be an investigation and it is going to be a searching one. If we oust Hilts now without giving him a show, the people will always look upon our actions with suspicion, saying we threw him out of the council to protect some other members. I say, let us have the investigation, then Hilts can be tried, and if the charges are supported he can be impeached."

SEATTLE FIRM COMES TO ABERDEEN

Sunde & Erland, the well known ship chandlery firm of Seattle, have purchased the stock and business of the Grays Harbor Ship Chandlery & Supply company of this city. A. K. McDonald, who has been the marine rigger for the company in Seattle for the past six years and David Daneman, treasurer of the company, will have charge of the Aberdeen office. The new purchasers will conduct the same business, carrying a full and complete line of goods. That the big firms of the Northwest are anxious to get in on the ground floor of the Grays Harbor section, is once more made plain by this purchase.

A man whose name could not be learned was thrown into the soft mud on Market street from a colt he was breaking. He struck a soft spot and was uninjured.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO TAKE UP ROAD MATTER

Will Continue Proposition to Build the Uncompleted Portion of Aberdeen-Westport Road.

Tuesday's luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce will be taken up with matters pertaining to the completion of the Aberdeen-Westport road. The dinner at the Washington will be attended by delegations from Westport and North Cove and the report of the committee having this matter in charge will be one of the matters acted on.

E. B. Benn and W. E. Mack, who have the matter in charge hope to have a profile of the road, which is being prepared by County Engineer George D. Robertson, for the local chamber. The profile will give the local citizens some idea of what is needed in the way of a road, and then the committee will have material to work on.

The club has launched a big membership campaign and the officers hope to add several hundred more names to the list before next week.

CHILD TAKEN AWAY FROM HER MOTHER

The little daughter of Mary Blasich, was taken to Montesano this morning by Chief of Police Templeman, and will be taken before the superior court and probably be given to the Children's home. The authorities were called upon to act last Monday, when the little child was found locked outside the house, in the raging storm. As the mother had been before the police a number of times for inhuman treatment to the child, the authorities decided to have the girl given a better home.

HAPPY WEDDING

The wedding of Miss Ida J. Harrison to Mr. Lyman A. Fritz, was solemnized by the Rev. F. K. Van Tassel at his residence, 103 East Market street, Saturday. Miss Harrison is the foster daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McConaghy, and was well and favorably known in this city, where she has resided a number of years. The young couple was attended by their mothers, the services being simple, but impressive. The happy couple left yesterday for their new home in San Francisco on the steamer Santa Monica.

OFFER PREMIUM FOR RABBITS

A premium of 25 cents per pair will be offered for the best scoring rabbits, Belgium hares, and pigeons and doves at the poultry show. This offer is made to encourage the young people to enter their pets in the show at Hoquiam which begins Thursday morning.

ARRESTED FOR SERIOUS CRIME

J. Sotto, a native of Chili, was arrested yesterday morning in Cosmopolis for a criminal assault upon a 7 year old girl. He was brought to this city and lodged in the city jail for safe keeping, being removed to Montesano yesterday, by Sheriff Payette.

City subscribers failing to receive the Herald by 6 p. m. on Mondays and Thursdays will please notify the City Messenger Co. Tel. 5831, and a paper will be sent to the address at

LOWER RATES ON LUMBER

Northern Pacific Meets Cut of the O. & W. on Lumber to Portland.

Meeting the cut of the Oregon, Washington Railroad & Navigation company on its freight rate on green lumber to Portland, the Northern Pacific announces that beginning January 1 that it will reduce the rate to 8¼ cents per 100 pounds. This is a reduction of 2½ cents and is the same promised the Harbor mill men by the O.-W. R. & N. company at a dinner given by the local Chamber of Commerce to the railroad men.

The announcement here was received by local mill men with gladness. It enables them to place lumber used in the manufacture of wooden pipe, etc., in Portland at a fair profit.

Not only will the Grays Harbor country be benefited but the rate extends to Willapa Harbor this concession being given the mill men of that section on the initiative of the railway company.

The Northern Pacific has also announced a cut in the rate on through business to California points, and this will stimulate the market some in shipping by rail to California points.

PREPARE FOR FOOTBALL GAME

Thanksgiving afternoon, a picked team from Hoquiam will battle with a local eleven at Electric park, in order that a Thanksgiving game be given the harbor people. The local eleven will be captained by George Flynn and will be composed of old stars as well as a number of members of the High school team. In Hoquiam, Coach Thorn is busily engaged in getting a team to play Aberdeen and the contest should be a good one. The game will probably be old style, with possibly a touch here and there of the new game, but it is certain that it can be interesting enough, no matter which kind of a game is played.

CASE IS BEFORE JURY

The case of the Wilson Brothers Navigation company against the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation company which has occupied several days time in the superior court, will go to the jury today. The taking of the testimony was completed Saturday, and the attorneys are expected to finish their arguments this morning. The suit is for alleged damages to the water front property belonging to Wilson Brothers, who claim the building of the bridge has damaged their property $25,000.

Cy Blackwell, well known pioneer logger, was stricken with an attack of heart trouble this morning, falling in a dead faint on the sidewalk corner of Heron and F streets. He was taken into a business house and a physician summoned who ordered him removed to his home, at 1214 East Second street.

ABERDEEN CITIZENS DRIVE IMPORTED "WORKERS" OUT

So Called Industrial Army Invades Aberdeen and Meets Warm Reception.—Five Hundred Citizens Volunteer For Police Duty to Uphold City Authorities.—Hired "Workers" Are Driven From City

That Aberdeen will tolerate no interference in the control of its affairs by non-residents, be they hobos or millionaires, is the proclamation to the world contained in the action of its citizens in repelling the threatened invasion of the city by the I. W. W., whose intended raid on Aberdeen was told in the Herald of Thursday.

That the invasion was part of a preconcerted plan was evident from the following letter from Aberdeen under the date of November 12, which appeared in the "Industrial Worker" of November 23:

Had successful meeting in city hall despite hard rain. Packed the city hall. Will you send us one hundred more "Workers," as I don't think the hundred we have ordered will be enough. Fellow Worker Train is here and things are coming our way. Get "Workers" here by end of week sure. Yours for One Big Union.

"W. S. FISHER,
"Literature Agent, I. U. 334."

With these reinforcements en route a plan was made to raid the city jail Thursday night. A street speaker, knowing the police had orders not to arrest him, hurled defiance at the authorities and proposed a "demonstration" at the city jail, to procure the liberation of the men arrested on Wednesday night. The orator and his "Workers" then started for the jail and were followed by the mob, most of them being there out of curiosity.

Being warned of the approach of the mob, Chief of Police Templeman had the fire department turn out and connect up several lines of hose with hydrants. As the mob, inflamed by the wild utterances of the orator, threatened to become beyond control, the chief ordered the water turned on, which was done, and in about half an hour the crowd was cooled off. Of course, there could be no discrimination in such a case, and some of the bystanders received a wetting, but the mob dispersed, the leaders promising to return the next night.

Knowing that the I. W. W. had thoroughly planned an invasion of Aberdeen, the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce and about a dozen members held a special meeting at the Hotel Washington at noon Friday to consider the situation. The tactics of the I. W. W. were fully understood. The meaning of this invasion of non-residents was for the purpose of having a large number arrested for violation of the city ordinance regulating street speaking, each of whom would demand a jury trial and thus not only block the police court but pile up a large bill of costs as well as the board of the prisoners. This plan has been worked with more or less success elsewhere, and it was determined that it should not be permitted to succeed here, that if this horde of irresponsible hobos invaded Aberdeen to preach anarchy they should be met with a dose of their favorite doctrine. At this meeting the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That in view of the trouble precipitated on the streets of this city last night, when a small band of men going under the name of Industrial Workers of the World attempted to set the laws of this city at naught and trample order and government under foot, that we, the members of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce, do hereby resolve that we will render Mayor J. W. Parks and his administration and the police department any assistance within our power in their efforts to preserve order and uphold the law, and the mayor is hereby instructed to call on us for our services, morally, financially and physically, for the preservation of peace and the good of this community. This is a law-abiding city and we propose to keep it so, nor shall we permit it to pass to the control of men who violate the laws and jeer at government and organized society."

Mayor Parks called a meeting of business and professional men that afternoon in Elks hall, which was attended by nearly 500 substantial citizens of Aberdeen, who dropped their personal affairs at the call of the city's executive in an emergency. The adjutant general had offered the use of the National Guard, but it was declared the city was perfectly able to cope with the situation.

That meeting in Elks hall made every man present proud that he was a citizen of such a city. The true Aberdeen spirit was everywhere in evidence. Men who a few days before were quarreling over the form of city government, forgot it, and stood ready to pledge themselves that no outside force should ever dominate their loved city.

When the situation was fully explained by Mayor Parks, the meeting was of but one mind, to resist the invasion, and when the mayor called for volunteers to act as special policemen, without pay, every man in the room stood up to be sworn in, and they were directed to report at police headquarters at 6 o'clock.

A big demonstration was arranged by the I. W. W. for that evening in the Empire theater, and in view of the excitement, Mayor Parks issued an order closing all saloons at 6 o'clock. The special police were promptly on hand and were armed with hickory axe handles and wheel spokes, and a more representative body of Aberdeen citizens seldom or never met. Mill owner, manager and employe marched side by side, while the banker and baker joined hands for the preservation of the public peace.

The meeting at the Empire theater was ordered off, the house darkened and the streets leading to the theater were closely patrolled by the citizen police. Every man wearing the red badge of anarchy was arrested as soon as seen and taken to the city jail. All assemblages on the streets were dispersed by patrols which kept the streets clear until a late hour. About 25 arrests were made without any resistance, fines ofrom $5 and at midnight the prisoners were marched to the eastern boundary of the city under guard. Each was given two loaves of bread and was given a parting advice by the captain, the gist of which was to hit the road and keep on going, wishing them Godspeed and assuring them the help of the Deity would be necessary should they return to Aberdeen on such a mission as their present one.

The prompt and effective action of the people of Aberdeen was quite a surprise to the leading agitators. It upset all precedents. To meet an axe handle brigade and to be marched out of town instead of being walked to jail, comfortably housed and fed and permitted to soak the city for thousands of dollars was a genuine surprise party. To be sure, they denounced the course as unlawful, but, inasmuch that they preach against all laws they are estopped from making complaint. After the prisoners were started eastward, the roads were guarded by the citizen patrol to prevent their return, and the sheriff's office, as well as the city authorities at Montesano and Elma, were notified of their coming and requested to aid in sending them out of the county.

At Montesano they were met by some officials of the organization from Tacoma, and sent for Mayor Parks for a conference. The mayor, accompanied by L. G. Humbarger, went to the county seat Saturday evening to meet them. The officials met them and disclaimed all responsibility for the wild talk of the orators, saying they were hired speakers whose enthusiasm often got the better of their judgment and whom the officers could not always control. They wanted to come back to Aberdeen and only asked that they be given the same street privileges accorded to other organizations. (The fact that the Salvation Army was permitted on streets where the I. W. W. was prohibited is the bone of contention.)

They said they would obey the laws of the city and requested the mayor to meet a committee of them yesterday afternoon, when they hoped to have arranged for permanent peace. At noon yesterday the mayor was notified that the committee would be in Aberdeen at 2 p. m., and he called a meeting of citizens to meet and confer with them. Nearly 100 well known citizens attended the meeting and discussed the situation before the arrival of the committee. The consensus of opinion seemed to be opposed to permitting the doctrine of anarchy to be preached on the streets at all, and against treating with the bunch of non-resident irresponsibles who had attempted to dictate to the authorities of Aberdeen.

Max Korn and Adam Schubert addressed the meeting on behalf of the Socialist party and disclaimed any affiliation on the part of the Socialists with the law-breaking elment in the I. W. W. and their views were liberally applauded.

After a thorough discussion of the subject the matter was referred to a committee of 25, with power to act. The committee retired and in less than half an hour returned with the decision that Aberdeen had no desire to harbor or foster any band organized for the overthrow of authority, and in view of the attempt to coerce the city their return be prohibited. The

(Continued to page eight)